

2021

Mizuho Financial Group

Integrated report

Annual Review

April 2020 – March 2021

MIZUHO


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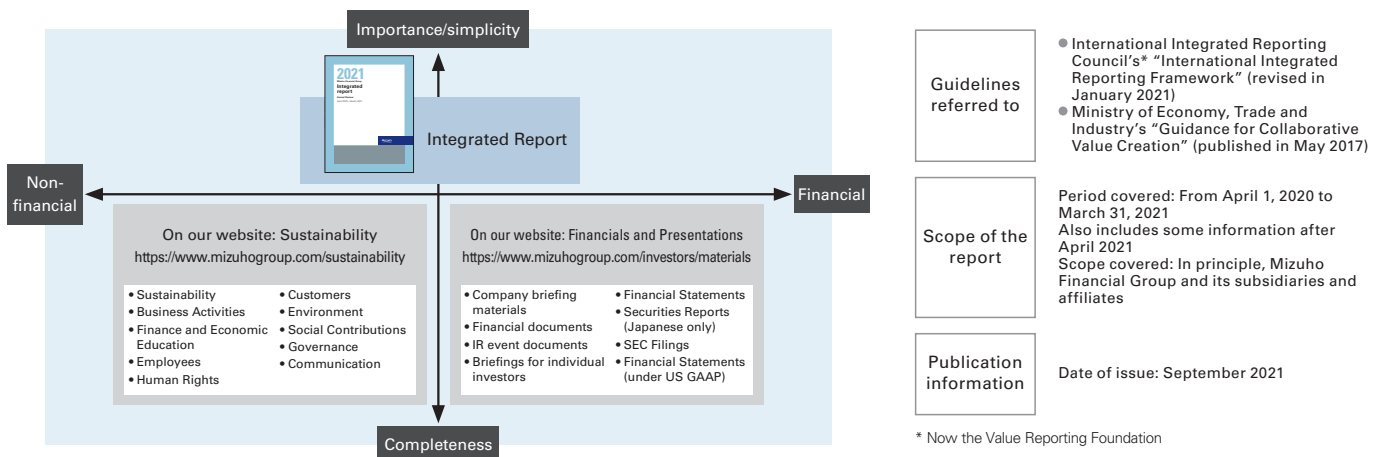
Editorial policy

This Integrated Report includes financial information as well as non-financial information on such subjects as ESG. The report presents information on Mizuho's efforts related to strategies, governance, and other subjects along with information on how those activities are leading to the creation of value for our customers, society, and Mizuho over the short, medium, and long terms. It was edited with the intention of providing stakeholders with concise and clear explanations in a story-like form.

The content of this Integrated Report was reported to Mizuho Financial Group's Board of Directors and Audit Committee, which are also attended by outside directors, and, after verification of appropriateness by the Disclosure Committee, the report was given final approval by the President & Group CEO.



We hope this report will further improve understanding of Mizuho and its goal of being "the most trusted financial services group with a global presence and a broad customer base, contributing to the prosperity of the world, Asia, and Japan."



All figures contained in this report are calculated using accounting principles generally accepted in Japan ("Japanese GAAP").

Forward-Looking Statements

This Integrated Report contains statements that constitute forward-looking statements within the meaning of the United States Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, including estimates, forecasts, targets and plans. Such forward-looking statements do not represent any guarantee by management of future performance.

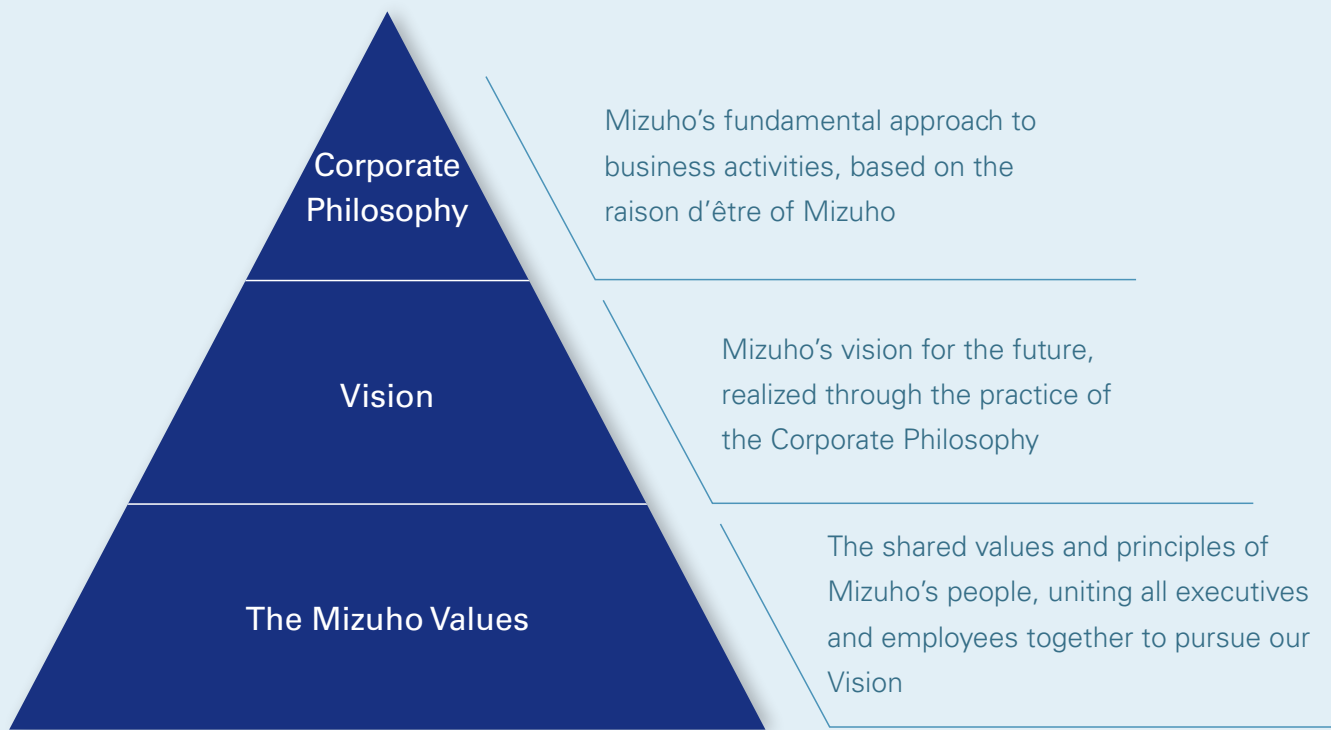
In many cases, but not all, we use such words as "aim," "anticipate," "believe," "endeavor," "estimate," "expect," "intend," "may," "plan," "probability," "project," "risk," "seek," "should," "strive," "target" and similar expressions in relation to us or our management to identify forward-looking statements. You can also identify forward-looking statements by discussions of strategy, plans or intentions. These statements reflect our current views with respect to future events and are subject to risks, uncertainties and assumptions.

We may not be successful in implementing our business strategies, and management may fail to achieve its targets, for a wide range of possible reasons, including, without limitation: incurrence of significant credit-related costs; declines in the value of our securities portfolio; changes in interest rates; foreign currency fluctuations; decrease in the market liquidity of our assets; revised assumptions or other changes related to our pension plans; a decline in our deferred tax assets; the effect of financial transactions entered into for hedging and other similar purposes; failure to maintain required capital adequacy ratio levels; downgrades in our credit ratings; our ability to avoid reputational harm; our ability to implement our 5-Year Business Plan, realize the synergy effects of "One Mizuho," and implement other strategic initiatives and measures effectively; the effectiveness of our operational, legal and other risk management policies; the effect of changes in general economic conditions in Japan and elsewhere; and changes to applicable laws and regulations. Further information regarding factors that could affect our financial condition and results of operations is included in "Item 3.D. Key Information—Risk Factors," and "Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects" in our most recent Form 20-F filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") and our report on Form 6-K furnished to the SEC on July 30, 2021, both of which are available in the Financial Information section of our web page at www.mizuhogroup.com and also at the SEC's website at www.sec.gov.

The contents of this Integrated Report were prepared prior to the announcement of our financial results for the first quarter of fiscal 2021.

We do not intend to update our forward-looking statements. We are under no obligation, and disclaim any obligation, to update or alter our forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, except as may be required by the rules of the Tokyo Stock Exchange.

Corporate Identity



Corporate Philosophy

Mizuho, the leading Japanese financial services group with a global presence and a broad customer base, is committed to:
 Providing customers worldwide with the highest quality financial services with honesty and integrity;
 Anticipating new trends on the world stage;
 Expanding our knowledge in order to help customers shape their future;
 Growing together with our customers in a stable and sustainable manner; and
 Bringing together our group-wide expertise to contribute to the prosperity of economies and societies throughout the world.

These fundamental commitments support our primary role in bringing fruitfulness for each customer and the economies and the societies in which we operate. Mizuho creates lasting value. It is what makes us invaluable.

Vision

The most trusted financial services group with a global presence and a broad customer base, contributing to the prosperity of the world, Asia, and Japan.

The most trusted financial services group

The best financial services provider

The most cohesive financial services group

The Mizuho Values

Customer First

The most trusted partner lighting the future

Innovative Spirit

Progressive and flexible thinking

Team Spirit

Diversity and collective strength

Speed

Acuity and promptness

Passion

Communication and challenge for the future

Message from the Group CEO



Becoming an even more essential and reliable partner, in step with our customers and society

COVID-19 is accelerating structural changes, and the movement towards a more sustainable society has become stronger than ever. Today, the world is facing enormous change.

We must reflect on the lessons learned in light of the IT system failures, and stride into the future in step with our customers and society. In this message, I would like to share with you the strategies and initiatives we are implementing towards Mizuho's continuous growth.

Tatsufumi Sakai

Member of the Board of Directors
President & Group CEO
Mizuho Financial Group, Inc.

Introduction

First of all, I would like to express my heartfelt sympathies for all of those who have contracted COVID-19 and the many people who have been impacted in various ways by the spread of the virus.

Although this crisis has continued for over a year, we are beginning to see the light at the end of the tunnel as vaccination rates rise. At the same time, some of the structural changes stemming from or accelerated by the pandemic are beginning to take hold under the “new normal,” and this is having a variety of impacts on our customers and society.

Under this unprecedented situation, Mizuho Bank recently experienced a series of IT system failures. I would like to apologize again for the considerable inconvenience and concern this caused our customers and stakeholders. We view this as an issue for management to address and will reflect on what we can do to improve, taking this opportunity to strengthen our resolution to fulfil our social responsibilities and public mission as a financial services group. We will ensure that this situation never repeats itself by renewing the dedication of all members of the group to take responsibility for fully implementing efforts to prevent further incidents. I will lead these efforts and aim to achieve continuous growth for Mizuho.

Global trends and structural changes

Globally, following the dramatic deterioration the COVID-19 pandemic brought about in the real economy in 2020, we have begun to see signs of a recovery in economic activity, accompanying the rollout of vaccines and control of infection. Of course, there are still many uncertainties surrounding the new variants, the ongoing progress of vaccine rollouts, and other factors, and we cannot allow ourselves to become complacent. However, the world does seem to be gradually shifting from a pandemic to a post-pandemic state.

Interest in sustainability is also on the rise worldwide. The increasing attention towards various sustainability issues has become a significant trend, focusing most prominently on the environment and mitigation of climate change but also on respect of human rights in procurement and in business and on gender equality.

The world amidst and after the pandemic

The COVID-19 pandemic is constraining economic activity and physical movement, directly impacting the economy and society. While the downturn in the economy is expected to subside with the rollout of vaccines, the changes in society and in people’s behavior may be in part irreversible.

Digitalization, the aging population and declining birthrate, and globalization—these megatrends have existed since before the pandemic and have each been the cause of societal vulnerabilities and issues. COVID-19 threw these vulnerabilities and issues into sharp relief and accelerated behavioral changes. Digitalization is driving governmental, corporate, and individual activity—including activity that was previously thought to be ill-suited to digital formats—to shift to the online, virtual sphere, drawn by rapidly expanding needs for contact-free services. The aging population and declining birthrate is creating anxieties about the future and urgency about asset and business succession for the next generation; a growing number of people are taking the pandemic as an opportunity to review their life planning in a broad sense and are placing greater priority on health, healthcare, and inheritance. Globalization is advancing and prompting movement towards development of an optimal global system for handling the various business issues exposed by the pandemic, exemplified by the imbalances in supply chains, and for handling the intensifying complexities of geopolitics.

The business activities of both the finance industry in general and Mizuho in particular can be of use here. We see it as our role to leverage our real estate, consulting, digital, and other non-financial capabilities; our industry insights; and our global network to fully address the current challenges.

Sustainability

As sustainability gains momentum worldwide, the COVID-19 pandemic has brought to the surface the obstacles to sustainability inherent in society as a whole and also induced changes in the behavior of governments, corporations, and individuals. In response to climate change, Japan is calling for large-scale initiatives towards becoming carbon neutral by 2050, and every Japanese company is seeing their responsibilities and strategies in relation to climate change take on greater importance. They are considering what risks and opportunities sustainability entails as a whole and what effects these will have on their organizations. They are also questioning how to incorporate these into their strategies. Particularly clients in sectors with a large environmental impact are confronting the considerable hurdle of designing a pathway to transition to low carbon, and we see every day that they are seeking a partner to guide them on such a pathway.

Based on the current organization we have built and the differentiating factors we have evolved over the years, how can Mizuho assist our clients and positively contribute to society in the midst of these dramatic changes? The answer to this question is part of our strategy for creating value.

Steadily improving our fundamental earnings power

The basic policy of the 5-Year Business Plan we launched in fiscal 2019 is to update our organization by implementing structural reforms in three interconnected areas: business structure, finance structure, and corporate foundations. This will enable us to respond to our customers' and society's considerable structural changes and achieve the goal which we set as the title of the plan: "Transitioning to the Next Generation of Financial Services"

Fiscal 2020 was the second year of this plan. Despite being under an unprecedented situation with the COVID-19 pandemic, we mitigated risk from the uncertain business environment, demonstrated our financial capabilities, and captured opportunities. At the same time, while coping with the realities of the pandemic on a daily basis, we moved forward with our reforms in order to respond to accelerating structural changes and prepare for the post-pandemic era. Through these efforts, we were able to achieve our initial 5-Year Business Plan targets of establishing a stable revenue base and of reaching ¥700 billion in Consolidated Net Business Profits by fiscal 2021, achieving the latter one year ahead of schedule and exceeding the target amount. In comparison to our results from past fiscal years, we also performed above the level we had achieved prior to the Bank of Japan's introduction of negative interest rates in fiscal 2015, and we recorded our highest profits since our introduction of the in-house company system in fiscal 2016.

In customer divisions, our support for clients' cash flow needs during the COVID-19 pandemic and our retail investment business were both robust, and the profitability of loan spreads and other business outside Japan improved. We were also able to capture the activity of primary markets for corporate and other bonds, mainly in Japan and North America. Our response to financing demands throughout the pandemic has further strengthened our relationships with our clients and enabled more active dialogue with their senior management. Our efforts have also led to business strategy deals based on new forms of partnership with large corporate clients, replacing cross-shareholdings as the basis of the relationship.

In markets divisions, our banking business accumulated carry income, mainly from foreign bonds, to improve revenue quality. Our sales and trading business successfully expanded product offerings with a focus on North America, an effort that had been ongoing for some time. The business also captured client flow trading during the rise in volatility caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, leading to strong performance.

As for expenses, we were able to off-set the increases from amortization of the core banking system and investment in focus areas by steadily moving forward with our reforms reflecting structural changes in customer needs. Both the improvement of our revenue during the fiscal year and the steady strengthening of our fundamental earnings power, focused on stable revenue, indicate we are seeing positive results. Credit-related costs remained within the range of initial estimates, even as we prepared for the future by recording reserves from a forward-looking perspective. Profits also increased in comparison to the previous year.

In fiscal 2021, we will continue building firm foundations for achieving the effects of our structural reforms during the second half of our 5-Year Business Plan and for ensuring future growth. Under the prolonged COVID-19 pandemic, we have again been reminded of the importance of demonstrating our stable business operations and financial intermediary functions to uphold our social responsibilities as a financial institution. In addition to this, we will assess changes in the

business environment, pursue revenue potential in a flexible manner, and steadily move forward with our structural reforms.

Regarding the medium- to long-term business environment, the significant changes taking place make it likely that our customers' needs, including their latent needs, will further diversify going forward. The non-financial capabilities which complement our financial capabilities will be one key way of differentiating Mizuho from our competitors. In April 2021, we established Mizuho Research & Technologies, which consolidates and integrates our research, consulting, and IT development into a single core group company for non-financial functions. Mizuho Research & Technologies has knowledge and experience in consulting and IT implementation in the fields of digital transformation and sustainability transformation.



It will exercise such non-financial capabilities not only in providing consulting services directly to clients but also in synergizing with our in-house companies' strategies to create and capture new value chains across the financial and non-financial spectrum. Further, it will apply these non-financial capabilities to new business arising from open innovation with external partners.

On that note, our deep understanding of our customers is what enables us to go beyond the conventional boundaries of finance. In the case of our retail customers, this is our ability to offer advice tailored to each individual's personal goals and life plans in an age of longer lifespans. In the case of our corporate clients, this is our industry insight, including cross-sector insight, and our expertise in building convincing corporate and business strategies. In May 2021, we reorganized our branch network to have separate operational frameworks for retail customers and corporate clients, establishing a structure for responding to customers' unique needs in a more specialized way. In addition, we reorganized our industry-specific operational frameworks for banking and securities, which serve large corporate clients, into five industry groups composed of industries with mutual affinities. As our clients shift to business structures spanning multiple industries, we will also further enhance our perspective on inter-industry activity and further advance our business model as a financial services group.

For example, we will sharpen our insight both into individual industries and inter-industry activity and further cultivate our dialogue with the senior management of large corporations. Leveraging our research and consulting functions, we will discuss with our clients the post-COVID-19 business challenges of business structure transformation and new business expansion and offer them support from the strategy design phase, standing upstream, so to speak. By holding these discussions with an eye to how we can assist in turning such strategies into action, we will also be able to provide optimal financial services when our clients come to the implementation phases of their strategies. Drawing on our collective strength will enable us to positively contribute to our clients' entire value chains, from strategy formulation to implementation, and develop partnerships that go beyond providing simple financial services.

These sorts of insights can also be helpful to our clients outside Japan. We are currently accelerating our Global 300 strategy of developing high-level relationships with the senior management of international corporations. Along with our network of offices in Asia and our base of Japanese corporate clients, our industry insight has been a great strength in sharing business strategy with our clients worldwide.

While leveraging our non-financial capabilities to deepen our differentiation in select domains, we are also continuing to pursue new business. One example is our strategic partnerships with tech companies in industries such as IT and communications. Separately from our strategic partnerships, we are also already embarking on new business ventures inspired by our own employees' ideas.

These assorted initiatives are one way we are strongly differentiating ourselves from our competitors in responding to our customers' changing needs in the pandemic and post-pandemic eras. We will connect them to our creation of value going forward and continue making steady progress towards achieving our business plan.

Making sustainability a core part of Mizuho's brand

The global trend toward sustainability is an irreversible structural change. Within this trend, climate change is a crucial global issue which threatens to impact the stability of financial markets, an issue which we see as requiring action from society, our customers, and ourselves.

At Mizuho, we are approaching sustainability as a core part of our strategy. In particular, in light of the external business environment, we have identified key sustainability areas (materiality) based on society's expectations in these areas and their importance for Mizuho, and we are incorporating these into specific initiatives in the course of formulating business strategy and targets at in-house companies and units, while also taking risks and opportunities into account.

Our basic approach to promoting sustainability is dialogue, also known as engagement. There are multiple reasons for this.

For example, the transition to a low-carbon society has been drawing greater attention recently, and in our relationships with clients who are facing issues in this regard we have been focusing on engagement rather than divestment. In other words, we are not simply considering whether or not to reduce our credit exposure. We are first holding dialogue with clients across multiple sessions, driven by a constructive purpose, as a way of working together with them towards a low-carbon society. That is the approach we have chosen.

Here as well our non-financial capabilities are key to differentiating Mizuho. We apply our understanding of industry characteristics and of our clients to this dialogue, our experience and knowledge in sustainability transformation to the development of decarbonization roadmaps, and our financial functions to support for specific initiatives. In doing so we are utilizing our support functions from upstream to downstream in order to both create business opportunities and enhance risk management.

There are other reasons for engagement: dialogue with a wide range of stakeholders and improvement of disclosure. In June 2021, we published our second TCFD Report. Over the last year, we have revised our Environmental Policy to clarify our support for the objective of the Paris Agreement, enhanced our environmental management in our financing and investment activity, produced estimates as a first step towards measurement and management of Scope 3 emissions, and strengthened our environmental and social management of our suppliers, among other advancements. By proactively disclosing such information, we are promoting dialogue with all of our stakeholders.

We will continue to promote sustainability as part of our strategy going forward, with the aim of becoming our clients' primary partner for sustainability consulting. In our dialogue with stakeholders, we will gain their understanding and work with them together towards decarbonization. By establishing sustainability as part of Mizuho's brand, we will positively contribute to the sustainable development and prosperity of the economy, industry, and society both in Japan and around the world and to environmental conservation, in turn positively contributing to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals.

Continuous enhancement of our people and organization

Our people are an absolutely vital aspect of the implementation of these strategies. Personnel who have a range of expertise and can be relied on by customers are indispensable. In our HR strategy, we are putting in place a foundation for development, evaluation, compensation, workplace environments, and flexible work styles which enable all of our employees to fully maintain their health and safety, expand their areas of responsibility in line with their expertise, and achieve professional growth. We are also further accelerating diversity and inclusion, such as women's advancement, so that all employees are able to take pride in their work, exercise their abilities to the utmost, and improve productivity.

Under our HR management, we are supporting career development while placing emphasis on areas of expertise, allowing employees to experience related divisions, such as the IT systems and customer divisions or the products and industry research and customer divisions, in a cross-divisional fashion. We are also more proactively hiring mid-career professionals in an effort to bring in new perspectives. Personnel evaluations have changed over to a dialogue format and are encouraging independent action and growth on the part of each employee.

This HR strategy and management will enable our employees to have a strong commitment to developing themselves in order to move forward in step with our customers and society. Simultaneously, we are endeavoring across the group to further enhance our ability to act as a unified organization not limited by rules and the scope of duties.

This requires transformation in behaviors. In tandem with introducing mechanisms to reinforce horizontal, vertical, and diagonal communication and raise our ability to act as a unified organization, we will strengthen the effectiveness of our in-house company system and our system for dual-hat assignments between Mizuho Financial Group, Mizuho Bank, and other entities. An example of this within executive management is our integrating the senior managing executive officer and managing executive officer levels to simplify the vertical layers of the organization. For employees, we will create mechanisms that allow for easy communication on a daily basis—and urgent communication when required for emergencies—between branches, branches and Head Office, and departments within Head Office, and we will allocate personnel for this effort.

We will also review our internal rule-making and our everyday communication methods. For example, we will institute rules to positively assess constructive proposals and recommendations rather than negatively assessing administrative mistakes. We will consider a “discussion-first” communication style founded on sharing the overall situation and discussion points prior to preparing comprehensive and precise documents.

Within Mizuho are a number of business segments, each with their own roles and expertise. Some of these depend on trial and error, and others depend on steady and reliable operations. Through our initiatives, every one of our employees will renew their day-to-day perspective and dedication for our customers and society, while fully accounting for their business segment and the nature of their work, and apply these to maintain consistently swift operational management. I will lead these efforts and ensure they take root throughout the organization.

In conclusion: Continuous growth, together with our customers and society

For our customers and society, fiscal 2021 is a critical year to determine the path to recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic and to carry out overarching structural changes oriented towards the post-pandemic era. It is also the third year of our 5-Year Business Plan, an important year for us to steadily deepen our ongoing initiatives, enhance our people and organization, and connect them to continuous growth.

We will become an even more essential and reliable partner, striding into the future in step with our customers and society. All of us will put forth our best effort to pursue these objectives as a united group. We appreciate your continued support and understanding and will do everything in our power to exceed your expectations.

July 2021



Member of the Board of Directors
 President & Group CEO
 Mizuho Financial Group, Inc.



Identifying the cause of IT system failures at Mizuho Bank and preventing further incidents

We sincerely apologize to our customers and other affected parties for significant disruptions caused by the series of IT system failures which occurred at Mizuho Bank.

The Mizuho group has experienced three major system failures up to now—in April 2002, March 2011, and the latest situation—with significant disruptions affecting customers and society more broadly. We are keenly aware of the need to take steps overall as an organization to fundamentally prevent further incidents so that this type of situation does not happen again.

To ensure that our customers can reliably engage in transactions with Mizuho Bank, Mizuho Financial Group and Mizuho Bank will pursue efforts as an overall organization to strengthen multilayer responsive capabilities in the event of system failures by bolstering initiatives concerning IT systems and response to customers & crisis management and integrating these activities dynamically and cross-divisionally with the aim of preventing further incidents. These actions will be based on thorough reflection on past system failure incidents and of recommendations from the System Failure Special Investigative Committee, which was established on March 17, 2021 to ensure that the issues which occurred in this recent incident are addressed in a fundamental and sustainable way.

1. Summary of incidents

The latest situation involved four system failures over a short period of time, specifically occurring on February 28, March 3, March 7, and March 12 of 2021.

(1) February 28

Due to implementation of e-account bulk change processing for the Mizuho e-account service on February 28, 2021, the final Sunday of the month, all update processing involving access to the time deposits system was disabled, and this led to retention of bankbooks and cards in ATMs that accessed this system and prevented transactions involving time deposits in Mizuho Direct, an online banking service. The impact of these errors widened and led to closures of ATMs and subsequently Mizuho Direct processing sections. This triggered many errors in ATM transactions and other activities besides time deposits and numerous instances of ATMs failing to return inserted bankbooks and cards.

This system failure affected customers through (1) suspension of ATM operations (as many as 4,318 machines), (2) retention of inserted bankbooks and cards at ATMs (5,244 cases), and (3) disabling of some ATM and Mizuho Direct transactions.

Regarding the retention of bankbooks and cards, despite the recovery and return of some bankbooks and cards via remote operation from the ATM monitoring locations and via the direct involvement of security companies and branch employees, it was difficult to respond sufficiently, and since February 28 was a Sunday too, numerous customers were unable to retrieve their bankbooks and cards from ATMs for a lengthy amount of time. It was only possible to return retained bankbooks and cards on the same day in 1,244 cases, and returns for up to 5,152 cases took until March 7, a week after the date of the system failure, and returns for all cases required until April 22.

(2) March 3

On March 3, 2021, a network card in network equipment at a Mizuho Bank data center failed, and this problem destabilized communications for three minutes until the switch to a network card in a different system. Impacts during this period were (1) retention of inserted bankbooks and cards at ATMs (29 cases) and (2) partial failure in Numbers Lottery ticket purchase transactions via ATM or Mizuho Direct service (7 cases).

(3) March 7

On March 7, 2021, when Mizuho Bank released a program related to consumer loan products, errors occurred related to consolidated account time deposits because of a mistake in said program's design.

Customers who experienced failed time deposit transactions via ATMs or Mizuho Direct service received notification of the system failure and failed transaction and an explanation of the circumstances. We temporarily suspended some time deposit services at ATMs with the aim of preventing ATMs from retaining bankbooks and cards.

(4) March 12

Late at night on March 11, 2021, failure of communications control equipment within storage equipment in MINORI's common platform shut off communication between the storage equipment and server and thereby halted business systems running on the affected server. This resulted in mainly delays in foreign currency transfer processing.

Due to this incident, 263 transfers to other domestic banks did not meet the deadline for March 12 and 761 foreign currency transfers did not complete deposit notification processing during the same day. Regarding transfers, negotiations took place with the receiving banks, including the deposit date, premised on Mizuho Bank handling the back-value costs. For transfer recipients, Mizuho Bank contacted receiving parties to confirm their view of the deposit date and confirmed completion of all deposits as of March 31.

Considering the occurrence of four system failures in a short period of time, we realize the need to identify the root causes in the group's organization, based on a thorough review of the events that occurred this time along with the background and causes of past situations and measures taken to address them, and implement fundamental and sustainable measures to prevent further incidents.

2. Cause analysis

The System Failure Special Investigative Committee conducted a detailed cause analysis of the various events and broadly reviewed not only system failure cases from 2002 and 2011 but also other system failures to investigate past incidents and identified common points with the latest occurrences.

The Investigative Report cites deficiencies in the following areas as causes of the latest series of system failures: (1) Organizational capability to respond to crisis situations, (2) IT system management (reassignment of IT personnel, preparedness to ensure stable IT system operation, and points in common with the cause of past system failures), and (3) Focus on the customer's perspective (awareness of issues regarding the ATM bankbook and card capturing mechanisms, consideration of customers' interests in regard to the response to the failures, sensitivity to the needs of ATM users). Additionally, it stipulates an underlying cause of (4) Underlying conditions or corporate culture that prevents straightforward improvement of these issues. These are the primary issues the report identifies that should be addressed through measures to prevent further incidents.

We think these points offer important guidelines that the Mizuho group should reflect into its efforts to prevent further incidents.

We accept our responsibility for the series of system failures and have clarified where responsibility lies. (As announced on June 15, 2021).

3. Efforts to prevent further incidents at Mizuho Financial Group and Mizuho Bank

Considering the cause analysis presented by the System Failure Special Investigative Committee, Mizuho Financial Group and Mizuho Bank think it is necessary to go beyond just surface-level and formal actions in our efforts to prevent further incidents and aim to enhance our multilayered system failure response capabilities as an overall organization with awareness of customer convenience and social infrastructure stability through ensuring that horizontal and vertical communication are conducted effectively (including branches and Head Office).

In essence, we intend to build frameworks to strengthen system failure response capabilities in a multilayered way for the purpose of preventing system failure occurrence and ensuring early detection and recovery if failures do occur in the IT system divisions, in addition to ensuring early detection of system failures and efforts to minimize the impact on customers in the divisions responsible or responding to customers and crisis management. We also plan to build a multilayered defense framework that minimizes impact on customers in the event of a crisis by centrally managing the abovementioned functions flexibly. This will be achieved through contingency planning on both the IT system and business side involving training drills, organizational preparation, personnel, and other aspects.

Additionally, we intend to pursue continuous enhancement of our people and organization from the perspective of ensuring the efficacy of this multilayered system failure response capability and fundamentally resolving root issues throughout the entire organization that lead to issues in our IT systems and response to customers & crisis management.

(1) IT systems

We will aim to establish operations that suitably address MINORI's characteristics by assigning highly capable personnel and ensuring organic collaboration within and among organizations.

- i. ATM specification changes and hardware equipment updates
- ii. Improvement of the monitoring system and revisions to the collaboration framework between IT system development and operation divisions
- iii. Implementation of a comprehensive inspection related to MINORI
 - Reassess risk in the portion of MINORI services and functions that have never been used (6% of the overall system)
 - Conduct a mock test by intentionally causing system errors with the potential to be severe failures in the test environment and confirm the ripple effects and countermeasures
- iv. Enhancement of IT system division training drills focused on system failures
- v. Visualize staff portfolios and enhance organizational control
 - a) Visualization of staff portfolios and personnel reassignment
 - Consolidate a detailed list of skills and experience for personnel and assign suitable personnel (including external hires)
 - b) Improvement of organizational preparation
 - Create an IT Infrastructure & Project Management Department to oversee technology and quality matters
 - c) Improvement of system development and maintenance management capabilities
 - d) Reinforcement of IT system risk control and internal audit operations

(2) Response to customers and crisis management

We will continuously apply a customer-focused perspective for the overall organization during crisis situations and in normal times.

- i. Establishment of organizational capabilities to ascertain customer views and utilize them in our initiatives
 - Assign a service quality improvement officer at all retail branches
 - Create an organization within Head Office to analyze social media and other sources
- ii. Establishment of operations and preparation for emergencies during normal times with consideration of impact on customers and settlements
 - Group the detailed business contingency plan (BCP) into about 30 important business areas and integrate it with the system contingency plan (SCP) in light of various system diagrams to facilitate utilization from a customer perspective in the event of a system failure
 - Implement not only a conventional procedure confirmation process but also a realistic assessment of customer impact in drill exercises and training
 - Ensure rapid information collection capabilities in emergencies by building cross-divisional personnel networks by service type in normal times
 - Convene a meeting within one hour of detecting a system failure as a general rule and ensure prompt discussion of the initial response policy
- iii. Assign an executive officer in charge of crisis management and strengthen crisis management capabilities including at the executive level

(3) Continuous enhancement of our people and organization, in step with our customers and society

We recognize the need to strengthen our people and organization from the perspective of enhancing and increasing the effectiveness of multilayered system failure response capabilities through horizontal and vertical communication.

In particular, we believe it is necessary to further strengthen organizational action that goes beyond rules and individual scopes of responsibility in addressing issues within our IT systems and response to customers & crisis management, and in light of the latest system failure incidents we believe this should be addressed as a challenge for the organization as a whole.

- i. Enhancement of our people and organizational capabilities
 - Enhance our people and organizational capabilities company-wide with personnel development and organizational measures in the areas of IT systems and response to customers & crisis management as well as through proactive utilization of specialists with broad viewpoints
 - Design a framework to promote cross-divisional career development in related divisions and hire externally
 - Implement personnel performance reviews, with emphasis on feedback, that promote employees' self-directed behavior and growth

- Simplify layers in the organization including integration of executive-level ranks within the group (Mizuho Financial Group: Abolish senior managing executive officer and managing executive officer roles)
- Steadily promote structural reforms while continuing to carefully assess allocation of necessary corporate resources
 - Prepare a personnel and expenses budget in advance in fiscal 2021 with a plan for 160 people, ¥8 billion in expenses, and ¥10 billion in investment
- ii. Transform behavior
 - Introduce various frameworks, such as promoting communication from the standpoint of bolstering organizational action (through these initiatives enhance the efficacy of existing operational frameworks, such as the in-house company system and dual hat system between group companies)
 - Shift from communication centered on documentation to “discussion first” communication
 - Proactively assess constructive proposals and recommendations rather than negatively assessing administrative mistakes
 - Assign “branch communicators” and “Head Office instructors” and build a network

Each of these measures to prevent further incidents has been evaluated by the Special Investigative Committee to be formulated from a multi-angle and comprehensive perspective, and to be effective as a means of preventing reoccurrence of the recent incidents. However, the Committee advises that it is not enough to change the organization, rules, and procedures superficially and formally, but rather it is essential to also ensure the effectiveness and continuity of the measures. All members of executive management are committed to taking action in line with this valuable advice.

4. Stance in future efforts

Mizuho Financial Group and Mizuho Bank plan to have their executive management clarify what should be targeted in the measures to prevent further incidents of IT system failures to ensure efficacy and continuity in light of their fundamental roles and responsibilities and involve all executive officers and employees in the pursuit of these goals.

- Recognizing the seriousness of the recent system failure incidents, Mizuho Financial Group intends to formulate basic policies for the group (group-wide HR system operations, IT system failure training drills basic policy, etc.), allocate necessary corporate resources, and horizontally deploy actions at other group companies related to the recent system failures from the standpoint of ensuring suitable operations as a group. As Mizuho Bank’s managing company, Mizuho Financial Group also plans to manage and supervise progress at Mizuho Bank in regard to measures to prevent further incidents.
- As the entity with jurisdiction of MINORI and which is in charge of development, operation, and management of the system in addition to being a provider of a variety of financial services to customers under Mizuho Financial Group management, Mizuho Bank aims to strengthen multilayered system failure response capabilities with the goal of ensuring efficacy from the customer perspective in the full range of the above-mentioned prevention measures through rigorous implementation within frontline operations, including at group companies (outsourcing partners), and will promote cross-organizational knowledge retention through continuous drill exercises and training.

To reliably and rapidly implement the above-mentioned system failure response measures, we established the System Failure Improvement Promotion Committee headed by Mizuho Financial Group and Mizuho Bank president and CEOs.

From a management supervision standpoint, Mizuho Financial Group has already established the System Failure Response Evaluation Committee comprised of only outside directors. It intends to shift the role and objective of this Committee from “cause discovery and assessing the suitability of measures to prevent further incidents” to “supervising the implementation of measures to prevent further incidents” and continue addressing the recent incidents. Additionally, Mizuho Bank, which is the entity implementing the full range of prevention measures, has established a similar committee comprised of outside and internal directors.

In order to meet the expectations of our customers and stakeholders, we will reaffirm our role as a financial institution and ensure that all members of the organization work together with commitment and responsibility toward preventing further incidents and connect these efforts to Mizuho’s continuous growth.

*This section is based on the June 15, 2021 press release from Mizuho Financial Group and Mizuho Bank titled “Identifying the cause of IT system failures at Mizuho Bank and preventing further incidents”.

Dialogue between the Chairman of the Board of Directors and the Group CEO

Progress towards achieving continuous growth: Mizuho's role in society as a whole and our strategic priorities

Chairman of the Board of Directors Izumi Kobayashi sat down with Group CEO Tatsufumi Sakai to reflect back on fiscal 2020 and discuss the role of finance and Mizuho in society as well as our progress towards achieving continuous growth.



Tatsufumi Sakai Member of the Board of Directors
President & Group CEO

Izumi Kobayashi Chairman of the
Board of Directors

Looking back on fiscal 2020

Kobayashi I recall that when I was appointed to Mizuho's Board of Directors in 2017, the main priority was how to enhance capital and earnings power. In 2019 with the launch of the 5-Year Business Plan, at a time when the shape of finance was greatly evolving, Mizuho was resolving on its next step while also improving its capital and earnings power. Then, as we entered fiscal 2020, we were unexpectedly faced with the pandemic and our major concern was whether it would truly be possible to achieve the objectives of the 5-Year Business Plan. Now, as we reflect on the results, there are two major points to note.

The first is the role that finance plays in society. In particular, the pandemic has prompted us to reaffirm the importance of financial institutions' traditional role. It was clear that it acted as a major support structure during this tumultuous time.

The other point is that Mizuho's results for fiscal 2020 exceeded the initial estimates in the 5-Year Business Plan. This is due to the steady progress on reforms which were an organization-wide focus, including efforts to strengthen corporate foundations. This is not only my belief but also that of the other directors.

Sakai As you mentioned, in formulating the 5-Year Business Plan we were aware of the need to constantly update ourselves amidst structural changes in the business environment, and so we decided to implement structural reforms in three areas—to our business model, the corporate foundations that support it, and finance. In fiscal 2019, the first fiscal year of the plan, I would say it went well overall. Fiscal 2020 was a crucial point at which our overall initiatives would finally take root. Of course the pandemic occurred just at that moment, but there are also two points I would like to reflect on regarding fiscal 2020.

The first is that structural changes have only accelerated as a result of COVID-19. Looking ahead to the post-COVID-19 era, we are beginning to see a variety of developments and changes to megatrends which are particularly impactful on our business, such as digitalization, an aging population and declining birthrate, and globalization.

The second point is that, as you mentioned in regards to the role of finance, amidst all these changes there are some things that remain constant, and the true value of financial institutions is one thing that has been reaffirmed. I believe that financial functions which serve as a lifeline for corporations and people's lifestyles are a true form of lasting value. There was an urgent and large-scale rise in demand for financing outside Japan during the January to March period of 2020 and in Japan during the April to June period of 2020; however, unlike the 2008 global financial crisis, the financial system remained robust. At Mizuho, early on we recognized that this was a time for us to commit to returning to our fundamental mission and fulfilling our role as a financial institution. We were also able to use this as an opportunity to advance our transition to the different business models which we had envisioned.

For example, providing quasi-equity financing as a strategic domain within our business targeting large corporations. When client demand was suddenly rising due to the effects of the pandemic, we fully leveraged our understanding of clients' businesses and our industry insight in order to not only support clients' cash flow needs but also to support them in terms of capital where necessary. I think that among financial institutions, our reaction was especially swift. By supporting companies in their time of need, we deepened our relationships with clients and further accelerated our strategic initiatives. These efforts formed a new foundation for our relationship with our clients, and with their understanding, we were able to make more progress than expected on reducing cross-shareholdings, including those held in our retirement benefit trust.

All members of the organization around the world came together through these efforts to realize our strategic initiatives, and this enabled us to enhance our fundamental earnings power.

Kobayashi Exactly, Mizuho was able to transition the role it should fulfill as a part of the social infrastructure, for example by switching the anchor of a client relationship from cross-shareholdings to quasi-equity financing. I think this was a year in which we began to see the emergence of a single next-generation model for financial services unique to Mizuho as the company leveraged its capabilities in digital, fintech, industry insight, and other areas.

Bringing prosperity to society: Mizuho's expected role

Sakai The major trend towards sustainability has also been affected by COVID-19 and a wide range of themes are becoming apparent. Sustainability is linked to the underlying issue of the expansion of economic disparity and social inequity, as well as to geopolitical issues and the destabilization of the global order. Under our 5-Year Business Plan, we are directly addressing these facets of the global agenda.

As global interest in the environment and climate change is rising significantly, governments around the world are strengthening their response, including Japan which has pledged to become carbon neutral by 2050. Sustainability is now one of the top priorities for corporate management. At Mizuho, when we discuss management and business strategy with our clients, sustainability is the first thing we consider.

We want to deliver benefits to our customers and other stakeholders, as set forth in our Corporate Philosophy and embodied in the name Mizuho, which evokes images of a "bountiful harvest of rice" in Japanese. We have built in to our strategy a range of sustainability issues and challenges in order to minimize risk and maximize business opportunities, an approach which has points in common with the thinking behind stakeholder capitalism, a concept which has been gaining traction recently.

Kobayashi Yes, sustainability is built into Mizuho's business and is at the core of its growth model. And the success of Mizuho's business activities brings prosperity to society. I think that all executives, regardless of the industry or company, are currently grappling with how to synchronize and synergize sustainability with their business and make it a source of growth for their company and of benefit for their stakeholders. This is what newly emerging business models seek to achieve. In this regard, Mizuho has taken the initiative in building such a business model and has been conducting dialogue with its clients since the early stages. My impression is that, as a result, a wide range of stakeholders now have an understanding of Mizuho's thinking and business model. As sustainability is becoming even more crucial, cooperation and collaboration with stakeholders is likely to become easier to pursue.

On the other hand, I think that a customized approach to sustainability on the frontlines of our business will be an important task going forward. Currently, there is a movement towards creating a globally consistent standard for evaluating sustainability, but sustainability can intrinsically vary depending on the natural environment and social environment in each country or region, so it is not necessarily globally homogenous. The thinking is that, even when

aimed at the same goal, sustainability initiatives may differ between countries and regions, and ultimately form a cycle that is positive on a global basis. In that sense, it is essential for employees on the frontlines to proactively think, act, and deliver in line with what is best for their local environment and society in order for Mizuho to bring prosperity, as you mentioned. This is especially challenging, but that is why it is worth accomplishing.

Sakai Although there are common global goals such as those in the Paris Agreement, the steps taken to achieve them will vary depending on economic and social circumstances and values, or on access to resources and other such factors. There will also be differences in industrial policy, including energy policy, and in corporate action. With this in mind, we can enhance the steps toward and feasibility of reaching these common global goals through a harmonious approach. I think that a customized approach to sustainability, as you mentioned, can be a source of added value for Mizuho.

Kobayashi Certainly if you consider sustainability in terms of a product-oriented or market-oriented philosophy, a “one size fits all” product-oriented approach does not work. A customized approach containing multiple traditionally recognizable elements is the most easily accepted, and each client requires advice and solutions that fit the social environment they operate in. I think that Mizuho has a major role to play in that respect.

Sakai With a firm understanding of the many variances between different countries and regions, we aim to support industry and business transformation which is both feasible and aligned with the local economy and society. As for Mizuho, we are drawing on our research and consulting capabilities as well as industry insight to communicate with our clients’ executive management, relevant authorities, and others in order to act as a catalyst. We will start to further develop these initiatives going forward.

Kobayashi I think that Mizuho can fully utilize the value it has built up in order to differentiate itself. In terms of securing both its own value and stakeholders’ understanding, I think Mizuho is in a good position and can focus on non-financial value and fully leveraging it in order to transform business models.

Also, in terms of the connection between a prosperous society and business development, I think there are more ways that Mizuho can contribute indirectly. For example, in the sense of bringing prosperity to each individual, including those who are not Mizuho customers, Mizuho’s role is not limited to direct finance but includes contributing to the sound development of companies, which is a vital element of a stable society. A kind of virtuous cycle can be formed as Mizuho provides services and shares knowledge, in addition to finance, through a range of channels.

Sakai We are not only providing funding, products, and services but also support with a human touch. We also facilitate corporate networking, including assisting innovative startups and providing business matching, which is one aspect of our “Open & Connected” action principle. Using the channels and networks we have formed from financial transactions, we support clients’ new business development, as you mentioned, and this in turn plays a role in job creation within society. Our role is to be a supportive presence for our clients and society from multiple angles based on our trustworthiness and reliability.

Kobayashi From the perspective of ensuring that Mizuho remains just such a presence, the issues brought to the forefront by the recent IT system failures are important to address. Apart from IT related issues, what I feel is that the organization has yet to fully utilize the diversity of its people. I am not referring only to diversity in terms of gender, nationality, or similar but also to



the unique qualities of each individual, their areas of specialty versus areas of inexperience, or in other words diversity of perspective. I believe that Mizuho is strong when everyone is working together towards a shared objective. However, when something irregular occurs, Mizuho is weak when it comes to exercising the capabilities of the organization by ensuring each individual looks at the issue from different angles and acts independently. Of course, this is not something that can be completely changed within a year or two. It is necessary to steadily and repeatedly affirm the need for change within the organization as well as to make it a habit for executive management to always consider how meaning can change when something is viewed from a different angle. Mizuho has many strengths, including in non-financial areas, and whether these strengths are put into practice depends on the capabilities of its people. Leveraging Mizuho’s diversity will surely draw out the organization’s strengths.

Sakai I strongly feel that we must reflect on the lessons learned from the IT system failures and become a more robust and resilient organization so that in the future our customers, the public, and our employees will look back on this moment as a catalyst which transformed Mizuho. To realize this, the basic foundation for our efforts is to enhance our people and organization, and diversity in the broader sense is a necessary part of this. As we move forward with a range of initiatives, with the aim of better understanding our customers and society we will seek to proactively develop a broader perspective of our ways of doing things and our role, in part through utilizing externally hired talent and enabling each individual to consider a range of perspectives and to move in the directions that seem most promising. As for our objectives in terms of diversity, there is no single answer and it is not something executive management can simply give orders on. We will create a variety of frameworks enabling executive management to encourage and support the efforts of each member of the organization. As a result, all employees will be able to take the initiative, further align themselves with our customers and society, adopt a more positive approach, and move forward with confidence and pride. Together, executive management and employees can foster this kind of organization and corporate culture.



Kobayashi What is important is that each employee is motivated day-to-day, in a certain sense, simply by enjoying their jobs. There are many potential sources for this enjoyment—being thanked by a customer, being the one to solve an issue that everyone was struggling with, or feeling the value that one brings to the organization, which creates confidence. And when members of the organization are enjoying themselves, customers will feel this enthusiasm too. What is important is to create an environment where being a part of this company is enjoyable and each individual can consider how to approach their work in a way that makes it enjoyable. I believe this can be a catalyst for transforming the organization. I hope you will foster that kind of environment.

Sakai There are many such initiatives we would like to implement going forward. As you said, the organization and its people, as well as corporate culture, are things that cannot change overnight, but encouraging confidence and fostering enjoyment, as well as diverse perspectives and a willingness to see things from a different angle, these are changes that I will work to effect within the organization.

Achieving continuous growth

Kobayashi Mizuho's strategies and its ability to realize them as well as its financial situation are both at a level where we can hold a certain degree of confidence. Its central role in society has become clearer as a result of the pandemic. The areas where Mizuho still has work to do and must make a greater effort have also become clearer following the series of IT system failures. If consistent progress can be made in regards to these three areas, I believe that Mizuho can truly become stronger as an organization as well as in terms of its business model.

In the remaining three years of the 5-Year Business Plan, enhancing the organization and its people must be a priority, in addition to achieving financial performance goals. By facing and overcoming this challenge, Mizuho can build a truly robust foundation for the years beyond the end of the current business plan. 2021 will be the year to prove this. In terms of Mizuho's social mission, amidst the pandemic we are not only being tested in terms of financial capabilities but also on whether our services are truly useful to society. The remaining three years of the 5-Year Business Plan will surely be very challenging and a crucial juncture for Mizuho, but also a period with a lot to look forward to.

Sakai In order to achieve continued growth within the current environment, we must ensure a win-win relationship with our stakeholders. To accomplish this, we not only need to become stronger from a fiscal perspective but also enhance and fully draw on our financial and non-financial capabilities through our expanding role in society. In doing so, we can deliver benefits to our stakeholders as embodied in the name "Mizuho" and its original meaning. We need to reconsider the role we have fulfilled thus far and concretely determine what we want to achieve going forward. In step with our customers, society, and our employees, we can work towards future continuous growth. Thank you for taking the time to share your thoughts with me today.

Mizuho's journey

Always standing at the forefront of our time, trailblazing is in our

DNA



The Dai-ichi Bank (photo: National Diet Library)

1873

The Dai-ichi Kangyo Bank

1873 Establishment of The Dai-ichi Bank, 1971 Establishment of the Dai-ichi Kangyo Bank through a merger with Nihon Kangyo Bank



Yasuda Bank (photo: National Diet Library)

1880

The Fuji Bank

1880 Establishment of Yasuda Bank, 1948 Changed to The Fuji Bank



(photo: The Mainichi)

1902

The Industrial Bank of Japan

1902 Establishment as a public sector bank that not only offers long-term funding but also securities and trust banking services



1999

Merger of our three predecessor banks

2003

Establishment of Mizuho Financial Group
Establishment of Mizuho Trust & Banking
Merger with Mizuho Asset Trust & Banking

2004

Banks are permitted to act as securities brokerages

2003

Establishment of the Industrial Revitalization Corporation of Japan

2002

Establishment of Mizuho Bank and Mizuho Corporate Bank

2000

Establishment of Mizuho Holdings

2005

Announcement of business strategy: Channel to Discovery Plan

Aiming to be a financial partner that helps customers shape their future and achieve their dreams

2006

Completion of public fund repayment
Listed on NYSE

2010

Announcement of medium-term policy: Mizuho's Transformation Program

Aiming to be the most trusted financial institution by its customers in and outside Japan by focusing on the core function of contributing to social and economic development

2007 Sub-prime mortgage crisis
2008 Global financial crisis
2010 European debt crisis

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2011

Mizuho Trust & Banking and Mizuho Securities become wholly-owned subsidiaries of Mizuho Financial Group

2013

Merger of Mizuho Bank and Mizuho Corporate Bank
Establishment of Mizuho Securities
Merger with Mizuho Investors Securities

2014

Transition to a Company with Three Committees model of corporate governance

2015

The United Nations adopts the Sustainable Development Goals

2016

Bank of Japan introduces negative interest rates

2020

COVID-19 pandemic

2021

Establishment of Mizuho Research & Technologies

2020

Establishment of Custody Bank of Japan
Establishment of MI Digital Services

2016

Introduction of in-house company system
Establishment of Asset Management One
Establishment of Mizuho Americas

2011

Great East Japan Earthquake

2013

Bank of Japan introduces quantitative and qualitative monetary easing



2013

Announcement of medium-term business plan: One Mizuho New Frontier Plan

In response to structural and regulatory changes in the economy and society in both Japan and overseas, aiming for the new frontier of finance for the coming era

2016

Announcement of medium-term business plan: Progressive Development of "One Mizuho"

Further development of the One Mizuho Strategy by creating a new business model as a financial services consulting group based on the foundations of operational excellence and a customer-focused perspective

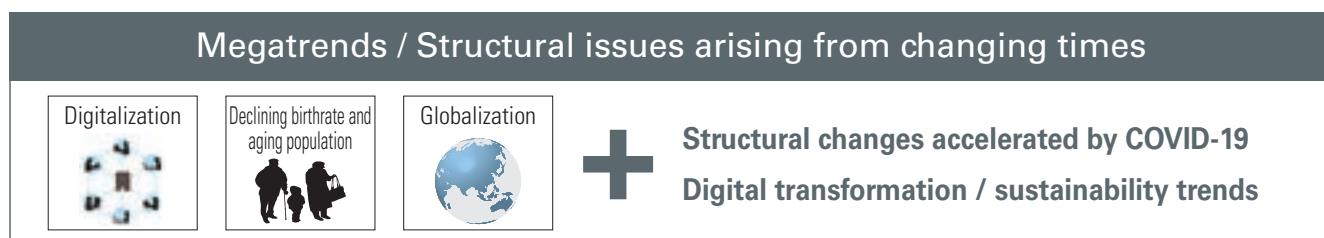
2019

Announcement of 5-Year Business Plan

Transitioning to the next generation of financial services by building new forms of partnerships with our customers so that we can respond to their needs as the times change, with the objective to build a stronger and more resilient financial group which our customers can depend on in the coming era

Value creation process

We are committed to addressing the challenges faced by customers and society in this new era, during and after COVID-19. Through our action principles, Open & Connected and Passionate & Professional, we will build new forms of partnerships and transition to the next generation of financial services. Our objective is to build a stronger and more resilient financial group which our customers can depend on in the coming era. Even in these times of change, we will continue to create lasting value and deliver benefits for our customers and the economies and communities in which we operate.



Determining materiality with respect to expectations of society and importance to Mizuho

Input (Mizuho's strengths)

Human & intellectual capital

- Financial functions
- Ability to respond to non-financial needs
- Excellent team of professionals

Social & relationship capital

- Customer base and network
- Trustworthiness and dependability
- Market presence

Financial capital

- Stable capital raising structure
- Sound loan assets
- Sufficient equity capital

Approach business as a unified group

⇒ P23

Mizuho's business initiatives to create new

Develop new forms of partnerships with our customers and create new

	Materiality	Incorporate in
Business	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Declining birthrate and aging population, ■ Industry development & innovation 	
Corporate foundations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Corporate governance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Human capital ■ Open partnerships and collaboration with

Group-wide sustainable foundations

Employee engagement

⇒ P65

Digitalization

⇒ P63

Corporate governance

⇒ P71

Risk governance

⇒ P81

Group-wide medium-term strategy and action principles

Open & Connected

Create new, more open value chains spanning both finance and adjacent fields

Passionate & Professional

Anticipate customer needs and then think, act, and deliver

⇒ P35

Sustainability: Position sustainability as an integral part of our business strategy, endeavor to limit impacts on the

Create lasting value for our customers and the economies and communities in which we operate

Social value	Contribute to the sustainable development and prosperity of society by providing safe, stable, and convenient infrastructure
Environmental value	Contribute by addressing environmental concerns and climate change and driving sustainable business
Economic value	Improve corporate value and individuals' lives both at Mizuho and among our stakeholders

Create value in finance and adjacent fields and provide value to a wide range of stakeholders

value in finance and adjacent fields

value incorporating both financial and non-financial products and services

business strategy and pursue specific initiatives ⇒ P21

plus good health and lengthening lifespans

■ Sound economic growth ■ Environmental considerations

■ Environment & society
a diverse range of stakeholders

Group-wide organization and business strategies tailored to individual customer attributes

Retail & Business Banking Company ⇒ P37

Corporate & Institutional Company ⇒ P39

Global Corporate Company ⇒ P41

Global Markets Company ⇒ P43

Asset Management Company ⇒ P45

Global Products Unit ⇒ P47

Research & Consulting Unit ⇒ P49

Output

Retail customers & business owners
Medium-term strategy: Be a partner that helps customers design their lives in a changing society

Provide safe, stable, and convenient services tailored to each individual's needs in asset formation, business succession, digitalization, and other areas.

⇒ P37, 45

Corporate & institutional clients
Medium-term strategy: Be a strategic partner for business development under a changing industrial structure

Leverage our industry insight to support our clients in sustainably improving their corporate value through global expansion and innovation

⇒ P37, 39, 41

Market Participants
Medium-term strategy: Be a partner with expert knowledge of market mechanisms and the ability to draw on a range of intermediary functions

Respond to participant needs and provide intermediary services facilitating market development by making use of our global network and optimum products framework

⇒ P43, 45

Diverse workforce in step with our customers and society

⇒ P65

environment while also creating new business, and develop a business structure for sustainable growth ⇒ P51

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Appendix

Materiality/Risks and opportunities

Key sustainability areas (materiality)

At Mizuho, we have defined key sustainability areas in our 5-Year Business Plan in line with the expectations and requirements of stakeholders and based on the importance and affinity of such initiatives with our strategy, as well as on the medium- to long-term impact on our corporate value. On top of considering risks and opportunities, each in-house company, unit, and group has established a strategy incorporating sustainability initiatives. Additionally, we have set targets/KPIs based on our key sustainability areas. The key sustainability areas and other items are revised each fiscal year and reflected into our business plan.

	Key sustainability areas (materiality)	Risks for Mizuho
Business	Declining birthrate and aging population, plus good health and lengthening lifespans <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Asset formation to prepare for the future ● Expand services that respond to a society with a declining birthrate and aging population ● Convenient services in line with diversifying lifestyles ▶ P38, P46, P50, P63	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Lost opportunities due to a lack of appropriate channels and services ● Customer attrition due to insufficient consideration of aspects such as diversity, resulting from not fully adapting to changes in society including the declining birthrate and aging population
	Industry development & innovation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Smooth business succession ● Industry transformation ● Acceleration of innovation ● Growth in Asian economic zones ● Creating resilient social infrastructure ▶ P38, P40, P42, P44, P46, P48, P50, P63	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Increase in credit costs caused by the deteriorated business performance of companies resulting from a delayed response to such factors as industry transformation ● Lost opportunities resulting from an insufficient ability to respond to changes in client needs ● Stagnation in or weakened competitiveness of our digital strategies due to the rapid advancement of digital transformation
	Sound economic growth <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Strengthening capital markets functions ● Transition to a cashless society ● Environmentally conscious social programs ▶ P38, P40, P42, P44, P46, P48, P50, P63	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Lost opportunities resulting from a lack of solutions that adapt to changes in regulations and financial market conditions ● Business restrictions and increased compliance costs arising from regulatory changes ● Deterioration in the competitiveness of our services due to an insufficient response to the advancing shift toward cashless payments
	Environmental considerations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Promoting action to address climate change and supporting the transition to a low-carbon society ▶ P40, P42, P46, P48, P50, P55 to 58	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Increased credit costs resulting from deteriorated business performance in companies with delayed responses to technological innovations aimed at transitioning to a low-carbon society, as well as to changes in stakeholder behavior ● Lost opportunities due to insufficient solutions
Corporate foundations	Corporate governance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Enhancing corporate governance ● Risk management, strengthening our IT infrastructure, and compliance ● Disclosure of information in a fair, timely, and appropriate manner, and holding dialogue with stakeholders ▶ P31 to 32, P40, P42, P44, P71 to 95	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Damage to social credibility or business activity suspensions due to issues such as inadequate corporate governance or large-scale IT system failures ● Increased costs related to government fines or penalties resulting from issues such as IT system failures or violations of laws and regulations
	Human capital <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Talent development and creating workplaces that give employees a sense of purpose ▶ P46, P48, P65 to 68	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Impacts on strategy execution such as stagnation resulting from a high turnover or difficulty in securing personnel due to an HR system or a workplace environment with a low level of appeal ● Issues such as overwork resulting in required payment of government fines or compensation, as well as public criticism and weakened employee morale
	Environment & Society <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Environmental and human rights considerations for investment and lending ● Addressing climate change ● Improving financial and economic literacy, and promoting activities that contribute to society based on regional and societal needs ▶ P42, P53 to 54, P59 to 62, P95	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Public criticism of issues such as insufficient initiatives concerning climate change and human rights in financing and investment ● Deterioration in financial positions due to factors such as increased credit costs resulting from delayed support for clients
Open partnerships and collaboration with a diverse range of stakeholders		

Opportunities for Mizuho	Main initiatives	Related SDGs
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Providing diverse services and responsive customer care in line with changing needs including for medium- to long-term asset formation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Expanding products and services that support medium- to long-term asset formation ● Providing solutions that leverage expertise in areas including medical and long-term care ● Enhancing digital marketing and digital channels ● Group-wide implementation of customer experience initiatives 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Increased financial and non-financial needs arising from various changes such as business succession and industry transformation ● Speedy development and expansion of solutions that also leverage specialized knowledge and utilize external resources and technologies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Providing solutions that meet diversifying business succession needs ● Providing information and solutions leveraging cross-sector expertise and digital transformation support functions ● Supporting business model transformation that anticipates trends in society ● Promoting the digitalization of financial infrastructure ● Diversifying and enhancing sustainability solutions ● Appropriate risk management through the identification and analysis of portfolios that require management 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Capturing revenue opportunities that result from supporting sustainable economic growth with the sound provision of risk capital ● Providing services aligned with cashless trends ● Expanding solutions and leveraging intermediary functions that include non-financial areas capturing the increasing interest in environmental and social impact 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Enhancing investment management and stewardship activities leveraging ESG information ● Promoting the shift to cashless payments through services such as J-Coin ● Advancing the provision of solutions aligned with changes in society, the economy, companies, and consumer behavior 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Preparing and providing expertise and solutions in line with increasing climate change response and transition support needs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Developing and providing products and services, and carrying out engagement to support climate change countermeasures and the transition to a low-carbon society ● Enhancement and utilization of climate-related scenario analysis in risk management and strategies 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Strengthening our capacity to execute strategies by expanding and enhancing corporate governance and management frameworks ● Improving stakeholder communication 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Strengthening our operations, business, and risk management systems on a group-wide and global basis ● Building and enhancing our IT infrastructure, and improving our cybersecurity ● Strengthening our information provision and communication 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Securing personnel and raising employee motivation by fully engaging a diverse workforce 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Building frameworks that provide robust support for the growth and engagement of each individual employee ● Providing an HR system and opportunities for learning and taking on challenges appropriate for specialist personnel ● Firmly establishing new workstyles that realize more flexible and highly productive ways of working ● Promoting the health of employees and building healthy work environments 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Building and strengthening relationships with stakeholders through the formulation and implementation of appropriate financing and investment policies, as well as through social contribution activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Implementing and enhancing appropriate financing and investment policies that are environmentally and socially responsible ● Strengthening climate change responses leveraging frameworks in line with the TCFD Recommendations ● Carrying out financial and economic education based on regional needs, as well as activities that contribute to local communities and society 	
		

Note: Icons indicate relation to major Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

Business domain

The Mizuho group’s business domains include banking, trust banking, securities, and other financial services.

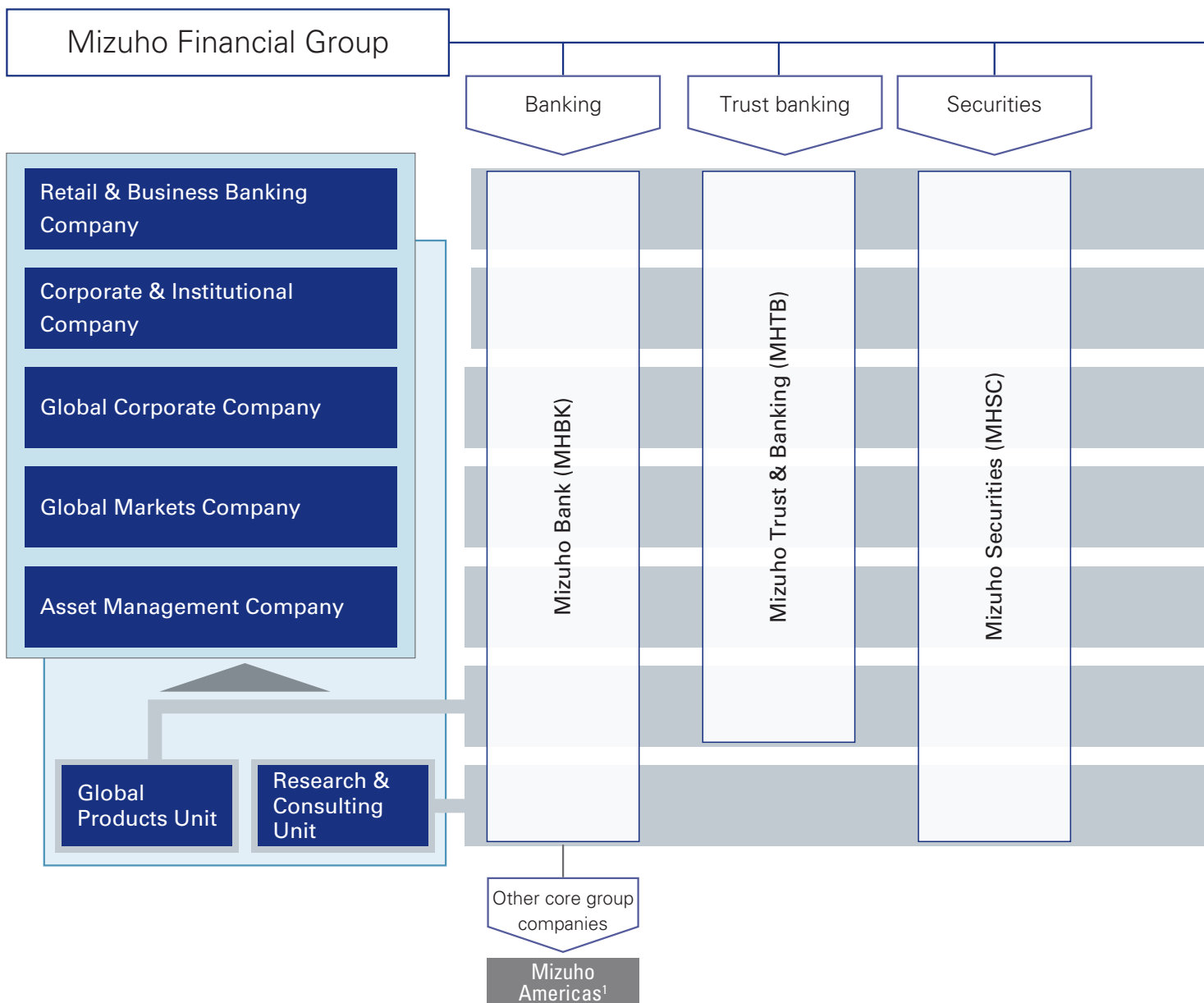
Our group-wide business is centrally managed under a holding company, and in order to leverage Mizuho’s unique characteristics, in April 2016 we established five in-house companies covering each customer segment and two units with the aim of better providing services that meet customer needs in a timely manner.

In-house companies:

Determine and promote strategies group-wide according to the attributes of customers.

Units:

Mizuho has a Global Products Unit, which covers investment banking and transaction banking, and a Research & Consulting Unit that serves as the starting point for Mizuho’s value creation in non-financial areas. Both units leverage their expertise to support all of the in-house companies.



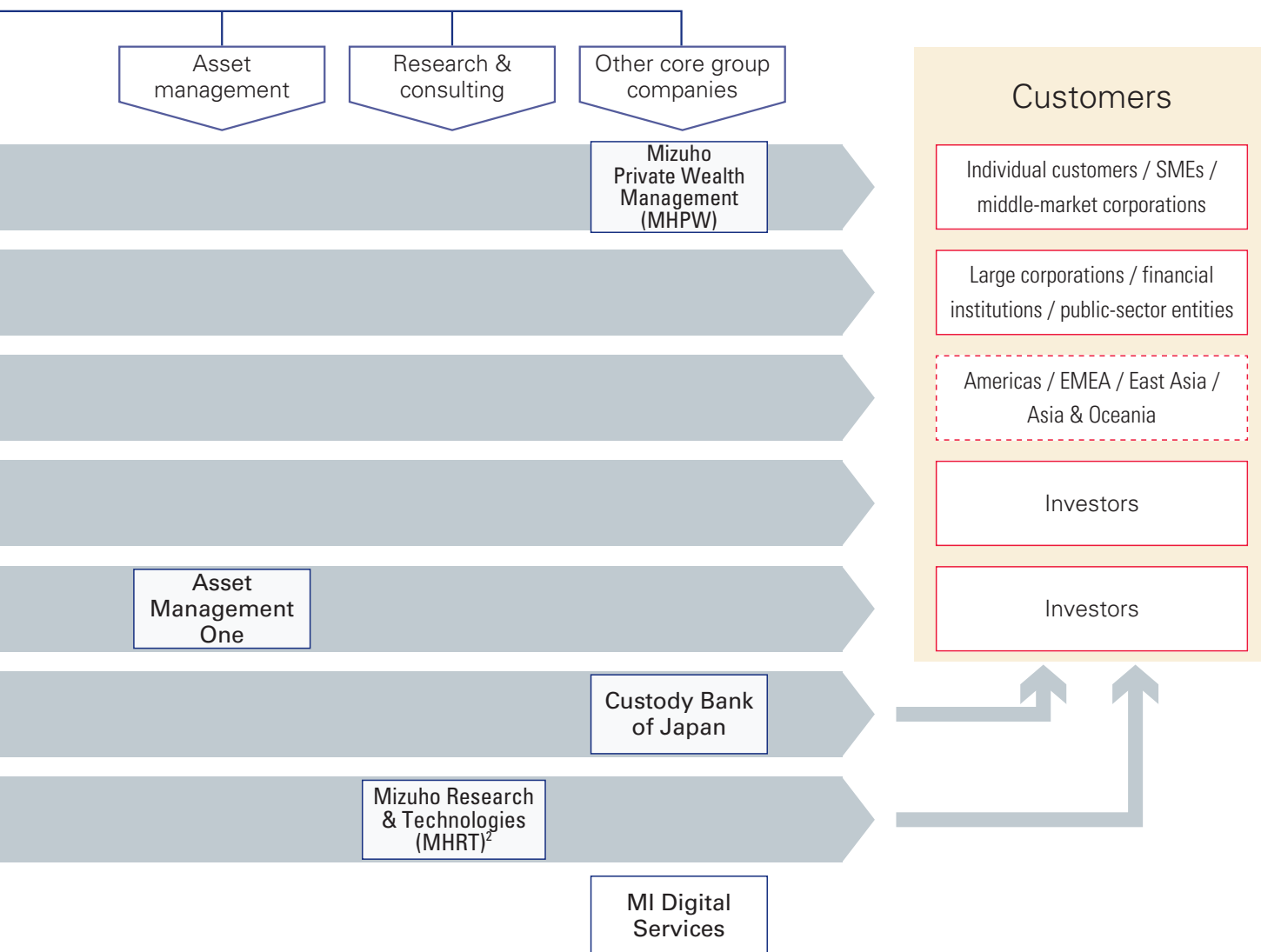
1. US bank holding company, which is one of Mizuho Financial Group’s core group companies and Mizuho Bank’s subsidiaries.

Reference Net Business Profits by in-house company

- New management accounting rules were applied in FY2021. Figures for FY2020 are recalculated based on the new rules.
- Including impact of the changes to the in-house company in charge due to reorganization of branches (FY2020 Net Business Profits: Retail & Business Banking Company + ¥15 billion, Corporate & Institutional Company - ¥15 billion).
- Net Business Profits for the Global Markets Company include Net Gains (Losses) related to ETFs (MHBK + MHTB).
- Mizuho Financial Group's consolidated figures include Consolidated Net Business Profits and Net Gains (Losses) related to ETFs and others

(group aggregate, management accounting, rounded figures) (¥ billion)

	FY2020 results	FY2021 targets
Retail & Business Banking Company	61.0	75.0
Corporate & Institutional Company	270.0	270.0
Global Corporate Company	207.0	202.0
Global Markets Company	272.0	253.0
Asset Management Company	11.0	19.0
In-house company total	822.0	819.0
Group consolidated	799.7	790.0

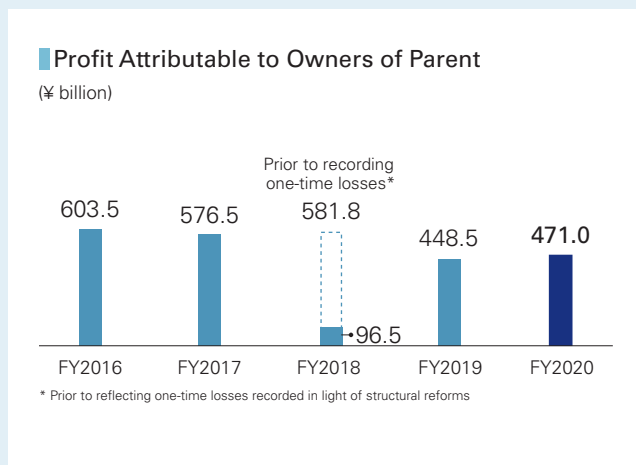
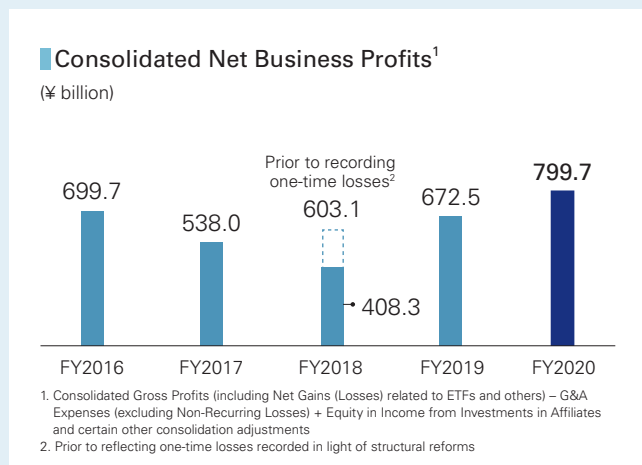


2. Mizuho Research & Technologies is the company that was formed when Mizuho Information & Research Institute and Mizuho Research Institute merged and changed their trade name on April 1, 2021.

Message from the Group CEO
 About Mizuho
 Message from the Group CFO
 Our strategies for creating value
 Foundations for our corporate value
 Data section
 Appendix

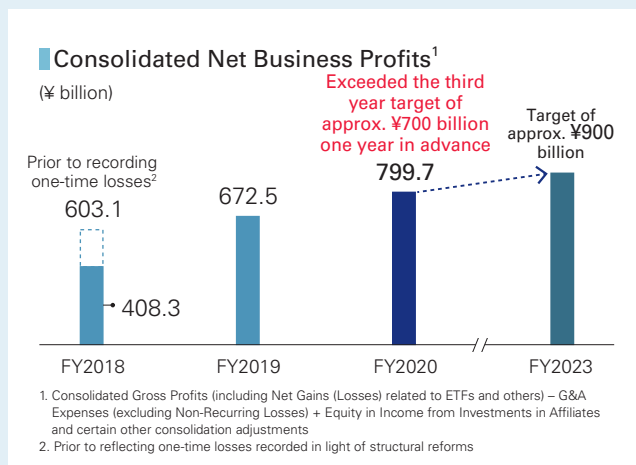
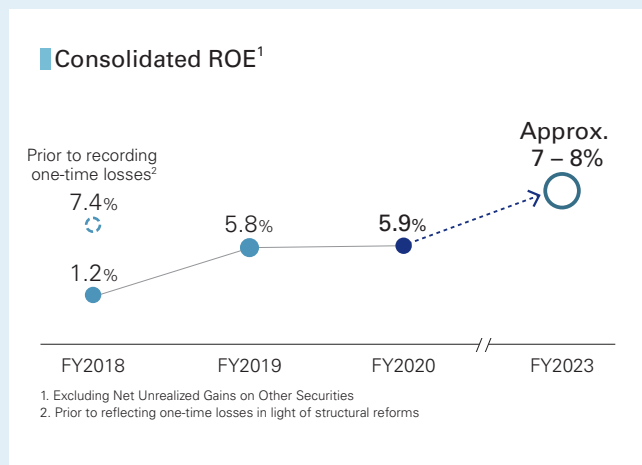
Financial data

Historical data

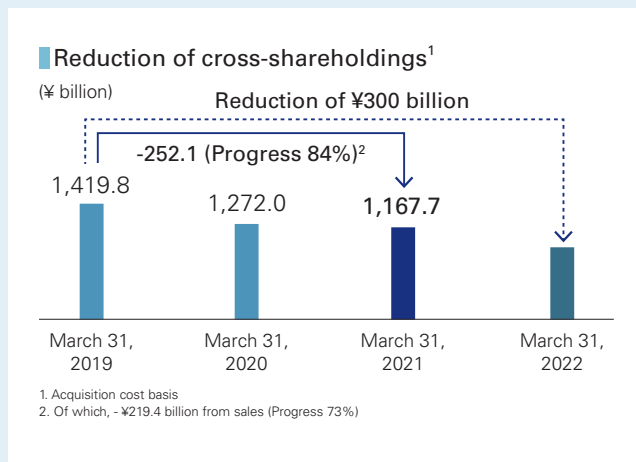
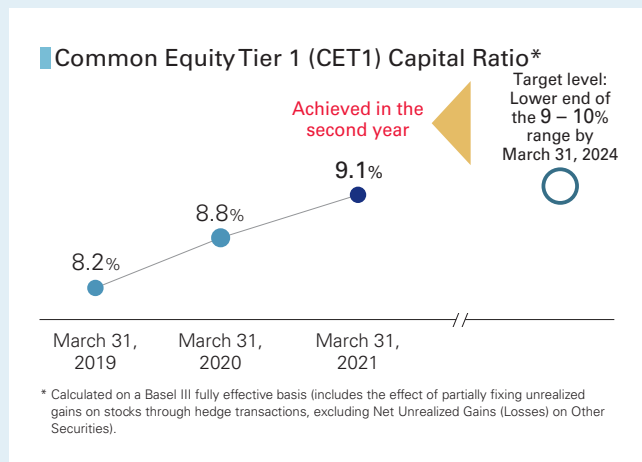


Progress on the 5-Year Business Plan (FY2019-FY2023)

Financial targets



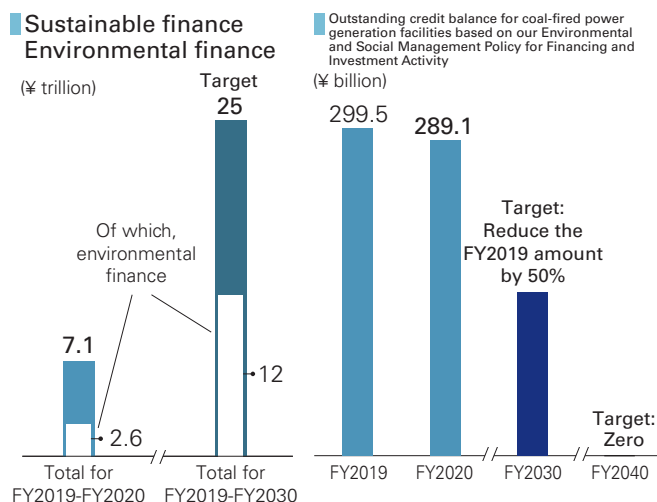
Other key indicators



Non-financial data

FY2020 performance on sustainability performance targets and KPIs

Business



Asset formation for the future

	FY2020 performance
Net increase in investment products (individual investors)	¥805.1 billion
Number of individual customers who use investment products	1,526 million customers
Net increase in publicly offered equity investment trust assets under management	¥982.3 billion

Smooth business succession

	FY2020 performance
Number of clients provided with consulting for business succession	2,183 clients

Acceleration of innovation

	FY2020 performance
Rank in the number of IPOs as lead underwriter	#2
Rank in terms of IPO underwriting amount	#3

Message from the Group CEO

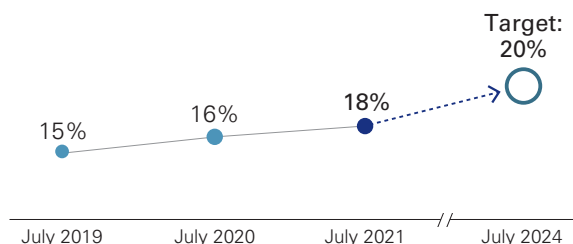
About Mizuho

Message from the Group CFO

Corporate foundations

Human capital/Diversity & Inclusion

Percentage of management positions filled by women (general manager and manager equivalent)¹



Other

Item	Level to be achieved continuously	FY2020 performance
Percentage of management positions filled by employees hired outside Japan ²	65%	64%
Percentage of women in new graduates hired ^{1,3}	30%	37%
Percentage of paid annual leave taken by employees ¹	70%	70%
Percentage of eligible male employees who take childcare leave ¹	100%	98%

1. Japan (Total of Mizuho Financial Group, Mizuho Bank, Mizuho Trust & Banking, and Mizuho Securities)
 2. Except Japan (Total of Mizuho Bank, Mizuho Trust & Banking, and Mizuho Securities)
 3. For new employees hired with plans to start in April of the following year

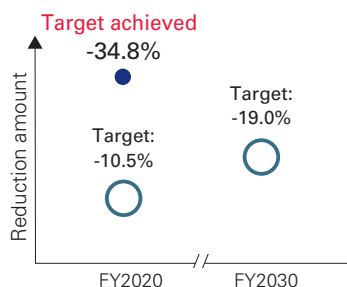
Our strategies for creating value

Foundations for our corporate value

Environment and society

Reduction of environmental footprint

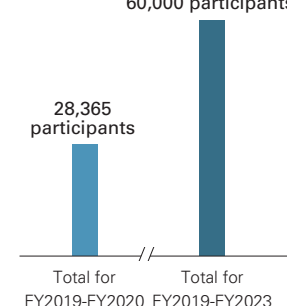
● CO₂ emissions basic unit of electricity used^{1,2,4} ● Paper-related items



Item	Numerical target	FY2020 results
Green purchasing ratio target for paper ²	At least 85%	99.9%
Paper recycling ratio target (major offices in Japan)	At least 95%	92.1%

Number of participants in Mizuho's financial and economic education programs

Target: More than 60,000 participants



1. CO₂ emissions basic unit of electricity used at our offices in Japan (CO₂ emissions/total floor area)
 2. Mizuho Financial Group, Mizuho Bank, Mizuho Trust & Banking, Mizuho Securities, Mizuho Information & Research Institute³, Mizuho Research Institute³, Asset Management One, and Mizuho Private Wealth Management.
 3. Now integrated as Mizuho Research & Technologies
 4. Compared to FY2009 levels

Data section

Appendix

Message from the Group CFO



In order to fulfill our social responsibilities as a financial institution and facilitate continuous growth, we are steadily advancing finance structure reforms

Makoto Umemiya

Member of the Board of Directors
Senior Executive Officer
Head of Financial Control & Accounting Group (Group CFO)

Overview of the 5-Year Business Plan's second year

■ Fiscal 2020 performance

Amid the unprecedented crisis caused by the COVID-19 pandemic in fiscal 2020, we were able to fulfill our financial intermediary functions and respond to client needs such as for funding support while also making steady progress toward finance structure reforms through the thorough implementation of proactive financial management from a forward-looking perspective.

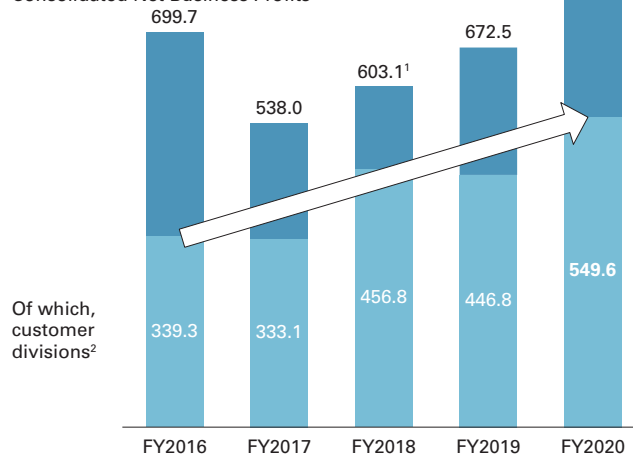
Our Consolidated Net Business Profits, which indicate the profits of our core business operations, performed strongly in both customer and markets divisions, increasing significantly year-on-year by ¥127.1 billion to ¥799.7 billion. Performance in the customer divisions surpassed the levels recorded prior to the introduction of Japan's negative interest rate policy in fiscal 2015, reaching the highest level of profits since we introduced the in-house company system in fiscal 2016.

Although Credit-related Costs increased as a result of the recording of additional Reserves for Possible Losses on Loans from a forward-looking perspective in response to the prolonged impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, the strong performance of our Consolidated Net Business Profits has driven an increase in Net

■ Historical data

(¥ billion)

Consolidated Net Business Profits



1. Prior to reflecting one-time losses of ¥194.7 billion recorded in light of structural reform initiatives
2. Total for the Retail & Business Banking Company, Corporate & Institutional Company, Global Corporate Company, and Asset Management Company. Past fiscal year results were recalculated based on fiscal 2020 management accounting rules.

Income Attributable to Mizuho Financial Group by ¥22.4 billion year-on-year to ¥471 billion.

As of March 31, 2021, our Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) Capital Ratio, which indicates financial soundness, was 9.1%, reaching our 5-Year Business Plan target of the lower end of the 9 – 10% range during the second year of the plan.

Dividends per share were ¥75, matching our estimate at the beginning of the fiscal year based on the shareholder return policy through fiscal 2020 and in light of the performance of Net Income Attributable to Mizuho Financial Group.

Progress on finance structure reforms

In our 5-Year Business Plan that began in fiscal 2019, we aim to transition to the next generation of financial services by implementing structural reforms in the three interconnected areas of business, finance, and corporate foundations. Particularly for finance structure reforms, in addition to evaluating the efficiency of returns on invested corporate resources for each business area based on risk & return and cost & return, we are reallocating corporate resources with a focus on the stability and growth potential of revenue as well. It is through such initiatives that we aim to further strengthen our stable revenue base and continue building our business portfolio to align with growth areas.

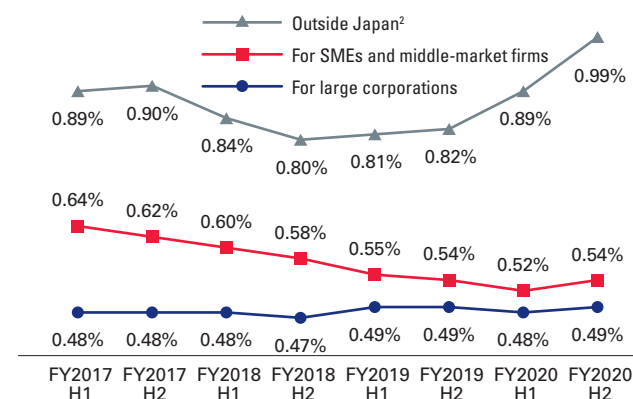
Risk & return (gross profits ROE)

Toward improving risk & return, we worked to shift corporate resources from less-profitable business areas to high-profit business areas while also diligently and consistently proceeding with negotiations with individual clients to improve profitability. I would like to explain the results of these efforts in detail, namely the improvement in the loan spread outside Japan and the reduction of cross-shareholdings.

With regard to client relations outside Japan, we advanced our Global 300 strategy and built a portfolio that focuses on non-Japanese blue-chip companies with a high credit profile. However, due to the highly competitive environment, there were also transactions that failed to lead to expanded ancillary transactions, leaving them at a low level of profitability. To address this, we reviewed our invested corporate resources, evaluating the potential for future improvements in the profitability of transactions with each company. Such continual efforts resulted in the achievement of a 0.99% loan spread outside Japan in the second half of fiscal 2020, up significantly from 0.80% two years ago and 0.82% one year ago.

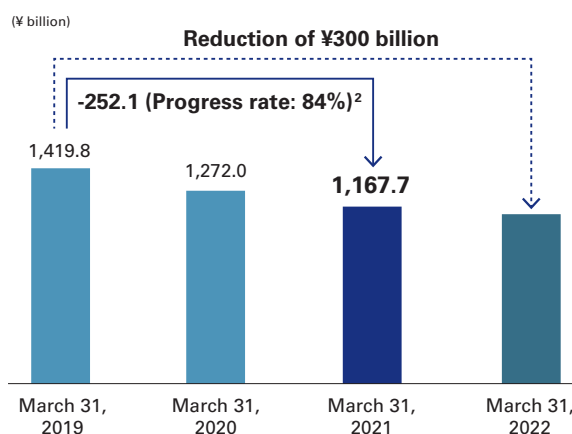
Regarding the reduction in cross-shareholdings, for which we established a target to reduce cross-shareholdings by ¥300 billion over three years through the end of fiscal 2021, we have made steady progress through sincere dialogue with clients, selling a total amount of ¥219.4 billion (a total reduction of ¥252.1 billion including impairment losses) over two years. In our shift from business relationships dependent on cross-shareholdings, we are reforming our business structure while simultaneously improving risk & return. This is being accomplished through such means as investing, over a span of two years, approximately ¥0.8 trillion of the resources secured from reducing cross-shareholdings into quasi-equity loans or preferred stock that facilitate the business structure transformation of clients.

Loan spread¹



- Mizuho Bank, management accounting
- Mizuho Bank (including subsidiaries in China, the US, the Netherlands, Indonesia, Malaysia, Russia, Brazil, Mexico). Figures, including past figures, were calculated based on the FY2020 planned rate in US dollars.

Reduction of cross-shareholdings¹



- Acquisition cost basis
- Of which, - ¥219.4 billion from sales (Progress rate: 73%)

Cost & return (expense ratio)

As structural changes progress, including the declining birthrate and aging population, digitalization, and the prolongation of the low interest rate environment, the most pressing issue regarding cost & return is transforming the cost structure of our retail business in Japan to a structure balanced with revenue. In addition to transitioning toward an appropriate business structure for the coming era, including with our IT systems, operations, and channels, we have also reviewed our sales framework to be more closely aligned with the diversifying needs of clients.

It is through such initiatives that we achieved Net Business Profits of ¥42.5 billion for the Retail & Business Banking Company in fiscal 2020, a ¥30.3 billion increase year-on-year, and we are setting the stage to continue the trend of growing profits.

► For information about the progress of the fundamental structural reforms, refer to P36.

Stable revenue and upside revenue

Financial business involves a profit structure with profit levels that fluctuate largely with the business environment, including with interest rates, foreign exchange rates, stock prices, and other economic trends. In considering our business portfolio, it is crucial that we strengthen our stable revenue base to be resistant to the effects of the business environment while also establishing a foundation that is able to reliably capture revenue opportunities during times of strong business trends.

At Mizuho, we are monitoring the progress behind the strengthening of our revenue base and the restructuring of our business portfolio by analyzing our Consolidated Net Business Profits divided into stable revenue and upside revenue.

In fiscal 2020, our stable revenue increased by ¥59 billion year-on-year to ¥370 billion, resulting mainly from factors such as increased loans and improved loan spreads amid the COVID-19 pandemic, as well as a reduction in costs focused on the Retail & Business Banking Company. In fiscal 2021, we anticipate our stable revenue to surpass the ¥380 billion level recorded prior to the introduction of the negative interest rate policy in fiscal 2015.

Our upside revenue in fiscal 2020 was ¥295 billion, reaching the ¥270 billion planned for the final year of the 5-Year Business Plan three years ahead of schedule. On top of the strong performance in capital markets-related business both in and outside Japan, our asset management business also trended favorably on the back of rising stock prices, among other factors, allowing us to fully capture the strong tailwinds. Although revenue will fluctuate depending on the business environment, the strength of our fundamental earnings power is steadily on the rise.

As a result, our total Consolidated Net Business Profits exceeded the ¥700 billion third year target of the 5-Year Business Plan one year in advance at ¥799.7 billion.

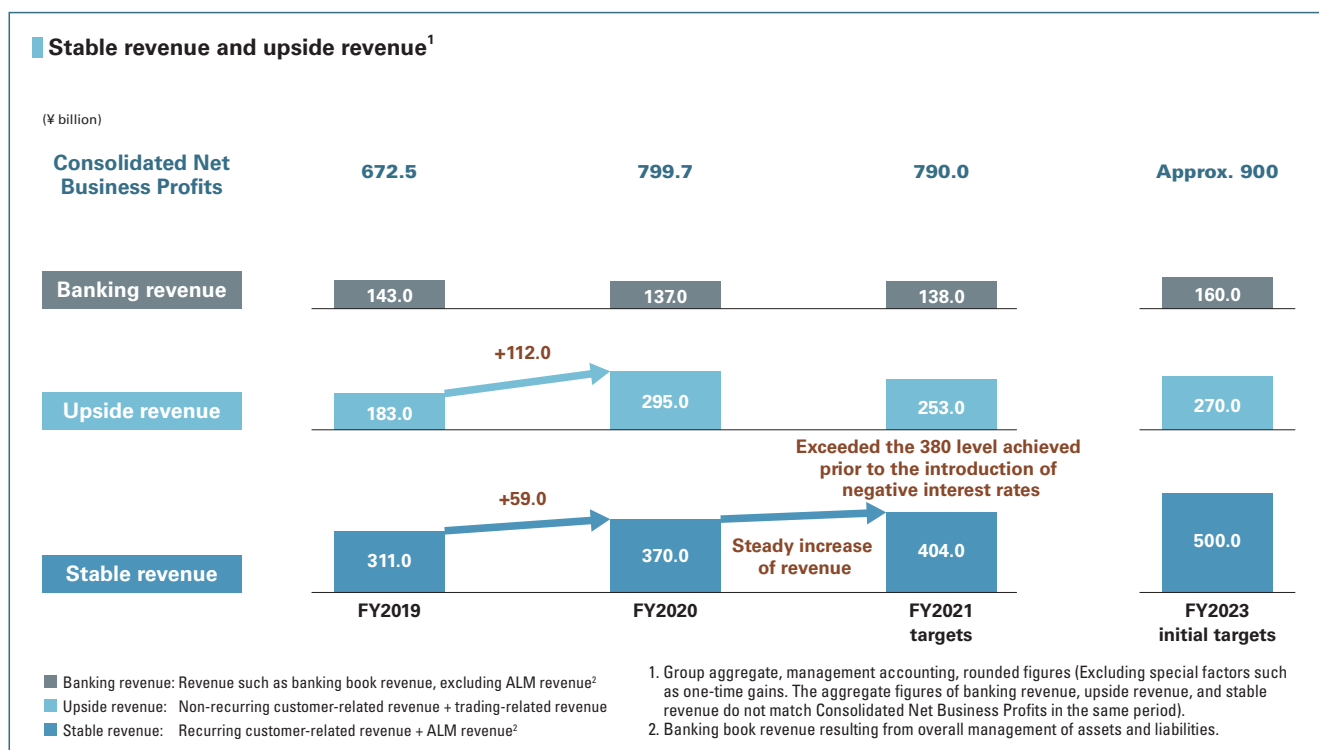
Fiscal 2021 financial management

Fiscal 2021 will be a crucial year as a midway point in our 5-Year Business Plan, in which we deepen the initiatives that we have implemented so far and link them to continuous growth. While preparing ourselves thoroughly for the risk of the COVID-19 pandemic continuing, resulting in a prolonged economic downturn, we will steadily advance finance structure reforms to ensure that we meet our fiscal 2023 goals.

Fiscal 2021 earnings plans

With the exceedingly strong fiscal 2020 performance of capital markets-related business leveling off, we anticipate a drop in Consolidated Net Business Profits centered on markets divisions. However, as a result of the advancement of our structural reforms to enhance stable revenue, including the improvement of lending income among other enhancements, we expect only a slight decline from fiscal 2020 with a Consolidated Net Business Profits estimate of ¥790 billion.

We expect Credit-related Costs to decrease to -¥100 billion, halving the amount on a year-on-year basis, as reserves were set to the greatest extent possible for credit risks from fiscal 2021 onward on a forward-looking basis in the fiscal 2020 financial results. Although reserves have been recorded financially, as we expect the difficult business environment due to the COVID-19 pandemic to continue primarily in Japan for some time, we will continue to ensure thorough credit management.



Including Net Gains (Losses) Related to Stocks centered on the reduction of cross-shareholdings, we expect Net Income Attributable to Mizuho Financial Group to reach ¥510 billion, an 8% increase year-on-year.

Fiscal 2021 earnings targets

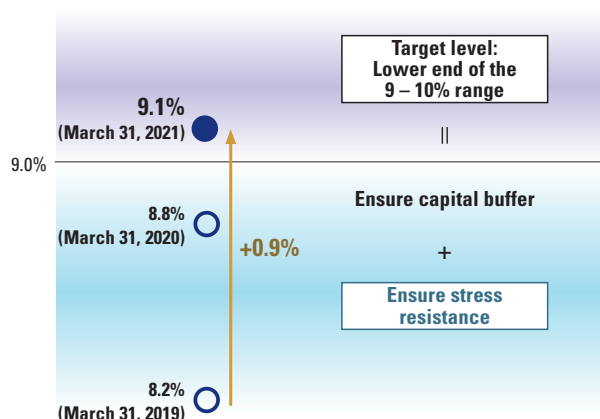
(¥ billion)	FY2020	FY2021	
	performance	Targets	Year-on-year
Consolidated Net Business Profits (+ Net Gains/Losses Related to ETFs)	799.7	790.0	-9.7
Credit-related Costs	-204.9	-100.0	+104.9
Net Gains (Losses) related to Stocks (- Net Gains/Losses Related to ETFs)	10.0	50.0	+39.9
Ordinary Profits	536.3	720.0	+183.6
Net Income Attributable to Mizuho Financial Group	471.0	510.0	+38.9

Capital management policy/shareholder return policy

In light of such factors as our CET1 Capital Ratio reaching the lower end of the 9 – 10% range, as is targeted in the 5-Year Business Plan, as well as our forecasts for our capital and earnings levels, we have revised our capital management policy. Rather than pursuing the optimum balance between strengthening our capital base and steady returns to shareholders, as we have done so far, we will now pursue the optimum balance between capital adequacy, growth investment, and the enhancement of shareholder returns.

Additionally, we also reviewed our shareholder return policy and set progressive dividends as our principle approach, where we decide dividends based on the steady growth of our stable earnings base, taking a 40% dividend payout ratio into consideration as a guide. Estimates for fiscal 2021 annual

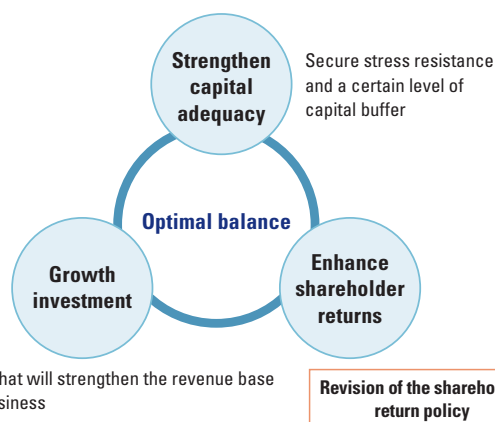
CET1 Capital Ratio



dividends will be maintained at ¥75 per share of common stock, unchanged from fiscal 2020. We set these figures based on the uncertain business environment that remains as a result of the prolonged impact from the COVID-19 pandemic, and we will continue our efforts toward increasing the probability of reaching our ¥510 billion target for Net Income Attributable to Mizuho Financial Group, reviewing our dividend estimates as necessary.

We will also make timely and appropriate decisions regarding share buybacks with consideration to our business results and capital adequacy, our stock price, and opportunities for growth investment, among other factors.

New capital management policy



Investments that will strengthen the revenue base of existing business

Evaluate each inorganic investment based on factors including its consistency with our strategy, appropriateness of price, and risk & return

Tax initiatives

The fulfillment of tax duties is one of the most important social responsibilities for companies. In addition to fulfilling tax duties and complying rigorously with tax laws of applicable countries and international tax rules such as the Action Plan on Base Erosion and Profit Shifting*, we strive to sustainably increase corporate value.

Specifically, we ensure that all employees understand the contents of our Tax Policy and pursue the improvement of tax literacy through training sessions, and we will continue working to improve the fulfillment of our tax duties based on our Tax Policy. From the perspective of appropriate management of tax costs, in fiscal 2021 we have started the implementation of the consolidated taxation system in Japan.

* Base Erosion and Profit Shifting (BEPS): Tax planning strategies utilized by multinational companies to leverage gaps in national and international tax rules and artificially shift their profits to avoid taxation.

Our engagement with shareholders and investors

Enhancing engagement with shareholders and investors

In recent years, the relationship between companies and their shareholders and investors is changing, with the interests of shareholders and investors expanding to include not only business strategy and capital management policy, but also the sustainable improvement of corporate value from a broad range of perspectives such as environmental sustainability. In light of this, we at Mizuho are making efforts in our IR activities to further enhance engagement with ESG investors, as well as further strengthen our disclosure.

At Mizuho, we hold events on a regular basis as opportunities for engagement, including presentations on our financial results for institutional investors, IR Day, which is a briefing about the business strategies of each in-house company, and IR Select, which is an event covering specific strategic topics. We have also continued

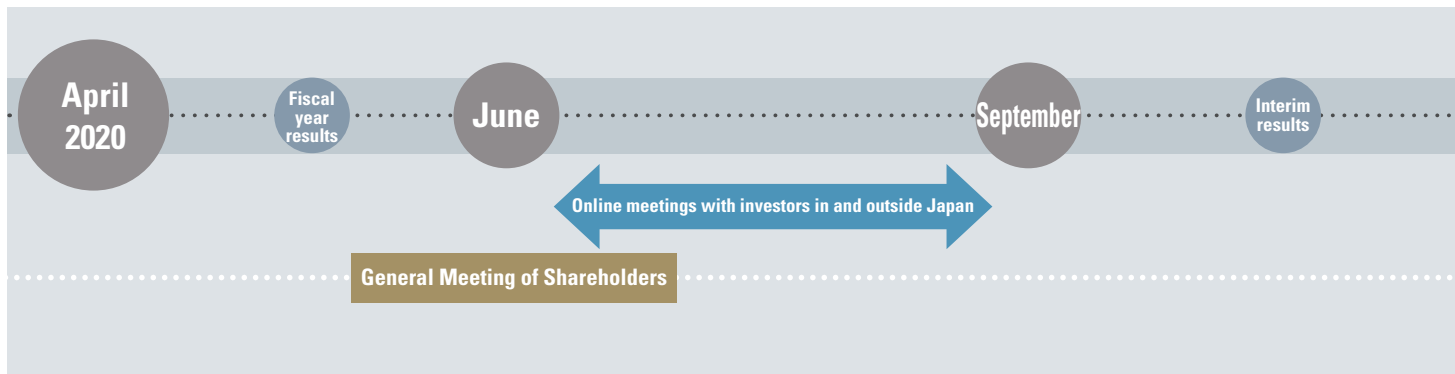
holding presentations for individual investors via online video linkup since 2015. With a consideration to the COVID-19 pandemic, we are also carrying out meetings and IR events through remote channels. For example, in addition to the usual fiscal year and interim financial results explanations, we hold online conferences for institutional investors following the publication of first and third quarter financial results. We also proactively utilize remote environments, which are free from constraints such as time and region, to hold meetings with investors outside Japan.

We will continue striving to enhance our disclosures while proactively engaging with shareholders and investors.

Improving Mizuho's initiatives through engagement

At Mizuho, we are working to improve our many initiatives and disclosures, listening closely to the opinions received from our shareholders, investors, and other varied stakeholders.

The year in engagement



At this event we covered our strengthening of sustainability initiatives. An outside director session was also held.



Presentation covering Mizuho's strategies and shareholder return policy. Currently, over 20,000 investors have viewed the presentation, including those who viewed the recording of the event.



The head of each in-house company gave presentations covering their business strategies. An outside director session was also held.

FY2020
Meetings with institutional investors
440 (includes 160 overseas investors)

By executive officers
200
(includes 50 overseas investors)

By IR Dept.
240
(includes 110 overseas investors)

(Total number, rounded, of meetings with stock, fixed income securities, and ESG investors.)

As part of these initiatives, we revised our basic policy on capital strategy and shareholder return policy after gathering opinions from institutional investors and analysts and holding multiple meetings with outside directors.

With a rise in the number of meetings we have in recent years as a result of a heightened interest in sustainability, we are also strengthening our initiatives in this area. We released details about our initiatives in our press release “Strengthening our sustainability action” in May 2021, and our TCFD Report 2021 in June 2021.

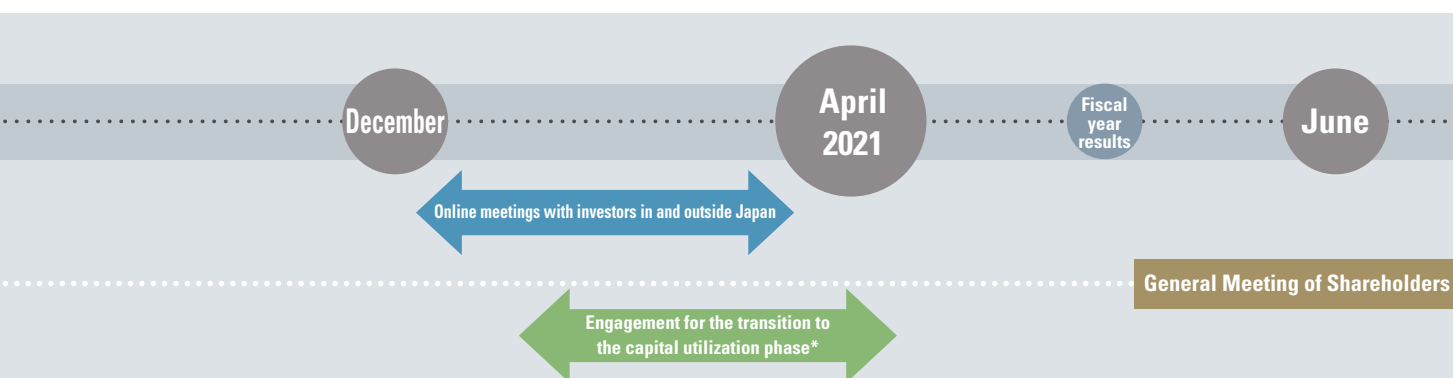
Furthermore, in addition to enhancing our disclosure of matters related to the COVID-19 pandemic and our in-house companies in our financial results materials, we also started providing earlier disclosure regarding cross-shareholdings in the convocation notice for the General Meeting of Shareholders.

We will continue to listen closer yet to the opinions of our shareholders and investors and strive to reflect these in our initiatives.

Initiatives pertaining to the General Meeting of Shareholders

As the General Meeting of Shareholders is an important engagement opportunity to hold dialogue directly with shareholders, we at Mizuho are driving various related initiatives. In particular, in addition to enhancing communications including the convocation notice and providing videos of the meeting online, we are also implementing measures such as enabling the exercise of voting rights via mobile devices. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, we are also implementing an online video feed in addition to the on-site meeting.

Definitions for figures in the Message from the Group CFO
 Consolidated Net business Profits: Includes Net Gains (Losses) related to ETFs (Mizuho Bank and Mizuho Trust & Banking) and Net Gains on Operating Investment Securities (Mizuho Securities consolidated)
 CET1 Capital Ratio: Calculated on a Basel III finalization basis (includes the effect of partially fixing unrealized gains on stocks through hedge transactions, excluding Net Unrealized Gains (Losses) on Other Securities).



Financial results presentation



Presentation focusing on our performance in light of the COVID-19 pandemic as well as on our revised plan.

IR Select



Presentation on Mizuho Securities regarding our initiatives to improve the earnings power of each business division.

Financial results presentation



Presentation focusing on the FY2021 Management Policy and transition to the capital utilization phase.

* Engagement for the transition to the capital utilization phase
 • In light of the CET1 Capital Ratio of 8.9% as of December 31, 2020, approaching the lower end of the 9 – 10% range, various opportunities for discussion with institutional investors and analysts in and outside Japan were gained in addition to proactive discussions held with outside directors.
 • In May 2021, we revised our basic policy on capital strategy and our shareholder return policy based on the opinions received through engagement.



Our strategies for creating value



Progress on the 5-Year Business Plan... P. 35

Business strategies by company/unit

■ Retail & Business Banking Company... P. 37

■ Corporate & Institutional Company... P. 39

■ Global Corporate Company P. 41

■ Global Markets Company P. 43

■ Asset Management Company P. 45

■ Global Products Unit P. 47

■ Research & Consulting Unit..... P. 49

Sustainability P. 51

Digitalization P. 63

Employee engagement P. 65

Progress on the 5-Year Business Plan

5-Year Business Plan

Mizuho's 5-Year Business Plan for fiscal 2019 through 2023 is focused on transitioning to the next generation of financial services—building new forms of partnerships with our customers so that we can respond to their needs as the times change. This business plan aims to build a stronger and more resilient financial group which our customers can depend on in the coming era.

In addition to the megatrends such as digitalization, the declining birthrate and aging population, and globalization, the global spread of COVID-19 has triggered major, rapid changes in people's lifestyles and the state of the economy and society. In order to be a company that provides new value that goes beyond the conventional boundaries of finance in the coming era, we will steadily implement forward-looking structural reforms in three interconnected areas as we transition to the next generation of financial services.

Summary of initiatives up until fiscal 2020

The 5-Year Business Plan is composed of two phases. In the three-year period from fiscal 2019 to 2021 we will focus on the full implementation of the structural reforms, building the foundations for the next generation of financial services.

We have been making steady progress on the strategies outlined in the 5-Year Business Plan since the first year. In the second year (fiscal 2020), when faced with the unprecedented changes in the business environment arising from the COVID-19 pandemic, we further advanced our strategies and achieved strong performance, exceeding our initial targets. As for our financial results, Consolidated Net Business Profits for fiscal 2020 were ¥799.7 billion. In customer divisions, we surpassed our performance for fiscal 2015, the last fiscal year before the introduction of negative interest rates in Japan, reaching the highest level of profits since the introduction of our in-house company system in fiscal 2016. Additionally, we significantly exceeded the 5-Year Business Plan's initial target of ¥700 billion for fiscal 2021, reaching this level a year in advance.

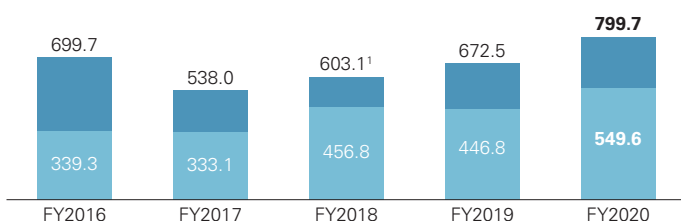
In order to maintain the momentum of this growth, it is essential that we align ourselves with customers' needs amidst the pandemic as well as in the new world which will emerge after the pandemic, steadily advancing business structure reforms in order to build new partnerships with our customers. Fiscal 2021, the third year of the 5-Year Business Plan, is a crucial year for us to further advance the steady progress we are making on our initiatives and connect them to continued growth. While adeptly responding to changing customer needs, we will steadily advance our structural reforms.

Consolidated Net Business Profits

(¥ billion)

Consolidated Net Business Profits

Of which, customer divisions²



1. Prior to recording one-time losses of ¥194.7 billion in light of structural reforms.
2. Total for the Retail & Business Banking Company, Corporate & Institutional Company, Global Corporate Company, and Asset Management Company. (Past fiscal year results were recalculated based on fiscal 2020 management accounting rules.)

5-Year Business Plan: Transitioning to the Next Generation of Financial Services

Basic policy

Implement forward-looking structural reforms focused on three interconnected areas: business structure, finance structure, and corporate foundations

Resolve the mismatch that has arisen in the allocation of corporate resources and respond to new customer needs in order to transition to the next generation of financial services

Key strategy

Go beyond the conventional boundaries of finance and create new value incorporating both financial and non-financial products and services in order to forge new forms of partnerships with our customers

Open & Connected

Passionate & Professional

Draw on the strengths that Mizuho has cultivated thus far

1 Customer base, network, trustworthiness & dependability

2 Financial functions, market presence, ability to respond to non-financial needs

3 Approach business as a unified group

Accelerate our digitalization initiatives and proactive collaboration with external partners

Our objective

Build a stronger and more resilient financial group which our customers can depend on in the coming era

Three areas of structural reform

We are implementing business structure reforms which draw on Mizuho’s strengths in order to address structural issues in the economy, industry, and society in addition to implementing finance structure reforms to transition to more flexible business and revenue structures to respond to changes in the business and competitive environments. We are also implementing corporate foundations reforms to support the continued competitive advantage of our business.

■ Business structure reforms

Structural changes to the economy and society—such as digitalization, the declining birthrate and aging population, and globalization—are accelerating as we look ahead to the post-COVID-19 era. In light of this external environment, in May 2021 we reorganized our branch network to have separate operational frameworks for retail customers and corporate clients, establishing a structure for responding to customers’ unique needs in a more specialized way.

We also reorganized our industry-specific operational frameworks for banking and securities, which serve large corporate clients, into five industry groups composed of industries with mutual affinities. We will leverage this framework to further strengthen our ability to make proposals, which will enable us to strongly support clients’ business structure transformation in light of shifts in industry structure after the pandemic and the movement towards a sustainable society. Outside of Japan, we are steadily capturing business opportunities from multiple angles by focusing our corporate resources on about 300 blue-chip corporate groups worldwide having stable credit and potential for ancillary transactions via our Global 300 strategy, which is a key strength.

Reference → For details on the specific business structure reforms, refer to the in-house company sections in this report (starting from P37)

■ Finance structure reforms

By reallocating corporate resources and strengthening our stable revenue base, we are working to transition to a more effective business portfolio well-suited to capture stable revenue. Our CET1 capital ratio has increased to 9.1% on a Basel III finalization basis, reaching our 5-Year Business Plan target level of the lower end of the 9 - 10% range.

Reference → For the finance structure reforms refer to the Message from the Group CFO beginning on P27

■ Corporate foundations reforms

Mizuho Research & Technologies, which consolidates and integrates our research, consulting, and IT functions into a single core group company supporting non-financial domains, was formed through a merger in 2021. Mizuho Research & Technologies will go beyond the boundaries of a thinktank or IT system development company and collaborate with each in-house company in order to create new added value by providing a combination of financial and non-financial services to meet the diverse needs of our clients and society.

As for our HR strategy, we are making steady progress on the transition to a new group-wide HR framework that supports our business strategy. Also, in light of the COVID-19 pandemic, we are implementing initiatives to support flexible and diverse workstyles.

Reference → For details on our HR strategy, refer to the Employee engagement section starting on P65

Reference Quantitative overview of our fundamental structural reforms

We are expanding our fundamental structural reforms initiatives announced in November 2017, and despite the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic in fiscal 2020, we are making solid progress on all of our initiatives. Although we have achieved a level of success, there is still much more to accomplish and we will continue to advance these structural reforms.

		FY2020		FY2021	FY2023	FY2024	FY2026
(estimates)		Target	Results				
Workforce	Reduction of approx. 19,000 people Approx. 80,000 people (compared to the end of March 2017)	-8,000 people	-8,000 people On track	-8,000 people		-14,000 people	-19,000 people
	Reduction of approx. 130 branches Approx. 500 branches (compared to the end of March 2017)	-80 branches	-81 branches -1 branch	-100 branches		-130 branches	
Expenses	Reduction excl. amortization expenses related to the new core banking system	-¥106 billion ⁴	-¥118 billion ⁴ ↑ -¥12 billion	-¥120 billion		-¥140 billion	
	Reduction of approx. ¥140 billion¹ ¥1.47 trillion ² (compared to FY2017 ³)						

1. Reduction excl. amortization expenses related to the new core banking system.
2. Group aggregate. New management accounting rules were applied from FY2019. Amount prior to change: ¥1.45 trillion.
3. Compared to estimate for FY2017 at the announcement of the fundamental structural reforms (Nov. 2017).
4. Excluding the effect of foreign exchange.

Message from the Group CEO
About Mizuho
Message from the Group CFO
Our strategies for creating value
Foundations for our corporate value
Data section
Appendix

Retail & Business Banking Company

Individual customers

SMEs

Middle market corporations

To realize the wishes, hopes, and growth of our customers, we will aim to be a partner that helps retail customers design their lives, and a strategic partner for corporate clients' business structure transformation and growth strategy needs.



Naofumi Fuke

Co-Head of Retail & Business Banking Company

Masahiro Otsuka

Head of Retail & Business Banking Company

Basic policy

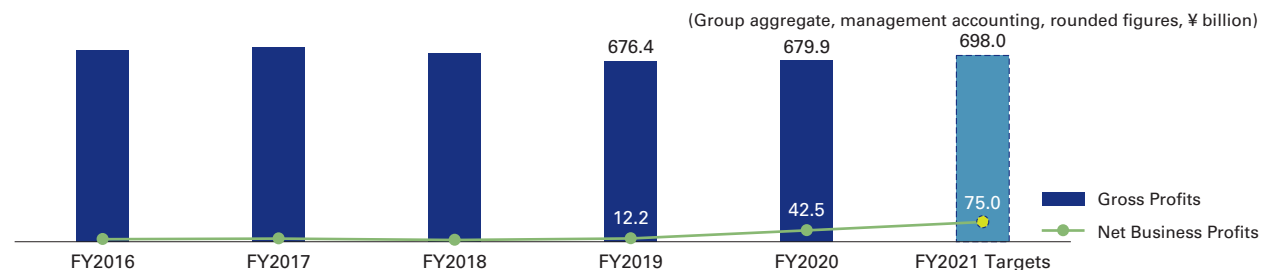
We will aim to transition to a more stable revenue base through channel optimization and expansion into new business areas. Our basic policy is to realize the wishes and hopes of our retail customers and the continued growth of our corporate clients, working to build a sustainable retail business which is responsive to the needs of our customers in this new era. As we implement structural reforms in three interconnected areas—business structure, finance structure, and corporate foundations—we will create new value in both finance and non-finance domains by focusing the allocation of our corporate resources on enhancements including for digital marketing in a way that enables us to better respond to customer needs, as well as on new business areas through alliances with other companies.

Business environment and challenges

As structural changes in customer needs accelerate, recently society as a whole has been undergoing considerable changes including changes to people's lifestyles and the increasing adoption of remote technology. In such times, retail customers are in need of support for designing their lives in an era of increased longevity. And among SMEs and middle market clients, there is increasing demand for solutions in areas such as business structure transformation and growth support, in light of the uncertain business environment. It is essential that we fully respond to these changing needs and advance initiatives to address the accelerating use of online communication. Amidst these changes in the business environment, we must seek to take advantage of these changes in customer needs in order to create new business opportunities while also allocating our finite corporate resources in a way that enables us to establish a stable revenue base.

Trends in performance

In fiscal 2020, amid challenges such as a decline in consumption and investment due to the COVID-19 pandemic, we achieved Net Business Profits exceeding that of the previous fiscal year. This was the result of improving our top line, including in corporate and retail investment business, as well as measures such as a reduction of expenses achieved through our steady implementation of structural reforms. We will continue enhancing structural reforms in order to reduce fixed costs and expand our stable revenue base.



1. Gross Profits and Net Business Profits include Net Gains related to ETFs.

2. Results are based on FY2020 management accounting rules, targets are estimates based on FY2021 management accounting rules.

Key strategies

Strengthening consulting

We aim to be a partner that helps retail customers design their lives in an age of longevity. We are providing consulting on asset formation/management and asset succession to match each individual customer's unique goals, considering their financial objectives and future outlook according to their different stages in life. We also aim to be a strategic partner for SMEs and middle-market clients as they seek to maintain or expand their businesses in a business environment with an uncertain outlook. By offering sophisticated solutions as a united group, we are supporting our clients' business structure transformation and growth strategies.

Related key sustainability areas (materiality)

- Declining birthrate and aging population, plus good health and lengthening lifespans
- Industry development & innovation
- Sound economic growth

Building an optimal channel network

With the emphasis on remote technology growing stronger throughout society during the COVID-19 pandemic, we will position our mobile and other related services as our primary channels and expand the remote and online services we offer, leveraging digital technologies to enable transactions without the need to visit a branch. At the same time, we will transform branches into consulting spaces offering one-stop service for banking, trust banking, and securities, as well as remote consultations, allowing us to respond to a diverse range of customer consultation needs.

Related key sustainability areas (materiality)

- Industry development & innovation

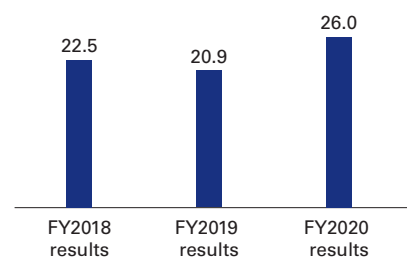
Expanding into new business domains

Utilizing open collaboration and the adoption of advanced technology through alliances with other companies, we are creating new value beyond the traditional boundaries of finance in fields such as online lending, cashless payments, and the data business, in order to formulate a new business model aligned to the ways that society and our customers are changing. By combining the non-finance mobile-based services of tech companies with our financial capabilities, we will also work to expand transactions with new customer demographics.

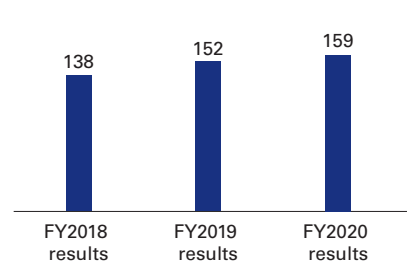
Related key sustainability areas (materiality)

- Industry development & innovation
- Sound economic growth

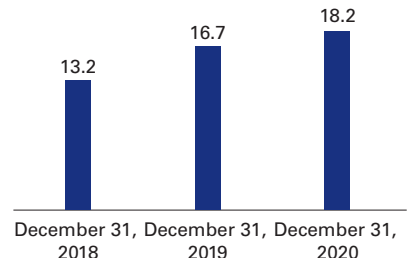
Retail assets under management (¥ trillion)



Number of core customers (10,000 users)



Clients with business succession needs (thousand companies)



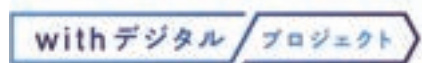
Highlights Reorganizing our branch network into separate frameworks for retail customers and corporate clients

With the effects of changes in the social and business environment, including from lifestyle changes and the accelerated adoption of remote technology, structural changes in customer and client needs are rapidly progressing, further expanding the importance of specialist advice from financial institutions. In order to respond to the unique needs of retail customers and corporate clients in a more specialized way, we have reorganized our branch network into separate operational frameworks for retail customers and corporate clients. Through these measures, we aim to respond continually to increasingly sophisticated customer and client needs, as well as to changes in society.



Highlights The launch of the Digitalization Project

In response to new lifestyles that have resulted from changes in customer needs in recent years, as well as from the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, we launched the Digitalization Project in January 2021 to expand the digital and remote services we offer for a wide range of transactions. Through this project, we will endeavor to provide transaction services that are both convenient and environmentally friendly, enabling paperless services available anywhere, anytime, without the need to visit a branch.



Corporate & Institutional Company

Large corporations

Financial institutions

Public-sector entities

Demonstrating our intrinsic worth as a value co-creation partner and establishing a reputation as the most trusted bank in the corporate & institutional sector by supporting clients with solutions for challenges they face and enhancing their corporate value.



Seiji Imai

Head of Corporate & Institutional Company

Basic policy

In the current uncertain and rapidly changing business environment, we support our clients in identifying actual issues and making strategy-level decisions through repeated, in-depth talks on their myriad and increasingly complex business challenges. In addition, in the strategy execution phase, the entire Mizuho group provides optimal solutions by drawing on our industry and products knowledge, our measured risk-taking capabilities, and our consulting capabilities that effectively combine these elements. Through comprehensive support for the strategic management of Japan's leading large corporations, financial institutions, and public sector businesses, we are aiming to contribute to the sustainable growth and development of industry, the economy, and society.

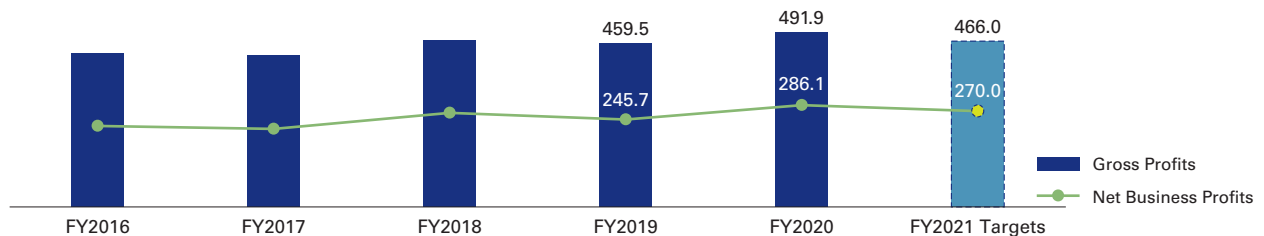
Business environment and challenges

As the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic becomes prolonged, in addition to significant changes to the business environment faced by clients, the transformation of industry structures is also proceeding at an accelerating pace. The pursuit of sustainability is another irreversible structural change, and is becoming a key business challenge for clients as well. Under this business environment, we will steadily address needs for funding support and other forms of financing through appropriate credit management based on the strong client relationships that we have cultivated thus far. Additionally, we recognize the importance of accurately understanding the major trends of structural changes in society and industry, and of further demonstrating our role as a partner co-creating value with our clients, not only through lending, but also through efforts such as joint investment and business tie-ups in fields other than finance, in order to support the sustainable development of our clients.

Trends in performance

In fiscal 2020 the downside impact of the COVID-19 pandemic was less severe than we had estimated at the beginning of the fiscal year, and by appropriately responding to client requests for financing support and capital base expansion needs we achieved a new all-time-high for profitability since the launch of our in-house company system. In fiscal 2021, despite a decline in Gross Profits year-on-year, we are maintaining a high target of ¥270 billion for Net Business Profits in part due to the cost-reduction effect of the structural reforms.

(Group aggregate, management accounting, rounded figures, ¥ billion)



1. Gross Profits and Net Business Profits include Net Gains related to ETFs.

2. Results are based on FY2020 management accounting rules, targets are estimates based on FY2021 management accounting rules.

Key strategies

Strengthening approaches to sustainability

As we conduct in-depth engagement with a focus on sustainability, we aim to generate business in a wide range of fields, not only in terms of finance, but also by working to resolve challenges faced by clients, industries, and society as a whole.

In particular, as priority areas we will strongly emphasize responding to client needs for asset rebalancing in connection with business portfolio reviews, supporting the establishment of long-term business plans for decarbonization, and transition finance.

Related key sustainability areas (materiality)

- Sound economic growth
- Environmental considerations

Enhancing sector strategies

In May of 2021, we revised our operational framework to integrate our banking and securities functions with the launch of the industry group (IG) system, and built a structure under which the head of each IG takes the lead in proposing, promoting, and executing sector strategy. In order to enable the prompt detection of rapidly changing industry trends, and to ensure that corporate resources are invested both efficiently and in a way that opportunities are not lost, we aim to create a continuous deal origination structure under which IG heads flexibly allocate and reallocate corporate resources and promote the training and development of specialist personnel well-versed in each sector.

Related key sustainability areas (materiality)

- Industry development & innovation

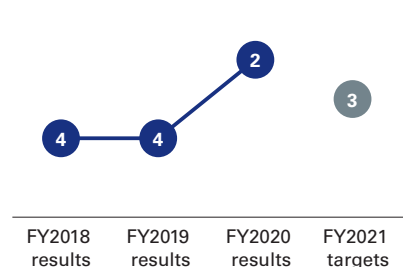
Rebalancing corporate resources

As the finalization of the new Basel standards is on the horizon, we are working to build a portfolio that realizes appropriate risk and return. Cross-shareholdings are a key topic for the Corporate & Institutional Company, and in addition to continuing to gradually reduce such holdings, we will take steps to minimize our assets in low-profitability areas and invest instead in, for example, more profitable financial products.

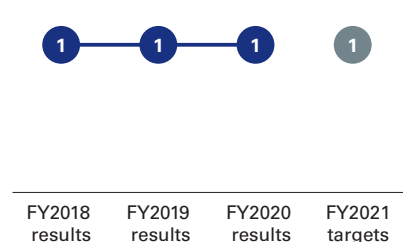
Related key sustainability areas (materiality)

- Corporate governance

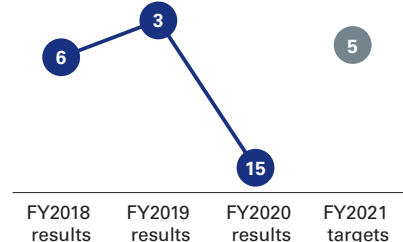
Total equity underwriting worldwide (rank)



Domestic straight bonds (underwriting amount) (rank)



M&A amount (deals related to Japanese companies) (rank)



Highlights Supporting the first sustainability-linked bond issuance in Japan

Mizuho arranged the issuance of Japan's first sustainability-linked bonds (SLBs) for HULIC, which were issued for the purpose of widely disseminating the company's sustainability initiatives based on their long-term environmental vision. SLBs are a new type of SDG bond in which the conditions of the bond are linked to the company's achievement of sustainability performance targets (targets based on the issuer's corporate strategy), and this corporate bond has been recognized by the Ministry of the Environment as the first model case.



Highlights Revision of our operational framework

In order to provide even more sophisticated financial services in response to clients' increasingly complex business challenges, which include sustainability, digital transformation, and transformation of business beyond conventional business models, we conducted a fundamental revision of our operational framework. Our five industry groups, restructured to integrate banking and securities and classified by industry category, and two regional groups, restructured based on region and industry category, will provide clients with optimal solutions.



Global Corporate Company

Americas

EMEA

East Asia

Asia & Oceania

We aim to be a strategic partner leveraging our global network and comprehensive financial solutions spanning banking, trust banking, and securities to support our clients' global business development.



Seiji Imai

Head of Global Corporate Company

Basic policy

As a strategic partner supporting our clients' global business development, we will leverage our extensive network in Asian economic zones and our presence in the US capital markets to provide comprehensive financial solutions to clients in each region.

We will build a stable and profitable business portfolio to enable sustainable growth while being aware of constraining factors, including the external regulatory environment and non-JPY currency funding, and recognize the accelerating transformation of business structures triggered by COVID-19 and the SDGs/ESG as business opportunities as we provide clients with sophisticated financial services.

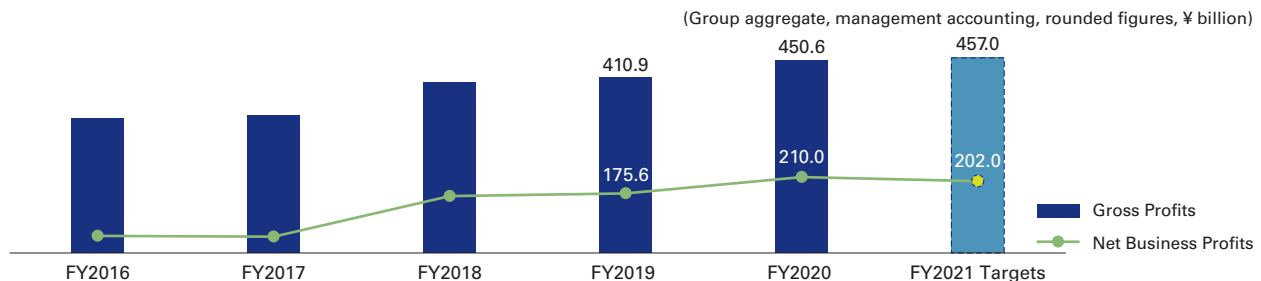
Business environment and challenges

In addition to varying degrees of economic recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic in each region and industry due to differences in vaccine availability and economic measures, the global economy faces various risk factors including concerns of the spread of COVID-19 variants and growing geopolitical risk. Furthermore, increasing interest in the SDGs and ESG topics has triggered the transformation of business structures in all industries and business categories.

Under this business environment, in addition to sophisticated financial intermediary capabilities, financial institutions must be able to provide clients with consultations regarding revisions to their supply chains and shifting to carbon neutral, and deliver multi-faceted solutions and financial products.

Trends in performance

In fiscal 2020, in addition to growth in interest income due to facilitating lending to support clients' challenging situations and efforts to improve profitability, as well as steady efforts to capture business in the European and US capital markets—which were thriving in light of the supply of liquidity and the low interest rate environment—we significantly grew our Gross Profits. Additionally, through strict control of costs outside of Japan and Credit Costs, we realized profit growth exceeding the fiscal 2020 target outlined in the 5-Year Business Plan.



1. Gross Profits and Net Business Profits include Net Gains related to ETFs.
 2. Results are based on FY2020 management accounting rules, targets are estimates based on FY2021 management accounting rules.

Key strategies

■ Enhancing current business areas

Thus far we have leveraged our global network to provide consulting services to Japanese corporate clients operating outside of Japan, and by focusing our corporate resources on about 300 blue-chip corporate groups worldwide having stable credit and potential for ancillary transactions via our Global 300 strategy, we are endeavoring to bolster stable revenue and diversify our revenue sources. Furthermore, we are working to strengthen risk management in light of changes to industry structures during and after the COVID-19 pandemic, and we are building a high quality portfolio in terms of both stability and profitability.

Related key sustainability areas (materiality)

■ Industry development & innovation ■ Sound economic growth ■ Environmental considerations ■ Corporate governance ■ Environment & society

■ Expanding into new business domains

As outlined in the 5-Year Business Plan, we are continuing to focus on transaction banking in Asia and business in US capital markets by strengthening our solution capabilities and expanding our product line-up.

In addition, in light of the growing awareness around the world of the SDGs and ESG topics, on a global basis we are strengthening our advisory services for green finance and green transitions in order to contribute to the resolution of environmental and social challenges through our business operations.

Related key sustainability areas (materiality)

■ Industry development & innovation ■ Sound economic growth ■ Environmental considerations ■ Corporate governance ■ Environment & society

■ Addressing structural issues

In light of constraints including the international regulatory environment and non-JPY currency funding, by shifting corporate resources from areas with little potential for profit to high-profitability businesses and growth fields, we will increase the quality of our business portfolio.

In addition, by consolidating international operations and utilizing technology to optimize costs outside of Japan, we are working to enhance the services we provide to clients by streamlining operations.

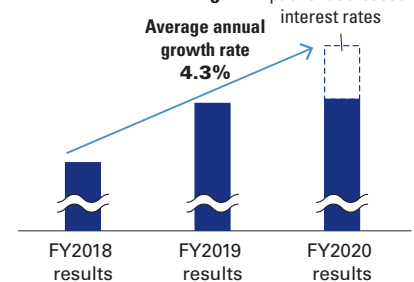
■ League tables

	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020
Americas DCM ¹	No. 8	No. 10	No. 9
(excluding US banks)	(No. 2)	(No. 4)	(No. 3)
Share	5.4%	3.4%	4.7%
Americas LCM ²	No. 7	No. 7	No. 8
(excluding US banks)	(No. 2)	(No. 3)	(No. 2)
Share	3.4%	3.5%	3.3%

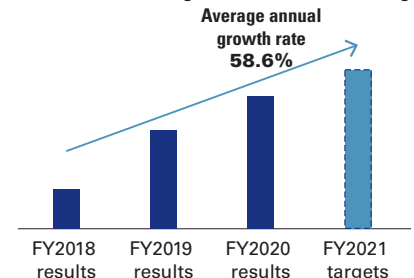
1. Bonds issued by investment-grade companies, bookrunner basis
Source: Dealogic

2. Loans issued by investment-grade companies, bookrunner basis
Source: Refinitiv

■ Transaction banking



■ Amount of arranged ESG-related financing



Highlights Strengthening our presence in the North American capital markets and transitioning to the next generation of financial services

In the area of North American capital markets business, which is a focus area of our key strategies, we significantly grew our share of DCM underwriting for investment grade issuances in North America. In addition, we joined DirectBooks, a consortium formed for the purpose of standardizing and streamlining the process of connecting underwriting financial institutions with investors for investment grade DCM issuances, as the consortium's only Asian financial institution to be designated a "Premier Partner Bank". We will continue working to enhance our high level of service for financing in the North American capital markets.



Highlights Realizing sustainability for the environment and society

At Mizuho, we undertake various initiatives to contribute to the achievement of the SDGs, such as green finance initiatives and the provision of financial education for children from underserved households.

We have also designated ESG Champions in each region for the purpose of strengthening our financial advisory capabilities on ESG topics. By sharing our ESG expertise globally and providing clients with sophisticated solutions, we will contribute to solving social issues from a financial perspective.



Global Markets Company Investors

As a partner with expert knowledge of market mechanisms and the ability to draw on a range of intermediary functions, we will further integrate our banking, trust banking, and securities capabilities to offer the best products and services for our clients' varied needs.



Masatoshi Yoshihara
Co-Head of Global Markets Company

Yasuhiro Shibata
Co-Head of Global Markets Company

Basic policy

The Global Markets Company engages in sales and trading (S&T) in order to provide clients with market product-based solutions, and we also conduct banking operations, including asset and liability management, securities investment, and other related activities.

We have set out a basic strategy to develop a framework for offering optimal products and services, as well as to strengthen our market presence.

In our S&T operations, by optimizing our global network and products framework, we will provide a broad range of intermediary functions. In our banking operations, we will enhance the sophistication of our flexible ALM and portfolio management while maintaining a focus on achieving a balance between realized gains and unrealized gains/losses.

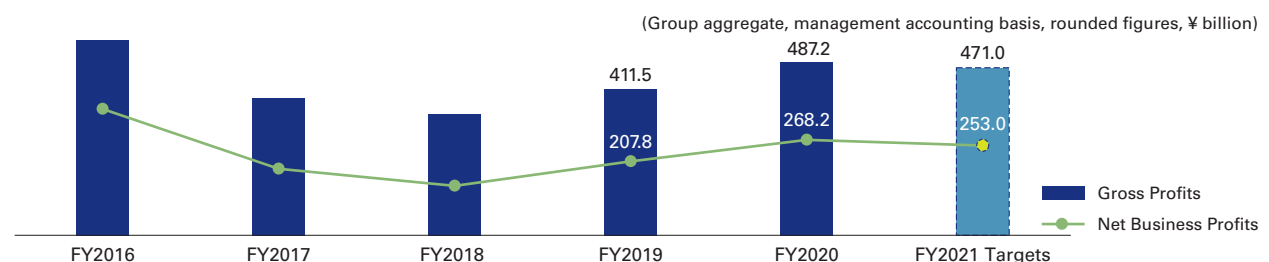
Business environment and challenges

According to projections from the International Monetary Fund, the global economy is expected to stabilize and achieve growth of 6.0% in 2021. However, gaps in recovery between countries are widening, and a high level of uncertainty continues. While the economy is likely to return to normal as a result of the fiscal and monetary policies of each country, as well as the rollout of COVID-19 vaccines, the structure of the market appears to be undergoing considerable changes with a growing interest toward whether the US Federal Reserve Board will phase out monetary easing policies amid concerns over a rise in inflation rates.

In this environment, we will strive to consistently respond to our clients' increasingly varied risk hedging needs and investment needs. At the same time, we will also strive to enhance our ALM and portfolio management and promote sustainability in each field.

Trends in performance

Our Net Business Profits fell temporarily in fiscal 2018 when we began restructuring our securities portfolio amid such factors as a shrinking difference in long- and short-term interest rates in the US. However, as a result of our ALM and portfolio management based on a balance between realized gains and unrealized gains/losses, as well as further promoting our strategy to integrate banking and securities businesses, we recorded high Net Business Profits at ¥207.8 billion in fiscal 2019 and ¥268.2 billion in fiscal 2020. We expect to achieve Net Business Profits of ¥253 billion in fiscal 2021.



1. Gross Profits and Net Business Profits include Net Gains Related to ETFs.
2. Results are based on FY2020 management accounting rules, targets are estimates based on FY2021 management accounting rules.

Key strategies

■ Enhance global ALM management

We will contribute to Mizuho's overall business strategy through diversified foreign currency funding sources, including with efficient cash flow management and the use of yen asset collateral, as well as by enhancing our management methods of ALM in yen and other measures. We will also contribute through balance sheet management that accomplishes both stability and efficiency on a global basis.

Related key sustainability areas (materiality)

■ Sound economic growth ■ Corporate governance

■ Stabilize revenue by diversifying product lines and enhancing business models that reflect client needs through further promotion of our strategy to integrate banking and securities businesses

We are strengthening our solution-based approach to meet the wide-ranging market needs of our clients through unified operations under common management across banking and securities. While reforming our foreign exchange business, we will continue to strengthen and diversify our product lines toward diversifying and stabilizing our business portfolio to further enhance our presence in the global markets.

Related key sustainability areas (materiality)

■ Sound economic growth ■ Corporate governance

■ Structural reforms for corporate foundations

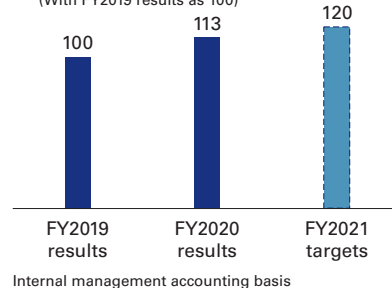
In order to continue providing high quality services to our clients in the future, we are building next-generation trading rooms and market IT systems in line with technological advancements. We are also allocating our corporate resources strategically toward upgrading our infrastructure and reducing our costs in order to maintain and strengthen our competitiveness. Moreover, we are improving our in-house company-based HR management and planning functions based on reforms to our HR framework. In addition, we are also advancing sustainability initiatives in each field for investment, financing, and S&T.

Related key sustainability areas (materiality)

■ Sound economic growth ■ Industry development & innovation
■ Corporate governance

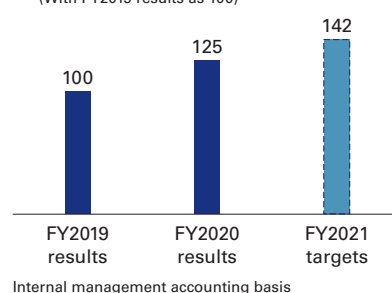
■ Volume of Asian/emerging market foreign exchange transactions by non-Japanese companies

(With FY2019 results as 100)



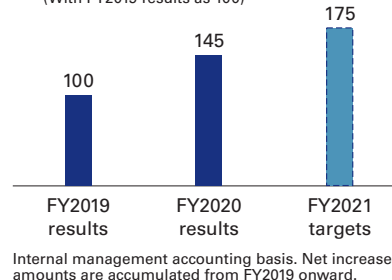
■ Volume of interest rate derivatives

(With FY2019 results as 100)



■ Foreign currency funding amounts utilizing yen-denominated asset collateral

(With FY2019 results as 100)



Highlights Developed and patented an early warning market management system

The early warning market management system provides visualizations of structural changes, market stage definitions, forecasted return distributions, among other items, in the financial markets based on the analysis of large volumes of market data leveraging machine learning. At the Global Markets Company we started using this system in March 2018 as a tool to support investment decisions in investment-related departments. We also acquired a patent for the system in March 2021.



Highlights Advancing futurization through a leading-edge lab created by IBM and Mizuho's Global Markets Company

The Global Markets Company launched a project together with IBM Japan and IBM Research, aiming for such goals as transforming business with leading technology. Through efforts to provide support to trader operations with technologies such as AI for the optimization of credit portfolios, and by investigating the use of quantum computing in market operations, we will work to realize the provision of valuable solutions that leverage cutting-edge technologies and data.



Asset Management Company Investors

Becoming our customers' best partner for medium- to long-term asset formation while positively contributing to the realization of a sustainable society and economy through asset management.



Masamichi Ishikawa
Head of Asset Management Company

Basic policy

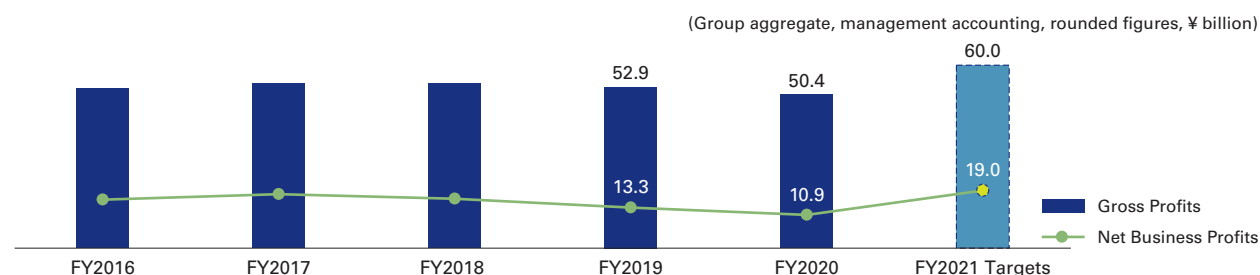
By strengthening our investment capabilities and ability to provide solutions in order to enhance the added value provided by our asset management business, we act as part of a unified group to provide products and consulting services which meet customers' ever changing needs. We are providing retail investors with support for medium- to long-term asset formation and providing institutional investors, such as pension funds and financial institutions, with solutions in order to positively contribute to the realization of a sustainable society and achieve medium- to long-term growth in our asset management business. In addition, we are transforming our business processes using digital innovation to build an effective and advanced business base.

Business environment and challenges

In addition to factors such as the aging population and declining birthrate and negative interest rates, the prolonged COVID-19 pandemic is also making the future increasingly uncertain. Within this uncertain environment going forward, retail investors require greater access to a wealth of information and a wider range of investment products and services to assist with asset formation for the future. Pension funds, financial institutions, and similar clients require high level consulting and investment capabilities responding to the increasing diversification of pension plans and investment needs. Given the growing public interest in a sustainable society and economy, including in decarbonization and measures to address climate change, we are also pursuing initiatives to positively contribute to the sustainable growth of companies in our investment portfolio through asset management, as well as to expand investors' medium- to long-term investment returns.

Trends in performance

While the highly uncertain market environment persisted under the COVID-19 pandemic, our Net Business Profits exceeded our fiscal 2020 target due to factors including an increase in our balance of assets under management, primarily from investment inflow to our publicly traded investment trust business. Going forward, we will continue honing our competitiveness and aiming to achieve growth at the Asset Management Company over the medium to long term by strengthening our investment capabilities and ability to provide solutions and by pursuing efficiency.



1. Gross Profits and Net Business Profits include Net Gains related to ETFs.
2. Results are based on FY2020 management accounting rules, targets are estimates based on FY2021 management accounting rules.

Key strategies

Focusing on asset management services for retail investors

To respond to the asset formation needs of retail investors, we are offering a broad range of products, from products focused on capturing stable medium- to long-term returns to products invested in global stocks likely to produce high long-term growth. We are also optimizing investment in fund wraps and providing products tailored to defined contribution corporate pensions, individual-type defined contribution pension plans (iDeCo), and installment-type NISA. Additionally, we are positively contributing to proactive investment of financial assets in Japan by improving our provision of educational materials on investing and information on products and markets as well as by working together with distributors to provide after-sale services for retail investors.

Related key sustainability areas (materiality)

- Declining birthrate and aging population, plus good health and lengthening lifespans
- Sound economic growth ■ Environmental considerations

Strengthening our ability to provide products and consulting to institutional investors

To respond to institutional investors' diverse needs, we are focusing on an expanded line of alternative asset products and on ESG investments. For our pension fund clients, we are offering investment solutions which are based on multi-faceted analysis and which account for clients' investment and financial situations, as well as consulting proposals which cover pension plan configuration. For our financial institution clients, we are offering solutions for both assets and liabilities, addressing needs for outsourcing investment of securities and business issues related to deposits in excess of loans.

Related key sustainability areas (materiality)

- Declining birthrate and aging population, plus good health and lengthening lifespans
- Sound economic growth ■ Environmental considerations

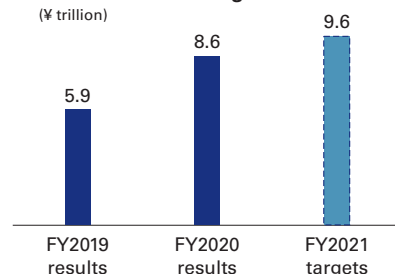
Strengthening our foundations for growth over the medium to long term

To focus on core competencies, we are consolidating our corporate resources, beginning with our personnel, into focus areas. This is enabling us to refine our investment capabilities and our ability to provide solutions and to elevate the added value of our asset management functions. Additionally, we are reinforcing our financial foundations by working to resolve medium- to long-term issues in our cost and revenue structures, and we are strengthening our foundations for business growth over the medium to long term by undertaking innovation and transforming our business processes, among other efforts.

Related key sustainability areas (materiality)

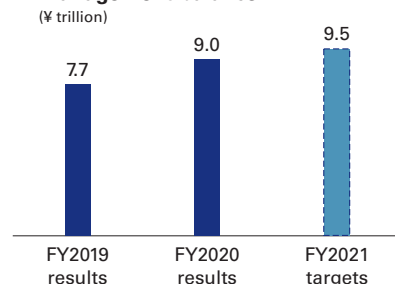
- Industry development & innovation ■ Sound economic growth ■ Human capital

Publicly traded investment trust assets under management balance (¥ trillion)



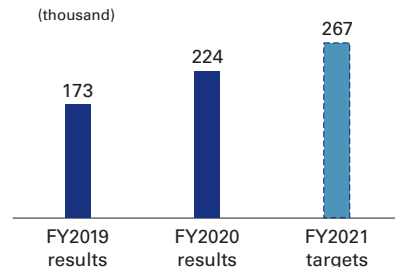
Balance of publicly traded investment trusts excluding ETFs.

DB/DC pension assets under management balance (¥ trillion)



Total balance of assets in defined benefit (DB) and defined contribution (DC) pensions (corporate and individual-type DC pensions).

Number of individuals enrolled in iDeCo* (thousand)



*Individual-type defined contribution pension plans

Highlights Participation in Net Zero Asset Managers initiative

In December 2020, Asset Management One became the only Japanese asset management firm to be an initial signatory of the Net Zero Asset Managers initiative, which is committed to achieving net zero greenhouse gas emissions. With the impacts of climate change materializing across a number of fields, we will continue to act as a responsible institutional investor by facilitating the transition to a low-carbon society through engagement and by fulfilling our fiduciary duties to our clients.



Highlights Positively contributing to achievement of the SDGs through a global infrastructure debt fund

In January 2021, Asset Management One Alternative Investments (AMOAI) launched its third global infrastructure debt fund. In making investment decisions for the fund, AMOAI assesses the impacts large-scale projects will have on the natural environment and local communities and invests only in those projects which have taken measures to comply with the Equator Principles. In addition, AMOAI has reflected its commitment to positively contributing to achievement of the SDGs through the fund by incorporating in the investment process both measurement and assessment of the impacts of infrastructure projects. We will continue to develop investment products to meet clients' needs going forward.



Global Products Unit

Investment banking

Transaction banking

We aim to fortify our sophisticated expertise in each product area as a team of specialists as we promptly ascertain changing trends in the business environment and economic activities and integrate our global operations and intra-group functions to offer optimal solutions.



Masahiro Kihara

Head of Global Products Unit

Basic policy

At the Global Products Unit, our activities are primarily divided into two areas: investment banking and transaction banking. In the field of investment banking, we offer financing services through the capital markets—such as syndicated loans and corporate bond issuance—and we also offer intermediary, advisory, and finance arrangement services in the M&A and real estate fields. In the field of transaction banking, we offer settlement services in Japan and internationally, funds management, as well as foreign exchange and other trade-related financial services.

We will continue fulfilling our corporate social responsibilities as a financial institution while supporting the strategies of in-house companies and the Mizuho group as a whole to overcome challenges faced by our clients and society. To this end, as a unified group, we will provide solutions founded on our sophisticated financial product expertise, and utilize that expertise to take measured risks when providing financing.

In addition, by continually reviewing the allocation of corporate resources based on the characteristics of each financial product, and through digitalization, we will work to improve operational efficiency and expand new business areas, thereby enhancing productivity and broadening business opportunities from a medium- to long-term perspective.

Key strategies

■ Providing effective solutions across banking, trust banking, securities, and other group companies

Together as a united group we aim to provide optimal, situation-specific solutions to offer the best support for initiatives based on clients' corporate and growth strategies. In addition to offering our expertise leveraging the strengths of our banking, trust banking, securities, and other group companies, by further strengthening coordination between these entities we are working to provide clients with seamless solutions.

Related key sustainability areas (materiality)

■ Industry development & innovation ■ Environmental considerations

Business environment and challenges

The business environment that our clients are faced with is shifting at a rapid pace as uncertainty rises in the global economy and social conditions amid the continuing COVID-19 pandemic. In particular, we recognize that trends such as transforming business structures to realize sustainable business and the reconstruction of global supply chains are bringing about changes in clients' business itself, and becoming a strong and intensifying undercurrent.

At the Global Products Unit, we aim to continue providing ideal solutions for client needs by combining our sophisticated expertise in each business field with the various functions that Mizuho provides.

Specifically, as we work to realize sustainable businesses, we will continue to offer our expertise and services and provide support for business fields including M&A and real estate, and securitization in order to supply the funding necessary to transform business structures for decarbonization and expand new, growing business areas through financial advisory and other services.

In addition, in response to the trend of reconstruction of supply chains, the Global Products Unit will also continue working closely with offices in Japan and around the world to address client needs.

■ Enhancing our global operating framework and honing financial product expertise

As our clients accelerate their global operations, we are addressing these needs by enhancing Mizuho's operating framework on a global basis through close coordination with offices in Japan and other countries—especially those in Asia. We are also striving for stable operations by gradually upgrading infrastructure which forms the foundation from which we provide our solutions.

For example, in the field of transaction banking, we are working to enhance financial management, foreign exchange control, and other functions, along with strengthening our operational capabilities.

We are also continuously working to hone our expertise as an organization by strategically cultivating the pool of professional talent in each product field.

Related key sustainability areas (materiality)

■ Industry development & innovation ■ Human capital

■ Expansion into new business areas

In order to meet the increasingly diverse and complex needs of our clients, Mizuho must create and provide solutions beyond those offered in our existing line-up, taking into account the changing trends in society.

In addition to our financial product expertise, we will work to expand business from a long-term perspective by developing and enhancing products based on the growing awareness of sustainability and advances in digitalization.

Related key sustainability areas (materiality)

■ Industry development & innovation ■ Environmental considerations
■ Sound economic growth

■ Principal accomplishments in investment banking

FY2020 results	
Syndicated loans ¹	No. 1
Japan publicly offered bonds ²	No. 1
ABS lead underwriter ³	No. 1

1. Amount basis, bookrunner basis
2. Underwriting amount basis (excluding our own bonds)
3. Amount basis, asset-backed securities

■ Principal accomplishments in transaction banking

FY2020 results	
Cash management services ⁴	Cash Management Survey No. 1 (5 years in a row)
Custody ⁵	Custody survey No. 1 (10 years in a row)

4. CMS survey rankings (in the Japanese market) in *Euro money* magazine
5. Holding and managing securities for securities investments. Custody bank survey rankings (in the Japanese market) in *Global Custodian* magazine

Highlights Providing solutions amid the COVID-19 pandemic

1. Contributing to the stabilization of client companies through finance

Amid restrictions on economic activities as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, we at Mizuho have appropriately responded to financial support requests from our clients.

While taking into consideration matters such as clients' unique situations and the environmental changes that affect their businesses, we have provided funding support in the form of syndicated loans and corporate bonds, and responded agilely to their needs, including securing liquidity on hand and transforming their business structures.

We will continue our efforts to respond to client needs in a timely manner.

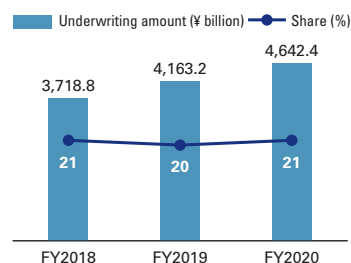
2. Supporting the digitalization of clients' general meeting of shareholders

Mizuho Trust & Banking has developed "Smart Benefits", a service through which shareholders can apply for benefits via a smartphone.

In addition to enhancing convenience for shareholders, this service enables the issuing companies to reduce mailing and aggregation costs, and devise additional reduction of mailing costs through the use of digital gifts.

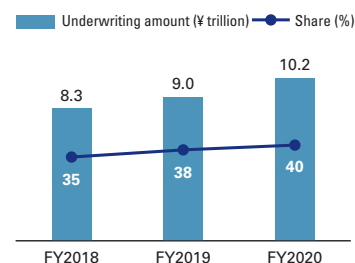
We will continue our efforts to digitalize shareholder-related services and to provide tools for communication with shareholders.

■ Total publicly offered bonds (Japan)

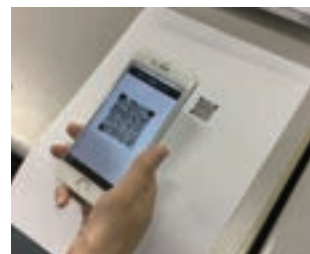


Source: Mizuho Securities FY2020 financial results available on the Mizuho Securities website

■ Syndicated loans



Source: Mizuho Financial Group FY2020 financial results available on the Mizuho Financial Group website



Research & Consulting Unit

As the starting point of Mizuho's value creation, we leverage our extensive insights into industry, the economy, and society, as well as our high level of expertise, including in sustainability and digitalization, to contribute to the creation of new value for our clients and society.

Yasuhiko Ushikubo

Head of Research & Consulting Unit



Basic policy

To respond to structural changes in client needs and fulfill our role as the starting point of Mizuho's value creation, we are working to provide sophisticated, cutting-edge value that contributes to solving issues for our clients and society, including through sustainability and digitalization, by deepening and expanding our non-financial functions and combining them with the capabilities of the entire group.

Business structure reforms

We will continue advancing the optimization of business operations and resources in swift response to signs of change in the economy, society, and industry, as well as transforming our business based on changes in the business environment during and after the COVID-19 pandemic.

Finance structure/corporate foundations reforms

In addition to furthering unified management within the unit to achieve an increased level of various synergy effects and improving operational efficiency through such measures as consolidating redundant tasks, we are advancing various initiatives, including strengthening our personnel capabilities through the implementation of our new HR strategy, which focuses on the action principle of "Passionate & Professional".

Key strategies

■ Enhancing research and origination capabilities

By conducting thorough research with a clear sense of purpose and with the aim of enhancing Mizuho's corporate strategy and expanding in-house companies' business, we contribute to strengthening Mizuho's earnings power as well as our brand and reputation.

We will strengthen our origination capabilities linking research to business with a focus on Mizuho's management and in-house company priority areas such as cross-sector and new business. We can accomplish this by strengthening our research capabilities via further collaboration within the unit and by deepening the integration between macro and semi-macro areas.

Related key sustainability areas (materiality)

■ Industry development & innovation ■ Sound economic growth ■ Environmental considerations

Business environment and challenges

In addition to the establishment of new perspectives and behaviors and the acceleration of digitalization in light of the COVID-19 pandemic, the trend toward sustainability is also rapidly advancing, including through a growing corporate focus on initiatives for decarbonization and a recycling-based society. Against the backdrop of accelerating structural changes in the economy, society, and industry, as well as the growing diversity and sophistication of client and societal challenges and needs, we aim to create new value for our clients and society through the early identification of such developments, and by fully drawing on the financial and non-financial capabilities of the Mizuho group.

The Research & Consulting Unit possesses extensive knowledge related to industry, the economy, and society, as well as sophisticated expertise in sustainability and digitalization. We are working together as a unit in initiatives such as providing information from research backed by our knowledge and expertise and supporting business through consulting services. In this way, we aim to become a source of Mizuho's value creation and strengthen our capabilities as a trusted partner sharing knowledge with our clients and society.

Promoting value chain-based consulting

We are promoting a value chain-based model of consulting which enables us to leverage our consulting services to generate business for the entire Mizuho group, thereby contributing to the expansion of business for each in-house company.

While shifting our resources to sustainability transformation and digital transformation areas, where we expect growing client needs, we are also working to expand the areas in which we can serve clients by combining the consulting capabilities of the newly established Mizuho Research & Technologies.

Related key sustainability areas (materiality)

- Declining birthrate and aging population, plus good health and lengthening lifespans
- Industry development & innovation
- Sound economic growth
- Environmental considerations

Strengthening initiatives for the active use of IT/digital

We are driving the digital transformation of clients and Mizuho itself by leveraging the digital technology expertise of our unit to pursue the digitalization of operations, the shift to data monetization, the building of value co-creation models, and business design, among others.

Also, we will enhance collaboration between the consulting capabilities and the IT capabilities of the newly established Mizuho Research & Technologies.

Related key sustainability areas (materiality)

- Industry development & innovation

MMOne’s evolution

Mizuho Membership One (MMOne) is our member-exclusive service for corporations offering access to and applications of Mizuho’s insights. We will enhance both face-to-face and remote service channels and evolve MMOne into a platform that provides high added value, including in non-finance fields. This will enable us to contribute to a broad range of needs and solutions in line with the growth stage of corporate clients, particularly SMEs and middle market firms.

Related key sustainability areas (materiality)

- Industry development & innovation

Highlights Providing information from research on climate change issues

In regard to climate change issues, which have been gaining attention around the world, we formed a cross-unit project with a wide range of departments and issued two comprehensive reports entitled “The true nature and future of climate change issues”.

The reports provide an overview of matters such as the true nature of climate change issues and the impacts these issues have on corporate activities, and introduce topics such as trends in policies, the private sector, finance, and consumer preferences outside of Japan, as well as climate change policy trends in Europe, the US, and China. The reports also explore the response that is required from Japan.



Highlights Supporting the initiatives for the implementation of MaaS in society

Mobility as a service (MaaS), a next-generation mobility service, is expanding around the world, including in regions in Europe, and serious considerations are beginning to be made in Japan as well.

At the Research & Consulting Unit, we work to support policymaking and business creation toward the adoption of new services in society by combining our industrial research capabilities with our digital and corporate management consulting capabilities.



Message from the Group CEO

About Mizuho

Message from the Group CFO

Our strategies for creating value

Foundations for our corporate value

Data section

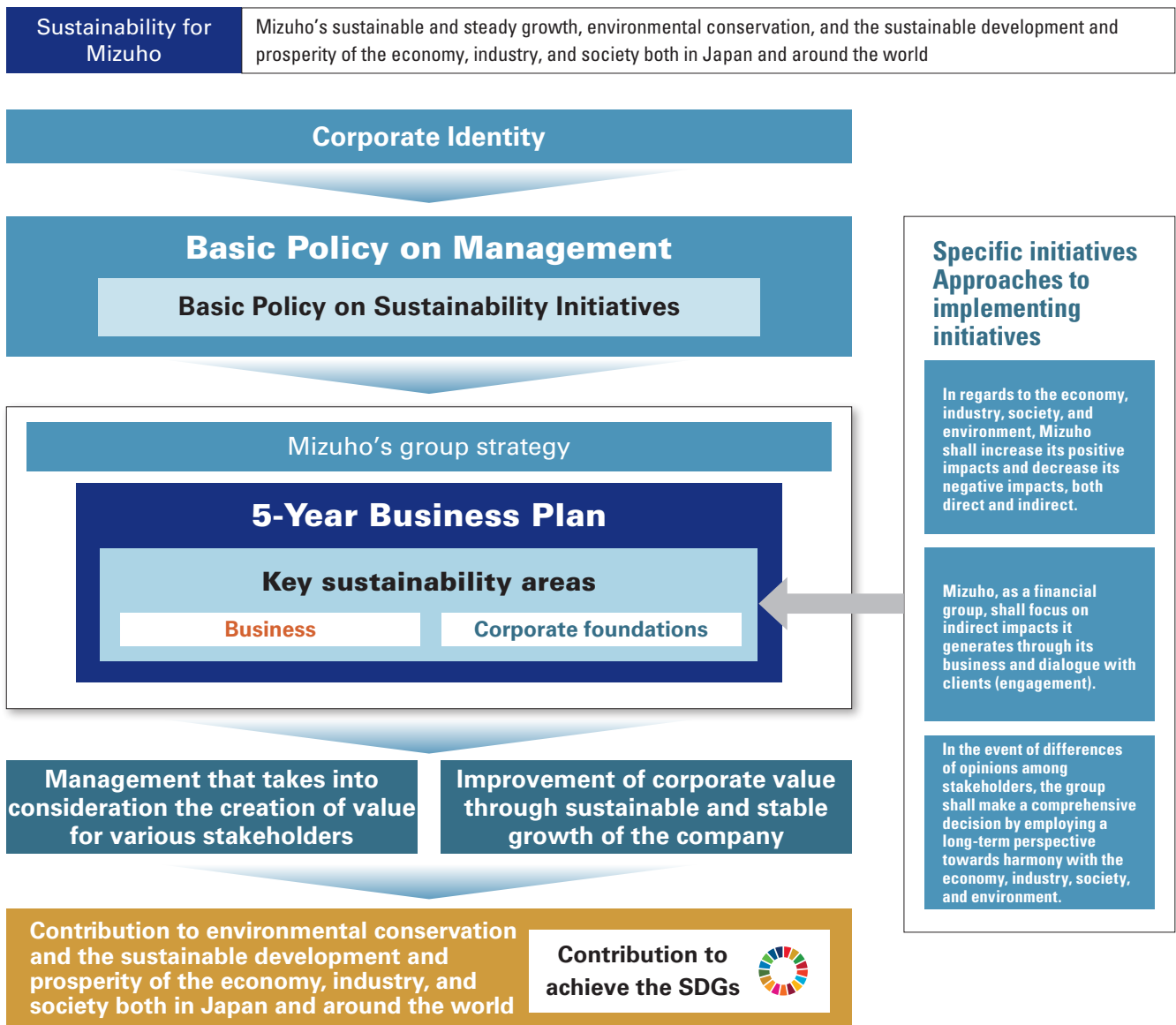
Appendix

Sustainability

By promoting sustainability initiatives, we at Mizuho aim to operate in a way that considers creation of value for our varied stakeholders and improve corporate value through sustainable, stable growth for the entire group, thus contributing to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

We are advancing sustainability initiatives group-wide as an integral part of our strategy, in line with both our key sustainability areas and our Basic Policy on Sustainability Initiatives, which sets forth our definition of sustainability at Mizuho, our fundamental approach, and our methods.

In fiscal 2020, we have strengthened our action on climate change, environmental and social risk in the value chain, and sustainable business, based on thorough discussions between our business execution and supervisory lines and with attention to both opportunity and risk. We have taken this step in light of the changes in the social context, our own strategy and initiatives, and our stakeholders' evaluations and expectations.

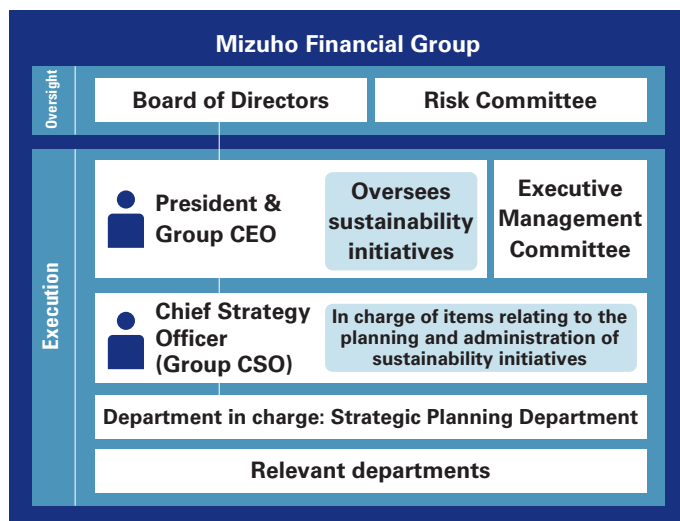


Contribution to environmental conservation and the sustainable development and prosperity of the economy, industry, and society both in Japan and around the world

Contribution to achieve the SDGs

Sustainability promotion structure

Our holding company, Mizuho Financial Group, promotes integrated sustainability initiatives throughout the group.



Set key sustainability areas

Provide the necessary instructions and support for the promotion of sustainability initiatives appropriate for each company



Corporate governance

The Executive Management Committee deliberates and reports on important matters and progress of initiatives in relation to sustainability.

In addition, the Risk Committee (an advisory body to the Board of Directors) and Board of Directors provide oversight. Active discussions take place with outside directors and committee members who have experience and expertise in sustainability.

Resolutions and reports at the Board of Directors (FY2020)

Resolutions	Revision of Environmental Policy
	Key sustainability areas / sustainability target reporting
Reports	Status of sustainability initiatives
	Status of response to TCFD Recommendations
	Review of management system for responsible financing, investment, and other services

Deliberations related to oversight (Comments from outside directors / committee members)

- Mizuho's strengthening of its sustainability initiatives is heading in a positive direction. Mizuho must find a balance with trends inside and outside Japan.
- Mizuho must go beyond simply stating its group initiatives and demonstrate progress on its initiatives in a visible way.
- It is important that Mizuho's executive officers and employees gain a thorough understanding of the status of initiatives.

Awards

Mizuho Financial Group received the highest award, the Minister of the Environment's Gold Award, in the Indirect Finance (General) Category of the Japan Ministry of the Environment's 2nd ESG Finance Awards Japan. In addition, Mizuho Securities received the Bronze Award in the Financial Services (Securities) Category.



ESG indices which include Mizuho (as of June 2021)



ESG indices selected by the GPIF

General index



Themed indices

2021 CONSTITUENT MSCI JAPAN EMPOWERING WOMEN INDEX (WIN)



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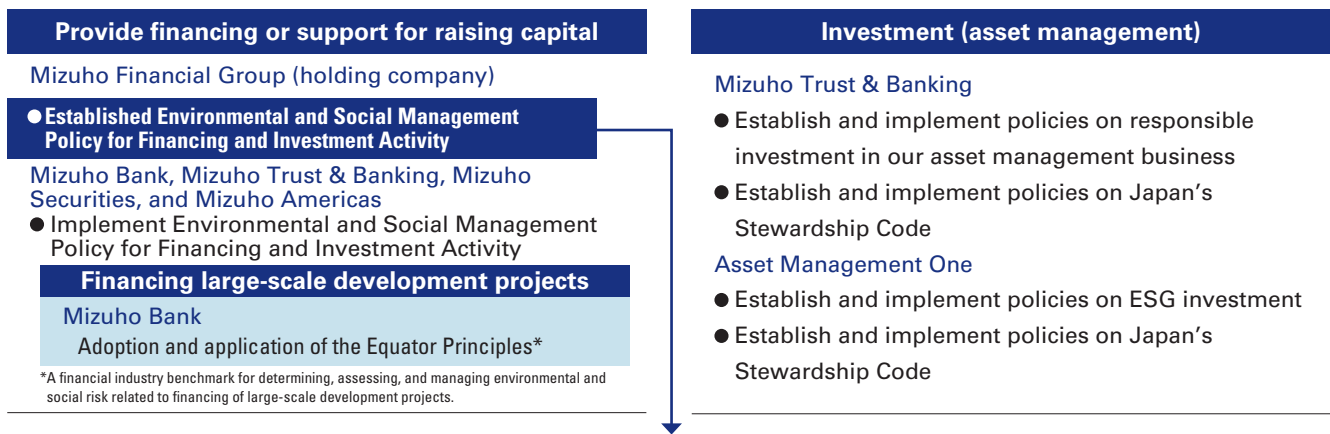
Appendix

Sustainability: Strengthening our response to environmental and social risk in the value chain

Responsible financing and investment

At Mizuho, in light of the expectations and perspectives of our stakeholders and for the purpose of avoiding and reducing negative environmental and social impacts from financing and investment, we previously established an Environmental and Social Management Policy for Financing and Investment Activity. In March 2021, we revised the policy and strengthened our initiatives to further address climate change, biodiversity, and human rights.

An overview of responsible financing and investment



Overview of our Environmental and Social Management Policy for Financing and Investment Activity

When determining whether to engage in transactions, we account for the degree to which the client has taken steps to avoid or mitigate risk and other due diligence as appropriate, based on the characteristics of the services we are providing.

Regardless of sector	Prohibited	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Projects with an adverse impact on wetlands designated as Wetlands of International Importance under the Ramsar Convention Projects violating the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (Washington Convention) Projects with an adverse impact on UNESCO World Heritage sites Projects involving child labor or forced labor 					
	Additional due diligence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Projects with adverse impacts on indigenous peoples' local communities Projects involving land expropriation that causes forced relocation of residents 					
Specific industrial sectors	Weapons	Transition risk sectors			Large-scale hydropower	Large-scale agriculture	Palm oil Lumber and pulp
		Coal-fired power generation	Coal mining	Oil and gas			

Implementation of Environmental and Social Management Policy for Financing and Investment Activity

Regular engagement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We undertake engagement (constructive dialogue) with our clients in transition risk sectors and specific industrial sectors once or more per year. 	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p style="text-align: center;">FY2020 engagement</p> <p style="text-align: center; color: red;">Approx. 900 clients</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Confirmed status of measures to address environmental and social risks Held dialogue on addressing climate change risks with clients in transition risk sectors </div>
Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> With consideration to changes in the external environment and the results of implementation, our business execution and supervisory lines* conduct regular reviews, revise our policies, and enhance implementation. 	
Education and training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We conduct training to enhance executive officers' and employees' understanding of appropriate risk management. 	
Stakeholder communication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We place a strong emphasis on engagement with diverse stakeholders. 	

* Business execution: Executive Management Committee, Risk Management Committee. Supervisory: Board of Directors, Risk Committee.

Target to reduce the outstanding credit balance for coal-fired power generation facilities based on our Environmental and Social Management Policy for Financing and Investment Activity

Reduce the FY2019 amount by 50% by FY2030, and achieve an outstanding credit balance of zero by FY2040

Revised

An overview of our Policies on Transition Risk Sectors New

Target clients	Companies whose primary businesses are in coal-fired power generation, oil-fired power generation, gas-fired power generation, coal mining, and/or other oil and gas operations
Policies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● We undertake engagement to ensure clients make progress on addressing transition risks. ● If a client does not make progress on addressing their transition risks even after a certain period of time, we carefully consider our transactions with the client. ● In these policies, we also take into account the role of the client in national energy policies aligned with the Paris Agreement.

An overview of our Policies on Specific Industrial Sectors

Targeted sectors	Policies	Underlines indicate revisions made in March 2021
Weapons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● We avoid providing financing or investment which will be used for the manufacture of weapons designed to kill or inflict structural damage during wars or armed conflicts. ● We avoid providing financing or investment to any manufacturer of cluster munitions, antipersonnel landmines, or biochemical weapons. 	
Coal-fired power generation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● We do not provide financing or investment which will be used for new construction of coal-fired power plants.¹ ● However, when a proposed coal-fired power plant is essential to the relevant country's stable energy supply and will contribute to reduction of greenhouse gas emissions by replacing an existing power plant, we may provide financing or investment for the project, based on careful consideration. ● We will continue to support development of innovative, clean, and efficient next-generation technology that will contribute to the energy transition, as well as other initiatives for the transition to a low-carbon society. 	
Thermal coal mining	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Our decisions involve a thorough examination of the impacts on the environment, industrial safety and health, and other areas. ● <u>We do not provide financing or investment which will be used for new thermal coal mining projects.</u> ● <u>When an existing thermal coal mining project contributes to the stable energy supply of a country which has announced policies aligned with the Paris Agreement, we may provide financing or investment for the project, based on careful consideration, only in these cases.</u> 	
Oil and gas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Our decisions involve a thorough examination of the impacts on the environment and of the potential for conflicts with indigenous peoples or local communities. ● <u>When providing financing or investment for oil or gas extraction projects in the Arctic Circle or oil sands, shale oil, or shale gas projects, we conduct appropriate assessments of environmental and social risks.</u> 	
Large-scale hydropower New	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <u>Our decisions involve a thorough examination of the impacts on the environment and of the potential for conflicts with indigenous peoples or local communities.</u> ● <u>We recommend the client perform an environmental and social impact assessment based on the Hydropower Sustainability Assessment Protocol.</u> 	
Large-scale agriculture New	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <u>Our decisions involve a thorough examination of the client's measures to address environmental and social issues.</u> ● <u>We urge our clients to formulate No Deforestation, No Peat, and No Exploitation (NDPE) policies², and to respect Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) in relation to local communities.</u> 	
Palm oil Lumber and pulp	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Our business decisions involve a thorough examination of whether the client/project has received international certifications and whether there are any potential conflicts involving indigenous peoples or local communities. ● <u>For the palm oil sector, we require that all plantations be certified by the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO). When the client does not have any plans to be certified by the RSPO, we ask that they take measures equivalent to those required for the certification and periodically report the status of said measures.</u> ● We urge our clients to formulate NDPE policies², and to respect FPIC in relation to local communities. 	

1. This revision removes the "This excludes business to which Mizuho is already committed" qualifier. "New construction of coal-fired power plants" includes expansion of existing facilities.

2. "NDPE policies": Sustainable environmental and human rights policy such as for NDPE.

Responsible procurement

Newly established Procurement Policy

We are enhancing our responsible procurement by clarifying our basic approach to procurement and our requirements for suppliers from the perspectives of consideration for the environment, respect for human rights, and compliance and information management.

For our primary suppliers

By providing this policy to our primary suppliers and urging them to pursue ESG initiatives in their business operations, we are working together with our suppliers to contribute to the development of a sustainable society.

Sustainability: Strengthening support for sustainable business

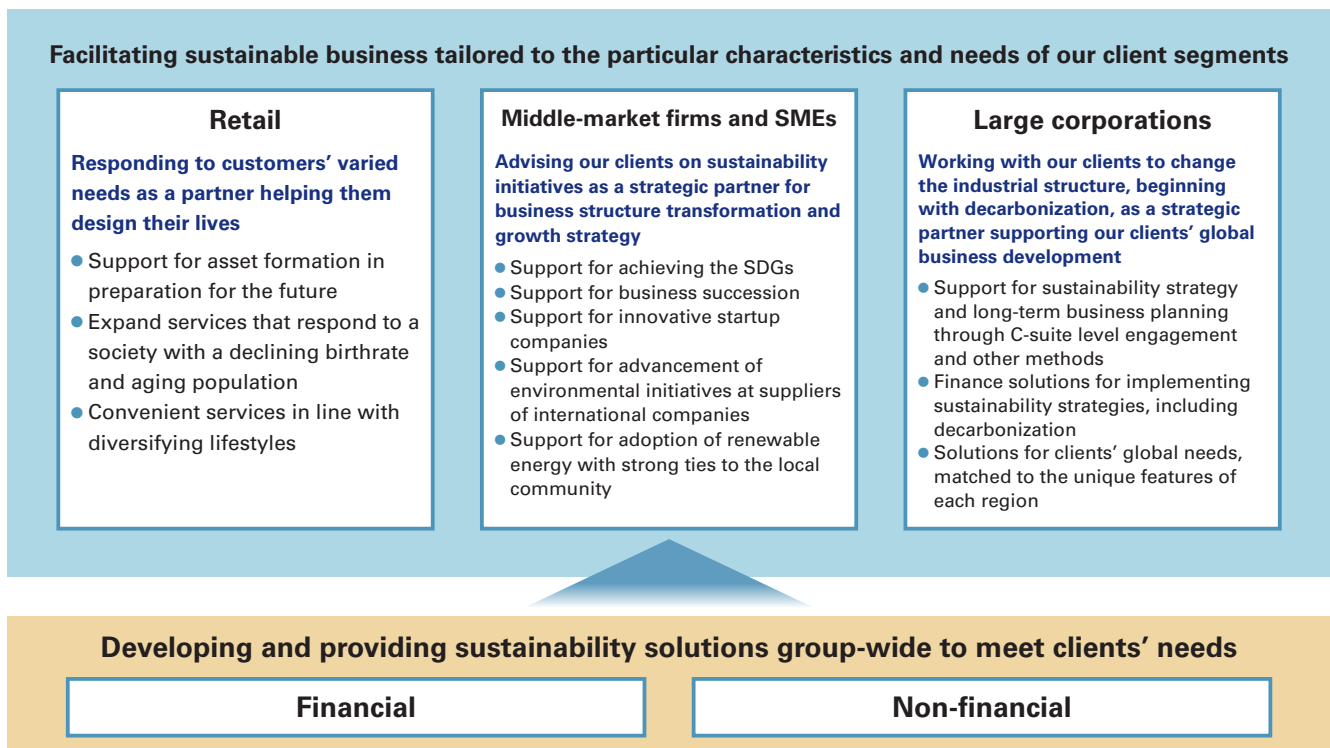
Sustainability-centered business promotion

The trend toward sustainability is an irreversible structural change, and sustainability initiatives are a critical business challenge for our clients as well. We engage in proactive, constructive dialogue with our clients to develop a deep understanding of their individual concerns and needs and support their efforts to develop and implement sustainability strategies, especially in regard to climate change countermeasures and the transition to a low-carbon society.

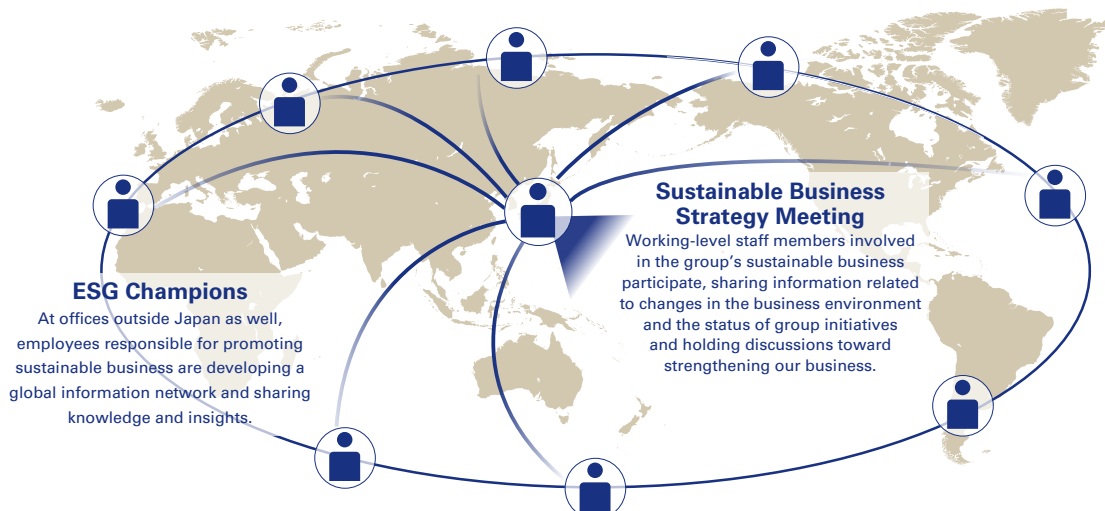
At Mizuho, we are strengthening our structure for promotion to further enhance our initiatives, while also developing and providing both financial and non-financial solutions to meet our clients' diversifying needs.

By supporting our clients' continual growth, we are increasing medium- to long-term business opportunities and improving corporate value.

Supporting our clients' sustainability initiatives as a unified group



Mizuho's sustainable business network

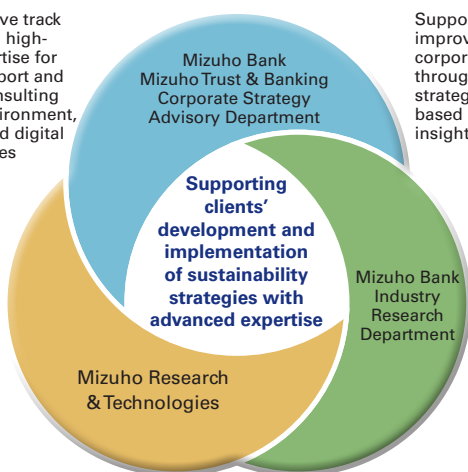


Support for clients' medium- to long-term sustainability strategies

■ Supporting improvement in corporate value through both financial and non-financial solutions leveraging our combined strengths in industry insight and SDG/ESG consulting

We are supporting our clients' development and implementation of sustainability strategies by applying our in-depth insight into industry, the economy, and society and our high-level expertise in sustainability.

An extensive track record and high-level expertise for policy support and private consulting on the environment, society, and digital technologies



Supporting improvement in corporate value through business strategy proposals based on industry insights

Example Support for sustainability-centered business portfolio review

- Formulate strategy by adding sustainability as a new decision-making criterion
- Support clients closely across upstream discussions, downstream consulting, and financial business

		Conventional decision-making criteria	
		Core business	Non-core business
Sustainability	Contributing	Enhance / maintain	Focus (Convert to core business)
	Non-contributing	Business transformation (Convert to contributing)	Streamline / sale

■ Enhancing support for clients' transitions toward a low-carbon society

The global issue of climate change demands an urgent response both from government and from individual corporations. Mizuho is supporting the transitions of companies which promote decarbonization toward achieving a low-carbon society.

Example Arranged first transition loan in Japan

In March 2021, Mizuho extended a transition loan to Kawasaki Kisen for funds to build a next-generation environmentally friendly car carrier ship fueled by liquefied natural gas. This transition loan is the first loan in Japan to follow the Climate Transition Finance Handbook (International Capital Market Association) and the Green Loan Principles (Loan Market Association).



(Photo: Kawasaki Kisen)

Comment from the arranger



■ The reason for proposing a transition loan

Transition loans are a type of financial product which aims to support the initiatives of companies working to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in line with long-term strategies and toward achieving a low-carbon society.

Kawasaki Kisen has set rigorous decarbonization targets which go beyond those of the International Maritime Organization (IMO), and the company is taking bold action to achieve these targets through innovation.

When looking for ways Mizuho could offer financial support for these cutting-edge and ambitious environmental initiatives as Kawasaki Kisen's primary banking institution, we explored the possibility of a transition loan and decided on making it our proposal.

Comment from Kawasaki Kisen



■ The reason for selecting the transition loan

As a marine transportation company, we have incorporated conservation of marine resources and other forms of sustainability into our business management from an ESG perspective, and we are pursuing them proactively.

When we received Mizuho's proposal for a transition loan, we saw it as an opportunity to gain broader trust and recognition from our stakeholders for our commitment to addressing climate change and environmental conservation, and we settled on adopting it.

■ The value of engagement with financial institutions

Financial institutions are valuable business partners in raising the necessary funds to further elevate our sustainability management.

In aiming to transition to a low-carbon society, we believe sharing our company's intended direction and gaining trust and support will advance our sustainability strategy and improve our medium- to long-term corporate value.

Sustainable solutions

We strive to meet our clients' diversifying needs to address the SDGs and ESG issues, and we have been proactively developing and providing both financial and non-financial solutions.

Key sustainability areas	Non-financial	Sustainable solutions	Financial
Declining birthrate and aging population, plus good health and lengthening lifespans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comprehensive asset consulting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ESG investment products Trust products tailored to an aging society Other asset management products for medium- to long-term asset formation 	
Industry development & innovation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Business succession consulting Business matching / pitch event* SDG-related open innovation platform 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Business succession solutions (e.g., financing) SDG initiative support finance Mizuho Positive Impact Finance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ESG investment Finance for innovative startup companies Social bonds/loans
Sound economic growth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cashless payments support Support for real estate development and brokerage aligned with ESG factors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sustainability-linked bonds/loans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Infrastructure finance Impact investment/loans Sustainability bonds/loans
Environmental considerations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SDG/ESG consulting <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support for business structure transformation Support for addressing climate change 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transition finance Mizuho Eco Finance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Green bonds/loans Finance for renewable energy

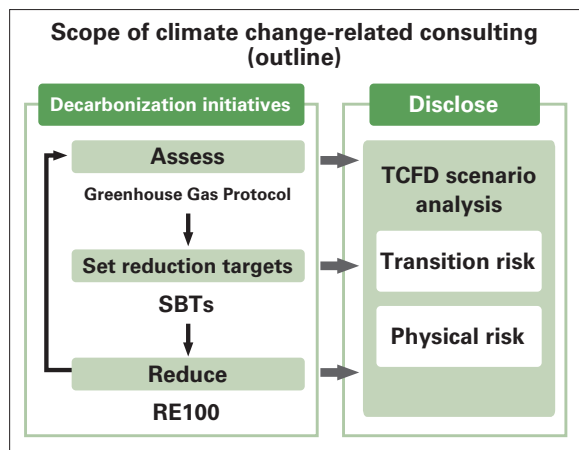
* Pitch events promote open innovation by allowing startup companies to pitch their ideas and technologies to other parties.

Major results and initiatives

SDG/ESG consulting

We are supporting clients in resolving SDG- and ESG-related challenges, with a focus on environmental and social aspects.

FY2020 Approx. **440** consultations*



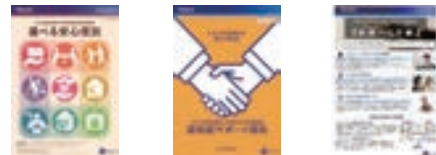
* Figures: New consultations by Mizuho Research & Technologies in fiscal 2020.

Responding to the declining birthrate and aging population

We are meeting our customers' needs as a partner helping them design their lives in an age of longevity.

Major products

- Personalized trusts tailored to the needs of older customers
- Trusts providing support for customers in the event they develop dementia, fostering a society in which people affected by dementia can maintain their lifestyles
- Letter to the Future, a private data trust supporting management and inheritance of valuable information



ESG investment products



Example

We provide ESG investment products in our publicly offered investment trust lineup.

In July 2020, we built on the investment philosophy and process for our existing Future World fund to newly establish the Future World (ESG) fund, which integrates ESG evaluation more proactively.

Sustainable finance and environmental finance initiatives

In order to direct capital toward environmental conservation and achievement of the SDGs, we have set long-term sustainable finance and environmental finance targets, and we are proactively providing financing. Our initiatives are broad in scope, ranging from financing environmental projects, most prominently renewable energy, and social projects to offering ESG investment products.

Long-term target

FY2019
–
FY2030

Total: ¥25 trillion
(of which, ¥12 trillion in environmental finance)



FY2019 – FY2020 results

Total: ¥7.1 trillion
(of which, ¥2.6 trillion in environmental finance)

■ Environmental finance

Our definition of sustainable finance and environmental finance

Primary key sustainability areas referenced	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environmental considerations Sound economic growth Industry development & innovation
Applicable finance areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Finance for clients where the intended use of funds is environmental and/or social projects Financing to support and facilitate ESG/SDG-related areas, including financing requiring clients to meet certain related conditions, and consideration and assessment of clients' responses to ESG/SDG-related areas
Applicable business areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loans, underwriting, investments, asset management

Breakdown of FY2019 – FY2020 results

Type of finance	¥ trillion
Project finance for renewable energy (loans)	0.7
Green bonds (underwriting)	0.9
Mizuho Eco Finance (loans)	0.6
Other environmental finance (loans / investment)	0.5
Environmental finance (total)	2.6
Project finance for infrastructure (loans)	0.6
Social/sustainability bonds (underwriting)	0.9
Net increase in ESG/SDG investment products under management (asset management)	1.8
Other sustainable finance (investment / loans)	1.3
Sustainable finance (total)	7.1

Sustainable finance league tables¹

Sustainable finance (loans) #2 worldwide²

Publicly offered SDG bonds #1 in Japan³

1. April 2020 to March 2021 league table results
2. Source: Refinitiv
3. Source: Capital Eye

Sustainability-linked bonds/loans

We are supporting our clients' sustainability strategies by providing sustainability-linked bonds and loans which link preferential terms to the borrower's achievement of sustainability performance targets. Mizuho arranged Japan's first sustainability-linked bond (SLB), and we are also issuing sustainability-linked loans (SLL) both inside and outside Japan.

- Arranged SLL focused on marine resource conservation, in addition to greenhouse gas reductions
- Included enhancement of traceability for procurement of marine resources in KPIs

SDG initiative support finance

We are supporting the SDG initiatives of middle-market firms and SMEs.

Finance for renewable energy

To facilitate the adoption of renewable energy, we proactively finance a wide range of projects, from those on a large scale to those rooted in local communities. In fiscal 2019 to 2020, we arranged approximately ¥700 billion in project finance and approximately ¥160 billion in asset based lending.

Message from the Group CEO

About Mizuho

Message from the Group CFO

Our strategies for creating value

Foundations for our corporate value

Data section

Appendix

Sustainability: Addressing climate change

At Mizuho, we have supported the intent and aims of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) Recommendations since 2017. Based on our awareness that climate change is one of the most crucial global issues having the potential to impact the stability of financial markets, we have positioned addressing climate change as a key part of our corporate strategy and have bolstered various initiatives as a result of numerous discussions at bodies including the Executive Management Committee, Risk Committee, and the Board of Directors. Our main progress in fiscal 2020 is as below.

Main progress on TCFD Recommendations in fiscal 2020

Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Our progress on responding to the TCFD Recommendations and our challenges are reported to the Risk Committee and the Board of Directors following deliberation at the Executive Management Committee. • Revised our Environmental Policy and clarified our transformation to a portfolio aligned with the targets in the Paris Agreement.
Strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Utilized scenario analysis results and expanded the scope of analysis. • Utilized engagement as a starting point to proactively develop and provide both financial and non-financial solutions. • Strengthened structure for promoting sustainable business.
Risk Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitored as an emerging risk. In fiscal 2021, designated as a “top risk” and enhanced our monitoring. • Updated our Environmental and Social Management Policy for Financing and Investment Activity. • Enhanced measures to address transition risk (expanded engagement, improved risk control for carbon-related sectors, etc.).
Metrics and Targets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Set new medium- to long-term targets for reducing Mizuho’s greenhouse gas emissions. • Revised target to reduce the outstanding credit balance for coal-fired power generation facilities. • Calculated greenhouse gas emissions (Scope 3) associated with project finance for power generation projects.

Governance

Revised our Environmental Policy and clarified our transformation to a portfolio aligned with the targets in the Paris Agreement.

In April 2020, we established our Environmental Policy in order to clarify our stance on climate change as well as our environmental awareness and specific actions that we will take on environmental initiatives, including those targeting climate change, as we work toward transitioning to a low-carbon society. Our group companies also adopted similar policies, allowing us to pursue our initiatives in an integrated manner.

In April 2021, we revised our Environmental Policy, clarifying our contribution to achieving a low-carbon society (net-zero greenhouse gas emissions) by 2050, our support for the objective of the Paris Agreement, and our transformation to a portfolio aligned with the targets in the Paris Agreement.

Underlined portions indicate April 2021 revisions

■ Efforts to address climate change

We recognize climate change as one of the most crucial global issues with the potential to impact the stability of financial markets, representing a threat to the environment, society, people’s lifestyles and businesses.

At the same time, we believe there are new business opportunities arising from the need to transition to a low-carbon society, such as the field of renewable energy and other businesses and innovations which contribute to mitigating and adapting to the impact of climate change.

Mizuho supports the Paris Agreement’s objective to “strengthen the global response to the threat of climate change”.

In light of this, we have included responding to climate change as a key pillar of our business strategy and will take the following actions in order to proactively fulfill our role as a financial services group in the effort to achieve a low-carbon society (achieve net-zero greenhouse gas emissions) and to develop a climate change resilient society by 2050.

- We are directing finance flows towards achievement of the Paris Agreement targets to limit global average temperature rise, and we are undertaking phased transformation to a finance portfolio aligned with said targets.
- We will engage in proactive, constructive dialogue in response to our clients’ individual concerns and needs, and in support of their efforts to introduce climate change countermeasures and transition to a low-carbon society in both the medium and long term.
- We will proactively develop and offer financial products and services designed to support clients’ efforts to introduce climate change countermeasures and transition to a low-carbon society.
- We understand the importance of climate-related financial disclosures, and we utilize the framework under the Recommendations of the TCFD in order to leverage growth opportunities and strengthen risk management as well as disclose information in a transparent manner regarding our progress.

Strategy

Strengthened structure for promoting sustainable business ▶ P55

**Risk
Management****Enhanced response to transition risks****Expanded engagement**

In light of our fiscal 2019 scenario analysis results and other factors, since fiscal 2020 we have been further strengthening our constructive dialogue (engagement) with our clients concerning their efforts to address climate change. Providing solutions based on a deep understanding of our clients' challenges and needs allows us to capture business opportunities and strengthen risk management.

Engagement with clients from a perspective of responsible financing and investment

	FY2019	FY2020
Engagement with clients	Approx. 530 clients	Approx. 900 clients
Target clients	Clients in sectors subject to the Environmental and Social Management Policy for Financing and Investment Activity (oil and gas, coal-fired power generation, coal mining, palm oil, lumber, and pulp)	
In-depth engagement with clients	Approx. 30 clients	Approx. 70 clients
Examples of engagement topics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Status of measures to address critical environmental and social risks in each sector • Risks and opportunities related to ESG issues and climate change • Approaches to and response plans for transition risks (business structure transformation strategies and similar) • CO₂ emissions and medium- to long-term reduction plans • Capital raising plans related to renewable energy business, technological development for CO₂ emission reductions, etc. 	

Risk assessment in carbon-related sectors

At Mizuho, in line with the TCFD Recommendations, we have been measuring and disclosing the percentage of our credit exposure in carbon-related sectors. We have assessed risk along two axes—our clients' sectors and our clients' measures to address transition risk—in order to identify high-risk areas (figure below; to be managed as a monitoring indicator going forward).

Mapping of risk assessment

Carbon-related sectors		Corporate credit		Project finance
		Low ←	Transition risk response → High	
Electric power (utilities)	Power generation	Coal-fired		
		Oil, gas, other		
	Power transmission			
Resources (energy)	Coal	Thermal		
		Metallurgical		
	Oil and gas			

Key: High-risk area

Exposure in carbon-related sectors is ¥12.8 trillion, representing 5.5% of overall exposure, and within this amount exposure in high-risk areas composes ¥1.8 trillion (both figures are as of March 2021).

Response policy for high-risk areas

We are more thoroughly engaging with clients to support them in formulating effective strategies for their transition risks, in disclosing their progress, and in embarking on business structure transformation towards a lower risk sector at an early stage. In undertaking such engagement with our clients, if a client does not make progress on addressing their transition risks even after a certain period of time, we carefully consider our transactions with the client. In this way, we are enhancing our risk control and reducing our exposure in high-risk areas over the medium to long term.

**Metrics and
Targets****New indicators and targets, Scope 3 emission measures****Climate change-related indicators and targets**

- **Set new target to reduce the Mizuho group's¹ worldwide Scope 1 and Scope 2 greenhouse gas emissions²**
 - Reduce the FY2019 amount by 35% by FY2030
 - Aim to become carbon neutral by FY2050
- **Revised target to reduce the outstanding credit balance for coal-fired power generation facilities**
 - Reduce the FY2019 amount by 50% by FY2030, and achieve an outstanding credit balance of zero by FY2040

Measurement and management of Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions³ from financing and investment

- As a first step toward Scope 3 measurement, estimated greenhouse gas emission intensity (basic units) in relation to project finance for power generation projects, based on the Financial Sector Science-Based Targets Guidance and the Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials Global GHG Accounting and Reporting Standard for the Financial Industry
- Plan to set medium- to long-term targets for Scope 3 emissions by the end of fiscal 2022 and gradually expand scope of measurement
- Became the first Japanese financial institution to join the Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials, a global initiative to develop an accounting standard for indirect greenhouse gas emissions from financial institutions' financing and investment (July 2021)

1. Eight group companies (Mizuho Financial Group, Mizuho Bank, Mizuho Trust & Banking, Mizuho Securities, Mizuho Research & Technologies, Asset Management One, Mizuho Private Wealth Management, and Mizuho Americas).

2. Scope 1: Direct emissions of greenhouse gases from company-owned or –controlled sources (such as from burning of fuel). Scope 2: Indirect emissions of greenhouse gases from the use of energy of similar resources provided by other parties.

3. Scope 3: Greenhouse gas emissions from other parties involved in financial institutions' activities.

Status of Mizuho's response to TCFD Recommendations

The TCFD Recommendations call for disclosures on governance, strategy, risk management, and metrics and targets relevant to climate change-related risks and opportunities. The current status of our response to the TCFD Recommendations is as follows.

Governance	Disclose the organization's governance around climate-related risks and opportunities.																																					
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Board of Directors approved and established the Environmental Policy, which clarifies our stance on climate change as we work toward transitioning to a low-carbon society. <u>We revised our Environmental Policy in April 2021 and clarified our contribution to achieving a low-carbon society (net-zero greenhouse gas emissions) by 2050, our support for the objective of the Paris Agreement, and our phased transformation to a portfolio aligned with the targets in the Paris Agreement.</u> Based on our Environmental Policy, we assess our progress on environmental initiatives, including the status of our response to the TCFD Recommendations, and other relevant information under the oversight of the Board of Directors, with consideration of the deliberations of executive management and the advice of the Risk Committee. We have identified key sustainability areas, including responses to climate change, and incorporated them into our 5-Year Business Plan, based on deliberation by our Executive Management Committee and Board of Directors. These enable us to advance our sustainability initiatives as an integral part of our strategy. 																																					
Strategy	Disclose the actual and potential impacts of climate-related risks and opportunities on the organization's businesses, strategy, and financial planning where such information is material.																																					
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We have identified the following climate-related risks and opportunities and impacts on business activities. We have <u>further strengthened our structure for promoting sustainable business group-wide</u>, with engagement as our starting point, to support the transition to a low-carbon society. We conduct appropriate risk management based on international concerns, trends, and other factors. <p>■ Opportunities for Mizuho</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Utilizing engagement with clients as a starting point, expand business opportunities to support the transition to a low-carbon society and climate change responses. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide sustainable finance, transition finance, and environmental finance. Provide financial and non-financial solutions that meet the diverse needs of clients. Enhance our reputation in society through strengthened climate change response and proactive disclosure. <p>■ Risks for Mizuho</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Our transition risks include credit risk related to financing and investment clients who are impacted by more stringent carbon taxes, fuel efficiency regulations, or other policies or by delays in shifting to new technologies. Our transition risks also include operational risk related to reputational damage from financing fossil fuel projects. Our physical risks include both acute risks, consisting of operational risk related to the possibility of extreme weather causing damage to our assets and similar risk of damage to customer assets, and chronic risks, consisting of <u>credit risk arising from deterioration in the macro economy due to increased instances of infectious disease, heatstroke, and similar.</u> <p>■ Scenario analysis</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transition risk <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Scenario</th> <th colspan="2">International Energy Agency (IEA)'s World Energy Outlook 2020 Sustainable Development Scenario (SDS)¹ / Stated Policies Scenario (STEPS)²</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Analysis method</td> <td colspan="2">We analyzed changes in Mizuho's credit costs by formulating an outlook for the impact on clients' financial results, based on changes to the parameter under the scenario. 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Sustainable Development Scenario: A scenario under which a surge in clean energy policies and investment puts the energy system on track to achieve sustainable energy objectives in full, including the Paris Agreement, energy access and air quality goals. 2. Stated Policies Scenario (STEPS): Scenarios which reflect the impact of existing policy frameworks and today's announced policy intentions.</p>		Scenario	International Energy Agency (IEA)'s World Energy Outlook 2020 Sustainable Development Scenario (SDS) ¹ / Stated Policies Scenario (STEPS) ²		Analysis method	We analyzed changes in Mizuho's credit costs by formulating an outlook for the impact on clients' financial results, based on changes to the parameter under the scenario. We employ two scenarios: a static scenario which assumes that no attempt is made to transform the present business structure, and a dynamic scenario under which the business structure is transformed. 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(Underlined portions indicate initiatives that we have enhanced since our previous Integrated Report was released in September 2020.)

Risk Management	Disclose how the organization identifies, assesses, and manages climate-related risks.
	<p>■ Identification of climate change risks and integration with comprehensive risk management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> By identifying physical and transition risks resulting from climate change and integrating them into our overall risk management framework for credit, operational, and other types of risk, we are ensuring comprehensive risk management. <p>■ Management of top risks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Under our management of “top risks”, which are risks recognized by management as having major potential impact on the group, <u>we position the rapid advancement of social change occurring due to climate change as a “top risk”</u>. We determine related indicators which require monitoring as well as risk control measures. Reports on the status of our response are made to the Board of Directors and other bodies. <p>■ Enhanced response to transition risks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Based on the results of our FY2019 scenario analysis, <u>we strengthened engagement with clients (undertook engagement with approximately 900 clients from the perspective of responsible financing and investment and, among these, in-depth engagement with approximately 70 large credit and similar clients)</u>. <u>Strengthened risk management by improving risk control in carbon-related sectors and revising our Environmental and Social Management Policy for Financing and Investment Activity (enhanced it to further address climate change, biodiversity, and human rights)</u>.
Metrics and Targets	Disclose the metrics and targets used to assess and manage relevant climate-related risks and opportunities where such information is material.
	<p>■ Targets</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sustainable finance & Environmental finance targets: FY2019 – FY2030 total: ¥25 trillion (of which the target for environmental finance is ¥12 trillion) Target to reduce the outstanding credit balance for coal-fired power generation facilities based on our Environmental and Social Management Policy for Financing and Investment Activity: Reduce the FY2019 amount by 50% by FY2030, and achieve an outstanding credit balance of zero <u>by FY2040</u> <u>Target to reduce our own environmental footprint:</u> Reduce the FY2019 amount of worldwide Scope 1 and Scope 2 greenhouse gas emissions from the eight group companies by 35% by FY2030, and aim to become carbon neutral by FY2050 <p>■ Monitoring indicators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scope 1 and Scope 2: CO₂ emissions and energy usage Scope 3: Environmental footprint from business trip-related CO₂ emissions and new large-scale power generation projects (amount of contribution to CO₂ emissions) Environmental conservation associated with new large-scale power generation projects (amount of contribution to CO₂ emission reductions) Exposure to high-risk areas within transition risk sectors ● <u>As a first step toward Scope 3 measurement, we estimated greenhouse gas emission intensity (basic units) in relation to project finance for power generation projects, based on the Financial Sector Science-Based Targets Guidance and the Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials Global GHG Accounting and Reporting Standard for the Financial Industry. Going forward, we will set medium- to long-term targets for Scope 3 emissions by the end of fiscal 2022 and pursue initiatives to gradually expand the range of sectors subject to measurement and other factors.</u>

(Underlined portions indicate initiatives that we have enhanced since our previous Integrated Report released in September 2020.)

Please see our TCFD Report for more details on our initiatives responding to the TCFD Recommendations.

https://www.mizuhogroup.com/binaries/content/assets/pdf/mizuhoglobal/sustainability/overview/report/tcf_d_report_2021.pdf



Digitalization

Creating a next-generation financial model by bringing together digital technologies and social contribution

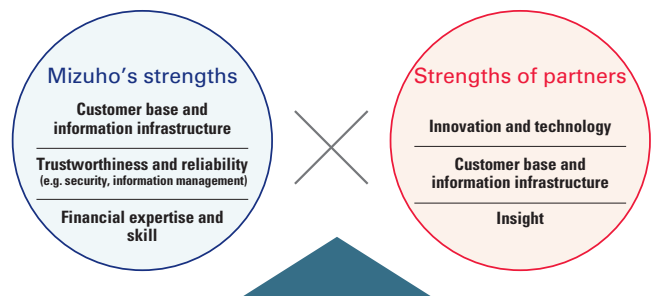
Mizuho is proactively engaging with the process of using digital technologies to create new forms of social living, such as those imagined in Society 5.0* and smart city concepts. Through our engagement, we will create new ways of interacting with finance that will positively contribute to solving social issues.

*A major policy promoted by the Japanese Cabinet Office's Council for Science, Technology and Innovation for creating a "Super Smart Society" (Society 5.0) through advances in science and technology.

Digitalization initiatives

How digital technologies will be incorporated into finance to establish sustainable business models is one of the most important areas of focus. With changes in the business environment during and after the COVID-19 pandemic, we believe that digitalization, such as the shift toward remote and contactless services, will continue to accelerate at an increasing pace.

Taking such changes in the business environment as opportunities for creating innovation, we are collaborating openly with other companies to meet the emerging needs of our customers (create new business) and to transform our own business operations (enhance existing services and improve productivity).



Agility Act with speed and flexibility	Trial and error Allow ten attempts to produce even one success
Open innovation Work with partners	Communication and collaboration Timely information sharing and coordination

Development framework for digital domains

The digital innovation departments of Mizuho Financial Group and Mizuho Bank, as well as Mizuho Research & Technologies, which is a core non-financial subsidiary, are working together to create new business. Through such efforts, we are combining our capacity to create new financial business and leverage the scale of our business, backed by our customer base, with our capacity to create new non-financial business and adopt IT systems to promote fast-paced innovation and business development based on original ideas for solutions that span financial and non-financial areas.

We openly engage with startup companies and other organizations through Blue Lab*, carrying out open innovation through ideas and viewpoints that flow freely without being limited to finance.

*A company aiming to create new business, established as a joint venture with partners including Silicon Valley venture capital firm WIL, companies from other industries, and regional financial institutions.

Create new business

We are working to provide services that meet expectations for remote and contactless digital services in financial areas, and toward solving social issues in non-financial areas such as the healthcare field and in community relations.

Also, in order to realize such services, we are advancing the utilization of digital technologies such as blockchain technology and AI.*

*AI Powerhouse was established as Mizuho's AI technology research organization inside Mizuho Research & Technologies.

- J-Coin Pay smartphone payments service (finance/remotely/contactless)
- Digital local gift cards that contribute to the regional revitalization measures of local governments and other organizations (finance/remotely/contactless)
- J.Score service leveraging AI for individuals' credit scores (finance/AI)
- Service for issuing digital corporate bonds targeting individual investors using blockchain technology (finance/blockchain)
- Unified management of capital flows, trade flows, and logistics (finance/blockchain)
- Healstep, a consulting service for Japanese health insurance associations leveraging AI (healthcare/AI)
- Smile, an exchange service for local communities to facilitate the mutual support of neighborhood residents (community relations)

Cybersecurity

Cyberattacks are on the rise with the advancement of digitalization throughout society

As digitalization continues to advance, communication and economic activities that take place over the Internet have become a part of daily life in many regions around the world. With the Internet becoming a public space where large volumes of private information circulate and accumulate, the number of cyberattacks that target such information is also growing. Means of carrying

out cyberattacks are increasingly being offered as services and are becoming more specialized, allowing cyberattacks to be executed by collaborating parties regardless of whether each party possesses all the necessary skills for an attack. Such developments lay behind the increase in cyberattacks.

Mizuho's cybersecurity initiatives

At Mizuho as well, we are advancing financial services and data business that leverage digital technologies. In order to provide safe and reliable services to our customers, it is important that we address the risks that accompany the use of digital technologies, particularly with regard to cybersecurity.

As we stated in the Declaration of Cybersecurity Management that we released in June 2018, we consider cyberattacks to be one of the top risks for our business, and have developed our management policies and declared our intentions to address cybersecurity as a management priority. Specifically, with Mizuho-CIRT¹ taking the lead, we have assigned high-level professionals and are drawing on intelligence and cutting-edge technology developed in collaboration with external specialized organizations, while also establishing a monitoring framework via integrated SOC². We are also focusing on personnel development in the medium to long term together with our initiatives to strengthen our resilience frameworks, including the analysis of computer viruses and the development of defense-in-depth measures. In addition, to strengthen our global cybersecurity frameworks across the group, we have assigned a Group CISO³ under the direction of executive management.

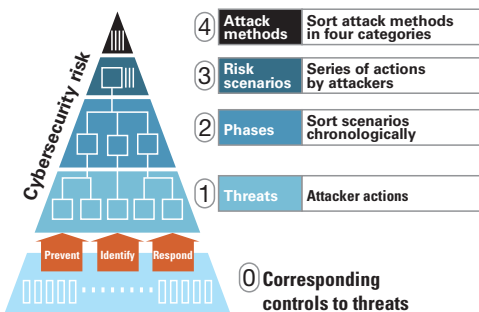
Declaration of Cybersecurity Management
<https://www.mizuhogroup.com/who-we-are/strategy/it/cybersecurity>

- 1. Cyber Incident Response Team
- 2. Security Operation Center
- 3. Chief Information Security Officer

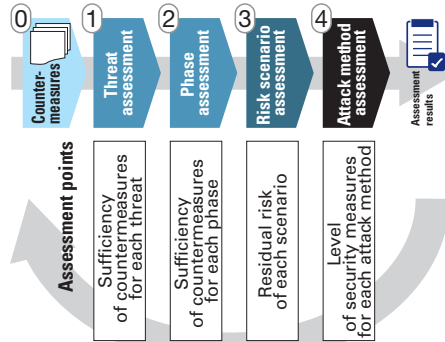
Assessing cyber risks at Mizuho

One of our initiatives for cybersecurity at Mizuho is cyber risk assessment, in which we assess the maturity level of organizational management systems and the IT system defenses of all companies in the Mizuho group on a regular basis for cyberattack risks. Actions are then taken in accordance with the results of the assessment.

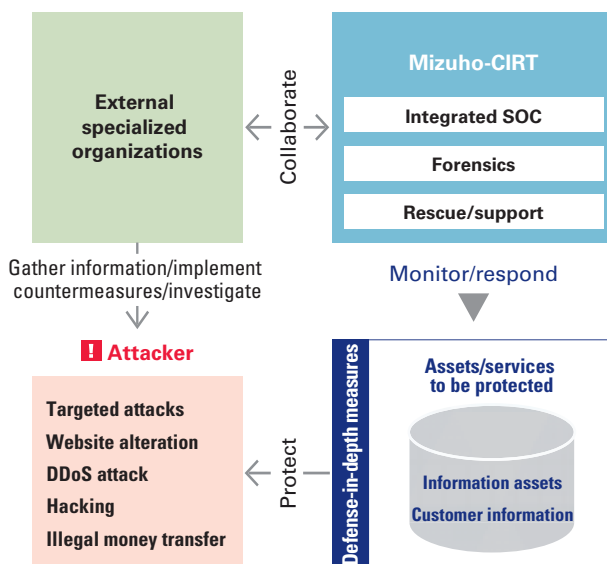
Approach to cyberattack risks



Flow of cyber risk assessments



Cybersecurity at Mizuho



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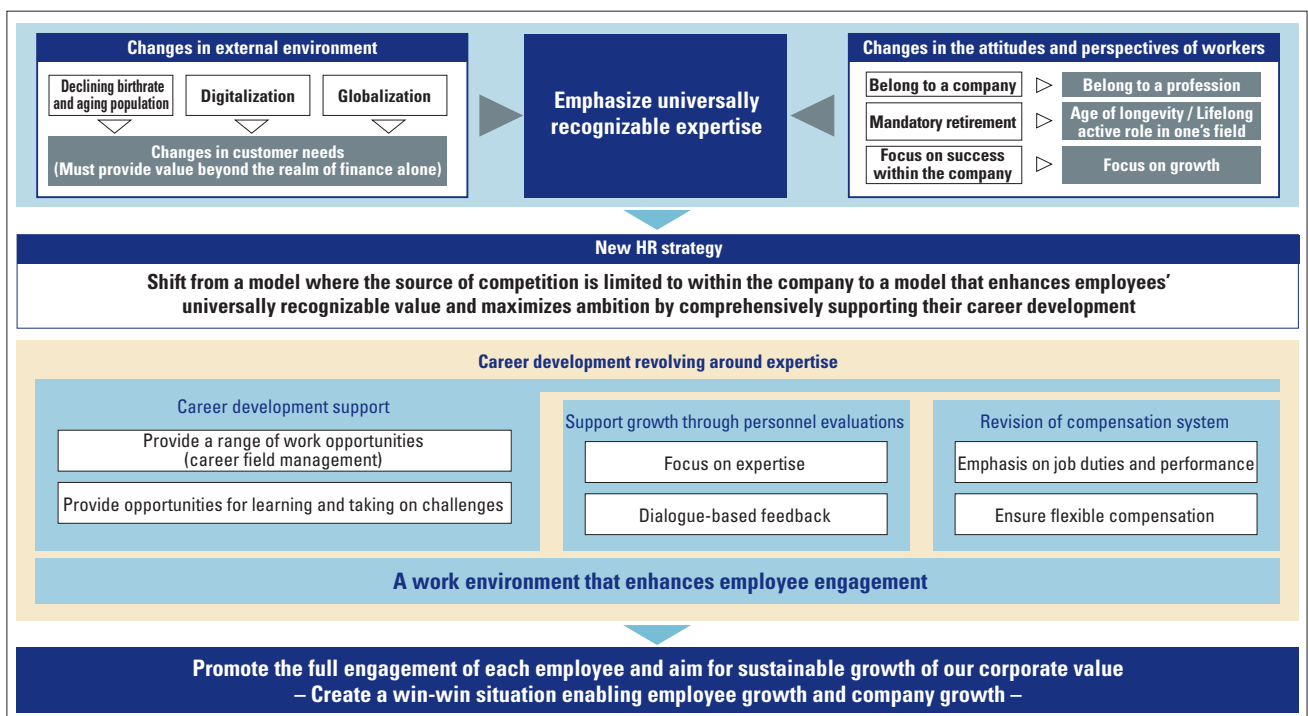
Employee engagement

Our HR objectives

As society and our customers' needs undergo major changes, in order to forge new partnerships with our customers we will need to enhance the expertise and skills of our personnel. Additionally, in Japan, workers' perspectives are shifting away from the idea of belonging to a company with the assumption of lifetime employment, to the idea of belonging to a profession, which assumes a lifelong active role in one's field, and the focus is on increasing one's individual value.

Our HR objectives also take these changes in customer needs and employee perspectives into consideration, and we aim to contribute to the sustainable growth of our corporate value by focusing thoroughly on maximizing employees' universally recognizable value and ensuring each employee can be fully engaged.

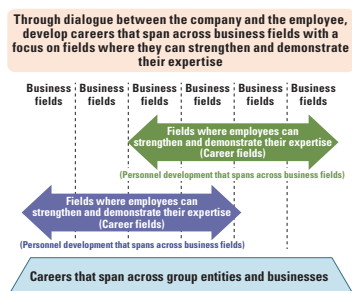
Overview



Career development revolving around expertise

Career development support

Career field management



Through HR management with visualized criteria (for personnel transfers, personnel evaluations, training, etc.) and active dialogue, we will ascertain each employee's field of proficiency at an early stage and help them reach their full potential.

Specifically, each employee will define their career path by developing expertise through experience in their respective business fields, and through dialogue between the company and the employee, we will support self-directed career development with a focus on work experience in career fields where each individual can strengthen and demonstrate their expertise.

Additionally, by enabling career development that spans multiple fields, we will develop personnel who are highly specialized but also have an understanding of the big picture.

Providing opportunities for learning and taking on challenges

In order for each employee to maximize their universally recognizable value, it is essential to continually learn and take on challenges proactively, no matter one's age or position.

At Mizuho, in addition to providing employees with opportunities to learn and take on challenges through roles that have global reach, we are also working proactively to provide and create an environment for connecting to such opportunities outside the company.

For our internal job postings we are strengthening support frameworks to dispel any doubts that potential applicants may have, for example by holding discussion meetings where information is exchanged beforehand, and implementing programs that provide support after taking up the new post. As a result of these initiatives, the number of internal job applicants has increased significantly over the last two years. Also, the number of applicants for the concurrent assignment program, which provides opportunities for employees to be involved in other work they are interested in while maintaining their primary duties, increased 30% year-on-year to over 160 applicants.

As for external opportunities, the concurrent assignment program via which employees work some days at Mizuho and other days at another company, and the part-time work program for employees to operate their own businesses outside of work hours, have enabled around 300 employees to begin new initiatives in the year and a half since the launch of these programs. These, along with other initiatives, are steadily heightening the awareness of each employee to the importance of proactively learning and taking on challenges.

Furthermore, we have also introduced "second career" job postings and a flexible retirement age system as opportunities for middle-age and older employees to take on new challenges for the next step in their careers.

Supporting growth through personnel evaluations

As business grows increasingly complex and specialized, and as customer needs become more diverse, personnel evaluations must also be conducted with a focus on the expertise required for each type of business, and using this as criteria for personnel development will contribute to the enhancement of employees' universally recognizable value.

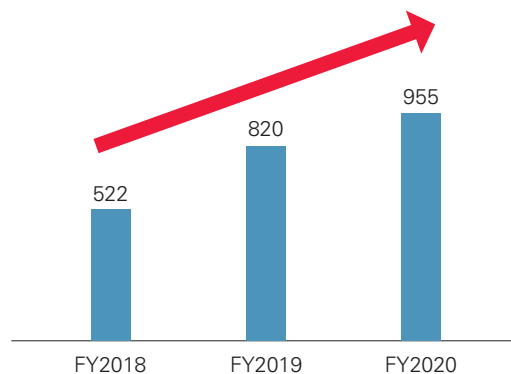
Also, we will increase opportunities for communication between managers and employees in the course of the evaluation process, and in addition to providing thorough feedback on issues hindering growth and the employee's actions in a 1-on-1 setting, we will focus on improving managers' skills as evaluators.

Revising the compensation system

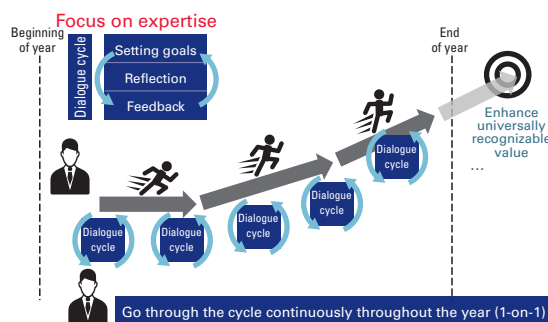
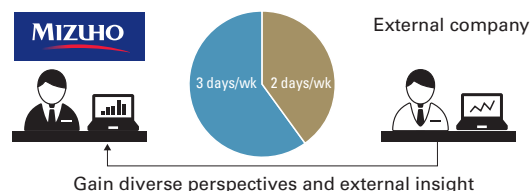
As we promote career development that revolves around expertise, we will draw out employees' motivation and ambition and encourage proactivity by building a new compensation framework that focuses on job duties and performance based on each employee's acquisition and demonstration of expertise, rather than seniority or years of experience.

Additionally, to encourage employees' ambitions, we will strive for flexible compensation based on fair evaluations.

No. of applicants for internal job postings (no. of people)



Example of concurrent assignment outside Mizuho



A work environment that enhances employee engagement

Achieving a more flexible working style



Mizuho received 5 stars on the Nikkei Smart Work Survey

As we take account of new discoveries resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic, look ahead to a post-COVID-19 society, and give consideration to increasing employee interest, we are re-examining what it means to “work”, and by adopting working styles and management frameworks that are based on the assumption of employees flexibly choosing where and when they work, we are promoting increased productivity for each employee.

In fiscal 2020, in addition to expanding remote working arrangements and the utilization of staggered working hours and flextime, we newly established “3- or 4-day workweek” and “6-hour workday” arrangements, which can be used to balance self-improvement activities, childcare, or caregiving responsibilities with work.

We are also aiming to create a work environment that encourages healthy and efficient working styles by focusing on eliminating overwork. Going forward we will continue to promote tailored labor management practices in partnership with industrial physicians.



Mizuho received Platinum Kurumin certification in recognition of our significant efforts to implement and maintain systems that assist workers in balancing work and childcare.

Diversity and inclusion

We aim to proactively incorporate the perspectives and ideas of our diverse workforce into our everyday work, strategic planning, and decision-making in order to create new value. We are committed to valuing the voices of diverse groups including women, non-Japanese nationals, individuals with disabilities, and individuals who identify as LGBT.

By integrating diversity and inclusion (D&I) into every aspect of our HR strategy, we are increasing our efforts to fully engage our diverse workforce, promote diverse and flexible working styles, and transform the mindsets and behaviors of all employees and executive officers. (Refer to page 26 for D&I related KPI.)

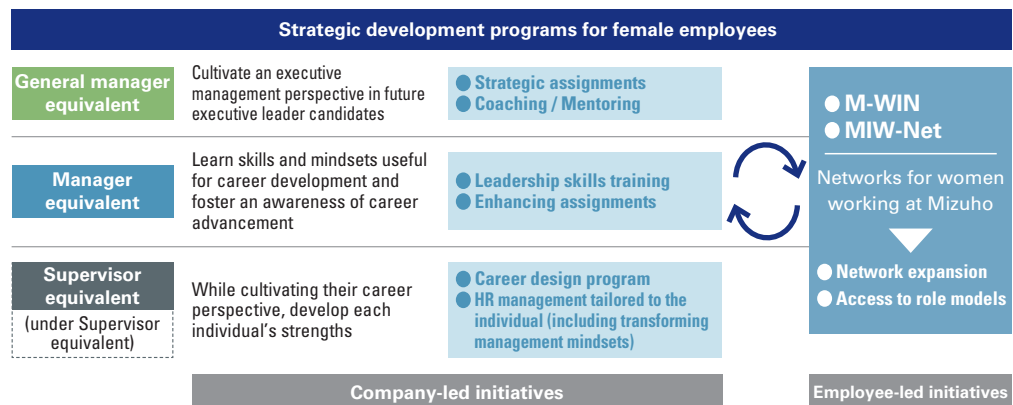


A global campaign aimed at increasing the percentage of women involved in important decision-making bodies within corporations

By offering a systematic strategic development program for management-level personnel as a measure supporting career development for women, we are proactively supporting the development of their skills, and in June 2021 we joined the 30% Club Japan in an effort to further accelerate these initiatives. Also, in order to ensure that women can continue to develop their careers throughout different life events, we offer programs to support working parents and caregivers, remote work options, and other support systems that enable diverse and flexible work arrangements. Additionally, we are working to change mindsets throughout the organization via a range of initiatives, including encouraging 100% of applicable men to take childcare leave.



Mizuho received the top rating of “Gold” on the PRIDE Index which evaluates LGBT-related initiatives.



Promoting employee resource groups (ERGs)

Aiming to contribute to the creation of a corporate culture that facilitates new business ideas and discoveries, Mizuho supports ERGs as employee-led platforms for mutual learning. In ERGs, employees from different areas of the organization of varying ages and national backgrounds come together for a variety of self-improvement opportunities to contribute to their own personal growth and that of the organization.



ERG event (Online talk on the engagement of employees with disabilities)

Fiscal 2020 saw the creation of two new ERGs in Japan, focused respectively on data utilization and supporting women's career advancement. There is growing momentum for the establishment of new ERGs, and the number of employees involved in these groups has grown to around 5,000 globally.

Mizuho Diversity & Inclusion Month

Mizuho Diversity & Inclusion Month is an interactive project held on a group-wide and global basis to broaden employees' connections with others as they are exposed to a wide variety of ideas and discuss and communicate while participating in events held throughout the month.

Fiscal 2020 was the second year for this event, which featured presentations and workshops by a range of departments across group companies, events held in collaboration with other companies, and ERG-hosted events, with a total of over 50 events held around the world on an online basis over the course of one month. A total of about 13,000 employees participated globally.

We will host Mizuho Diversity & Inclusion Month on a continued basis to transform employee mindsets and behaviors, thus encouraging the creation of new corporate value on a broad scale across the group.



Interactive communication between senior management and employees (Online video streaming in Japan)

Promoting employee health and wellness

In our response to the COVID-19 pandemic, we are prioritizing the health and safety of customers and employees, and in addition to basic measures such as wearing face masks, we are also encouraging remote work, ascertaining employee health on a daily basis, and making consultations available for employees.

Through these and other initiatives promoting employees' physical and mental health as well as their health literacy, we are aiming to enhance the performance of each individual and increase the productivity of the organization as a whole.

In 2021, Mizuho was recognized for the fourth consecutive year under the Health & Productivity Stock Selection for a number of initiatives, including those aimed at preventing overwork, such as encouraging the use of paid leave, as well as efforts to prevent increases in the severity of health conditions through measures such as requiring employees to receive subsequent testing in the event of irregularities in their annual health exam, and ensuring that the company subsidizes part of the cost of the subsequent testing, and offers special leave for comprehensive medical checkups and gynecological exams. We were also recognized for the way in which we pursue these goals through an integrated framework enabling collaboration between the company, health insurance providers, and occupational health services providers.



Mizuho was selected under the 2021 Health & Productivity Stock Selection, which is jointly administered by the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry and the Tokyo Stock Exchange.

Our HR strategy as a foundation underpinning corporate value

By promoting the active engagement of each employee, our HR strategy aims to maximize the value that we provide to society and our customers, thoroughly address changing needs and expectations, and as a result, contribute to the sustainable growth of corporate value.

Also, in light of analysis into the cause of Mizuho Bank's series of IT system failures, we have also recognized that continuous enhancement of our people and organization is essential to foster resilience and support our multilayered system failure response capabilities.

In order to realize our objectives and address challenges, we will promote a new HR strategy which focuses thoroughly on developing each employee's field of proficiency (expertise) and maximizing their universally recognizable value.

Specifically, in addition to providing opportunities to learn and take on challenges which we have expanded thus far, through career field management we will provide a wide range of opportunities for employees to reach their full potential, and revise our personnel evaluation and compensation frameworks. As for career development, we will enable employees to accumulate experience in a wide range of fields at Mizuho and provide thorough, dialogue-based feedback while encouraging each employee to enhance and demonstrate their expertise, and proactively utilize specialist personnel who have broad perspectives.



Nobuhiro Kaminoyama
Group Chief Human Resources Officer



Foundations for our corporate value



Corporate governance	P. 71
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Compliance	P. 87
Fiduciary duties	P. 90
Compliance with international financial regulations	P. 91
Stakeholder communication	P. 92

Corporate governance

As the holding company for a financial services group, Mizuho Financial Group is conducting management that contributes to the creation of value for our diverse stakeholders, realizing improved corporate value for the group through continuous and stable corporate growth, and as a result, contributing to economic and industrial development and the prosperity of society inside and outside of Japan. With this goal, we have established our corporate governance system with the Board of Directors at its core, and are working to further enhance our corporate governance.

Corporate governance system

Basic policy

<p>Ensuring the separation of supervision and management</p>	Secure the effectiveness of corporate governance by ensuring the separation of supervision and management and making supervision of the management, such as the execution of duties by executive officers, the primary focus of the Board of Directors
<p>Delegating decisions on business execution to the executive officers</p>	Make it possible for the management to make swift and flexible decisions and realize expeditious corporate management by enabling the Board of Directors to delegate decisions regarding business execution to the executive officers
<p>Securing independence of management supervision</p>	Utilize committees and other forms of oversight, comprised mainly of outside directors who are not members of the management of Mizuho, and secure transparency and fairness in decision-making processes regarding the appointment and dismissal of, and compensation for, the management as well as ensure effective supervision of the management
<p>Adopting global standards</p>	At the holding company level, actively adopting operations and global best practices regarding corporate governance

Principal features

Organizational structure	Fairness and transparency
<p>Adopted a Company with Three Committees model of corporate governance This structure consists of a Board of Directors, Nominating Committee, Compensation Committee, and Audit Committee, and enables executive officers to perform their duties most effectively.</p> <hr/> <p>The chairman of the Board of Directors shall be an outside director.</p>	<p>The members of the Nominating Committee and the Compensation Committee shall all be outside directors.</p> <hr/> <p>The Chairmen of the Nominating, Compensation, and Audit Committees shall be outside directors. Decision-making regarding the appointment and dismissal of, and compensation for, the management is primarily conducted by outside directors.</p> <hr/> <p>Appropriate disclosure in line with Japan's Corporate Governance Code</p>

Compliance with Japan's Corporate Governance Code

Our Corporate Governance Guidelines set out the fundamental perspectives regarding corporate governance at Mizuho, and the framework of the corporate governance system, including the roles, composition, and governing policies regarding the Board of Directors, executive officers, Nominating Committee, Compensation Committee, and Audit Committee for Mizuho Financial Group.

In addition, the Corporate Governance Report, which sets out the status of the corporate governance system of the group, is submitted to the Tokyo Stock Exchange (TSE) and posted on the websites of the TSE and Mizuho Financial Group.

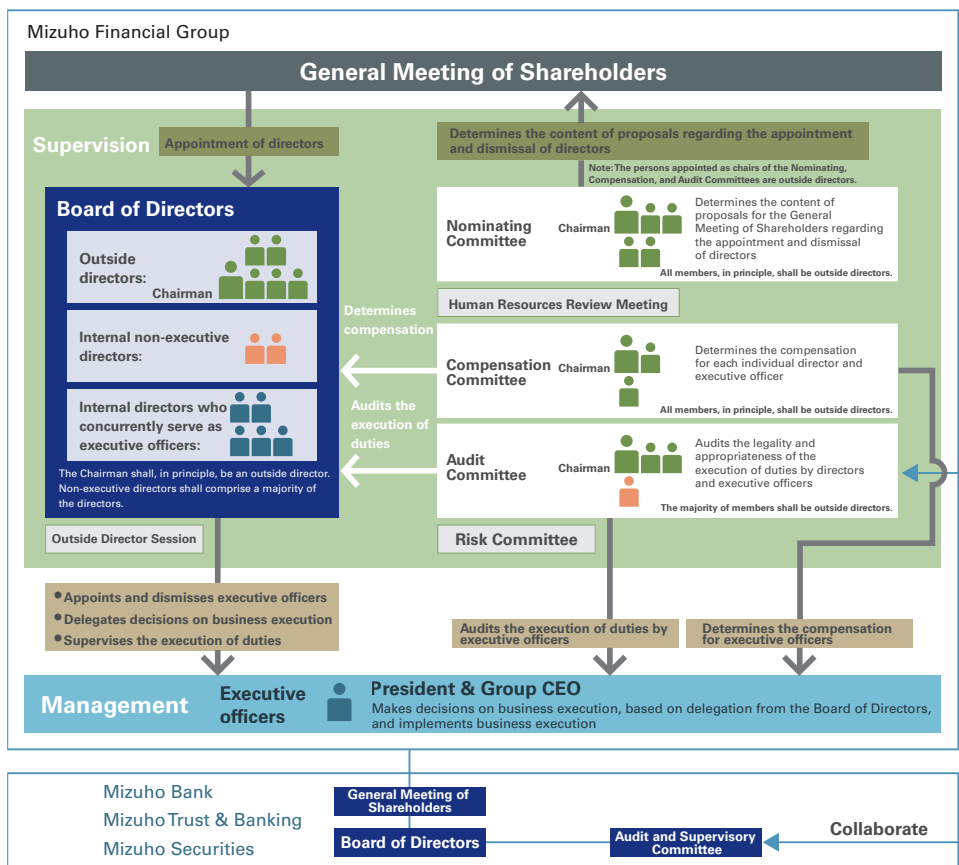
Corporate Governance Guidelines

https://www.mizuhogroup.com/binaries/content/assets/pdf/mizuhoglobal/who-we-are/governance/governance/g_report/g_guideline-202104.pdf

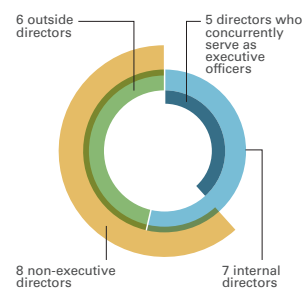
Corporate Governance Report

https://www.mizuhogroup.com/binaries/content/assets/pdf/mizuhoglobal/who-we-are/governance/governance/g_report/g_report.pdf

Diagram



Composition of the Board of Directors



Tenure of directors



Overview of Independence Standards

For Mizuho Financial Group's Overview of Independence Standards of Outside Directors, please refer to our website:

https://www.mizuhogroup.com/binaries/content/assets/pdf/mizuhoglobal/who-we-are/governance/g_report/o_director.pdf

Directors

Appointment or dismissal of directors

Mizuho Financial Group's Nominating Committee selects director candidates. The requirements that these candidates must satisfy in order to be considered for an appointment consist of criteria that include qualities such as high integrity and deep insight, high ethical standards, and commitment to compliance with laws and regulations, in addition to criteria regarding capabilities, utilizing their extensive experience and knowledge which we expect will enable them to contribute to Mizuho's continued and stable growth and improvement in corporate value.

Additionally, outside director candidates must meet criteria regarding the ability to perform supervisory functions in specific areas of expertise, such as corporate management, risk management, law, and financial accounting.

The Nominating Committee also may submit as an agenda item for deliberation at the General Meeting of Shareholders a proposal to dismiss directors if there are objective and reasonable grounds for determining that they have become unqualified in respect of the requirements and it is deemed that they are no longer capable of being entrusted with the performance of director duties.

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Director skills (experience, expertise, etc.)

	Name	Year of appointment	Current title and assignment at Mizuho Financial Group	Three statutory committees			Experience and expertise ¹					
				Nominating	Compensation	Audit	Management	Legal affairs and Risk management	Finance and Accounting	Sustainability	International business	Technology and Cybersecurity
Directors who concurrently serve as executive officers	Tatsufumi Sakai	2018	Member of the Board of Directors President & Group CEO (Representative Executive Officer)				●		●	●	●	
	Seiji Imai	2021	Member of the Board of Directors Deputy President & Senior Executive Officer (Representative Executive Officer) Head of Corporate & Institutional Company Head of Global Corporate Company						●	●	●	
	Makoto Umemiya	2017	Member of the Board of Directors Senior Executive Officer Head of Financial Control & Accounting Group (Group CFO)					●	●		●	
	Motonori Wakabayashi	2019	Member of the Board of Directors Senior Executive Officer Head of Risk Management Group (Group CRO)					●	●	●		●
	Nobuhiro Kaminoyama	2021	Member of the Board of Directors Senior Executive Officer Head of Human Resources Group (Group CHRO)						●	●		
Non-executive directors	Yasuhiro Sato	2009	Member of the Board of Directors, Chairman (<i>Kaicho</i>) ²				●	●	●	●	●	
	Hisaaki Hirama	2019	Member of the Board of Directors			●		●				
Outside directors	Tatsuo Kainaka	2014	Member of the Board of Directors	★	●	●		●		●		
	Yoshimitsu Kobayashi	2020	Member of the Board of Directors	●			●			●	●	●
	Ryoji Sato	2020	Member of the Board of Directors					●	●		●	
	Takashi Tsukioka	2021	Member of the Board of Directors	●	●	★	●			●	●	
	Masami Yamamoto	2019	Member of the Board of Directors	●	★		●			●	●	●
	Izumi Kobayashi	2017	Chairman of the Board of Directors	●			●	●	●	●	●	

★ Chairman

1. The fields in the chart above are not representative of all of the areas of expertise the directors possess.

2. Chairman (*Kaicho*) Sato engages in the company's external activities, but does not chair the Board meetings. The Board meetings are chaired by the independent director chair, Ms. Kobayashi.

Outside directors and reason for their appointment

Name	Reason for appointment as an outside director
Tatsuo Kainaka	Expected to contribute to (i) strengthening the effectiveness of both the decision-making and supervisory functions of Mizuho Financial Group's Board of Directors and (ii) the further enhancement of the corporate governance, compliance, and risk management system of Mizuho Financial Group, leveraging his extensive experience, deep insight, and high level of expertise in the legal industry.
Yoshimitsu Kobayashi	Expected to contribute to strengthening the effectiveness of both the decision-making and supervisory functions of Mizuho Financial Group's Board of Directors, leveraging his extensive experience as the CEO of a global company and his deep insight into corporate governance.
Ryoji Sato	Expected to contribute to strengthening the effectiveness of both the decision-making and supervisory functions of Mizuho Financial Group's Board of Directors, leveraging his extensive experience, deep insight, and high level of expertise as a certified public accountant.
Takashi Tsukioka	Expected to contribute to strengthening the effectiveness of both the decision-making and supervisory functions of the Board of Directors, leveraging his deep insight that he has cultivated in Japan and overseas as a CEO in the energy field and his extensive knowledge and expertise pertaining to sustainability from his work on aspects such as renewable energy.
Masami Yamamoto	Expected to contribute to strengthening the effectiveness of both the decision-making and supervisory functions of Mizuho Financial Group's Board of Directors, leveraging his extensive experience as the CEO of a global company and his deep insight and expertise in technology fields.
Izumi Kobayashi	Expected to contribute to strengthening the effectiveness of both the decision-making and supervisory functions of Mizuho Financial Group's Board of Directors, leveraging her extensive experience and deep insight as the head of the Japanese arm of a global financial institution as well as a representative director of an international institution.

Operation of the Board of Directors and each committee

	Board/Committee Chairman	Main roles	Number of meetings in FY2020 (average attendance)	Operation in FY2020
Board of Directors	Izumi Kobayashi Chairman of the Board of Directors 	The main roles of the Board of Directors are making decisions on business execution such as the basic management policy, which are matters to be determined solely by the Board of Directors under laws and regulations, and supervising the execution of duties by directors and executive officers. The Board of Directors shall, in principle, delegate to the President & CEO of Mizuho Financial Group, decisions on business execution, excluding matters to be determined solely by the Board of Directors under laws and regulations, for the purpose of realizing quick and flexible decision-making and expeditious corporate management and strengthening the supervision of executive officers and other personnel by the Board of Directors.	15 meetings (100%)	With an eye to the social and economic situation after the COVID-19 pandemic, the Board discussed medium- to long-term management priorities, including sustainability initiatives and other matters, with an understanding of the importance of efforts such as expanding the business base. The Board also monitored progress on the 5-Year Business Plan, the status of efforts to identify the cause of the IT system failures that occurred at Mizuho Bank and respond to customers, and other matters.
Nominating Committee	Tatsuo Kainaka Chairman 	The Nominating Committee determines the content of proposals regarding the appointment and dismissal of directors of Mizuho Financial Group to be submitted to the General Meeting of Shareholders. The Committee also approves personnel matters concerning the directors of Mizuho Bank, Mizuho Trust & Banking, and Mizuho Securities ("Three Core Companies"), including the appointment and dismissal of directors and the selection of representative directors and senior directors.	7 meetings (100%)	To establish a more effective governance system and strengthen the business execution framework for pursuing a next-generation financial business model, the Committee selected director candidates for Mizuho Financial Group, approved the selection of directors of the Three Core Companies, and performed other related duties. In addition, the Committee discussed the status of the creation and operation of the succession plan and talent development.
Compensation Committee	Masami Yamamoto Chairman 	The Compensation Committee determines the compensation for each Mizuho Financial Group individual director and executive officer as defined in the Companies Act, exercises the approval rights held by Mizuho Financial Group regarding compensation of each individual director of the Three Core Companies, determines the basic policy and executive compensation system for Mizuho Financial Group, and exercises the approval rights held by Mizuho Financial Group regarding the basic policy and executive compensation system for the Three Core Companies.	5 meetings (100%)	For the purpose of ensuring the objectivity and transparency of executive compensation, the Committee revised the basic policy for executive compensation in light of regulations, social and economic circumstances, and other factors in and outside Japan, and discussed matters including the ideal form of executive compensation which will act as an incentive for each director and executive officer to maximize their performance in their respective roles.
Audit Committee	Tetsuo Seki Chairman 	The Audit Committee audits the execution of duties by directors and executive officers; inspects and monitors the establishment and operation status of the internal control systems of Mizuho Financial Group and its subsidiaries; monitors and inspects the execution of duties of executive officers regarding the corporate management of subsidiaries and affiliates; and creates audit reports. In addition the committee determines the content of proposals regarding the appointment, dismissal, or non-reappointment of accounting auditors to be submitted to the General Meeting of Shareholders.	17 meetings (100%)	The Committee confirmed the effectiveness of the structure for ensuring appropriate conduct of operations (internal control system) and monitored progress on the 5-Year Business Plan and structural reforms, focusing on confirming the status of efforts to identify the cause of the IT system failures that occurred at Mizuho Bank and prevent further incidents, and other related matters.

Major agenda items for fiscal 2020 Board of Directors' meetings

Board of Directors' meeting agendas	Report/Discussion
Business performance review	Monitoring the progress of each in-house company's fiscal business plan toward the achievement of the 5-Year Business Plan
Status of response to IT system failures	Response to customers in light of the IT system failures, identification of the cause, establishment of the System Failure Special Investigative Committee, etc.
Reorganization of customer-facing in-house companies	Reconfiguration to an optimal customer relations framework in response to changes in the business environment (RBC/CIC)
Sustainability initiatives	Annual review of management system for responsible financing and investment, revision of Environmental Policy in order to respond to the Paris Agreement, etc.
Evaluation of Board of Directors' effectiveness	In order to enhance the effectiveness of the Board of Directors, identifying points to address in order to expand discussion on medium- to long-term management priorities and other matters
Merger of Mizuho Research Institute, Mizuho Information & Research Institute, and other group companies	Establishment of a new company in the non-financial domain to consolidate Mizuho's strengths in research, consulting, and IT/digital

Primary initiatives for enhancing the effectiveness of the Board of Directors

Evaluation of Board of Directors' effectiveness

The Board of Directors conducts annual evaluations regarding the operation of the Board of Directors, the content of deliberations, and other items in order to continuously enhance the effectiveness of the Board of Directors.

The most recent evaluation was conducted for the period of June 2019 to June 2020 (director tenure period) and the results were deliberated on at the September 2020 meeting of the Board of Directors.

1. Evaluation Method

Each director who held office during the period under review conducted a self-evaluation related to the overall operation of the Board of Directors and each committee.

The evaluation consists of a survey covering items such as the utilization of the Board of Directors' capabilities, matters to be discussed, operation, communication between the supervisory and business execution lines, committees, and areas identified in the previous evaluation of effectiveness. Based on the responses to the survey, the effectiveness of the Board of Directors, initiatives to enhance the effectiveness, and other matters are deliberated on.

2. Evaluation results

The evaluation results are as follows:

	Evaluation
(1) Utilization of the Board of Directors' capabilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Board of Directors is fulfilling its role thoroughly and appropriately utilizing its capabilities. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The Board of Directors proved its effectiveness in regards to monitoring the progress on the 5-Year Business Plan – Strong contribution to sustainability initiatives
(2) Matters to be discussed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The contribution of each director and the degree of substantial discussion were sufficient. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Outside directors gave their advice proactively and executives took this into consideration in their business execution – Non-executive directors gave their opinion based on their respective experience and knowledge
(3) Operation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The overall operation of the Board of Directors was appropriate, but there is room for improvement in the explanations and materials. Additionally, there were some requests for more expansive discussion of topics concerning medium- to long-term management priorities. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – In some cases the information concerning an agenda item was too voluminous and the point needing to be addressed was unclear – There should have been an agenda item regarding the effects of COVID-19 on business strategy, sustainability, etc.
(4) Communication between the supervisory and business execution line	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Off-site meetings on management issues are meaningful. Good communication between the supervisory and business execution line. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Some requests for more interaction with the frontlines – Some evaluated the remote operations of the Board of Directors as being sensible, while others would prefer in-person meetings
(5) Committees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In general, the composition and management of and discussions at each committee were appropriate. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Confirmed that the committees continue to demonstrate sufficient functions.

In regard to areas identified in the previous evaluation of effectiveness (June 2018 – June 2019) from the perspective of further enhancing the effectiveness of the Board of Directors, namely monitoring the 5-Year Business Plan and continuous communication aimed at increasing the quality of discussions, improvements were made by selecting these as agenda items at off-site meetings on management issues and other efforts. Also, key topics of importance to management were deliberated on in detail, including the new HR strategy, key initiatives in Japan and outside Japan, objectives in terms of returns to shareholders, and initiatives at each entity going forward.

3. Summary

The Board of Directors and the Committees are performing their functions and have been evaluated to be highly effective. On the other hand, from the perspective of further enhancing the effectiveness of the Board of Directors, the following items identified through the most recent evaluation will be addressed.

- Build a platform as a foundation for substantive discussions at the Board of Directors
- Expand agenda items related to medium- to long-term management priorities

Off-site meetings on management issues

Off-site meetings on management issues serve an important function that complements the Board of Directors. These meetings are designed to enable outside directors to enhance their communications with executives, to fully understand the status of business execution, and to lead to high-quality discussions at Board of Directors' meetings. They cover themes such as topics of concern to senior management.

Fiscal 2020 initiatives and number of times held

Outline	Number of times held
Topics included the current status and future initiatives related to (1) progress on structural reforms, (2) key strategies of in-house companies, and (3) situation at each entity.	9

Reference: Status of the response to the IT system failures that occurred at Mizuho Bank

In regards to the IT system failures that occurred at Mizuho Bank in February and March of 2021, the Board of Directors of Mizuho Financial Group requested a report on the response to customers, identification of the cause, and other items. Additionally, a System Failure Response Evaluation Committee, composed only of outside directors, was established and it monitored the formulation of measures to prevent further incidents. Going forward, this Committee will continue to follow up on the status of implementation of measures to prevent further incidents and other matters as appropriate.

Director training

We provide our directors with opportunities to acquire and improve knowledge that is necessary to fulfill their expected roles and duties, at the time of appointment and continuously thereafter.

1 Offering all directors opportunities for acquiring knowledge and self-improvement

- Training is provided for newly appointed directors, mainly regarding the duties and responsibilities of directors, and is conducted by an outside instructor (lawyer).
- Directors gain an overall perspective of the management of the group by discussing various proposals, reports, and other activities in the Board of Directors' meetings.
- In light of the recent IT system failures, a seminar regarding risk management led by an external instructor was held.
- Training is also held and conducted by an outside instructor regarding compliance and customer protection and awareness of human rights related issues.
- When necessary for the performance of duties, directors in charge of various areas make individual presentations; advice and instruction is provided by external specialists, and training is provided (at the company's expense).

2 Opportunities to acquire and improve knowledge for outside directors

At the time of appointment

Improving understanding of the group's financial and other businesses

- Intensive explanation at the time of appointment will be conducted individually for newly appointed outside directors.
 - Explanations from executive officers in charge of different business areas and the General Manager of the Corporate Secretariat regarding Mizuho's Corporate Identity, business domain, business strategy, business plan, finances, corporate governance system, etc.

Post-appointment (the examples below were conducted for fiscal 2020)

Deepening understanding concerning Board of Directors' proposals

- Providing for thorough explanations of Board of Directors' proposals in advance and follow-up (after each Board meeting)

Improving communication at times other than the Board of Directors' meetings

- Outside Director Session
 - At which outside directors mutually exchange information and share their understanding while exchanging opinions on management matters, the shape that corporate governance should take, and other items (held once).
- Off-site meetings on management issues (held 9 times between April 2020 and March 2021)
 - Details are provided above

Other opportunities to acquire/enhance knowledge

- Watching the Group-wide General Managers' Meeting

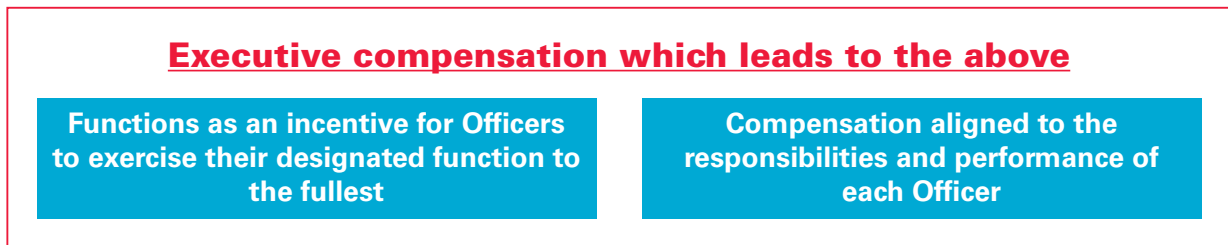
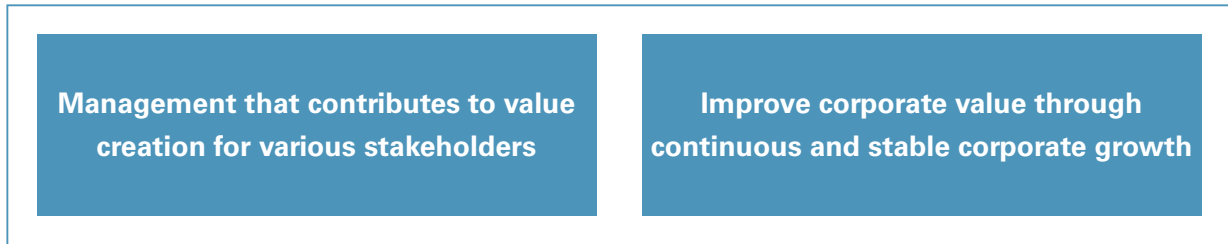
Each meeting is held on an as-needed basis via the online meeting system.



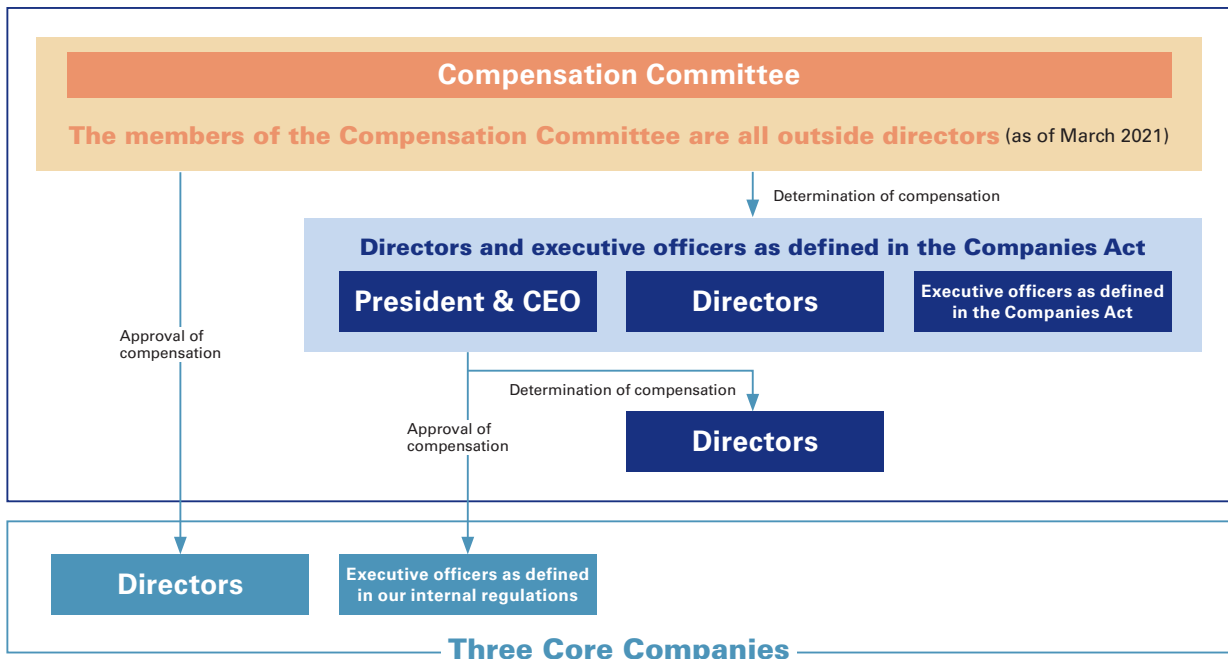
Compensation for executive officers

At Mizuho Financial Group, the Compensation Committee resolves on the basic policy for executive compensation which determines matters regarding the components of compensation for each individual director, executive officer as defined in the Companies Act, and executive officer as defined in our internal regulations (collectively, "Officers").

Outline of the basic policy for executive compensation

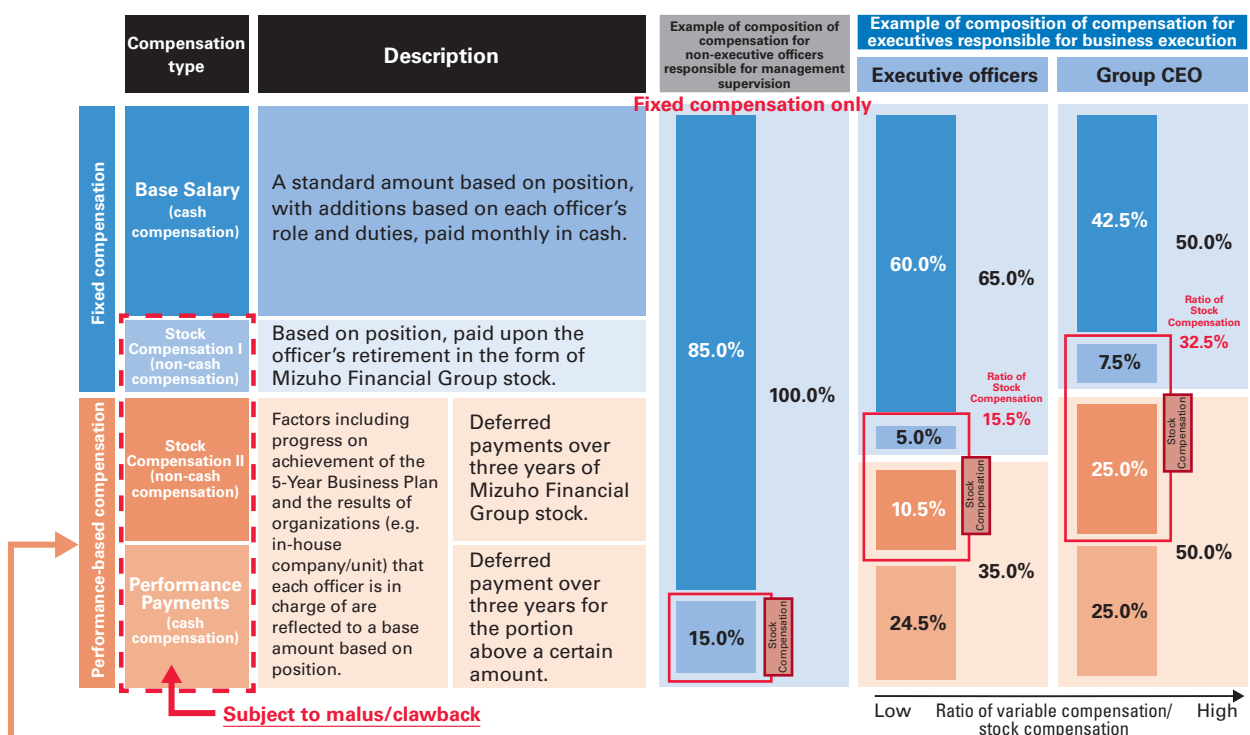


Governance to ensure fair and objective executive compensation



Compensation system

- Compensation for officers responsible for business execution shall, in principle, consist of Base Salary, Stock Compensation, and Performance Payments. Additionally, the ratio and composition of fixed compensation and performance-based compensation (variable compensation) is determined based on the role and responsibilities of the officer and for the Group CEO the ratio of fixed compensation is set at a minimum.
- From the perspective of ensuring the effectiveness of the supervisory function, compensation for non-executive officers responsible for management supervision shall, in principle, be in the form of fixed compensation, consisting of Base Salary and Stock Compensation I. Such composition shall, in principle, be 85% and 15% for Base Salary and Stock Compensation I, respectively.



1. Depending on factors including the performance of the company and the individual, a portion of the deferred payment may be reduced or forfeited (via malus/clawback) upon the resolution of the Compensation Committee.
2. For officers hired outside Japan, the base amount and the composition and content of executive compensation may be determined individually based on the local compensation system and practices as well as industry compensation benchmarks.

Determined based on a comprehensive evaluation of the factors below, with weight given to Consolidated Net Business Profits + Net Gains (Losses) related to ETFs and others

- Financial indicators (Consolidated ROE, expense ratio, Consolidated Gross Profits RORA, CET1 capital ratio)
- Results taking into consideration the amount of reduction in cross-shareholdings and other factors
- Results for the organization (in-house company, unit, group) they are in charge of compared to targets, compared to past fiscal years, and compared to other companies
- Medium- to long-term initiatives, including sustainability-related initiatives, and other factors

Compensation determination process

The Compensation Committee shall determine the executive compensation system including the compensation structure taking into account the basic policy for executive compensation. In addition, in order to ensure fairness and objectivity concerning the compensation for each officer, the Compensation Committee shall determine the compensation for each individual director and executive officer of Mizuho Financial Group as defined in the Companies Act and approve the compensation of each individual director of the Three Core Companies.

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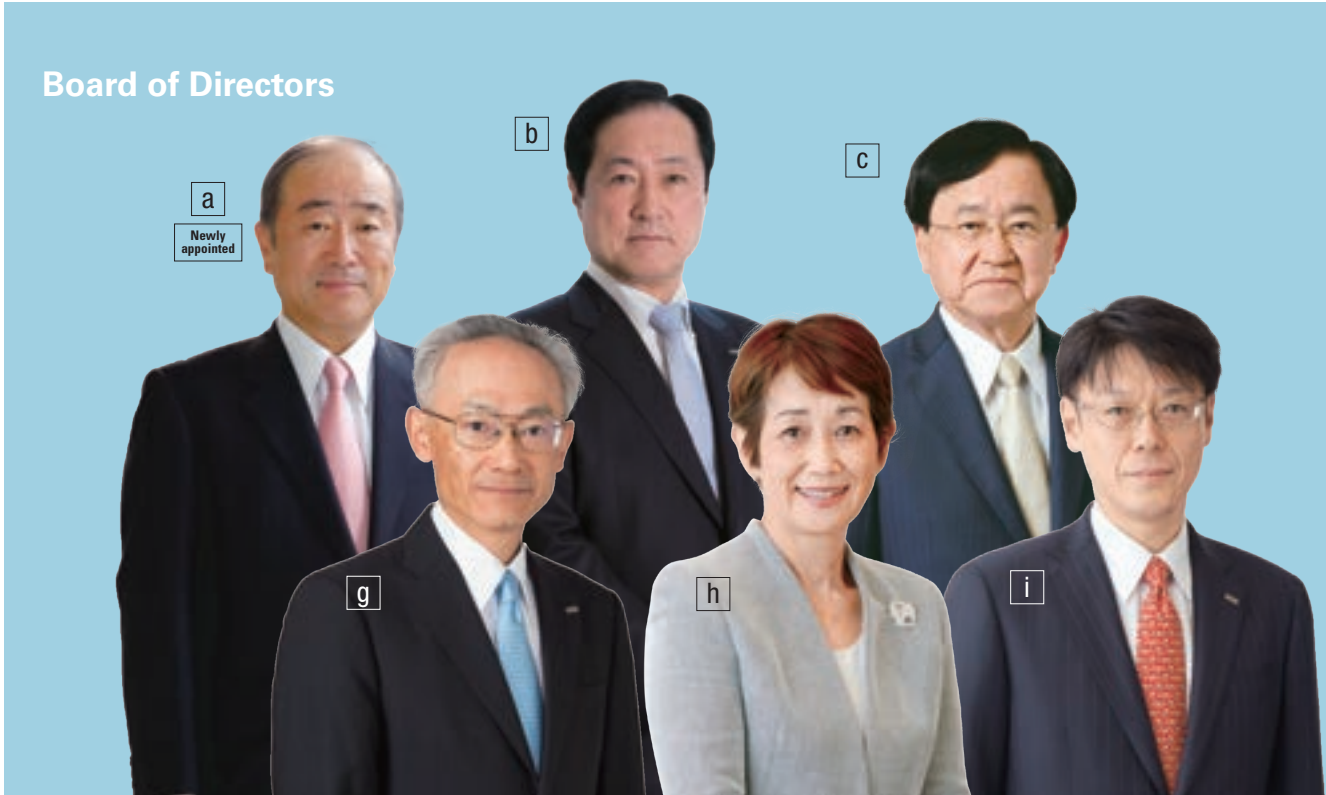
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Board of Directors



- Internal director
- Outside director
- Director who concurrently serves as an executive officer
- Non-executive director

For further details on the backgrounds of directors, please refer to our website:
<https://www.mizuhogroup.com/who-we-are/company-information/executives>

a Takashi Tsukioka
 Outside director ■ ■
 Member of the Nominating Committee /
 Member of the Compensation Committee /
Chairman of the Audit Committee

Career highlights
 ■ CEO, Idemitsu Kosan
 ■ Chairman, Idemitsu Kosan
 ■ Special Advisor, Idemitsu Kosan (current)

b Yasuhiro Sato
 Member of the Board of Directors ■ ■
 Chairman (*Kaicho*)*
 * Chairman (*Kaicho*) Sato engages in the company's external activities, but does not chair the Board meetings. The Board meetings are chaired by the independent director chair, Ms. Kobayashi.

Career highlights (entity)
 ■ President & CEO (BK, CB)
 ■ President & Group CEO (FG)

c Yoshimitsu Kobayashi
 Outside director ■ ■
 Member of the Nominating Committee

Career highlights
 ■ President, Mitsubishi Chemical Holdings
 ■ Director, Mitsubishi Chemical Holdings (current)

g Motonori Wakabayashi
 Member of the Board of Directors ■ ■
 Senior Executive Officer / Head of Risk Management Group (Group CRO)

Career highlights (entity)
 ■ General Manager of Industry Research Department (BK, CB)
 ■ Executive Officer in charge of Banking (BK)
 ■ Head of Research & Consulting Unit (FG, BK)

h Izumi Kobayashi
 Outside director ■ ■
Chairman of the Board of Directors
 Member of the Nominating Committee /
 Member of the Risk Committee

Career highlights
 ■ President and Representative Director, Merrill Lynch Japan Securities
 ■ Executive Vice President, the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency, the World Bank Group

i Makoto Umemiya
 Member of the Board of Directors ■ ■
 Senior Executive Officer /
 Head of Financial Control & Accounting Group (Group CFO)

Career highlights (entity)
 ■ General Manager of Osaka Branch (BK)
 ■ General Manager of Financial Planning Department (FG, BK)



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d Masami Yamamoto
 Outside director
 Member of the Nominating Committee /
Chairman of the Compensation Committee

Career highlights

- President, Fujitsu
- Director & Senior Advisor, Fujitsu (current)

e Ryoji Sato
 Outside director
 Member of the Audit Committee

Career highlights

- CEO, Tohmatsu & Co.
- Certified Public Accountant (current)

f Tatsuo Kainaka
 Outside director
Chairman of the Nominating Committee /
 Member of the Compensation Committee /
 Member of the Audit Committee

Career highlights

- Superintending Prosecutor of the Tokyo High Public Prosecutors Office
- Justice of the Supreme Court
- Lawyer (current)

Definition of terms
 FG: Mizuho Financial Group
 BK: Mizuho Bank
 TB: Mizuho Trust & Banking
 SC: Mizuho Securities
 CB: Mizuho Corporate Bank

The former Mizuho Bank and the former Mizuho Corporate Bank conducted a merger on July 1, 2013, whereby the former Mizuho Corporate Bank was the surviving company in an absorption-type merger and changed its trade name to Mizuho Bank.

j Nobuhiro Kaminoyama
 Member of the Board of Directors
 Senior Executive Officer /
 Head of Human Resources Group (Group CHRO)

Career highlights (entity)

- General Manager of Corporate Banking Department No. 9 (BK)
- General Manager of Corporate Secretariat (FG, BK, TB, SC)

k Tatsufumi Sakai
 Member of the Board of Directors
 President & Group CEO (Representative Executive Officer)

Career highlights (entity)

- Head of Investment Banking Unit (FG, BK, CB)
- Head of International Banking Unit (FG, BK)
- President & CEO (SC)

l Seiji Imai
 Member of the Board of Directors
 Deputy President & Senior Executive Officer (Representative Executive Officer) /
 Head of Corporate & Institutional Company /
 Head of Global Corporate Company

Career highlights (entity)

- General Manager of Seoul Branch (BK)
- Head of Asia & Oceania excl. East Asia (FG, BK)
- Head of Global Products Unit (FG)

m Hisaaki Hirama
 Member of the Board of Directors
 Member of the Audit Committee /
Chairman of the Risk Committee

Career highlights (entity)

- General Manager of Accounting Department (FG, BK, CB)
- General Manager of Nagoya Corporate Banking Department (BK)
- Head of Internal Audit Group (BK)

Risk governance

Risk governance overview

Risk governance is a part of Mizuho's corporate governance framework, centered on our risk appetite framework (RAF). The Board of Directors determines fundamental matters regarding the RAF, along with its management systems and specific risk appetites, and incorporates these in document form as the risk appetite statement (RAS).

At Mizuho, we also work to foster and promote a sound risk culture to support this risk governance framework. The effective administration of the RAF leads to the creation of a sound risk culture, and at the same time, cultivating a sound risk culture creates a foundation for the disciplined risk-taking and risk communication which are promoted as part of the administration of the RAF.

To ensure strong risk governance, we maintain a risk management and compliance structure that operates in accordance with the principles of the "three lines of defense."

Risk culture

We foster a sound risk culture in which all executive officers and employees maintain a high level of awareness regarding risk, and endeavor to make proper judgments and take appropriate actions rooted in good sense and ethical standards. Such judgments and actions allow us to achieve our risk appetite and enhance our corporate value.

We have also established Behavioral Guidelines for a Sound Risk Culture, and work to ensure that executive officers and employees understand these principles through messages from senior management, training sessions and other measures. For Mizuho to put the "customer first principle" into practice and enhance our corporate value, it is essential that all members maintain an attitude of not simply avoiding risk, but rather taking

appropriate risk. These guidelines provide a foundation for the appropriate values and courses of action for Mizuho's executive officers and employees to take when approaching risks. The guidelines are aligned with the five Mizuho Values that form a part of Mizuho's Corporate Philosophy, and executive officers and employees can refer to them when they are unsure of a risk-related judgment that needs to be made in their daily work. Putting these guidelines into practice improves our ability to address and counter risks, and fosters a sound risk culture.

These initiatives are also important from the standpoint of internal control, ultimately helping to prevent inappropriate behavior by executive officers and employees.

Risk appetite framework (RAF)

The purpose of our RAF is to maximize our corporate value by securing sustainable and stable profits, and to fulfill our social responsibilities. Based on such purpose, our core risk appetite is to take appropriate risk and provide solutions based on our customers' actual needs, establishing our competitive advantage against our peers.

We have positioned the RAF as the corporate management framework to support taking the types and

levels of risk that we will accept in order to implement our business and financial strategies. We will further concretely define our risk appetite in our medium-term and fiscal year business plans. The risk appetite forms the basis for establishing our business strategy, resource allocation, and earnings plans as well as monitoring the operating status, thus integrating risk management, business strategy, and profits in order to achieve disciplined risk-taking that achieves an optimal balance of risk and return.

■ Systems for operating the risk appetite framework

Our risk appetite consists of a risk appetite policy that serves as the fundamental policy regarding our risk-taking activities, and risk appetite metrics that serve as a means of quantifying the level of risk-taking based on the risk appetite policy.

In implementing the RAF, the Board of Directors decides on basic matters, including the risk appetite policy, metrics, and levels of risk, and operations are supervised based on the Board's decisions. In addition, the Risk Committee, which advises the Board of Directors, provides advice regarding risk governance and offers suggestions to management.

■ Formulation and monitoring of risk appetite

Risk appetite is determined through management discussions on the outlook for external factors such as the macroeconomic, regulatory, and competitive environment, along with potential risk events such as economic slowdown and turbulence in financial markets. These are then incorporated into main and risk scenarios that are shared internally.

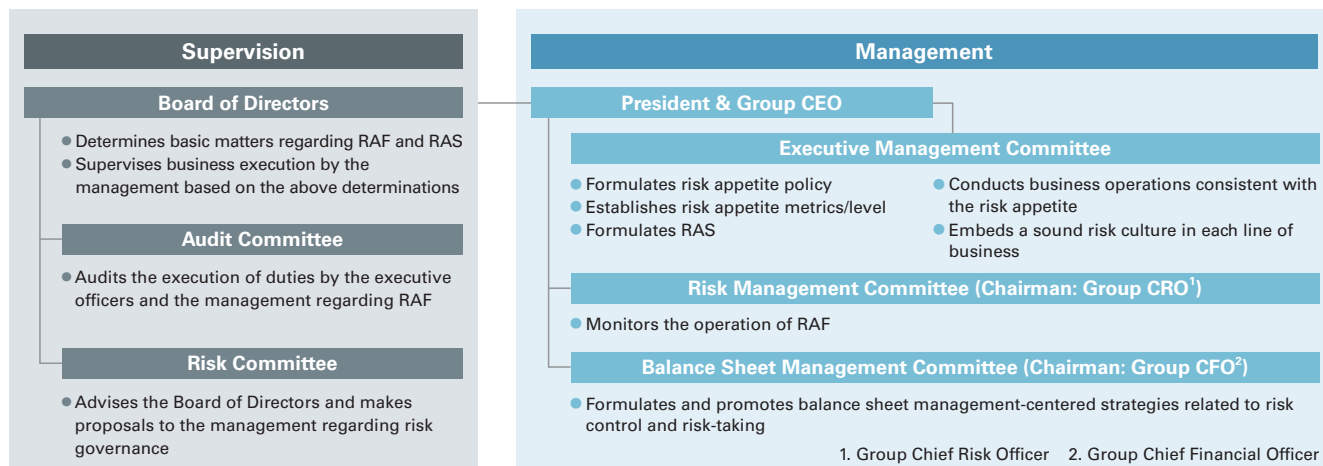
We then formulate a group-wide risk appetite policy based on our awareness of these external environments, create specific strategies and measures according to this policy, and determine corporate resource allocation and earnings plans. Our risk appetite metrics are expressed in terms of capital strength, profitability, and liquidity, utilizing measures such as CET1 Capital Ratio, ROE, and LCR.

On the other hand, to implement the RAF in the course of business operations, the Group CRO, Group CFO, and Group CSO provide assistance overseen by the Group CEO, and implement business strategy, financial strategy, and risk management from an overall perspective. Also, heads of in-house companies, units, and groups are responsible for planning and implementing strategies based on risk appetite, and as the individuals in charge of risk-taking, conduct operations. The Internal Audit Group provides objective and comprehensive assessments of the effectiveness of the RAF from an independent perspective and offers advice and recommendations for addressing any issues that arise.

Further, the risk appetite for the entire group is shared with the in-house companies that implement strategies, to ensure the effectiveness of the RAF. The in-house companies in turn formulate individual risk appetite policies to implement the group's overall policy, and set risk appetite metrics and levels to meet group metrics and levels.

Monitoring of the operational status for the established risk appetite is conducted by the Risk Management Committee (Chairman: Group CRO) on a quarterly basis and as necessary. As part of this process, the Group CRO and each in-house company work to identify issues related to risk and share information on these issues. This monitoring enables timely and appropriate actions, including flexible revisions to our risk appetite and strategies, to be discussed and carried out in the event of changes in the external environment that increase risk or impede our risk appetite and strategies.

■ Mizuho's RAF Control Structure



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Three lines of defense

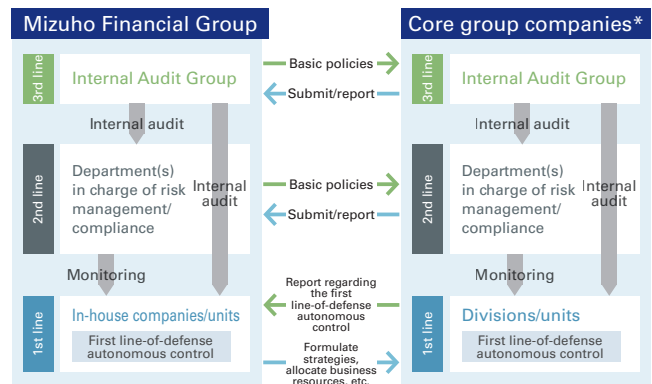
In accordance with the “three lines of defense” approach in the Corporate Governance Principles for Banks released by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision and the definitions and roles outlined below, we ensure appropriate and effective risk governance through autonomous controls (first line) and a check-and-balance

system (second line), along with an independent third line of internal auditing. In addition, Mizuho Financial Group sets group strategies and allocates resources, monitoring the autonomous controls in the first line at core group companies in order to strengthen the system providing appropriate responses.

Our definition of the three lines of defense and their roles

First line	<p>Autonomous control function</p> <p>The first line-of-defense involves daily operations based on the rules, procedures, and risk appetite, and has a primary responsibility for risks and compliance matters accompanying the conduct of business as a risk owner, and for performing autonomous control activities (to identify, assess, and manage/control risks and compliance matters).</p>
Second line	<p>Risk management and compliance function</p> <p>The second line-of-defense oversees (monitors), measures, and assesses the first line’s autonomous control activities, and is responsible for establishing and implementing basic policies for risk management and compliance.</p>
Third line	<p>Internal audit function</p> <p>The third line-of-defense is independent of the first and second lines and involves assessment and examination of the operations of the first and second lines, and is responsible for providing advice and guidance to settle issues.</p>

Our risk management and compliance framework



* Of the core group companies, Mizuho Bank, MizuhoTrust & Banking, Mizuho Securities, Mizuho Americas, and Mizuho Research & Technologies conduct risk management and compliance based on the “three lines of defense” concept.

Comprehensive risk management

Basic approach

For the group as a whole, in order to ensure sound and stable corporate management and enhance our corporate value, appropriately managing risk and controlling risk are key issues relating to overall management, and therefore we are working to put in place risk management systems.

Mizuho Financial Group has established basic policies for risk management that are applicable to the group as a whole. In line with these basic policies, as a group we

analyze risk comprehensively from multiple perspectives and adopt a variety of measures to strengthen and enhance the sophistication of our risk management system.

We have positioned our RAF as the corporate management framework for realizing our risk appetite as well as comprehensive risk management as a framework for managing risk from every angle.

Comprehensive risk management systems

We recognize that conducting operations tailored to the risks and managing such risks is a key issue relating to overall management. In order to implement our business strategies while maintaining our financial stability, we maintain comprehensive risk management and control measures.

Mizuho Financial Group maintains basic policies for risk management established by the Board of Directors that are applicable to the entire group. These policies clearly define the kinds of risks to be managed, set forth the organizational structure, and provide for the employee training necessary to ensure appropriate levels of risk management. The policies also provide for audits to measure the effectiveness and suitability of the management structure. In line with these basic policies,

we maintain various measures to strengthen and enhance the sophistication of our risk management system.

The Risk Management Committee chaired by the Group CRO provides integrated monitoring and management of the overall risk for the group. The Group CRO reports the risk management situation to the Board of Directors, the Risk Committee, and the Executive Management Committee regularly and as necessary. In addition, Mizuho Financial Group receives reports and applications for approval concerning the risk management situation from our core group companies and gives them appropriate instructions concerning risk management as necessary.

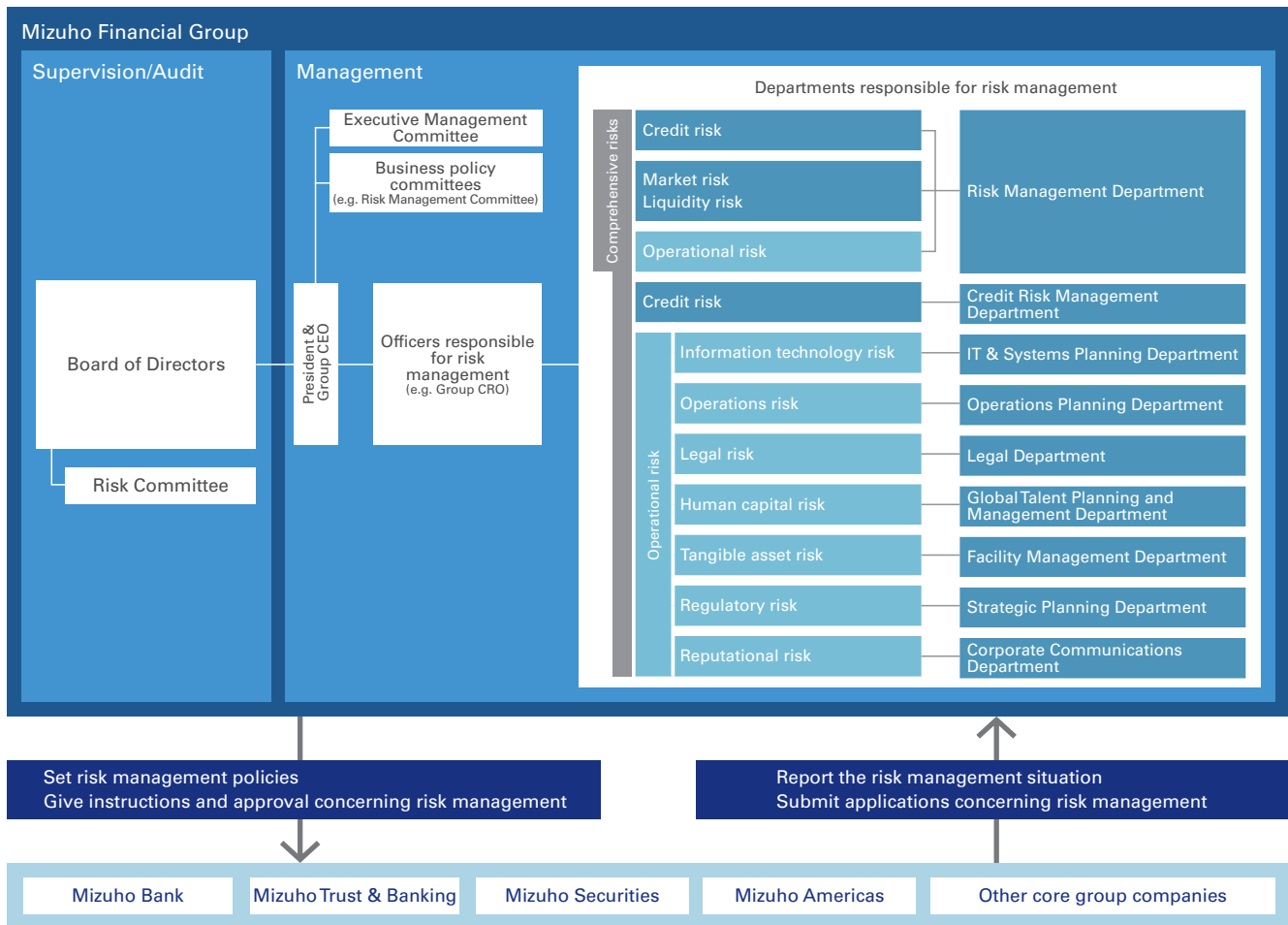
We classify and manage the risks that arise in our businesses according to the various kinds of risk, including credit risk, market risk, liquidity risk, and operational risk. Moreover, in each of our group companies we adopt the same approach of managing risks, such as settlement risk, trust banking operations risk, and other risks appropriately given their nature.

In addition to managing each type of risk individually, we have established a risk management structure to identify and evaluate overall risk and to keep risk within limits that are acceptable.

In line with the basic policies relating to overall risk management established by Mizuho Financial Group, we are working to take even more proactive and sophisticated approaches to risk management.

■ For more information on our risk management, please visit our website.

📄 https://www.mizuhogroup.com/who-we-are/internal/r_management



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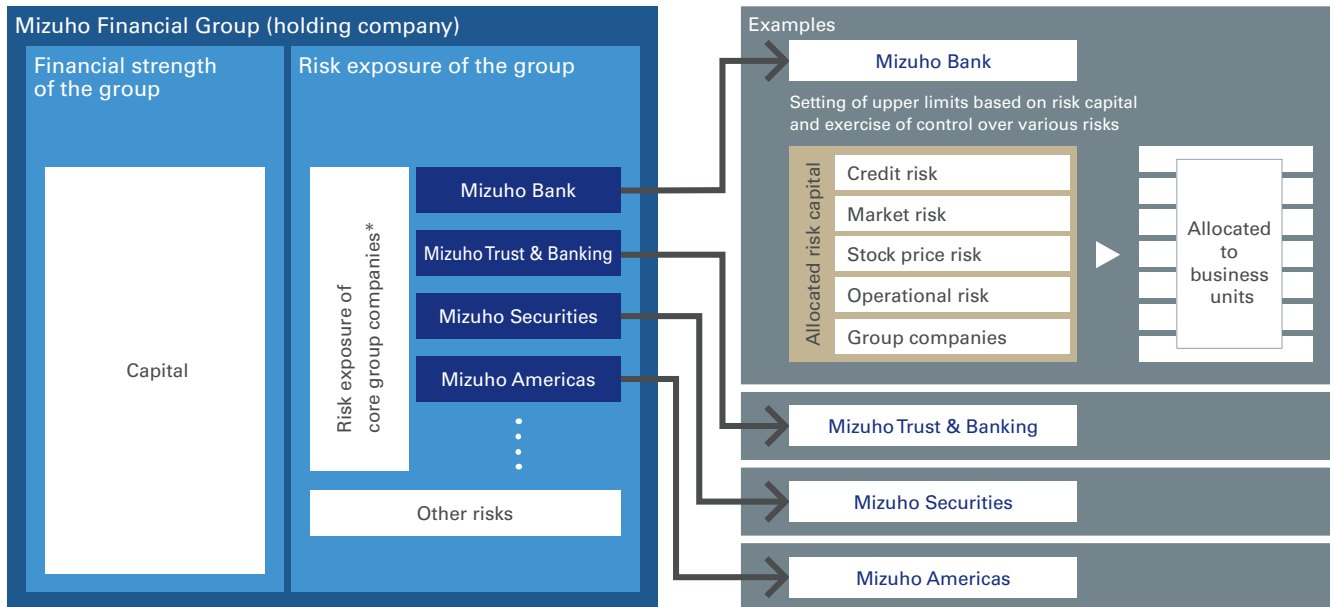
Risk capital allocation

We endeavor to obtain a clear grasp of the group’s overall risk exposure and implement measures to make sure this exposure is within limits that are acceptable and are in accordance with the risk capital allocation framework.

More specifically, we allocate risk capital to our core group companies (including their subsidiaries) to control risk within the limits set for each company. We also control risk within acceptable limits by working to ensure that the overall risk on a consolidated basis does not

exceed our financial strength. To ensure the ongoing financial soundness of Mizuho Financial Group and our core group companies we regularly monitor the manner in which risk capital is being used in order to obtain an accurate grasp of the risk profile within this framework. Reports are also submitted to the Board of Directors and other committees of each company. Risk capital is allocated to Mizuho Bank, Mizuho Trust & Banking, Mizuho Securities, and Mizuho Americas by risk category, and is further allocated within their respective business units.

Framework for allocating risk capital



*Includes the risk exposure of group companies that are managed by core group companies

Top risk management

At Mizuho Financial Group, we specify risks that are recognized to have a major potential impact on the group as “top risks”, and have introduced top risk management methods.

We gather wide-ranging information on potential risk events which may harm our corporate value in light of our particular vulnerabilities, the external business environment, and other factors. With this information, we assess risk contagion channels, probabilities, impacts, and similar to identify critical potential risk events. We then designate top risks with consideration to the difficulty of risk control and based on discussions at the executive management level.

Through this approach, we endeavor to deepen communication regarding risks, seek to create common perspectives regarding risks, and work to secure consistency in awareness of various types of risks.

For the top risks that are identified, the status of controls is confirmed, and, when deemed necessary consideration is given to additional risk controls. In addition, the Risk Committee, Board of Directors, and other bodies receive reports on these top risks, allowing for multifaceted confirmation from external experts and outside directors regarding the appropriateness of the designation of top risks, status of controls, and other considerations.

As of March 2021, the items on page 86 have been designated as top risks.

Risk event	Top risks		Primary risk control measures
	Risk scenario		
Prolonged impact of COVID-19	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased credit costs due to prolonged impact of COVID-19 on corporate earnings, affected by a delayed end to the pandemic resulting from the spread of variants and other factors, as well as rapid social change. Deterioration of markets-related earnings due to interest rate hikes, increased volatility, and other factors resulting from fiscal uncertainty. Instability in foreign currency funding and expansion of the loan-to-deposit ratio due to increased demand for foreign currency financing. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Credit risk management: Specify and revise areas of our portfolio which should be subject to stronger management in light of the impacts on our clients' business environment and other factors, then record additional reserves or take other steps as needed. Market risk management: Monitor the amount of risk and losses based on the market environment, including interest rate hikes and declines in stock prices, and promote hedging strategies for asset holdings. Foreign currency liquidity risk management: Expand monitoring indicators and increase monitoring frequency. Predictive management based on monitoring changes in the external environment and other information.
Intensification of US-China friction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase in credit costs due to factors including the conflation of friction in areas such as technological competition, national security, and human rights, supply chain disruption, and tensions in regard to conditions in East Asia, particularly Taiwan. Turmoil in financial markets resulting in deterioration of markets-related earnings. 		
Inflation concerns and interest rate hikes in the US	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deterioration of markets-related earnings due to the manifestation of inflation concerns resulting from improved employment rates and other factors and a sudden rise in long-term US interest rates based on an outlook for an early return to normal for monetary policy measures. Business stagnation resulting from cash flow issues at clients with low credit ratings in the Americas region and the repercussions to emerging economies. 		
Rapid advancement of social change occurring due to climate change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased credit costs and loss in value of cross-shareholdings arising from deteriorating performance and difficulty in securing financing at clients with a delayed response to the sudden increase in momentum toward climate change action. Damage to our own corporate value due to a delay in the Mizuho group's response to climate change or similar factors. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen our response to transition risk via stronger engagement, enhanced risk control for carbon-related sectors, and other efforts. Revise our Environmental Policy in order to clarify our transformation to a portfolio aligned with the targets in the Paris Agreement and other efforts. Set a target for reducing the Mizuho group's greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. Predictive management based on monitoring changes in the external environment and other information.
IT system failure/ Cyber attacks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Large-scale data breach due to a major IT system failure or cyber attack causing wide-spread inconvenience or disadvantage to customers and damaging trust, leading to the loss of business opportunities. 		
Money laundering/ Financing of terrorism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Economic losses stemming from government fines/penalties as a result of insufficient AML/CFT measures. Loss of business opportunities due to reduced industry standing on a global basis and damage to customer trust. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Formulate and implement measures to prevent further incidents following a recent series of IT system failures (revise system failure management and prepare a system contingency plan (SCP)). Strengthen management in response to expanded use of cloud services and the remote access environment.
Inappropriate behavior or nonfeasance by employees/ executive officers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Damage to customer trust and loss of business opportunities stemming from public disapproval of inappropriate behavior or nonfeasance deemed to be out of line with social norms. 		
Rapid development of digital society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stagnation in Mizuho's digitalization strategy due to factors including the rapid expansion of revolutionary financial services, the rise of new economic landscapes, and the resulting intensification of competition as companies from other industries enter the field of finance. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Predictive management based on monitoring policy trends relevant to our digitalization strategy and initiatives at other companies.

*A violation of laws, regulations, or rules; or an action or misfeasance in conflict with the social responsibility or public duty expected of the Mizuho group.
 Note: The risks described here are only some of the possible risks we are aware of. For more comprehensive information on the group's risks, please refer to our Form 20-F and other related documents.

Stress testing

We assess the suitability of our risk appetite and the validity of our business plans through stress testing, calculating and assessing the financial effect on our capital adequacy ratio and on our business.

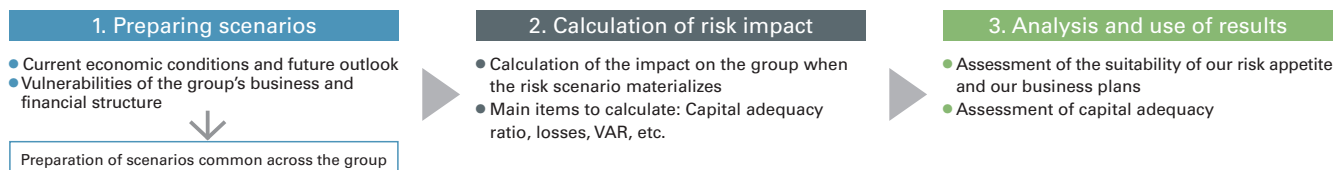
We carry out stress testing based on scenarios formulated taking into account current economic conditions and future outlooks, vulnerabilities in the Mizuho group's business and finance structures, and other factors. We can confirm whether our capital adequacy ratio, performance, and other indicators are sufficient in the case that stress events actually materialize. If such indicators fall below the necessary level, we reconsider and revise our risk appetite and business plans. In addition, we confirm the balance

between owned capital and risk capital, including interest rate risk in the banking book, at the post-stress stage to assess the adequacy of the capital level.

Furthermore, to structure robust risk management systems, stress testing is also used to manage risk in various risk categories, such as market risk.

This process also serves as a foundation for understanding the characteristics of our business portfolio and enables planning in advance regarding the course of action which should be taken if a stress event occurs, and is conducted regularly to enhance our risk management capabilities.

Mizuho's stress testing



Compliance

Compliance

As a leading Japanese financial services group with a global presence and a broad customer base, we remain conscious at all times of the importance of our social responsibilities and duty to the public. We define compliance as the strict observance of all laws and regulations and the pursuit of fair and honest business operations that conform to socially-accepted norms, and we view ongoing compliance as one of the basic principles of sound business management. Each of our group companies maintains their own compliance structure in line with the basic policies established by Mizuho Financial Group.

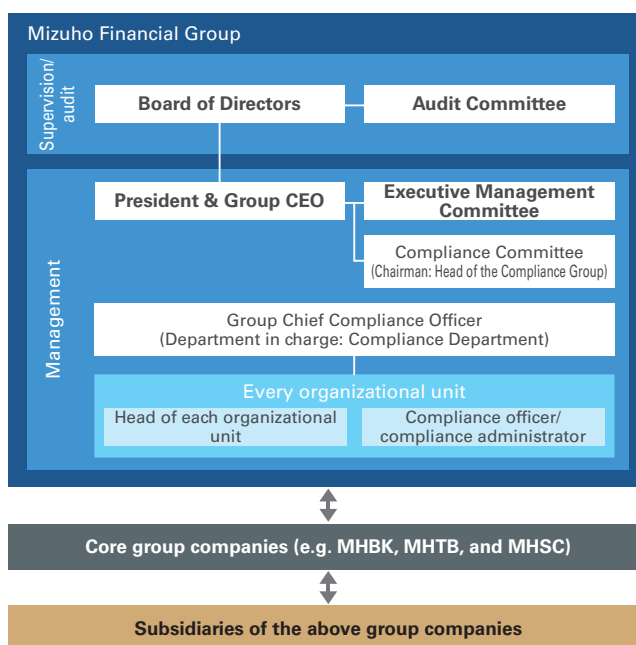
Compliance structure

The President & CEO of Mizuho Financial Group, Mizuho Bank, Mizuho Trust & Banking, and Mizuho Securities each generally oversee compliance matters for their respective company, and important matters concerning compliance are discussed at the Compliance Committees chaired by the head of the relevant Compliance Group.

The four core group companies also have individual compliance departments overseen by the Head of the Compliance Group. These departments are responsible for compliance planning and implementation and control overall compliance management at each company. At each organizational unit (such as branches and departments) within the four core group companies, the head of the organizational unit is responsible for guidance and implementation related to compliance matters, and the compliance officer or compliance administrator at each organizational unit reviews the status of compliance.

Mizuho Financial Group monitors the status of compliance of the group through reports submitted by our core group companies and adopts appropriate responses as necessary. Compliance at subsidiaries of our core group companies is monitored and managed by their respective parent company.

Compliance structure



Compliance practices

We have established the Mizuho Code of Conduct which sets forth clear and concrete standards of ethical behavior. Furthermore, each of our group companies has also prepared a compliance manual, which serves as a practical guidebook for rigorous compliance enforcement and clarifies the laws and regulations that we must observe in our business operations and the compliance practices we are required to follow. Mizuho ensures that all executive officers and employees are fully acquainted with both the Code of Conduct and the compliance manual's content through, for example, training upon joining the company.

We monitor the status of compliance levels through self-assessments by each department and monitoring conducted by the compliance department of each company. In addition, every fiscal year, each of our group companies establishes a compliance program which contains concrete measures for compliance enforcement such as compliance framework management, training, and assessments. Progress on the compliance program is monitored every six months.

Financial crime risk management

Financial crimes are becoming more diverse and sophisticated, and acts of terrorism continue to occur around the world. In light of these trends, anti-money laundering (AML) and combating the financing of terrorism (CFT) are extremely important. Against this backdrop, the key challenge for financial institutions is the strengthening of their AML measures and CFT initiatives. As a financial services provider operating

globally, Mizuho Financial Group is subject to the laws and regulations of both Japan and the other jurisdictions where it operates, as well as to supervision from financial regulators based on those laws and regulations. Accordingly, we have devised AML and CFT policies and procedures that conform to the laws and regulations in each jurisdiction and we are also continually enhancing our AML and CFT measures.

Our stance towards organized crime

In order to prevent organized crime from influencing the management of our clients and to avoid any association with the harm caused by organized crime, the Mizuho Code of Conduct includes a policy covering our zero-tolerance stance on business relationships with individuals or organizations that are in any way associated with organized crime and therefore threaten the rule of law, public order, and safety.

We have also formed an Anti-Organized Crime Committee which includes external experts in industry-specific, in-depth discussions on this subject, in addition to other initiatives we are implementing on a group-wide basis to ensure that we have no direct or indirect

associations with organized crime. Moreover, drawing on the discussions in this committee, these matters are also discussed and reported on at meetings of the compliance committees of Mizuho Financial Group, Mizuho Bank, Mizuho Trust & Banking, and Mizuho Securities.

Furthermore, core group companies maintain centralized departments or appoint an officer to manage anti-organized crime efforts and to maintain effective frameworks, for example, by establishing a manual on how to manage such issues and conducting training sessions. If required, we consult with third-party experts and authorities on the handling of specific cases.

Measures for ensuring compliance

At Mizuho, compliance-related education and training are key measures for ensuring appropriate compliance.

During fiscal 2020, Mizuho provided effective training tailored to a broad range of roles within the organization, from employees to senior management. We conducted 14 training sessions in total, including mandatory compliance training sessions for all employees; role-specific training for executive officers, general managers, compliance officers, and other senior management members; and e-learning training sessions on specific compliance topics.

In addition to training sessions and other programs designed to promote compliance, we are also dedicated to detecting potential compliance issues

at the earliest stage possible and taking appropriate action. When we become aware of potential compliance issues, such matters must be reported immediately to department and branch managers in accordance with our compliance manual. Furthermore, each group company has established a hotline which employees can call in order to speak with someone within the Compliance Division or an external law office or compliance professional.

For matters related to inappropriate accounting, internal control on financial reporting, and auditing, an internal control and auditing hotline, which connects to an external law office, is available to receive reports from both in and outside the company.

Internal reporting systems (Compliance hotline)

We have a robust internal reporting system in place, and are working to further increase its effectiveness by establishing group-wide reporting channels outside the workplace that are available in the evenings, on Saturdays and Sundays, and also by making such services available in foreign languages. To ensure that employees at each group company are fully acquainted with these systems, hotline numbers and other relevant information is included on posters within each workplace and distributed to all employees on wallet-sized cards. In fiscal 2020, Mizuho Financial Group and our core group companies received a total of 176 reports through our hotlines from both inside and outside the group, with the response status reported to members of our Audit Committee. Following inspection by an authorized registration institute under the Consumer Affairs Agency, our internal reporting system was recognized as operating properly and in accordance with the guidelines set by the Agency, and registered to the Whistleblowing Compliance Management System (a Self-declaration System).



Internal control and audit hotline

Our audit hotline, which connects to an external law office, is available to receive reports from both in and outside the company in connection with concerns regarding accounting and financial reports.

Customer protection management

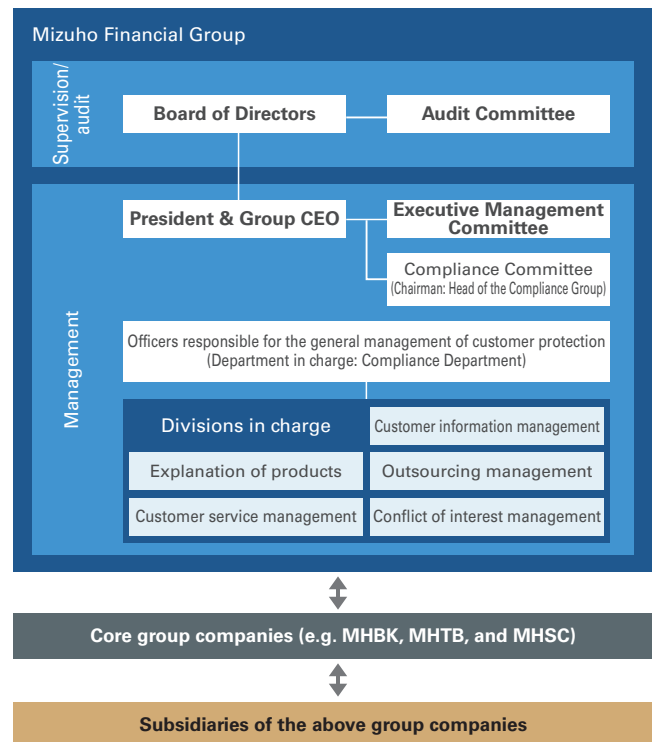
We give first priority to our customers, and we believe that earning their trust is the basis for ensuring sound management and therefore earning the trust of other stakeholders as well. With this in mind, a core part of our compliance is to continuously seek to monitor and improve the operations of the group from the perspective of what is in the best interests of our customers in order to ensure that our operations are appropriate and to improve customer convenience. We manage customer protection uniformly throughout the group in order to achieve this objective.

Customer protection management structure

At Mizuho, customer protection management refers to the efforts we make to improve the protection of our customers and improve customer convenience from the following perspectives:

1. Ensuring the appropriateness and sufficiency of explanations provided to customers prior to conducting transactions, purchasing products, etc. as well as the provision of information (e.g. product explanations) to customers.
2. Ensuring the appropriateness and sufficiency of the handling of customer inquiries, complaints, and other communications (customer service).
3. Ensuring the appropriateness of the management of customer information (customer information management).
4. Ensuring the appropriateness of customer interaction and the handling of customer information in cases where group operations are outsourced (outsourcing management).
5. Ensuring the appropriateness of the management of measures to be taken in order to address conflicts of interest arising from transactions with customers (conflict of interest management).

Our President & Group CEO generally oversees the management of customer protection, and important matters are discussed at Compliance Committee meetings (chaired by the Head of the Compliance Group). Further, the Mizuho Financial Group divisions responsible for each area of management described above also provide centralized monitoring and implementation of our core group companies' customer protection management. Core group companies oversee customer protection management at their own subsidiaries.



Information management

Advances in information technology have enabled greater utilization of data. At the same time, many countries have tightened legislation protecting personal information. There has also been closer public scrutiny of the methods companies use to protect personal information. Mizuho is aware of the vital importance of managing information in a way that ensures appropriate protection and use of information assets. We are constantly working to strengthen our information management practices. For example, we aim to ensure that our security management measures and information administration methods for information assets are clear and straightforward. Also, we implement training and awareness-building exercises to ensure that all members of our organization have a firm understanding regarding the proper protection of information assets.

Customer service management

At Mizuho, we engage in business with a wide range of customers, and we put a strong emphasis on responding appropriately to feedback, complaints, or other communication from customers in addition to our efforts to offer customers stronger protections and higher convenience.

In the case of receiving a complaint or other critical feedback, we not only emphasize the importance of responding quickly and politely, but also require reports to be drawn up in order to monitor these situations.

Furthermore, we regard all customer feedback as an important asset and work continuously to improve our operations and prevent the recurrence of issues with the aim of increasing customer satisfaction.

For more information on Mizuho's customer protection measures, please see our website:

<https://www.mizuhogroup.com/who-we-are/internal/customer>

Fiduciary duties*

* Fiduciary duties is a general term for the broad range of roles and responsibilities that fiduciaries are expected to fulfill when engaging in certain business activities in order to live up to the trust that is placed in them by their customers.

Mizuho's Corporate Identity includes our central values—the Mizuho Values—starting with putting our customers first, and these values are shared by everyone at Mizuho. As a team of financial professionals providing a broad range of financial services, we are committed to providing the best, most appropriate solutions in response to our customers' diverse needs.

We have released Policies Regarding Mizuho's Fiduciary Duties as group-wide policies which ensure that through our asset management-related businesses we offer products and services that are in the best interest of our customers and that we continue to be our customers' most trusted financial services partner and long-term partner. In addition, at the holding company and relevant group companies, we have established and made public specific action plans for ensuring we are always aligned with customers' best interests.

For more information on Policies Regarding Mizuho's Fiduciary Duties, please see our website:

https://www.mizuhogroup.com/binaries/content/assets/pdf/mizuhoglobal/news/2017/03/20170330_2release_jp_1-1.pdf

Our commitment to fulfilling our fiduciary duties to create shared value between customers and Mizuho

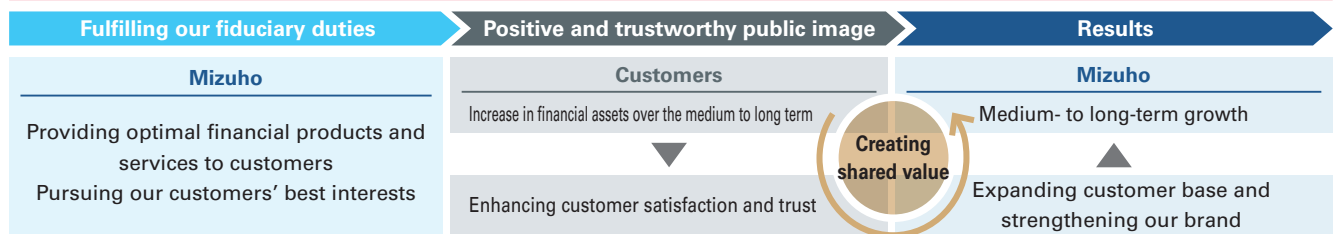
Through fulfilling our fiduciary duties, Mizuho aims to ensure a high level of customer satisfaction and to earn the trust of customers by increasing their financial assets in the medium to long term.

At the same time, by expanding our business base and establishing a brand built on customer satisfaction and trust, we aim to create shared value with our customers that will also lead to medium- to long-term growth for Mizuho, which will allow us to further enhance the level of customer service we provide.

Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)

With the objective of creating shared value with our customers, we have established KPIs to confirm our level of performance of our fiduciary duties, and we announce them periodically along with the status of initiatives under our Action Plan.

Creating shared value between customers and Mizuho



Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of personnel with professional qualifications Number of funds with a rating of 4 stars or higher Number of companies involved in our engagement activities Number of publicly offered investment trusts in different balance ranges Average balance per publicly offered investment trust Total number of seminar attendees Number of participants enrolled in financial education courses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Customer satisfaction surveys Number of funds which have received fund awards Survey of satisfaction among investment trust companies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Balance of assets under management from investment products Number of customers using our investment products Ratio of customers receiving different percentage ranges of returns, including realized returns, for publicly offered investment trusts Average holding period for publicly offered investment trusts Balance of funds in publicly offered and privately placed investment trusts Balance of funds invested in DC specialized funds and installment-type NISA funds Balance of pension trust assets Balance of publicly offered investment trusts under administration
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In addition to the Key Performance Indicators listed above, the following common KPIs have also been released.

Common KPIs Common KPIs (1) Ratio of customers receiving different percentage ranges of returns for investment trust funds/fund wraps, (2) Cost vs. return of the best-selling investment products in terms of the balance of investment trust assets under management, (3) Risk vs. return of the best-selling investment products in terms of the balance of investment trust assets under management
Common KPIs are indicators based on the Common Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) Comparable Across Investment Trust Distributors published by Japan's Financial Services Agency in June 2018.

Earned S+ score in R&I Customer-Oriented Investment Trust Sales Company Evaluation

Mizuho Financial Group, Mizuho Bank, Mizuho Trust & Banking, and Mizuho Securities, as part of our efforts to obtain third-party objective evaluations of our initiatives for our fiduciary duties, obtains assessments from Rating & Investment Information (R&I) under their Customer-Oriented Investment Trust Sales Company Evaluation.

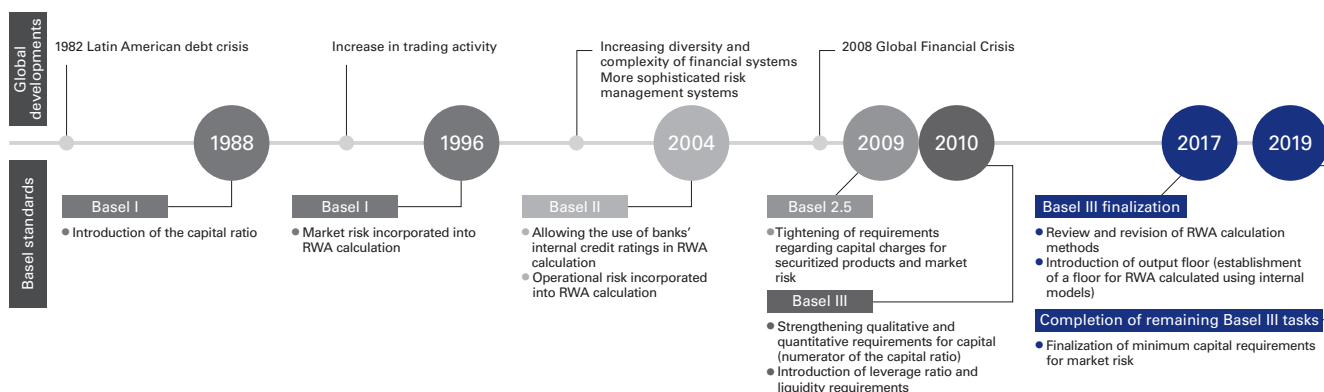
We received the latest results in December 2020. All four companies earned an industry-first S+ score, placing them in the top tier of companies in the industry.



The R&I Customer-Oriented Investment Trust Sales Company Evaluation ("this evaluation") represents R&I's opinion on the "customer-oriented business operations" initiatives of sales companies engaged in the investment trust sales business, and is not a statement of fact. The information used by R&I in conducting this evaluation is deemed to be reliable by R&I at its discretion, but R&I does not independently verify the accuracy of such information. In addition, R&I and others do not guarantee the accuracy and completeness of the information, and do not recommend the purchase, sale or holding of specific products or guarantee future performance. All intellectual property rights such as copyrights related to this evaluation and all other rights belong to R&I and are prohibited from reproduction or reprinting without permission. The evaluation of Mizuho Financial Group combines the evaluations of Mizuho Bank, Mizuho Trust & Banking, and Mizuho Securities.

Compliance with international financial regulations

The Basel standards, a unified international regulatory framework for ensuring the soundness of banking institutions, were first created in 1988 (now referred to as Basel I). As the financial services industry and world affairs have developed, steps have been taken to steadily enhance this framework. Formulated in 2010, Basel III is a framework that tightened capital requirements along with introducing liquidity requirements to address issues that came to light in the 2008 global financial crisis. Regulatory reforms following the financial crisis were largely completed in 2017 (Basel III finalization) with reforms aimed at reducing discrepancies among banks regarding the calculation of risk-weighted assets (RWA, which is the denominator of the capital ratio). The Group of Central Bank Governors and Heads of Supervision (GHOS) agreed to postpone the initial schedule for implementing Basel III finalization by one year due to the COVID-19 outbreak, with this being phased in between 2023 and 2028.



Principal requirements under Basel III and state of compliance

As a Global Systemically Important Bank (G-SIB), Mizuho Financial Group must meet some regulatory standards at a higher level. We maintain full compliance with all the requirements in the standards and, going forward, we will steadily accumulate capital and control our balance sheet to ensure that we can satisfy any new requirements that are introduced.

Capital ratio	Capital RWA (which are calculated by taking account of the risk of assets held)
Leverage ratio	Capital Exposure (calculated without taking account of the risk of assets held)
Liquidity coverage ratio	Stock of high-quality liquid assets Total net cash outflows under severe stress conditions over a specified short-term period (30 days)
Net stable funding ratio	Available amount of stable funding (capital, deposits, market funding, etc.) Required amount of stable funding (loans, securities, etc.)

International financial regulations going forward

With the completion of the post-global financial crisis regulatory reforms, the Financial Stability Board and the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision, which are responsible for developing international financial regulatory standards, are turning their attention to new areas. Specifically, they have shifted their focus from developing new regulatory standards to consistent implementation of regulations in individual countries and evaluating the impact of regulatory reforms (e.g., are they having the intended effect without compromising regulatory resilience).

In addition, the environment that financial institutions operate in has reached a critical turning point, including rapidly accelerating digitalization and increasing societal interest in sustainability. There is growing attention to the opportunities and risks presented to banks and

financial systems by new trends. Aside from fintech, these trends also encompass climate change-related issues such as stricter approaches to responsible financing and stronger risk management. This has led to an uptick in international discussions about these issues. For example, various international bodies, foremost among them the Financial Stability Board and the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision, have been looking into responses to climate-related financial risk (the risk that climate change could threaten the stability of the financial system by causing deterioration in the assets of financial institutions, associated reductions of capital, and other consequences).

To address these various risks, we will work closely with government, academia, and industry, while also holding proactive internal discussions.

Stakeholder communication

In addition to articulating our commitment to maintain an ethical stance towards our stakeholders within the Mizuho Code of Conduct, we aim to communicate with our stakeholders proactively and we strive to ensure that our corporate activities are aligned with social expectations as well as fair and transparent.

Our stakeholders

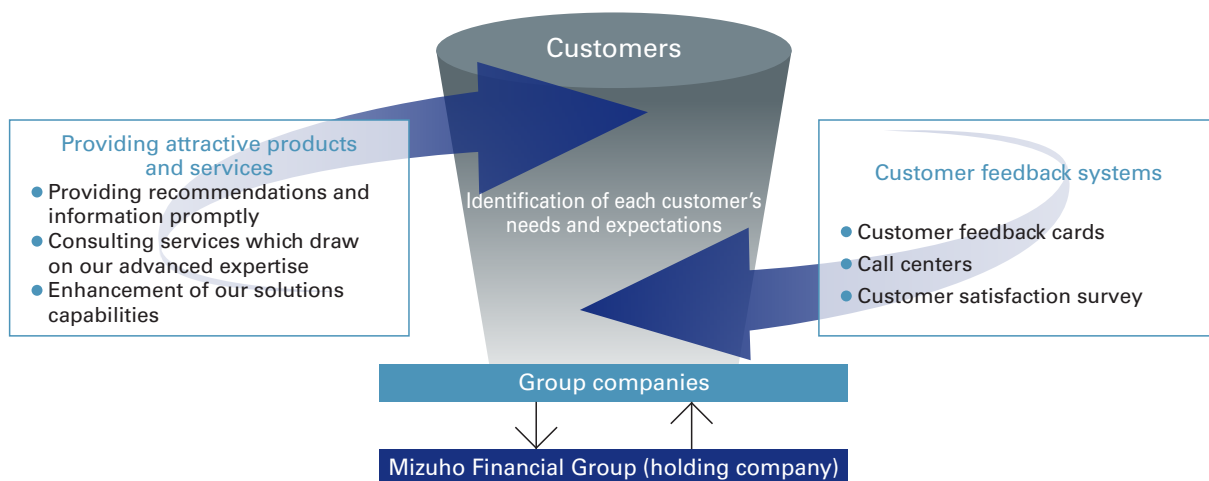
We communicate with our broad base of stakeholders using a wide range of communication tools and channels and aim to reflect their opinions and ideas into our corporate activities.



Stakeholders	Principal communication channels
Customers	Customer feedback cards, customer satisfaction surveys, call centers, and our website customer feedback forms for gathering opinions or complaints Dedicated toll-free number ▶ P93
Shareholders	General Meeting of Shareholders, investor briefings ▶ P31
Employees	Various briefings and other communications, employee opinion surveys ▶ P94
Regional/local communities	Social contribution activities, support for financial education ▶ P95
Suppliers/competitors	Purchasing activities and outsourcing contracts
Government authorities	Policy recommendations, participation in industry groups, appropriate responses to supervisory authorities

A closer look at our communication with customers

In our Vision, we at Mizuho have adopted a goal of being our customers’ best financial services provider and we have put a number of initiatives in place in order to achieve this objective. Using a range of communication channels, we actively stay abreast of the constantly changing needs of our customers and strive to improve the level of services that we can offer.



Increase customer satisfaction (CS) awareness throughout the group

Message from the Group CEO

About Mizuho

Message from the Group CFO

Our strategies for creating value

Foundations for our corporate value

Data section

Appendix

Systems to capture customer feedback

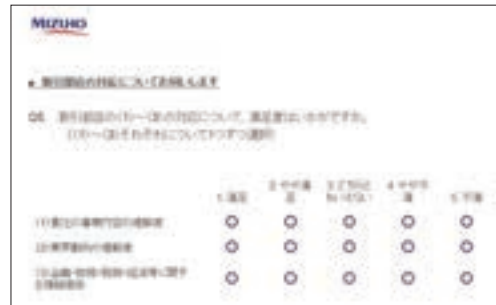
Customer feedback cards

Mizuho Bank, Mizuho Trust & Banking, and Mizuho Securities have made customer feedback cards available in the lobby areas of retail branches in order to gather customer opinions and requests.



Customer satisfaction surveys

Mizuho Bank, Mizuho Trust & Banking, and Mizuho Securities regularly conduct customer satisfaction surveys, the results of which are used to improve group products and services.



Call centers

Our call centers are available for responding to customer opinions and requests and data collected from these centers is a valuable resource.



Website feedback forms

The feedback forms available on our website are another method we use to field comments and requests directed at Mizuho Bank, Mizuho Trust & Banking, and Mizuho Securities.

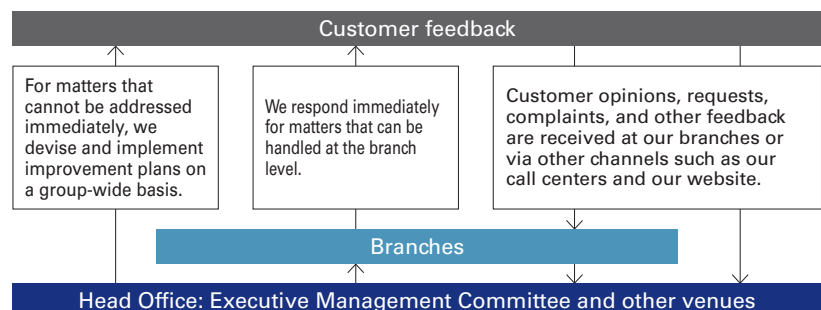


Dedicated toll-free number

Mizuho Bank, Mizuho Trust & Banking, and Mizuho Securities have established a dedicated toll-free line to gather customer opinions and requests.

Reflecting customer feedback into our corporate activities

At Mizuho Bank, we draw on the opinions expressed by customers in discussions held at branches and management level meetings, including those of the Executive Management Committee at Head Office.



A closer look at our internal communications

We are endeavoring to substantially raise the quality and quantity of the internal communications within our group as part of our efforts to build reciprocal, horizontal relationships between our management, Head Office, and frontlines and foster a corporate culture in which each employee acts independently and proactively.

Initiatives to raise quality and quantity of communication

Executive management, led by the Group CEO, communicate with employees in messages and open management meetings delivered through a range of channels, among which are briefings, videos, and emails. In addition to this communication, management and employees have the opportunity to engage in direct dialogue with each other in town hall meetings and other venues. Such dialogue enables all employees to deepen their understanding of our Corporate Identity and 5-Year Business Plan and to think and act on their own initiative.

Our other initiatives for communication between management and employees include the posting function on Mizuho Web (our internal group website for employees), the annual staff survey of group employees, and ad hoc quick pulse surveys.

■ Briefings for employees

In addition to the quarterly presentation of financial results to employees, we also hold briefings for employees as needed. In these briefings, employees around the world hear from management about the latest developments and can ask questions of management directly, engaging in a lively exchange.

Employees are also able to submit their comments to management through the posting function on Mizuho Web after the briefing.



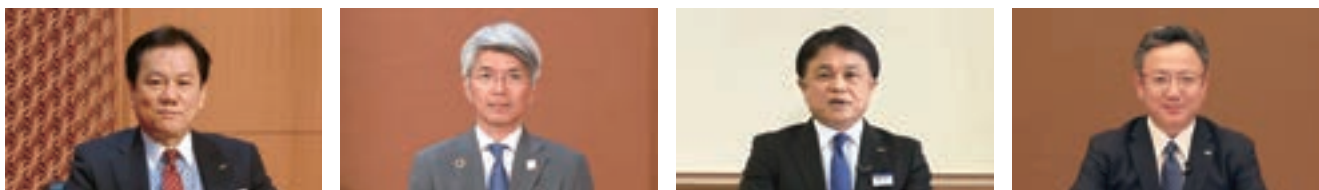
Briefing for employees



Posting function on Mizuho Web

■ Video messages

Executive management shares timely information with employees through message videos.



■ Direct dialogue between the Group CEO and employees

As part of Mizuho Diversity & Inclusion Month (see page 68), we held an event in which the Group CEO and other employees spoke with each other in a direct dialogue. More than 3,000 employees worldwide attended, participating in reciprocal communication on topics such as new work styles and business transformation.



A closer look at our communication with local communities

Members of our organization play an active role in contributing to the development of local communities beyond our contribution as a business. Giving back to the community improves members' social awareness and imbues them with a sense of pride in the Mizuho group that changes how they approach their duties and their sense of purpose, and this ultimately contributes to Mizuho's sustainable and stable development.

Financial and economic education initiatives

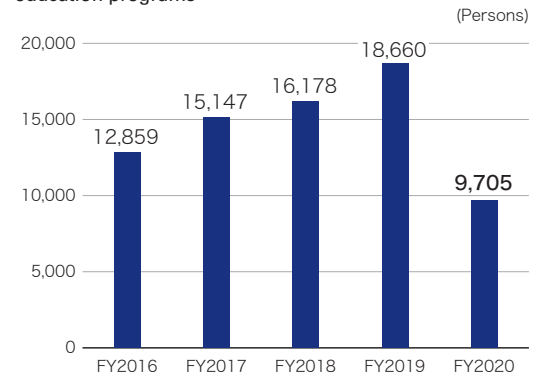
Work experience & school visits

As Japan's population has aged and cashless payments have become more common, financial crime such as fraudulent invoicing and transactions have also been on the rise. There is now an even greater need for people to receive financial and economic education so that they can understand the financial system, acquire correct knowledge as consumers, and form their own sense of financial literacy and responsibility.

We apply our practical knowledge and insight as a financial services group to support financial and economic education both in primary, secondary, and higher education and in continuing education for employees of municipal governments and corporations and members of the general public.

Due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, we were not able to hold as many sessions in fiscal 2020 and the number of participants declined compared to the previous year. However, in response to the changing situation, we endeavored to set up online courses and expand our online educational tools.

Number of participants in Mizuho's financial and economic education programs



Community & social contribution activities

Social contribution activities in local communities

At our offices worldwide, employees and their families undertake volunteer activities in local communities.



Assistance for natural disaster victims

We provide donations and employees participate in recovery efforts as volunteers to rebuild the lives of victims of natural disasters inside and outside Japan.



COVID-19-related initiatives

Establishment of the J-Coin Fund

Combining a ¥500 million contribution from Mizuho with donations from a wide range of donors including regional financial institutions involved with J-Coin and J-Coin users, we established the J-Coin Fund as a framework to provide far-reaching support to those that need it. Over three calls for applications, the fund has supported 205 groups across 43 prefectures in Japan.

Project supporting new lifestyles via financial services

For each customer to use certain applicable services and apply for this project, Mizuho Bank would donate ¥55 to an organization working in a field the customer chose to support.

Mizuho Private Placement Bonds responding to COVID-19

Through these private placement bonds, we donated ¥200,000 to medical-related institutions for each private placement bond issuance as a way of contributing to the maintenance and expansion of the medical system preventing infections. The initiative produced a total of 200 private placement bond issuances and ¥40 million in contributions to medical-related institutions.

International

We donated to and volunteered for institutions and organizations outside of Japan to support their efforts, including those to halt the spread of COVID-19.

Data section



Eleven-year major financial data (FY2010-2020)	P. 97
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Eleven-year major financial data (FY2010-2020)

Summary of consolidated performance

	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014
Consolidated gross profits	2,025.3	2,003.0	2,171.7	2,035.2	2,247.7
Net interest income	1,109.4	1,088.3	1,075.8	1,108.3	1,129.4
Fiduciary income	49.3	49.0	48.5	52.0	52.6
Credit costs for trust accounts	—	—	—	—	—
Net fee and commission income	458.8	458.9	507.3	560.7	593.3
Net trading income	243.9	150.3	215.0	187.4	262.9
Net other operating income	163.6	256.4	324.8	126.7	209.3
General and administrative expenses	(1,277.8)	(1,283.8)	(1,244.6)	(1,258.2)	(1,351.6)
Consolidated net business profits*	741.7	719.1	912.1	744.2	876.9
Credit-related costs	(16.6)	27.7	(111.8)	112.8	(4.6)
Aggregate figures for the 2 banks	16.0	24.7	(114.1)	116.6	(7.8)
Net gains (losses) related to stocks	(70.5)	(38.1)	(82.9)	77.0	131.9
Net gains (losses) on sales of stocks	25.7	15.6	46.6	81.5	143.7
Losses on impairment (devaluation) of stocks	(94.4)	(49.3)	(125.8)	(5.3)	(5.3)
Equity in income from investment in affiliates	(6.1)	2.6	(11.1)	15.4	15.0
Other	(6.1)	(62.9)	29.2	5.1	(27.5)
Ordinary profits	588.4	648.5	750.3	987.5	1,010.8
Net extraordinary gains (losses)	46.9	67.8	(32.5)	(2.2)	(20.2)
Income taxes – current	(18.3)	(55.3)	(50.4)	(137.0)	(260.2)
– deferred	(120.1)	(97.4)	(7.4)	(77.9)	(44.7)
Profit	496.9	563.6	659.9	770.3	685.6
Profit attributable to non-controlling interests	(83.7)	(79.1)	(99.4)	(81.9)	(73.7)
Profit attributable to owners of parent	413.2	484.5	560.5	688.4	611.9

* Consolidated gross profits – G&A expenses (excluding non-recurring losses) + Equity in income from investments in affiliates and certain other consolidation adjustments

Summary of consolidated balance sheet

	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014
Assets	160,812.0	165,360.5	177,411.0	175,822.8	189,684.7
Loans and bills discounted	62,777.7	63,800.5	67,536.8	69,301.4	73,415.1
Securities	44,782.0	51,392.8	53,472.3	43,997.5	43,278.7
Liabilities	154,188.0	158,491.2	169,674.8	167,518.3	179,884.2
Deposits	79,233.9	78,811.9	84,241.9	89,055.5	97,757.5
Negotiable certificates of deposit	9,650.2	11,824.7	15,326.7	12,755.7	15,694.9
Net assets	6,623.9	6,869.2	7,736.2	8,304.5	9,800.5
Total shareholders' equity	4,248.2	4,762.7	5,174.6	5,676.2	6,131.1
Retained earnings	1,132.3	1,405.0	1,814.7	2,315.6	2,769.3
Total accumulated other comprehensive income	80.9	146.6	752.5	781.0	2,029.9
Non-controlling interests	2,292.1	1,957.6	1,806.4	1,844.0	1,635.5

Financial indicators

	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014
Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio (consolidated)	/	/	8.16	8.80	9.43
Tier 1 capital ratio (consolidated)	/	/	11.03	11.35	11.50
Capital adequacy ratio (BIS standard) (consolidated)	15.30	15.50	/	/	/
Total capital ratio (consolidated)	/	/	14.19	14.36	14.58
Net assets per share (Yen)*	177.53	187.19	229.70	253.25	322.86
Profit attributable to owners of parent per share (Yen)*	20.47	20.62	22.96	28.18	24.91
Net return on equity (consolidated)	11.78	11.36	10.99	11.65	8.60

* Mizuho Financial Group adopted the share consolidation of the shares of common stock on the basis of one post-consolidation share per ten pre-consolidation shares effective as of October 1, 2020.

Net assets per share (Yen) and Profit attributable to owners of parent per share (Yen) have been calculated under a backdated scenario in which the share consolidation was adopted at the beginning of fiscal 2019.

(¥ billion)

FY2015	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020
2,221.6	2,092.7	1,915.3	1,812.7	2,062.2	2,198.6
1,003.6	867.8	807.3	762.4	733.5	905.6
53.4	50.6	55.4	55.1	58.5	55.1
—	—	—	—	—	—
607.5	603.5	614.3	610.4	619.2	687.1
310.5	325.3	275.7	297.3	391.2	388.1
246.4	245.4	162.4	87.3	259.5	162.5
(1,349.5)	(1,467.2)	(1,488.9)	(1,430.8)	(1,378.3)	(1,414.6)
852.8	663.4	457.8	393.3	661.9	797.7
(30.4)	(47.5)	156.3	(19.5)	(171.7)	(204.9)
(26.7)	(49.3)	153.2	(22.7)	(173.7)	(201.5)
205.6	242.1	272.0	274.8	137.1	12.1
225.3	261.1	288.3	305.2	153.7	56.8
(10.3)	(4.8)	(5.1)	(5.7)	(41.6)	(5.8)
24.2	18.8	21.4	51.2	30.3	19.9
(74.0)	(101.5)	(93.7)	(74.2)	(41.7)	(74.8)
997.5	737.5	782.4	614.1	637.8	536.3
10.7	46.6	17.5	(497.8)	(19.1)	115.8
(213.2)	(196.5)	(190.1)	(161.3)	(150.0)	(165.6)
(69.2)	58.8	(1.4)	163.8	(11.4)	(9.0)
725.7	646.4	608.3	118.7	457.2	477.3
(54.7)	(42.9)	(31.7)	(22.1)	(8.6)	(6.3)
670.9	603.5	576.5	96.5	448.5	471.0

(¥ billion)

FY2015	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020
193,458.5	200,508.6	205,028.3	200,792.2	214,659.0	225,586.2
73,708.8	78,337.7	79,421.4	78,456.9	83,468.1	83,704.6
39,505.9	32,353.1	34,183.0	29,774.4	34,907.2	43,697.2
184,105.3	191,235.2	195,207.0	191,598.1	205,995.2	216,224.0
105,629.0	120,045.2	125,081.2	124,311.0	131,189.6	133,312.4
11,827.5	10,631.2	11,382.5	13,338.5	13,282.5	17,192.5
9,353.2	9,273.3	9,821.2	9,194.0	8,663.8	9,362.2
6,559.9	7,001.2	7,388.3	7,303.0	7,561.0	7,807.2
3,197.6	3,615.4	4,002.8	3,915.5	4,174.1	4,421.6
1,607.8	1,520.9	1,677.5	1,445.7	992.9	1,449.0
1,182.6	749.3	754.2	444.5	109.6	105.7

(%)

FY2015	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020
10.50	11.34	12.49	12.76	11.65	11.63
12.64	13.30	15.44	15.94	14.52	14.37
/	/	/	/	/	/
15.41	16.28	18.24	18.85	17.25	16.87
322.46	335.96	357.41	345.00	3,372.96	3,650.87
26.94	23.86	22.72	3.80	176.87	185.75
8.37	7.27	6.55	1.08	5.18	5.29

Message from the
Group CEO

About Mizuho

Message from the
Group CFOOur strategies for
creating valueFoundations for our
corporate value

Data section

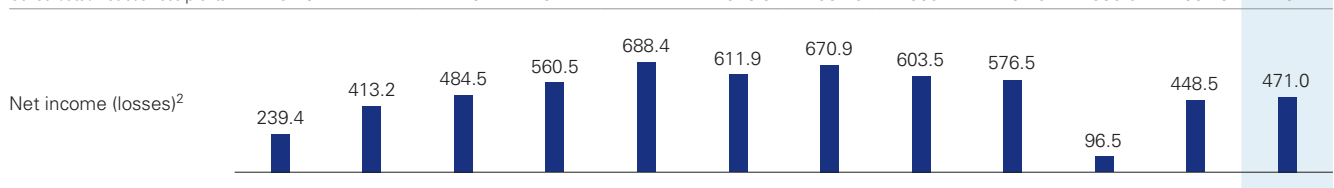
Appendix

Review and analysis for fiscal 2020

Summary of consolidated performance

Historical data

	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020
Consolidated gross profits	1,996.6	2,025.3	2,003.0	2,171.7	2,035.2	2,247.7	2,221.6	2,092.7	1,915.3	1,812.7	2,062.2	2,198.6
Consolidated net business profits ¹	702.6	741.7	719.1	912.1	744.2	876.9	852.8	663.4	457.8	393.3	661.9	797.7



1. Consolidated gross profits – G&A expenses (excluding non-recurring losses) + Equity in income from investments in affiliates and certain other consolidation adjustments
 2. Profit attributable to owners of parent from FY2015 onward

Consolidated

	FY2020	FY2019	Change from FY2019
Consolidated gross profits	2,198.6	2,062.2	136.4
General and administrative expenses	(1,414.6)	(1,378.3)	(36.2)
Expenses related to portfolio problems ¹	(209.9)	(183.3)	(26.6)
Gains on reversal of reserves for possible losses on loans and others	4.9	11.6	(6.6)
Net gains (losses) related to stocks	12.1	137.1	(125.0)
Equity in income from investments in affiliates	19.9	30.3	(10.4)
Other	(74.8)	(41.7)	(33.0)
Ordinary profits	536.3	637.8	(101.5)
Net extraordinary gains (losses)	115.8	(19.1)	135.0
Income before income taxes	652.1	618.7	33.4
Income taxes	(174.7)	(161.4)	(13.2)
Profit	477.3	457.2	20.1
Profit attributable to non-controlling interests	(6.3)	(8.6)	2.2
Profit attributable to owners of parent	471.0	448.5	22.4
Credit-related costs	(204.9)	(171.7)	(33.2)
Consolidated net business profits ²	797.7	661.9	135.7

1. Including reversal of [provision for] general reserve for losses on loans
 2. Consolidated gross profits – G&A expenses (excluding non-recurring losses) + Equity in income from investments in affiliates and certain other consolidation adjustments

Mizuho Bank + Mizuho Trust & Banking* (Aggregate figures on a non-consolidated basis)

	FY2020	FY2019	Change from FY2019
Gross profits	1,477.3	1,437.5	39.7
G&A expenses (excluding non-recurring losses)	(897.0)	(922.2)	25.1
Net business profits	580.2	515.2	64.9
Credit-related costs	(201.5)	(173.7)	(27.7)
Net gains (losses) related to stocks	(12.3)	125.4	(137.8)
Ordinary profits	321.9	480.4	(158.4)
Net income	311.7	343.1	(31.4)

*Abbreviated as MHBK + MHTB

Consolidated net business profits

We recorded consolidated gross profits of ¥2,198.6 billion for fiscal 2020, an increase of ¥136.4 billion from the previous fiscal year due to factors including steady performance in both customer and markets divisions.

General and administrative expenses increased by ¥36.2 billion on a year-on-year basis to ¥1,414.6 billion, despite decreased expenses from steady progress on structural reforms, due to factors including increased amortization expenses in unrecognized actuarial differences.

As a result, consolidated net business profits increased by ¥135.7 billion on a year-on-year basis to ¥797.7 billion.

Profit attributable to owners of parent

Credit-related costs increased by ¥33.2 billion on a year-on-year basis to ¥204.9 billion due to recording reserves for possible losses on loans from a forward-looking perspective, in light of the prolonged impacts of COVID-19.

Net gains (losses) related to stocks decreased by ¥125.0 billion on a year-on-year basis to ¥12.1 billion due to improvements in the book value of bear funds.

As a result, ordinary profits decreased by ¥101.5 billion on a year-on-year basis to ¥536.3 billion.

As for net extraordinary gains (losses), gains increased by ¥135.0 billion on a year-on-year basis to ¥115.8 billion, reflecting the recording of extraordinary gains on cancellation of employee retirement benefit trust assets and gains in connection with the revision of the pension plan.

Income taxes increased by ¥13.2 billion on a year-on-year basis to ¥174.7 billion.

As a result, profit attributable to owners of parent increased by ¥22.4 billion on a year-on-year basis to ¥471.0 billion.

Summary of consolidated balance sheet

Consolidated

(¥ billion)

	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020	Change from March 31, 2020
Assets	225,586.2	214,659.0	10,927.1
Securities	43,697.2	34,907.2	8,790.0
Japanese government bonds	21,400.5	13,081.8	8,318.6
Japanese local government bonds	463.5	272.5	190.9
Japanese corporate bonds and short-term bonds	2,760.9	2,828.0	(67.1)
Japanese stocks	3,570.1	2,796.1	774.0
Other	15,502.1	15,928.6	(426.5)
Loans and bills discounted	83,704.6	83,468.1	236.4
Loans (MHBK + MHTB, banking account + trust account)	85,984.5	84,873.2	1,111.3
Domestic total	62,044.2	58,947.6	3,096.6
Loans to SMEs and individual customers	35,601.0	33,892.4	1,708.6
(Housing loans for owner's residential housing)	8,125.6	8,463.4	(337.8)
Overseas total	23,940.2	25,925.5	(1,985.2)
Liabilities	216,224.0	205,995.2	10,228.7
Deposits	133,312.4	131,189.6	2,122.7
Domestic deposits (MHBK + MHTB)	111,043.3	106,876.1	4,167.2
Individual deposits	47,321.6	45,018.6	2,303.0
Corporate deposits	54,592.7	53,344.5	1,248.2
Financial/government institutions	9,128.8	8,513.0	615.8
Negotiable certificates of deposit	17,192.5	13,282.5	3,910.0
Net assets	9,362.2	8,663.8	698.3
Total shareholders' equity	7,807.2	7,561.0	246.2
Common stock	2,256.7	2,256.7	—
Capital surplus	1,135.9	1,136.4	(0.5)
Retained earnings	4,421.6	4,174.1	247.4
Treasury stock	(7.1)	(6.4)	(0.7)
Total accumulated other comprehensive income	1,449.0	992.9	456.0
Net unrealized gains (losses) on other securities	1,132.4	823.0	309.3
Deferred gains or losses on hedges	31.6	72.0	(40.4)
Revaluation reserve for land	136.3	136.6	(0.2)
Foreign currency translation adjustments	(139.5)	(133.1)	(6.3)
Remeasurements of defined benefit plans	288.0	94.3	193.7
Stock acquisition rights	0.1	0.2	(0.0)
Non-controlling interests	105.7	109.6	(3.8)

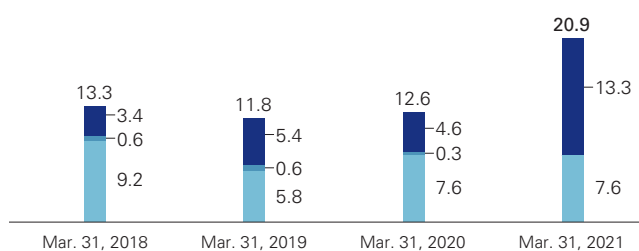
Note: Some of the domestic deposit balances that were previously classified as "Corporate deposits" have been reclassified as "Financial/government institutions".

Securities

Securities were ¥43,697.2 billion, increasing by ¥8,790.0 billion from the end of the previous fiscal year due to an increase in short-term Japanese government bonds and other factors.

JGB balance (MHBK + MHTB)¹ (Acquisition cost basis)

Medium- and long-term bonds² Floating-rate notes Treasury discount bills (¥ trillion)

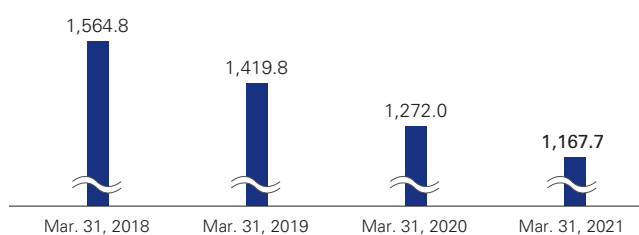


Average remaining period³

Period	2.5 years	2.1 years	2.4 years	1.1 years

1. Other securities which have readily determinable fair values
2. Including bonds with remaining period of one year or less
3. Excluding floating-rate notes

Japanese stocks (consolidated)* (¥ billion) (Acquisition cost basis)



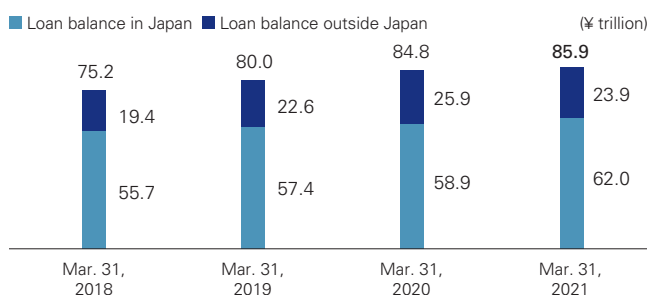
*Other securities which have readily determinable fair values

Loans

The total of loans was ¥83,704.6 billion, an increase of ¥236.4 billion from fiscal 2019, caused primarily by the increases in loans for middle-market firms and small- and medium-sized enterprises.

The combined total of loans for MHBK and MHTB was ¥85,984.5 billion, an increase of ¥1,111.3 billion. For our loan balance in Japan, while the balance of personal loans and Japanese government loans decreased, that of large, medium, and small businesses increased, resulting in an overall increase of ¥3,096.6 billion (including a decrease of ¥219.8 billion in loans to the Japanese government and other such obligors). Our loan balance outside Japan (including loans booked offshore) decreased by ¥1,985.2 billion, due to factors including a decrease in loans across multiple regions, mainly the Americas.

Loan balance (MHBK + MHTB, banking book + trust banking book)

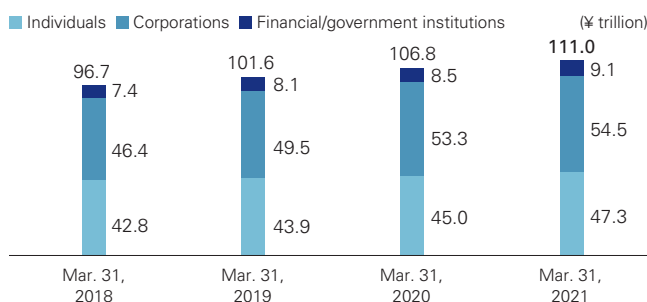


Deposits

The total deposits were ¥133,312.4 billion, an increase of ¥2,122.7 billion from fiscal 2019, mainly attributable to an increase in individual deposits in Japan.

The combined deposits in Japan of MHBK and MHTB increased by ¥4,167.2 billion from fiscal 2019 due to factors such as an increase in individual deposits.

Deposits in Japan (MHBK + MHTB)



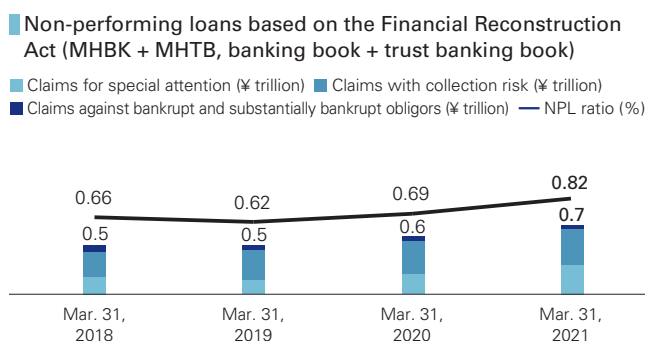
Note: Some of the domestic deposit balances that were previously classified as "Corporate deposits" have been reclassified as "Financial/government institutions".

Total net assets

Net assets amounted to ¥9,362.2 billion, increasing by ¥698.3 billion from fiscal 2019 due to an increase in net unrealized gains (losses) on other securities, and other factors.

Non-performing loans (NPLs)

The combined NPL balance of MHBK and MHTB was ¥792.7 billion, an increase of ¥131.7 billion from fiscal 2019, and the NPL ratio was 0.82%. Both the NPL balance and ratio remain stable at a low level.



Non-performing loans based on the Financial Reconstruction Act (MHBK + MHTB, banking book + trust banking book)

	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020	Change from March 31, 2020
Claims against bankrupt and substantially bankrupt obligors	48.7	51.0	(2.3)
Claims with collection risk	411.0	386.5	24.5
Claims for special attention	333.0	223.4	109.5
Subtotal	792.7	661.0	131.7
Normal claims	95,144.3	93,890.9	1,253.4
Total	95,937.1	94,551.9	1,385.1
NPL ratio	0.82%	0.69%	0.12%

BIS capital

BIS capital

Common Equity Tier 1 capital was ¥7,849.9 billion, an increase of ¥605.1 billion from fiscal 2019.

Risk-weighted assets

Risk-weighted assets were ¥67,481.9 billion, an increase of ¥5,340.7 billion from fiscal 2019, due to an increase in credit risk-related assets and other factors.

BIS capital ratio

The consolidated total capital ratio, consolidated Tier 1 capital ratio, and consolidated Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio as of the end of March 2021 were 16.87%, 14.37%, and 11.63%, respectively.

■ BIS capital ratio (consolidated)

	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020	Change from March 31, 2020
	(¥ billion)		
Common Equity Tier 1 capital (CET1)	7,849.9	7,244.7	605.1
Capital stock, surplus, and retained earnings	7,807.0	7,560.7	246.3
Additional Tier 1 capital	1,851.9	1,779.6	72.3
Additional Tier 1 capital instruments	1,873.0	1,805.0	68.0
Tier 2 capital	1,683.4	1,697.8	(14.4)
Tier 2 capital instruments	1,505.8	1,346.0	159.7
Eligible Tier 2 capital instruments subject to phase-out arrangements	168.7	337.4	(168.7)
Total capital	11,385.3	10,722.2	663.1
Risk-weighted assets	67,481.9	62,141.2	5,340.7
Credit risk assets	61,960.7	56,308.2	5,652.4
Market risk equivalent assets	2,328.6	2,476.9	(148.2)
Operational risk equivalent assets	3,192.5	3,355.9	(163.4)
Total capital ratio (consolidated)	16.87%	17.25%	(0.38%)
Tier 1 capital ratio (consolidated)	14.37%	14.52%	(0.15%)
Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio (consolidated)	11.63%	11.65%	(0.02%)

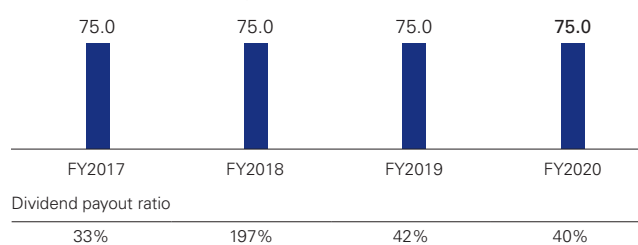
Dividend policy

Our approach to capital management in fiscal 2020 was to implement disciplined capital management by pursuing the optimum balance between strengthening our stable capital base and steady returns to shareholders. In line with this approach, we set forth our shareholder return policy of maintaining the current level of dividends for the time being while aiming to strengthen our capital base further to enhance returns to shareholders at an early stage.

Based on this policy, annual cash dividends for fiscal 2020 were ¥75 per share of common stock (both interim and year-end cash dividends were ¥37.5 per share of common stock, with the interim dividends reflecting the share consolidation (one post-consolidation share per ten pre-consolidation shares) implemented on October 1, 2020), which was substantially the same amount as the previous fiscal year.

In fiscal 2020, our profit attributable to owners of parent came to ¥471.0 billion, outperforming the earnings estimate we announced at the beginning of the fiscal year. Our Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio (Basel III finalization fully effective basis, excluding net unrealized gains on other securities) was 9.1%, reaching the lower end of the 9 – 10% range, which is the target set in our 5-Year Business Plan. In making this decision on annual cash dividends, the Board of Directors took into account our business environment comprehensively, including our business results, our capital adequacy, and domestic and international regulatory trends, including the Basel regulatory framework.

■ Annual cash dividend per share of common stock (¥)



We implemented the share consolidation of the shares of common stock on the basis of one post-consolidation share per ten pre-consolidation shares effective as of October 1, 2020.

The amounts for annual cash dividends per share of common stock from FY2017 through FY2019 reflect the effect of the share consolidation. If the share consolidation is not taken into consideration, the amount would be ¥75 in each year.

In light of our progress on accumulating capital, we have revised our capital management policy for fiscal 2021 onwards. Our new approach will be to pursue the optimum balance between capital adequacy, growth investment, and enhancement of shareholder returns. Our shareholder return policy is to have progressive dividends as our principal approach while executing flexible and intermittent share buybacks. For dividends, we will decide based on the steady growth of our stable earnings base, taking a 40% dividend payout ratio as a guide into consideration. For share buybacks, we will consider our business results and capital adequacy, our stock price, and opportunities for growth investment in determining the execution.

Non-financial data/ESG-related information

Five-year non-financial data

■ Corporate governance

	June 2017	June 2018	June 2019	June 2020	June 2021
Directors	Number of directors	13	14	14	13
	Percentage of outside directors	46%	43%	43%	46%
	Percentage of director positions filled by women	15%	14%	14%	8%
	Average attendance rate for Board of Directors meetings ¹	98%	100%	100%	100%
	Nominating Committee		Compensation Committee	Audit Committee	
Percentage of outside directors (June 2021)	100%		100%	75%	

1. Fiscal year basis

■ Talent

	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020
Employees ¹	Number of employees	59,619	60,346	57,545	55,174
	Average employee age	38	39	39	40
	Average employee length of service	14	14	14	15
	Voluntary employee turnover rate ³	2.5%	2.7%	3.1%	2.9%
Training	Total number of participants ⁴	148,951	139,504	128,863	146,538
	Percentage of employees who are female ¹	52%	52%	52%	52%
Diversity & Inclusion	Percentage of management positions filled by women (general manager and manager equivalent) ⁵	10%	12%	14%	15%
	Percentage of management positions filled by employees hired outside Japan ⁶	41%	44%	44%	64%
	Percentage of women in new graduates hired ⁷	33%	36%	32%	36%
	Percentage of paid annual leave taken by employees ⁸	68%	73%	75%	77%
	Percentage of eligible male employees who take childcare leave ⁸	23%	79%	100%	93%
	Percentage of employees who are individuals with disabilities ⁹	2.11%	2.00%	2.21%	2.49%

1. As of March 31. Mizuho Financial Group (including employees seconded to Mizuho Securities), Mizuho Bank, Mizuho Trust & Banking, Mizuho Securities, and Mizuho Information & Research Institute.²

2. Now Mizuho Research & Technologies.

3. Mizuho Financial Group, Mizuho Bank, and Mizuho Trust & Banking.

4. In Japan (aggregate for Mizuho Financial Group, Mizuho Bank, Mizuho Trust & Banking, Mizuho Securities, and Mizuho Information & Research Institute²).

5. In Japan as of July (aggregate for Mizuho Financial Group, Mizuho Bank, Mizuho Trust & Banking, and Mizuho Securities).

6. Outside Japan. Figures up to FY2018 are for Mizuho Bank only. Figures for FY2019 and later are the aggregates for Mizuho Bank, Mizuho Trust & Banking, and Mizuho Securities.

7. For new employees hired in Japan with plans to start in April of the following year (aggregate for Mizuho Financial Group, Mizuho Bank, Mizuho Trust & Banking, and Mizuho Securities).

8. In Japan (aggregate for Mizuho Financial Group, Mizuho Bank, Mizuho Trust & Banking, and Mizuho Securities).

9. As of June. Figures up to FY2019 are aggregates for Mizuho Financial Group, Mizuho Bank, Mizuho Trust & Banking, Mizuho Securities, and Mizuho Business Challenged (special subsidiary company). Figures for FY2020 and later also include Mizuho Information & Research Institute² and Mizuho Research Institute.²

■ Environment¹

	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020 ⁴
Total energy consumption (Megawatt hours) ³	523,309	512,691	499,334	453,129	434,289
CO ₂ emissions (tons of CO ₂)	Scope 1	16,026	16,028	15,845	14,756
	Scope 2	213,709	202,939	191,730	168,522
	Scope 3 (business trips)	5,894	6,088	5,480	5,396

1. In principle, these data items include all the facilities of eight group companies: Mizuho Financial Group, Mizuho Bank, Mizuho Trust & Banking, Mizuho Securities, Mizuho Research Institute², Mizuho Information & Research Institute², Asset Management One, Mizuho Private Wealth Management, and Mizuho Americas (data up to FY2017 are for nine companies including the former Trust & Custody Services Bank).

2. Now Mizuho Research & Technologies.

3. Value obtained by converting "Direct Energy Consumption" and "Indirect Energy Consumption" into megawatt hours.

4. Provisional values

■ Sustainable finance & Environmental finance

	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020
Sustainable finance (¥ trillion)	1.1	2.4	4.7
(of which, environmental finance)	(0.6)	(1.1)	(1.5)

ESG evaluation

In light of the expectations and requirements that investors hold in regards to ESG evaluations, Mizuho Financial Group uses external ESG evaluations to consider our key sustainability areas and to improve our related initiatives. We will continue to focus on expanding ESG information disclosure and engaging with stakeholders, including ESG evaluation institutions.

		Inclusion in indices based on ESG evaluation
MSCI ESG Rating A (Third out of seven stages AAA – CCC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continuing from FY2019, our MSCI ESG rating remained at “A” in FY2020. 	
FTSE ESG Score 3.7 (Out of a maximum possible score of 5)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Our FTSE Russell ESG Score dropped from 4.1 in FY2019 to 3.7 in FY2020. 	
S&P Global ESG Score 66 (Out of a maximum possible score of 100)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Our S&P Global ESG Score rose from 65 in FY2019 to 66 in FY2020. Our ranking within the financial industry (converted to a scale of 100) rose from 26th to 19th. On the basis of this score, Mizuho Financial Group was selected as a constituent of the Dow Jones Sustainability Asia/Pacific Index. 	
Sustainalytics ESG Risk Rating 20.9 (Numbers closer to 100 indicate higher risk)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Our Sustainalytics ESG Risk Rating rose from 20.2 in FY2019 to 20.9 in FY2020. On the basis of this score, Mizuho Financial Group was selected as a constituent of the STOXX Global ESG Leaders Index. 	

► Inclusion in ESG indices (page 52)

Participation in international initiatives

In an effort to promote activities aimed at fostering a sustainable society, Mizuho participates in a variety of initiatives both in and outside Japan.

 United Nations Global Compact (Mizuho Financial Group)	 UNEP Finance Initiative (UNEP FI) (Mizuho Financial Group)	 Principles for Responsible Banking (Mizuho Financial Group)	 Principles for Responsible Investment (PRI) (Mizuho Trust & Banking, Asset Management One)
 Impact Management Project (Mizuho Financial Group, Mizuho Bank)	 Principles for Financial Action towards a Sustainable Society (Mizuho Bank)	 Equator Principles (Mizuho Bank)	 Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) (Mizuho Financial Group)
 Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials (Mizuho Financial Group)	 CDP Climate Change Program (Mizuho Financial Group)	 Net Zero Asset Managers initiative (Asset Management One)	 Climate Action 100+ (Asset Management One)
 Montreal Carbon Pledge (Asset Management One)	 Cross-Sector Biodiversity Initiative (CSBI) (Mizuho Bank)	 30% Club (Mizuho Financial Group)	

Message from the Group CEO

About Mizuho

Message from the Group CFO

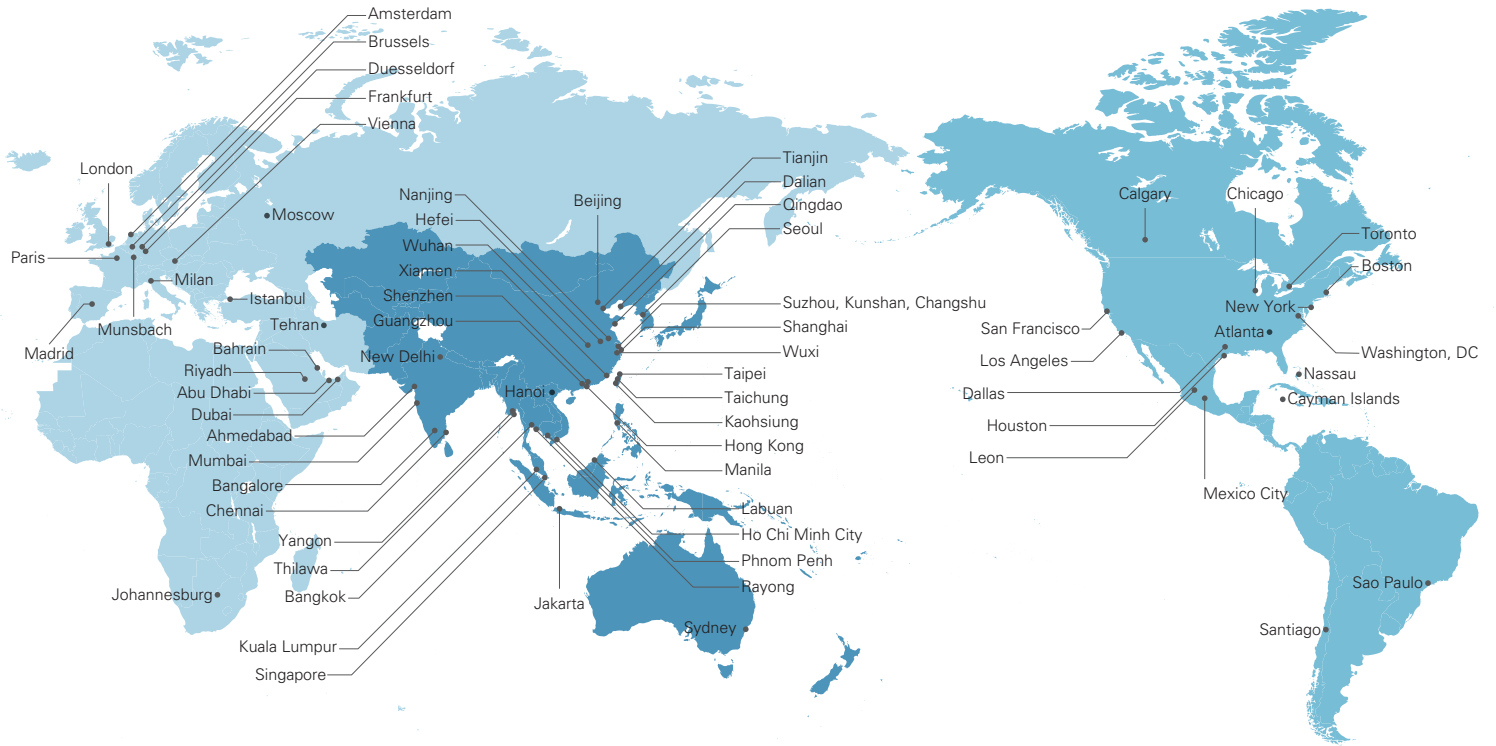
Our strategies for creating value

Foundations for our corporate value

Data section

Appendix

Mizuho's global network (As of June 30, 2021)



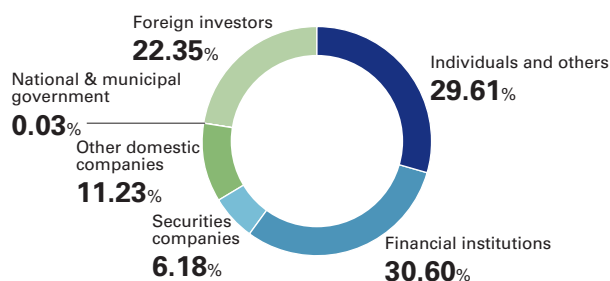
Europe, the Middle East, and Africa		Asia and Oceania		Americas		Total	
Mizuho Bank	17 offices	Mizuho Bank	41 offices	Mizuho Bank	26 offices	Mizuho Bank	84 offices
Mizuho Trust & Banking	1 office	Mizuho Securities	7 offices	Mizuho Securities	7 offices	Mizuho Trust & Banking	1 office
Mizuho Securities	5 offices	Asset Management One	2 offices	Asset Management One	1 office	Mizuho Securities	19 offices
Asset Management One	1 office	Mizuho Research & Technologies	2 offices			Asset Management One	4 offices
Mizuho Research & Technologies	1 office					Mizuho Research & Technologies	3 offices

Note: Mizuho's global network consists of branches, representative offices and overseas subsidiaries.

Corporate profile (As of March 31, 2021)

Company name:	Mizuho Financial Group, Inc
Stock listing (code):	Tokyo Stock Exchange (8411) New York Stock Exchange (MFG)
Location of head office:	1-5-5, Otemachi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100-8176, Japan
Representative:	Tatsufumi Sakai, President & Group CEO
Capital:	¥2,256.7 billion
Issued shares:	2,539,249,894 shares
Number of employees:	1,949 (Total number of employees on a consolidated basis: 54,492)
Date of establishment:	January 8, 2003

Shareholders (common stock)

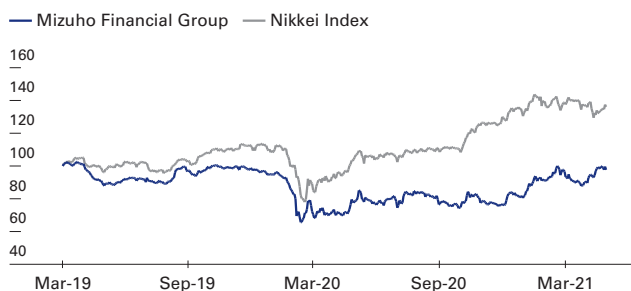


Rating information

(As of June 30, 2021)

	R&I	JCR	Moody's	S&P	Fitch
Mizuho Financial Group	A+	AA-	A1	A-	A-
Mizuho Bank	AA-	AA	A1	A	A-
Mizuho Trust & Banking	AA-	AA	A1	A	A-
Mizuho Securities	AA-	AA	A1	A	—
Reference Japanese Government	AA+	AAA	A1	A+	A

Historical stock price data Tokyo Stock Exchange



The graph showing Mizuho Financial Group's stock price and the Nikkei stock price average has been prepared as an index with the closing prices on March 31, 2019 as 100.

Mizuho Financial Group conducted a 1-for-10 share consolidation on October 1, 2020. The effect of the share consolidation is reflected in the stock price data given above.



Our website provides additional information regarding the business operations of Mizuho Financial Group and our group companies. Sections covering IR, financial information, and our products and services are available in addition to in-depth industry and economic reports.

Additionally, you can sign up for our News Release E-mail Distribution Service to receive updates by email.

www.mizuhogroup.com/

Sustainability



Gain insights into our approach to sustainability.

<https://www.mizuhogroup.com/sustainability>

Financials and Presentations



Access reports, presentations, news, and other investor resources and get details on upcoming events.

<https://www.mizuhogroup.com/investors/materials>

Group companies (As of March 31, 2021, except for each company's network, which is as of June 30, 2021)

Mizuho Financial Group

Date of establishment	January 8, 2003
Capital	¥2,256.7 billion
Location of head office	1-5-5, Otemachi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100-8176, Japan
Representative	Tatsufumi Sakai, President & Group CEO
Number of employees	1,949
Website	www.mizuhogroup.com/

Mizuho Bank

Date of establishment	July 1, 2013
Capital	¥1,404.0 billion
Location of head office	1-5-5, Otemachi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100-8176, Japan
Representative	Koji Fujiwara, President & CEO
Number of employees	27,659
Network in Japan	463
Network outside Japan	84
Website	www.mizuhogroup.com/bank

Mizuho Trust & Banking

Date of establishment	March 12, 2003
Capital	¥247.3 billion
Location of head office	1-2-1, Yaesu, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 103-8670, Japan Note: We plan to move to the following address on November 22, 2021 1-3-3 Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100-8241, Japan
Representative	Kei Umeda, President & CEO
Number of employees	3,265
Network in Japan	60
Network outside Japan	1
Website	www.mizuhogroup.com/trust-and-banking

Mizuho Securities

Date of establishment	January 4, 2013
Capital	¥125.1 billion
Location of head office	Otemachi First Square, 1-5-1, Otemachi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100-0004, Japan
Representative	Yoshiro Hamamoto, President & CEO (Appointed on April 1, 2021)
Number of employees	7,331
Network in Japan	237
Network outside Japan	19
Website	www.mizuhogroup.com/securities



Otemachi Tower



Mizuho Marunouchi Tower

Mizuho Research & Technologies⁴

As a core group company driving Mizuho's non-financial business, Mizuho Research & Technologies provides clients and society with new added value.

Mizuho Research & Technologies holds wide-ranging research and analysis capabilities covering social and economic trends as well as the challenges our clients face, advisory and consulting capabilities to solve problems, advanced technical knowledge of digital technologies, and strength in IT system design and implementation based on an extensive experience and track record. Through the fusion of these capabilities, Mizuho Research & Technologies is able to offer a full range of services and solutions to meet our clients' true needs.

Date of establishment	April 1, 2021
Capital	¥1,627 million
Location of head office	2-3, Kanda-Nishikicho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo
Representative	Masahiro Otsuka, President & CEO
Number of employees	4,605
Network outside Japan	3
Website	www.mizuhogroup.com/information-and-research

Asset Management One

Asset Management One is an asset management company in which Mizuho and Dai-ichi Life Holdings both have equity holdings. Asset Management One collaborates with its offices in Europe, the US, and Asia to offer investment trust products to individuals and corporations, as well as provide investment advisory services to customers including Japanese and overseas pension funds.

Date of establishment	October 1, 2016
Capital	¥2,000 million
Location of head office	Tekko Building, 1-8-2, Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo
Representative	Akira Sugano, President & CEO
Number of employees	839
Network outside Japan	4
Website	www.am-one.co.jp/english/

Mizuho Private Wealth Management

Mizuho Private Wealth Management offers consulting services tailored to the needs of its customers. These services range from consulting on customers' financial matters such as wealth management and arranging for business inheritance to advice on customers' individual matters, including the health of the customers themselves and their family members, as well as children's education.

Date of establishment	October 3, 2005
Capital	¥500 million
Location of head office	1-3-3, Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo
Representative	Naoyuki Machinaga, President
Number of employees	37

Mizuho Americas

Mizuho Americas is a US bank holding company with Mizuho's primary US-based banking, trust banking, and securities entities under it. To further increase its competitiveness in the US, which is the world's largest financial market, Mizuho Americas is proactively strengthening its governance framework, and, while promoting the collaboration of its banking, trust banking, and securities operations, it is conducting management and other activities that are necessary for expanding its profit base.

Date of establishment	June 20, 2016
Capital	\$3,820 million
Location of head office	1271 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10020, USA
Representative	Shuji Matsuura, CEO (Appointed on April 1, 2021)
Website	www.mizuhogroup.com/americas

Custody Bank of Japan

As an asset administration bank representing Japan, the Custody Bank of Japan handles overall management operations for securities and other financial instruments entrusted by clients. While providing stable, high-quality services as a part of the financial infrastructure, the Custody Bank of Japan is aiming to become the best partner for clients' diverse needs. Its balance of assets under management currently stands at approximately ¥700 trillion, the highest in Japan.

Date of establishment	July 27, 2020
Capital	¥51,000 million
Location of head office	Harumi Island Triton Square Tower Z, 1-8-12, Harumi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo
Representative	Yoshikazu Tanaka, President & CEO
Number of employees	1,878
Website	www.custody.jp/english/index.html

MI Digital Services

MI Digital Services is a joint venture between Mizuho and IBM Japan that provides high-quality and highly efficient system management services by integrating its expertise in operating core IT systems with cutting-edge technologies.

Date of establishment	June 30, 2020
Capital	¥20 million
Location of head office	IBM Japan Headquarters 11F 19-21, Nihonbashi, Hakozaiki-cho, Chuo-ku, Tokyo (as of May 24, 2021)
Representative	Kazuo Fujiwara, President & CEO
Number of employees	742

Notes: 1. The representatives of each company have representation rights.

2. The number of employees does not include each company's employees dispatched outside each company, while it includes employees dispatched to each company from other organizations. This figure also includes overseas local staff but excludes executive officers and temporary employees.

3. Mizuho's network consists of our Head Office and branches in Japan, and branches, representative offices, and overseas subsidiaries outside Japan.

4. Mizuho Research & Technologies is the company that was formed when Mizuho Information & Research Institute and Mizuho Research Institute merged and changed their trade name on April 1, 2021.

Compliance contacts

Internal control and audit hotline

—A system designed for reporting questionable accounting or auditing matters—

Reporting items: Mizuho Financial Group has established a hotline to receive reports from in and outside the company in connection with problems concerning internal control and audits of accounts and financial reports.

Contact point: This hotline has been established within an external law office. Reports can be made via postal mail or email.

Postal mail: 12th Floor, Kasumigaseki Bldg.,
Kasumigaseki 3-2-5, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo
100-6012
Mizuho Accounting Hotline, c/o Daiichi
Fuyo Law Office

Email: kaikei-mizuho@daiichifuyo.gr.jp

- When a report is received concerning the reporting items stipulated on the left, Mizuho Financial Group will make a reasonable effort to investigate the facts behind the information received and report back on the results.
- Anonymous tips are also acceptable, but there are cases where it will not be possible to fully satisfy the intentions behind such tips owing to constraints on investigations and the inability to report back.
- Information on persons making such reports is not disclosed to third parties other than the group companies except in cases where the assent of the person in question has been obtained or such disclosure is required under laws and ordinances.

Approaches to financial alternative dispute resolution (ADR)

In order to deal expeditiously, fairly, and appropriately with complaints and other feedback from customers, Mizuho Bank and Mizuho Trust & Banking have concluded a contract for the implementation of dispute resolution procedures with the Japanese Bankers Association, which is a designated dispute resolution institution as defined in Japan's Banking Act. Mizuho Trust & Banking has also concluded a contract for the implementation of dispute resolution procedures with the Trust Companies Association of Japan, which is a designated dispute resolution institution as defined in Japan's Trust Business Act and Act on Engagement in Trust Business by Financial Institutions. In addition, Mizuho Securities has concluded a contract for the implementation of dispute resolution procedures with the Financial Instruments Mediation Assistance Center, which is a designated dispute resolution institution as defined in Japan's Financial Instruments and Exchange Act.

The designated dispute resolution institution takes the steps toward resolution from a fair and neutral perspective in cases where the solutions to customers' complaints adopted by our group companies are not accepted.

[The designated dispute resolution institution as defined in Japan's Banking Act with which Mizuho Bank and Mizuho Trust & Banking have contracted](#)

The Designated Dispute Resolution Institution:

Japanese Bankers Association

Contact: Japanese Bankers Association Customer Relations Center

Tel: +81-(0)3-5252-3772

[The designated dispute resolution institution as defined in Japan's Trust Business Act and Act on Engagement in Trust Business by Financial Institutions with which Mizuho Trust & Banking has contracted](#)

The Designated Dispute Resolution Institution:

Trust Companies Association of Japan

Contact: Trust Consultation Center of the Trust Companies Association of Japan

Tel: +81-(0)3-6206-3988

[The designated dispute resolution institution as defined in Japan's Financial Instruments and Exchange Act with which Mizuho Securities has contracted](#)

The Designated Dispute Resolution Institution:

Financial Instruments Mediation Assistance Center

Contact: Financial Instruments Mediation Assistance Center consultation center

Tel: +81-(0)3-3669-9833

Support for SMEs and regional revitalization

Support for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs)

By drawing on our consulting capabilities to provide proposals and solutions that address the issues SMEs face, we ensure that clients' perspectives are prioritized when providing support for business expansion, succession, reorganization, and other client needs. We also believe that proactively supporting SMEs is a key part of fulfilling our social responsibility as a financial institution.

In particular, by providing consulting and support for SMEs' growth strategies, we can introduce clients to potential M&A opportunities from the standpoint of business expansion and succession, and support the growth of innovative companies with exceptional technologies or ideas.

Regional revitalization initiatives

In Japan, as a result of the trend toward concentration of businesses and other economic activity solely in Tokyo, rural populations are expected to decline and regional economies are expected to shrink in the future. As a nation, Japan must look for ways to revitalize regional areas through a virtuous cycle in which jobs draw people back to local areas and population growth creates more jobs.

Furthermore, a specialized business reorganization section within our Head Office provides support for SMEs' business improvement and reorganization needs. In addition, our Head Office collaborates with frontline offices to provide consultations and support for clients through partnerships with external organizations, external specialists, and other financial institutions.

Utilizing our office network in Japan, we are striving to promote the revitalization of regional economies by providing our clients with funding, supporting the operations of local businesses, and collaborating with regional governments.

Case example

Transforming Hachijojima into a "smart island"



Mizuho Bank, Tokyo Prefecture's Hachijo Town, and the Hachijo Town Chamber of Commerce and Industry entered into a comprehensive partnership agreement for promoting cashless payments. With cashless payments as a starting point, the partnership is working to transform Hachijojima into a "smart island" by applying digital technology aimed at solving local challenges.

Mizuho Financial Group, Mizuho Research & Technologies, Blue Lab, and other group companies are providing their combined knowledge and knowhow regarding finance and digital technology, as well as the technical insights of our clients via open collaboration, in order to contribute to the revitalization of Hachijo Town through disaster prevention to protect the safety and security of community members, tourism promotion, and other efforts. Additionally, we hope these leading-edge initiatives for boosting the local community will serve as a model for other regions.

Finance facilitation and response to the Guidelines for Personal Guarantee Provided by Business Owners

Finance facilitation

Mizuho works to promote finance facilitation in accordance with group-wide fundamental policies. This includes ensuring that we respond appropriately to requests for new loans or loan condition adjustments, with consideration for the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, and provide tailored consulting.

Guidelines for Personal Guarantee Provided by Business Owners

We are committed to establishing and maintaining good relationships with our clients in line with the Guidelines for Personal Guarantee Provided by Business Owners established by the Japanese Bankers Association and the Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry, as well as the associated special provisions that came into effect on April 1, 2020.

We provide the option for a joint guarantee with a termination clause and multiple other lending methods as alternatives to personal guarantee provided by business owners. Also, we have established a structure for cooperation between our frontline offices and Head Office to encourage the utilization of these methods.

Internal audit structure

Basic approach

Internal audits refers to the series of activities, ranging from the objective and comprehensive evaluation of the effectiveness and appropriateness of each process relating to governance, risk management and control, to providing recommendations and corrective guidance, etc., toward the resolution of problems from an independent standpoint of the departments and business processes that are subject to the audit, based on a plan approved by the board of directors of each of our group companies.

Through these series of activities, internal audits assist the boards of directors of each of our group companies to fulfill their managerial duties efficiently and effectively.

Internal audit management structure

■ Mizuho Financial Group

Our Internal Audit Committee determines all important matters concerning internal audits. The committee is chaired by our President & Group CEO and is independent of our other business operations.

The Head of the Internal Audit Group reports the progress of individual audits and plans to the Audit Committee, responds to requests for inspections, and receives specific instructions from the committee.

Our Internal Audit Committee monitors and manages internal audits at our principal banking subsidiaries and other core group companies through internal audit reports submitted by such subsidiaries. Our Internal Audit Committee discusses and makes decisions regarding internal audits at our principal banking subsidiaries and other core group companies and submits the results, together with the results of their examination of the internal audit reports, to the Audit Committee and our Board of Directors.

■ Mizuho Bank and Mizuho Trust & Banking

Both Mizuho Bank and Mizuho Trust & Banking have also established an internal audit committee that is independent of their other business operations and maintains the independence of the Internal Audit Group. Also, in both banks, the Head of the Internal Audit Group reports the progress of individual audits and plans to the Audit & Supervisory Committee, responds to requests for inspections, and receives specific instructions from the committee.

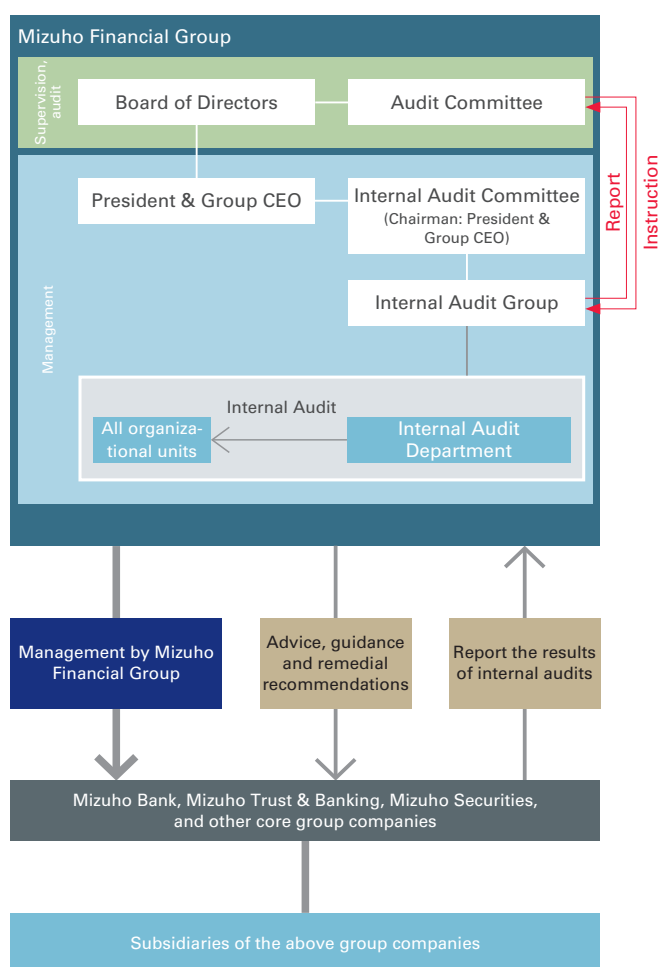
Both banks have established internal audit departments to conduct internal audits at their respective domestic and overseas business offices, head office departments and group companies. Specifically, the internal audit departments assess the suitability and effectiveness of business activities associated with compliance and risk management.

■ Other core group companies

Other core group companies have also established effective and efficient internal audit structures adapted to the characteristics of their respective businesses.

In line with the Basic Policy for Internal Audit established by Mizuho Financial Group, our principal banking subsidiaries and other core group companies conduct internal audits, which include the internal auditing of their respective subsidiaries. In addition, with respect to the management of risks applicable across the Mizuho group, we coordinate internal audits throughout the group to assess the risk management status of the group as a whole.

Internal audit management structure



(As of June 30, 2021)

Risk Management Structure

Credit risk management

■ Basic approach

We define credit risk as the Mizuho group's exposure to the risk of losses that may be incurred due to a decline in, or total loss of, the value of assets (including off-balance-sheet instruments), as a result of deterioration in obligors' financial position.

■ Credit risk management structure

Our Board of Directors determines the Mizuho group's basic matters pertaining to credit risk management. In addition, the Risk Management Committee broadly discusses and coordinates matters relating to basic policies and operations in connection with credit risk management and matters relating to credit risk monitoring for the Mizuho group. Under the control of the Group Chief Risk Officer of Mizuho Financial Group, the Credit Risk Management Department and the Risk Management Department jointly monitor, analyze, and submit suggestions concerning credit risk and formulate and execute plans in connection with basic matters pertaining to credit risk management.

Our principal banking subsidiaries and other core group companies manage their credit risk according to the scale and nature of their exposures in line with basic policies set forth by Mizuho Financial Group. The Board of Directors of each company determines key matters pertaining to credit risk management.

■ Method of credit risk management

We have adopted two different but mutually complementary approaches to credit risk management. The first approach is "individual credit management," in which we manage the process for each individual transaction and individual obligor from execution until collection, based on our assessment of the credit quality of the

Individual credit management

1. Credit Codes

The basic code of conduct for all of our executive officers and employees engaged in the credit business is set forth in our credit code. Seeking to fulfill the bank's mission and social responsibilities, our basic policy for credit business is determined in light of fundamental principles focusing on public welfare, safety, growth, and profitability.

Mizuho Financial Group manages credit risk for the group as a whole. Specifically, Mizuho Financial Group establishes the group's fundamental credit risk policy to manage major group companies, and monitors and manages the credit risks of the group as a whole.

The Balance Sheet & Risk Management Committee and the Credit Committee, each of which is a business policy committee of our principal banking subsidiaries, are responsible for discussing and coordinating overall management of their individual credit portfolios and transaction policies towards obligors. The respective Chief Risk Officers of our principal banking subsidiaries are responsible for matters relating to planning and implementing credit risk management. The credit risk management departments of our principal banking subsidiaries are in charge of planning and administering credit risk management and conducting credit risk measuring and monitoring. Such departments regularly present reports regarding their risk management situation to Mizuho Financial Group. The credit departments of our principal banking subsidiaries determine policies and approve/disapprove individual transactions in terms of credit review, credit management and collection from obligors in accordance with the lines of authority set forth respectively by our principal banking subsidiaries. In addition, our principal banking subsidiaries have established internal audit groups that are independent of the business departments in order to ensure appropriate credit risk management.

obligor. Through this process, we curb losses in the case of a credit event. The second is "credit portfolio management," in which we utilize statistical methods to assess the potential for losses related to credit risk. Through this process, we identify credit risks and respond appropriately.

2. Internal rating system

One of the most important elements of the risk management infrastructure of our principal banking subsidiaries is the use of an internal rating system that consists of credit ratings and pool allocations. Credit ratings consist of obligor ratings which represent the level of credit risk of the obligor, and transaction ratings which represent the possibility of ultimately incurring losses related to each individual claim by taking into consideration the nature of any collateral or guarantee and the seniority of the claim.

In principle, obligor ratings apply to all obligors and are subject to regular reviews at least once a year to reflect promptly the fiscal period end financial results of the obligors, as well as special reviews as required whenever an obligor's credit standing changes. This enables our principal banking subsidiaries to monitor both individual

obligors and the status of the overall portfolio in a timely fashion. Because we consider obligor ratings to be an initial phase of the self-assessment process regarding the quality of our loans and off-balance-sheet instruments, such obligor ratings are closely linked to the obligor classifications and are an integral part of the process for determining the provision for credit losses on loans and charge-offs in our self-assessment of loans and off-balance-sheet instruments. (Please refer to the chart below regarding the connection between obligor ratings, definition of obligor classifications of self-assessments, claims disclosed under the FRA and non-accrual, and past due & restructured loans).

To assign obligor ratings, we have a quantitative evaluation system (rating model) in place to enable proper assessment of an obligor's credit standing. The system gives a quantitative rating to an obligor

based on obligor-specific characteristics such as type of business (corporation or individual) and geography (in Japan or outside Japan). We categorize our rating models for companies in Japan into those for large companies and those for small and medium-sized companies. The former consist of 13 models according to industry-specific factors, while the latter consist of three models. For companies outside Japan, we utilize nine models.

These were developed by the Credit Risk Management Department based on a statistical methodology and approved by the Chief Risk Officer.

Pool allocations are applied to small claims that are less than a specified amount by pooling obligors and claims with similar risk characteristics and assessing and managing the risk for each such

Connection between obligor ratings, definition of obligor classifications of self-assessments, claims disclosed under the FRA and non-accrual, past due & restructured loans

Definition of obligor classifications of self-assessment	Obligor ratings (major category)	Definition of ratings	Category I (non-categorized)	Category II	Category III	Category IV (non-collateralized)	Claims disclosed under the FRA	Non-accrual, past due & restructured loans
Normal obligors	A1–A3	Obligors whose certainty of debt fulfillment is very high, hence their level of credit risk is excellent.	All credit given to normal obligors.				Normal claims	
	B1–B2	Obligors whose certainty of debt fulfillment poses no problems for the foreseeable future, hence their level of credit risk is sufficient.						
	C1–C3	Obligors whose certainty of debt fulfillment and their level of credit risk pose no problems for the foreseeable future.						
	D1–D3	Obligors whose current certainty of debt fulfillment poses no problems, however, their resistance to future environmental changes is low.						
Watch obligors	E1	Obligors who require close watching going forward because there are problems with their borrowings, such as reduced or suspended interest payments, problems with fulfillment such as de facto postponements of principal or interest payments, or problems with their financial positions as a result of their poor or unstable business conditions.		Credit given to watch obligors other than those included in category I.			Claims for special attention	Restructured loans Loans past due for 3 months or more
	E2 R							
Intensive control obligors	F1	Obligors who are not yet bankrupt but are in financial difficulties and are deemed to be very likely to go bankrupt in the future because they are finding it difficult to make progress in implementing their management improvement plans (including obligors who are receiving ongoing support from financial institutions).	Credit to obligors which has pledged collateral or is covered by guarantees, considered of high quality, such as deposit collateral.		Credit given to intensive control obligors other than those included in category I and category II.		Claims with collection risk	Non-accrual delinquent loans
Substantially bankrupt obligors	G1	Obligors who have not yet gone legally or formally bankrupt but who are substantially bankrupt because they are in serious financial difficulties and are not deemed to be capable of restructuring.		Credit to obligors which is covered by general collateral, such as real estate and guarantees.	The difference between the assessed value and market value of collateral on credit to bankrupt and substantially bankrupt obligors (i.e., the portion of loans for which final collection problems or losses are anticipated).	Credit to bankrupt and substantially bankrupt obligors, other than those in category I, category II and category III (credit that is judged to be unrecoverable or without value).	Claims against bankrupt and substantially bankrupt obligors, and equivalent	
Bankrupt obligors	H1	Obligors who have already gone bankrupt, from both a legal and/or formal perspective.						

pool. Our principal banking subsidiaries efficiently manage credit risk and credit screening by dispersing a sufficient number of small claims within each pool.

Our principal banking subsidiaries generally review the appropriateness and effectiveness of our approach to obligor ratings and pool allocations once a year in accordance with predetermined procedures, which is audited by the Internal Audit Group.

Mizuho Financial Group defines a Restructured Loan as a loan extended to a Watch Obligor when the following conditions are met: an obligor is experiencing financial difficulties and lending conditions were amended favorably to the obligor such as allowing interest rate reduction, postponement of principal repayment/interest payment, debt forgiveness, etc.

An overdue loan is defined as a loan for a Watch Obligor of which the loan principal or interest is overdue for three months or more following the contractual payment date.

Methods for provision for credit losses on loans and off-balance-sheet instruments and charge-offs

Normal obligors	Calculate the value of estimated loss based on the probability of failure over the coming year for loans by obligor rating and appropriate it for the general provision for credit losses on loans and off-balance-sheet instruments.
Watch obligors	Calculate the estimated loss on loans based on the probability of failure over the next three years and appropriate it for the general provision for credit losses on loans and off-balance-sheet instruments. Further, in regard to special attention obligors, for obligors with large claims more than a certain amount, if the cash flow from the return of principal and interest payments can reasonably be estimated, set up a provision for credit losses on loans and off-balance-sheet instruments under the DCF method.
Intensive control obligors	Provide an amount for specific provision for credit losses on loans and off-balance-sheet instruments as calculated by one of the following methods after deducting amounts anticipated to be recoverable from the sale of collateral held against the claims and from guarantors of the claims: a) an amount calculated based on the overall ability of the obligor to pay, or b) the estimated loss calculated on the basis of the balance and the probability of failure over the next three years. Further, for obligors with large claims more than a certain amount, if the cash flow from the return of principal and interest payments can reasonably be estimated, set up a provision for credit losses on loans and off-balance-sheet instruments under the DCF method.
Substantially bankrupt obligors	Provide the entire balance after deducting amounts anticipated to be recoverable from the sale of collateral held against the claims and from guarantors of the claims for specific provision for credit losses on loans and off-balance-sheet instruments, or charge-off the entire balance.
Bankrupt obligors	

3. Self-assessment, Provision for Credit Losses on Loans and Off-Balance-Sheet Instruments and Charge-Offs

We conduct self-assessment of assets to ascertain the status of assets both as an integral part of credit risk management and in preparation for appropriate accounting treatment, including provision for credit losses on loans and off-balance-sheet instruments and charge-offs. During the process of self-assessment, obligors are categorized into certain groups taking into consideration their financial condition and their ability to make payments, and credit ratings are assigned to all obligors, in principle, to reflect the extent of their credit risks. The related assets are then categorized into certain classes based on the risk of impairment. This process allows us to identify and control the actual quality of assets and determine the appropriate accounting treatment, including provision for credit losses on loans and off-balance-sheet instruments and charge-offs. Specifically, the credit risk management department of each of our principal subsidiaries is responsible for the overall control of the self-assessment of assets of the respective banking subsidiaries, cooperating with the administrative departments specified for each type of asset, including loan portfolios and securities, in executing and managing self-assessments. In our assessment of the probability of obligor bankruptcy, we deem an obligor that is rated as being insolvent or lower as being bankrupt.

4. Credit review

Prevention of new impaired loans through routine credit management is important in maintaining the quality of our overall loan assets.

Credit review involves analysis and screening of each potential transaction within the relevant business department. In case the screening exceeds the authority of the department, the credit department in charge at headquarters carries out the review. We have specialist departments for different industries, business sizes, and regions, carries out timely and specialized examinations based on the characteristics of the client and its market, and provides appropriate advice to the business department.

In addition, in the case of obligors with low credit ratings and high downside risks, the business department and credit department jointly clarify their credit policy and in appropriate cases assist the obligors at an early stage in working towards credit soundness.

Message from the Group CEO

About Mizuho

Message from the Group CFO

Our strategies for creating value

Foundations for our corporate value

Data section

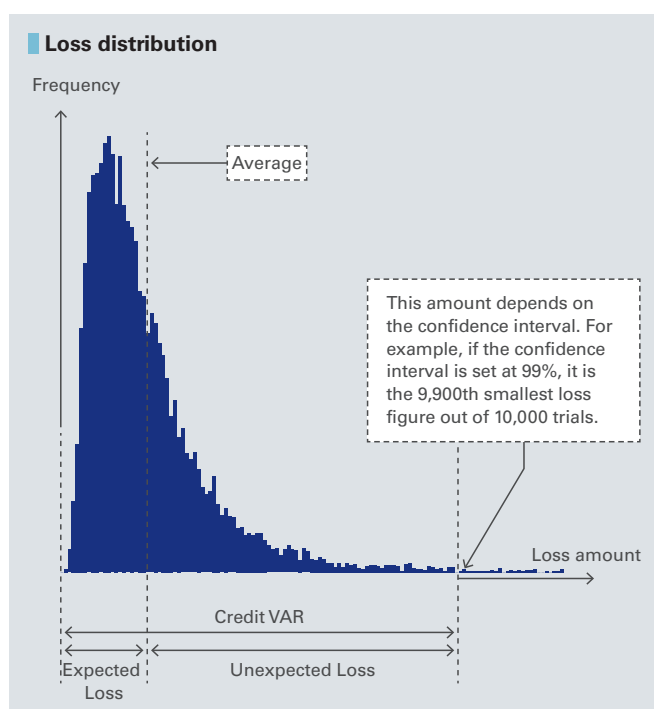
Appendix

Credit portfolio management

1. Risk measurement

We use statistical methodologies that involve a risk measurement system (enterprise value corporate valuation model, holding period of one year) to manage the possibility of losses by measuring the expected average loss for a one-year risk horizon ("Expected Loss") and the maximum loss within a certain confidence interval ("Credit VAR"). The difference between Expected Loss and Credit VAR is measured as the credit risk amount ("Unexpected Loss").

The risk measurement system covers the following account items reported by each Mizuho Financial Group company: credit transactions including loans and discounts; securities; obligors'



liabilities for acceptances and guarantees; deposits and foreign exchange; derivatives including swaps and options; off-balance-sheet items including commitments; and other assets involving credit risk.

In establishing transaction spread guidelines for credit transactions, we aim to ensure an appropriate return from the transaction in light of the level of risk by utilizing credit cost data as a reference.

Also, we monitor our credit portfolio from various perspectives and set guidelines noted below so that losses incurred through a hypothetical realization of the full Credit VAR would be within the amount of risk capital and loan loss reserves.

2. Risk control methods

Our principal banking subsidiaries have established guidelines to manage "credit concentration risk," which stems from granting excessive credit to certain corporate groups. Our principal banking subsidiaries also set the credit limit based on a verification of the status of capital adequacy. In cases where the limit is exceeded, our principal banking subsidiaries will formulate a handling policy and/or action plan.

In addition to the above, our principal banking subsidiaries monitor total credit exposure, credit exposure per rating, credit concentration per corporate group, geographic area, and business sector to make a periodical report to the Balance Sheet & Risk Management Committee and the Credit Committee.

Market risk management

■ Basic approach

We define market risk as the risk of losses incurred by the group due to fluctuations in interest rates, stock prices, and foreign exchange rates. Our definition includes the risk of losses incurred when it becomes impossible to execute transactions in the market because of market confusion or losses arising from transactions at prices that are significantly less favorable than usual.

■ Market risk management structure

Our Board of Directors determines basic matters pertaining to market risk management policies. The Risk Management Committee of Mizuho Financial Group broadly discusses and coordinates matters relating to basic policies in connection with market risk management, market risk operations, and market risk monitoring. The Group CRO of Mizuho Financial Group is responsible for matters relating to market risk management planning and operations.

The Risk Management Department of Mizuho Financial Group is responsible for monitoring market risk, reporting and analysing, making proposals, setting limits and guidelines, and formulating and implementing plans relating to market risk management.

■ Market risk management method

To manage market risk, we set limits that correspond to risk capital allocations according to the risk profile of each of our principal banking subsidiaries and other core group companies and thereby prevent the overall market risk we hold from exceeding our financial

Setting limits

When the above mentioned limits are set, various factors are taken into account, including business strategies, historical limit usage ratios, risk-bearing capacity (profits, equity capital, and risk management framework), profit targets and the market liquidity of the products involved. The limits are discussed and coordinated by the Risk Management Committee, discussed further by the Executive Management Committee and then determined by the President & Group CEO. For trading and banking activities, we set limits for VAR and for losses. For banking activities, we set position limits based on interest rate sensitivity (10 BPV) as needed. An excess over any of these limits is immediately reported and addressed according to a pre-determined procedure.

Mizuho Financial Group manages market risk for the Mizuho group as a whole. Specifically, Mizuho Financial Group establishes the fundamental risk management policy for the entire group, manages the market risk of our principal banking subsidiaries and other core group companies, and monitors how the group's market risk is being managed as a whole.

As for the situation of market risk, the Risk Management Department submits reports to the President and Group CEO on a daily basis and to the Board of Directors on a regular basis. For the purpose of managing the market risk of our principal banking subsidiaries and other core group companies, the Department regularly receives reports from each of them to properly identify and manage their market risk. These subsidiaries and core group companies, which account for most of the Mizuho group's exposure to market risk, establish their basic policies based on ours, and their Boards of Directors determine important matters relating to market risk management.

strength represented by capital and other indicators. The amount of risk capital allocated to market risk corresponds to value-at-risk (the "VAR") and additional costs that may arise in order to close relevant positions.

Monitoring

To provide a system of mutual checks and balances in market operations, we have established middle offices specializing in risk management that are independent of front offices which engage in market transactions and of back offices which are responsible for book entries and settlements. When VAR is not adequate to control risk, the middle offices manage risk using additional risk indices, carry out stress testing, and set stop loss limits as needed. We monitor market liquidity risk for individual financial products in the market while taking turnover and other factors into consideration.

■ Status of Mizuho Financial Group's market risk

Value-at-risk

We use the VAR method, supplemented with stress testing, as our principal tool to measure market risk. The VAR method measures the maximum possible loss that could be incurred due to market movements within a certain time period (or holding period) and degree of probability (or confidence interval).

Trading activities

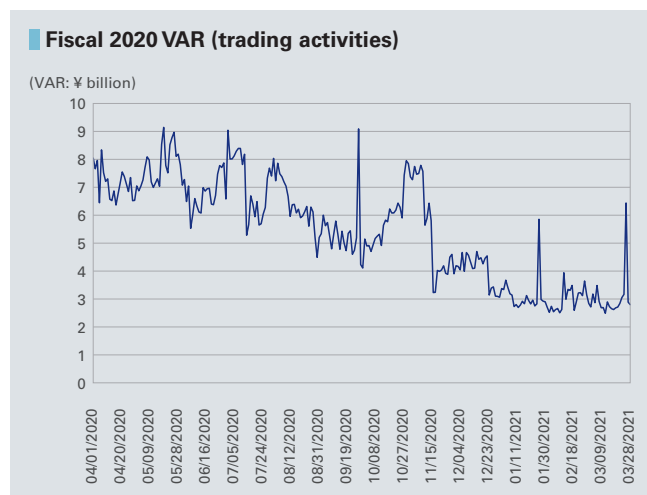
VAR related to our trading activities is based on the following:

- historical simulation method;
- confidence interval: one-tailed 99.0%;
- holding period of one day; and
- historical observation period of three years.

The following tables show the VAR related to our trading activities by risk category for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2019, 2020 and 2021 and as of March 31, 2019, 2020 and 2021:

■ VAR by risk category (trading activities) (¥ billion)				
	Fiscal 2018			
	Daily average	Maximum	Minimum	At March 31
Interest rate	2.0	2.9	1.3	2.0
Foreign exchange	0.8	2.8	0.1	0.3
Equities	0.6	7.7	0.2	0.5
Commodities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	3.4	9.2	2.4	2.6
	Fiscal 2019			
	Daily average	Maximum	Minimum	At March 31
Interest rate	2.7	7.2	1.3	6.7
Foreign exchange	0.4	1.1	0.1	0.8
Equities	0.6	4.5	0.2	1.7
Commodities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	3.8	11.8	2.3	8.3
	Fiscal 2020			
	Daily average	Maximum	Minimum	At March 31
Interest rate	4.3	8.6	1.7	2.6
Foreign exchange	0.7	1.3	0.3	0.4
Equities	1.1	6.6	0.1	0.7
Commodities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	5.4	9.1	2.4	2.7

The following graph shows VAR figures of our trading activities for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2021:



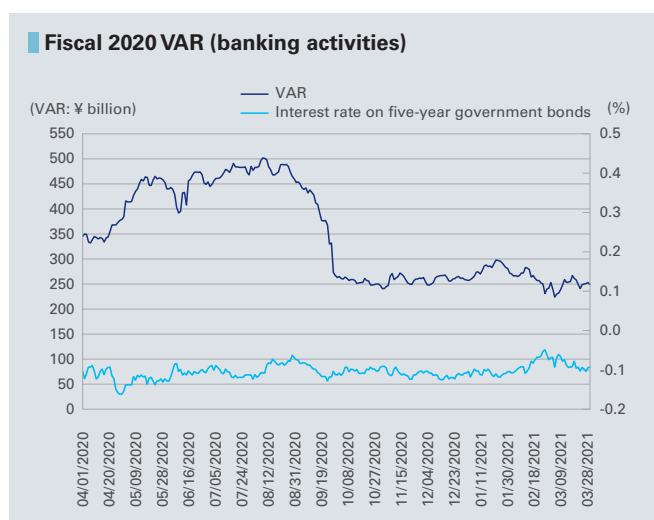
The following table shows VAR figures of our trading activities for the fiscal years indicated:

■ VAR (trading activities) (¥ billion)				
	Fiscal 2018	Fiscal 2019	Fiscal 2020	Change
As of fiscal year end	2.6	8.3	2.7	(5.5)
Maximum	9.2	11.8	9.1	(2.7)
Minimum	2.4	2.3	2.4	0.1
Average	3.4	3.8	5.4	1.6

Non-trading activities

The VAR related to our banking activities is based on the same conditions as those of trading activities, but the holding period is one month. In addition, as for risk management of banking activities, it is important to properly measure interest rate risk so that we calculate interest risk using appropriate methods such as recognizing demand deposits as “core deposits.”

The following graph shows the VAR related to our banking activities excluding our cross-shareholdings portfolio for the year ended March 31, 2021:



The following table shows the VAR figures relating to our banking activities for the fiscal years indicated:

VAR (banking activities)		(¥ billion)		
	Fiscal 2018	Fiscal 2019	Fiscal 2020	Change
As of fiscal year end	194.4	361.4	249.4	(111.9)
Maximum	298.5	361.4	501.7	140.3
Minimum	194.4	167.9	224.0	56.0
Average	255.5	215.7	346.5	130.7

Characteristics of VAR model

VAR is a commonly used market risk management technique.

However, VAR models have the following shortcomings:

- By its nature as a statistical approach, VAR estimates possible losses over a certain period at a particular confidence level using past market movement data. Past market movement, however, is not necessarily a good indicator of future events, particularly potential future events that are extreme in nature.
- VAR may underestimate the probability of extreme market movements.
- The use of a 99.0% confidence level does not take account of, nor makes any statement about, any losses that might occur beyond this confidence level.

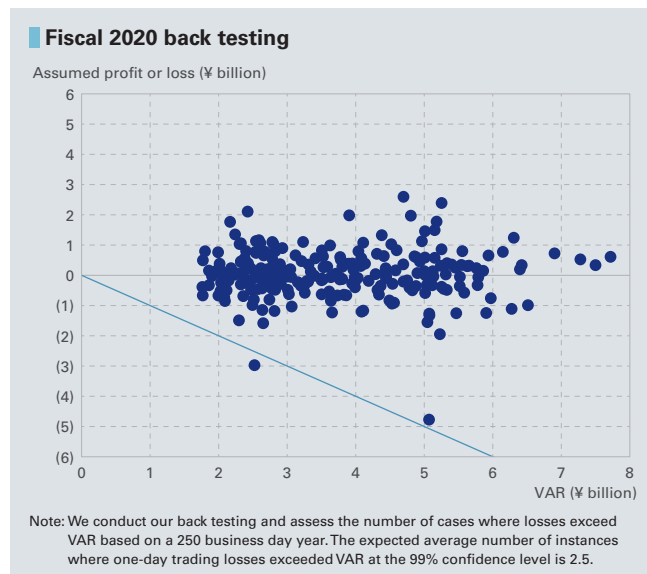
- VAR does not capture all complex effects of various risk factors on the value of positions and portfolios and could underestimate potential losses.

Cross-shareholdings portfolio management activities

We take the market risk management approach with use of VAR and risk indices for cross-shareholdings portfolio management activities to properly manage stock price risk. Specifically, we monitor VAR measurements and the state of risk capital on a daily basis. Moreover, in order to control stock price risk, we are working on the reduction in cross-shareholdings through careful negotiations with counterparties.

Back testing

In order to evaluate the effectiveness of market risk measurements calculated using the VAR method, we carry out regular back tests to compare VAR with assumptive profits and losses. Assumptive profits and losses accounts for general market risk. The graph below shows daily VAR of trading activities for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2021 and the corresponding paired distribution of profits and losses. We had one case where losses exceeded VAR during the period. In addition, we conduct evaluations of the assumptions related to the VAR models. Based on the number of times losses exceeded VAR through back testing and the results of the evaluation of the model assumptions, we will make adjustments to the models as appropriate. Changes to fundamental portions of the VAR models are subject to the approval of our Group Chief Risk Officer.



Stress testing

Because the VAR method is based on statistical assumptions, we conduct stress testing to simulate the levels of losses that could be incurred in cases where the market moves suddenly to levels that exceed these assumptions. The stress testing methods we use include the calculation of losses under scenarios in which stresses are applied to interest rate risk and stock price risk based on current and projected economic conditions, historical market events, etc.

Liquidity risk management

■ Basic approach

We define liquidity risk as the risk of losses arising from funding difficulties due to a deterioration in our financial position that makes it difficult for us to raise necessary funds or that forces us to raise funds at significantly higher interest rates than usual. Mizuho Financial Group manages liquidity risk for the Mizuho group

■ Liquidity risk management structure

Our Board of Directors determines basic matters pertaining to liquidity risk management policies. The Risk Management Committee of Mizuho Financial Group broadly discusses and coordinates matters relating to basic policies in connection with liquidity risk management, operations, and monitoring, and proposes responses to emergencies such as sudden market changes. The Group Chief Risk Officer of Mizuho Financial Group is responsible for matters relating to liquidity risk management planning and operations. The Risk Management Department of Mizuho Financial Group is responsible for monitoring liquidity risk, reporting and analysing, making proposals, and formulating and implementing plans relating to liquidity risk management. In addition, the Group Chief Financial Officer of Mizuho Financial Group is additionally responsible for

■ Liquidity risk management method

We manage liquidity risk with the use of “liquidity risk management indicators” and “liquidity categorization.” The former is determined for the purpose of managing limits on funds raised in the market considering our fund raising capabilities, and the latter is determined based on our funding conditions. We also carry out liquidity stress

Liquidity risk management indicators

Limits on funds raised in the market are set based on a number of time horizons taking into account characteristics and strategies of each of our principal banking subsidiaries and other core group companies. Such limits are discussed and coordinated by the Risk Management Committee, discussed further by the Executive Management Committee, and determined by the President & Group CEO. An excess over any of these limits is immediately reported and addressed according to a pre-determined procedure.

Liquidity categorization

We have established a group-wide framework of liquidity risk stages such as “normal,” “anxious,” and “crisis,” which reflects funding conditions. In addition, we set early warning indicators (“EWIs”) and monitor on a daily basis to manage funding conditions. The EWIs we use include stock prices, credit ratings, amount of liquidity reserve assets such as Japanese government bonds, and our funding situation.

as a whole. Specifically, Mizuho Financial Group establishes the fundamental liquidity risk management policy for the entire group, manages the liquidity risk of our principal banking subsidiaries and other core group companies, and monitors how the group’s liquidity risk is being managed as a whole.

matters relating to planning and running cash flow management operations, and the Financial Planning Department is responsible for monitoring and adjusting the cash flow management situation and for planning and implementing cash flow management to maintain appropriate funding liquidity. Reports on liquidity risk management are submitted to the Risk Management Committee and the Balance Sheet Management Committee (each of which is a business policy committee), the Executive Management Committee and the President & Group CEO on a regular basis.

Our principal banking subsidiaries and other core group companies also establish their basic policies on liquidity risk management to properly identify and manage liquidity risk.

testing to verify the sufficiency of liquidity reserve assets and the effectiveness of countermeasures against a possible outflow of funds during a stress event. The results of stress testing are used for cash flow management operations.

Liquidity stress testing

We carry out stress testing regularly based on market-wide factors, idiosyncratic factors of the group, and a combination of both types of factors to verify the sufficiency of liquidity reserve assets and the effectiveness of our liquidity contingency funding plans. Furthermore, we utilize stress testing for evaluating the appropriateness of our annual funding plan.

Operational risk management

■ Basic approach

We define operational risk as the risk of losses that may be incurred resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes or systems, human error, or external events. We control operational risk management for the Mizuho group as a whole. Considering that operational risk includes information technology risk, operations risk, legal risk, human capital risk, tangible asset risk, regulatory risk, and

reputational risk, we have separately determined the fundamental risk management policies for these different types of risk. We manage the operational risk associated with our principal banking subsidiaries and other core group companies while monitoring the state of group-wide operational risk.

	Definition	Principal risk management methods
Information technology risk	Information technology risk (“IT risk”) refers to the risk that problems (e.g. malfunctions, disruptions, etc.) with the computer systems or improper use of the computers in these systems, which cause disruptions of the services provided to customers, or have significant impact on settlement systems, etc., will result in losses for customers, and the incurrence of losses (tangible or intangible) by our group companies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify and evaluate the risk by setting specific standards that need to be complied with and implementing measures tailored based on evaluation results to reduce the risk. • Ensure ongoing project management in systems development and quality control. • Strengthen security to prevent information leaks. • Strengthen capabilities for rapidly and effectively dealing with cyberattacks. • Improve effectiveness of emergency responses by improving backup systems and holding drills.
Operations risk	The risk of customers incurring a loss or the risk of the group incurring tangible and/or intangible losses due to the disruption of services to customers or major incidents affecting settlement systems, etc., as a result of inadequate operations caused by fraudulent acts, errors or negligence, etc., of senior executives or employees, or inadequacies in the operational structure itself.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish clearly defined procedures for handling operations. • Periodically check the status of operational processes. • Conduct training and development programs led by Head Office. • Introduce information technology, office automation, and centralization for operations. • Improve the effectiveness of emergency responses by holding drills.
Legal risk	Risk that the group may incur losses due to violation of laws and regulations, breach of contract, entering into improper contracts or, other legal factors.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review and confirm legal issues, including the legality of material decisions, agreements and documents for external consumption, etc. • Collect and distribute legal information and conduct internal training programs. • Analyze and manage issues related to lawsuits.
Human capital risk	Risk that the group may incur losses due to turnover or loss of personnel, deterioration of morale, inadequate development of personnel, inappropriate working schedules, inappropriate working and safety environment, inequality or inequity in human resource management, or discriminatory conduct.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct employee satisfaction surveys. • Understand the status of working hours. • Understand the status of vacation days taken by personnel. • Understand the status of voluntary resignations. • Understand the status of the stress check system.
Tangible asset risk	Risk that the group may incur losses from damage to tangible assets or a decline in the quality of the working environment as a result of disasters, criminal actions, or defects in asset maintenance.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manage the planning and implementation of construction projects related to the repair and replacement of facilities. • Identify and evaluate the status of damage to tangible assets caused by natural disasters or other causes, and respond appropriately to such damage.
Regulatory risk	Risk that the group may incur losses due to changes in various regulations or systems, such as those related to law, taxation, and accounting.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand important changes in regulations or systems that have significant influence on our business operations or financial condition in a timely and accurate manner. • Analyze degree of influence of regulatory changes and establish countermeasures. • Continuously monitor our regulatory risk management mentioned above.
Reputational risk	Risk that the group may incur losses due to damage to our credibility or the value of the “Mizuho” brand when market participants or others learn about, or the media reports on, various adverse events, including actual materialization of risks or false rumors.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish framework to identify and manage, on an integrated basis, information that may have a serious impact on group management and respond to such risk in a manner appropriate to its scale and nature. • Swiftly identify rumors and devise appropriate responses depending on the urgency and possible impact of the situation to minimize possible losses.

We also recognize and manage information security risk and compliance risk, which constitute a combination of more than one of the above components, as operational risk.

■ Operational risk management structure

Our Board of Directors determines basic matters pertaining to operational risk management policies. The Risk Management Committee of Mizuho Financial Group broadly discusses and coordinates matters relating to basic policies in connection with operational risk management, operational risk operations, and operational risk monitoring. The Group Chief Risk Officer of Mizuho Financial Group is responsible for matters relating to operational risk management planning and operations. The Risk Management Department of Mizuho Financial Group is responsible for monitoring

■ Operational risk management method

To manage operational risk, we set common rules for data gathering to develop various databases shared by the group and measure operational risk as operational VAR on a regular basis, taking into account possible future loss events and changes in the business environment and internal management.

We have established and are strengthening management methods and systems to appropriately identify, assess, measure, monitor, and control the operational risks that arise from the growing

■ Definition of risks and risk management methods

As shown in the table on the previous page, we have defined each component of operational risk, and we apply appropriate risk

■ Measurement of operational risk equivalent

1. Implementation of the Advanced Measurement Approach (AMA)

We have adopted the AMA for the calculation of operational risk equivalent in association with capital adequacy ratios based on the Basel Accords. However, we use the Basic Indicator Approach for entities that are deemed to be less important in the measurement of operational risk equivalent.

The measurement results under the AMA are used not only as the operational risk equivalent in the calculation of capital adequacy ratios but also as Operational VAR for internal risk management purposes for implementing action plans to reduce operational risk, and other countermeasures.

market risk, reporting and analysing, making proposals, setting limits and guidelines, and formulating and implementing plans relating to operational risk management.

Our principal banking subsidiaries and core group companies establish their basic policies on operational risk management, and their Boards of Directors determine important matters relating to operational risk management.

sophistication and diversification of financial operations and developments relating to information technology by utilizing control self-assessments and improving measurement methods.

● Control self-assessments

An autonomous method of risk management in which risk inherent in operations is identified and, after evaluating and monitoring risks that remain despite implementing risk control, the necessary measures are implemented to reduce risk.

management methods in accordance with the scale and nature of each risk.

2. Outline of the AMA

Outline of the measurement system

We have established our model by taking account of four elements: internal loss data; external loss data; scenario analysis and business environment; and internal control factors (BEICFs). We calculate the operational risk amount by estimating the maximum loss, using a 99.9th percentile one-tailed confidence interval and a one-year holding period as operational risk equivalent, employing both internal loss data (i.e., actually experienced operational loss events), and scenario data to reflect unexperienced potential future loss events in the measurement.

In the measurement of operational risk equivalent as of March 31, 2021, we did not exclude expected losses and also did not recognize the risk mitigating impact of insurance. In addition, we did not take into account the events related to credit risk in measuring operational risk equivalent.

Outline of measurement model

Operational risk equivalent is calculated as a simple sum of those risk amounts related to the seven loss event types defined in the Capital Adequacy Notice from Japan's Financial Services Agency, large-scale natural disasters, and litigation. In the measurement of operational risk equivalent as of March 31, 2021, we did not reflect the correlation effects among operational risk related to each of the seven loss event types.

Operational risk by loss event type

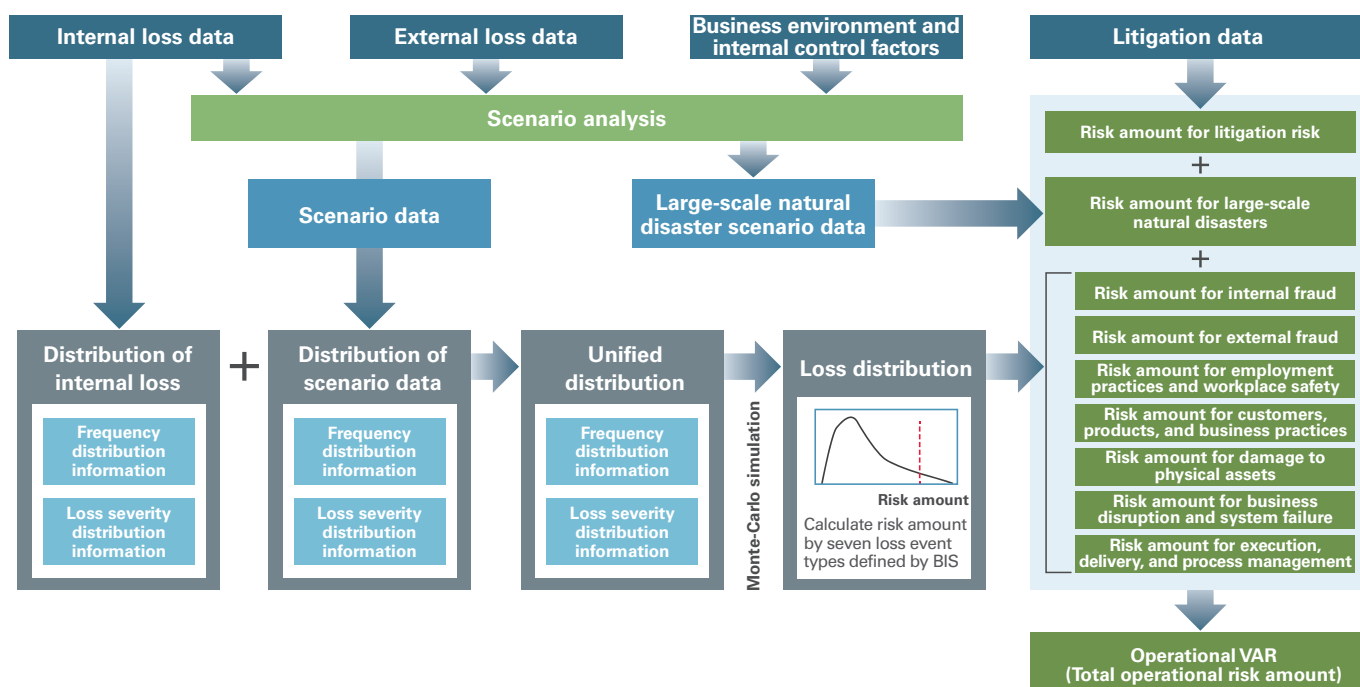
Loss Distribution (Compound Poisson Distribution) Approach (LDA) is adopted for the calculation of operational risk. LDA is based on the assumption that Poisson Distribution applies to the occurrence frequency of operational risk events, and loss severity is expressed through a separate distribution. Operational risk is calculated for each of the seven loss event types employing both internal loss data, based on our actual experience as operational loss events, and scenario data. Scenario data, expressed as numerical values of occurrence frequency and loss severity, reflects external loss data and BEICFs, in order to estimate unexperienced potential future loss events (of low frequency and high severity).

Frequency Distribution and Severity Distribution are estimated employing the above mentioned internal loss data and scenario data, and Monte-Carlo simulations are then applied to these distributions to measure operational risk. The detailed steps of creation of scenario data are explained later in the Scenario Analysis.

Estimation of Frequency Distribution and Loss Severity Distribution

Frequency Distribution is estimated by applying information on occurrence frequency of both internal loss data and scenario data to Poisson Distribution. Loss Severity Distribution is generated as the result of combining, through a statistical approach (Extreme Value Theory), of the actual distribution for the low severity distribution portion created by internal loss data and another loss distribution (Log-normal Distribution or Generalized Pareto Distribution) for the high severity distribution portion created by scenario data.

Outline of measurement model



Operational risk of large-scale natural disasters

Monte-Carlo simulation is applied to the datasets expressed as a combination of the probability of occurrence of large-scale natural disasters and the probable loss amount in case of such occurrence, as opposed to estimating Frequency Distribution and Loss Severity Distribution.

Operational risk of litigation

Each litigation is converted into data according to the profile of the individual litigation to which Monte-Carlo simulation is applied, as opposed to estimating Frequency Distribution and Loss Severity Distribution.

Verification

We confirm the appropriateness of the measurement model by verifying it, in principle, semi-annually.

3. Scenario analysis

Outline of scenario analysis

In the process of scenario analysis, scenario data is created as numerical values of occurrence frequency and loss severity reflecting external loss data and BEICFs, in order to estimate unexperienced potential future operational risk events (of low frequency and high severity).

As for external loss data, we refer to data publicly reported by domestic and overseas media, and such data are reflected in the estimation of occurrence frequency and Loss Severity Distribution in the process of scenario analysis. In addition, BEICFs are utilized as indices to adjust occurrence frequency and Loss Severity Distribution in the process of scenario analysis.

We categorize scenario analysis into four approaches in accordance with the characteristics of each loss event type and risk management structures.

Approach	Loss event type(s) to be applied
A	Internal fraud / external fraud / clients, products, and business practices / execution, delivery, and process management
B	Employment practices and workplace safety
C	Damage to physical assets
D	Business disruption and system failure

At Mizuho Financial Group, loss event types to which Approach A is applied account for a considerable amount of operational risk. The detailed process of Approach A is explained here as a typical example of scenario analysis.

Setting units for scenario analysis

In order to ensure completeness and sufficiency, we set units that are commonly applied across group entities that adopt AMA (the "Group Entities") by referencing and categorizing risk scenarios recognized through control self-assessment, internal loss data of the Group Entities, external loss data, etc. Then each of the Group Entities selects the unit on which scenario analysis is conducted from the units established on a group-wide basis in accordance with its business activities and operational risk profile.

Estimation of occurrence frequency

Basic occurrence frequency (once a year) is calculated for each scenario analysis unit. If a certain scenario analysis unit has relevant internal loss data of a pre-determined threshold amount or above, its basic occurrence frequency is calculated based on such data, and if not, the basic occurrence frequency (the occurrence frequency per year of losses at or above a pre-determined threshold) is calculated with reference to the situation of occurrence of internal loss data of less than the threshold amount and/or external loss data. The basic occurrence frequency is then adjusted within a pre-determined range for the purpose of reflecting the most recent BEICFs to determine the final occurrence frequency.

Estimation of Loss Severity Distribution

In order to estimate Loss Severity Distribution, we use a pre-determined series of severity ranges. Basic Loss Severity Distribution is calculated for each scenario analysis unit as an occurrence ratio (in percentile figures) of loss at each severity range when losses at or above a pre-determined threshold occurred, with reference to transaction amount data, external loss data, etc. Then the basic severity distribution is adjusted, if necessary, from the viewpoint of statistical data processing to determine the final Loss Severity Distribution.

Creation of scenario data

For each scenario analysis unit, scenario data is generated as a series of combinations of occurrence frequency per year at each severity range, based on the final occurrence frequency and the final Loss Severity Distribution.

Example of scenario data

	Severity range (¥ billion)					Total
	0.1	0.5	1	5	10	
Final loss severity distribution						
Occurrence ratio (%)	40	30	15	10	5	100
Occurrence frequency (times)	0.4	0.3	0.15	0.1	0.05	1
Final occurrence frequency						

Business continuity management

In light of our social responsibility and the important role Mizuho plays within the social infrastructure as a financial institution, ensuring the continuity of financial settlement functions and the swift and efficient recovery of operations in the event of an emergency is one of our top priorities within the group.

To improve business continuity management practices across the group, we assess the potential impact of emergencies beforehand and formulate necessary countermeasures in order to minimize such impact, and to ensure the swift and efficient recovery of operations.

One of the ways in which we are working to achieve this is by establishing Crisis Management Offices within Mizuho Financial Group, Mizuho Bank, Mizuho Trust & Banking, and Mizuho Securities that are responsible for business continuity management and our responses in the event of emergency.

These offices function as a controller in the event of an emergency that may materially impact business management, by collecting and analyzing information, formulating countermeasures, and taking other necessary action. In addition, their role includes collecting and analyzing signs and indicators of a potential crisis, and reporting their findings promptly to management.

Particular focus is placed on strengthening our response to natural disasters, covering not only earthquakes and tsunamis but also volcanic eruptions, large-scale wind or water damage, and facilitating initial responses to acts of terrorism and riots as well as cyberattacks that have been occurring with increasing frequency around the world.

Also, to secure the effectiveness of our measures to deal with emergencies, group-wide practice drills and training sessions are conducted on an annual basis.

Response to COVID-19

In our response to the prolonged COVID-19 pandemic, we established Emergency Response Headquarters at Mizuho Financial Group, Mizuho Bank, Mizuho Trust & Banking, and Mizuho Securities. Coordinating our efforts through these headquarters, we have been taking measures to prevent further spread of the virus, with our customers' health and safety as our highest priority. Because we provide financial infrastructure that is indispensable for the functioning of society, we have been working as a unified group to maintain our provision of business funding to clients, our settlement services, and our other financial functions.

A primary example of our infection prevention and business continuity measures is that we have been asking customers to schedule appointments to visit our branches and issuing numbered tickets as required by the level of crowding, avoiding congestion in lobbies and other places in order to prevent potential transmission among customers. We have also implemented thorough measures to prevent droplet transmission, installing acrylic partitions at our counters and having our staff wear face guards. For our employees, we have endeavored to prevent infection and ensure business

continuity by implementing such measures as shift work in response to local outbreaks and levels of crowding at peak business hours. In addition to limiting the percentage of employees working from our offices by expanding the implementation of remote work, our Head Office has promoted methods to minimize contact between employees through, for example, the proactive utilization of online meetings.

Regarding COVID-19 vaccines, to enable us to reduce the burden on local municipalities and contribute toward the acceleration of vaccination in Japan, we opened mass vaccination centers for employees on July 1, 2021, with three sites in Tokyo and one site in Osaka.

Going forward, Mizuho will quickly respond to the structural shifts COVID-19 is causing in the economy, industry, and society and continue working as a unified group to support our customers and society in facing these new challenges. Through this support, we will build new forms of partnerships with our customers and aim to transition to the next generation of financial services.

Senior executives

Mizuho Financial Group

Members of the Board of Directors Executive Officers as Defined in the Companies Act

Tatsufumi Sakai

Member of the Board of Directors
President & Group CEO
(Representative Executive Officer)

Seiji Imai

Member of the Board of Directors
Deputy President & Senior Executive Officer
(Representative Executive Officer)
Head of Corporate & Institutional Company / Head of Global Corporate Company

Makoto Umemiya

Member of the Board of Directors
Senior Executive Officer
Head of Financial Control & Accounting Group
(Group CFO)

Motonori Wakabayashi

Member of the Board of Directors
Senior Executive Officer
Head of Risk Management Group (Group CRO)

Nobuhiro Kaminoyama

Member of the Board of Directors
Senior Executive Officer
Head of Human Resources Group (Group CHRO)

Yasuhiro Sato

Member of the Board of Directors
Chairman (Kaicho)*

Hisaaki Hirama

Member of the Board of Directors

Tatsuo Kainaka

Member of the Board of Directors (Outside Director)

Yoshimitsu Kobayashi

Member of the Board of Directors (Outside Director)

Ryoji Sato

Member of the Board of Directors (Outside Director)

Takashi Tsukioka

Member of the Board of Directors (Outside Director)

Masami Yamamoto

Member of the Board of Directors (Outside Director)

Izumi Kobayashi

Chairman, member of the Board of Directors
(Outside Director)

Satoshi Ishii

Senior Executive Officer
(Representative Executive Officer)
Group Chief Digital Innovation Officer (Group CDIO)
/ Head of IT & Systems Group (Group CIO) / Head of Operations Group (Group COO)

Masahiro Otsuka

Senior Executive Officer
Head of Retail & Business Banking Company

Naofumi Fuke

Senior Executive Officer
Co-Head of Retail & Business Banking Company

Masatoshi Yoshihara

Senior Executive Officer
Co-Head of Global Markets Company

Yasuhiro Shibata

Senior Executive Officer
Co-Head of Global Markets Company

Masamichi Ishikawa

Senior Executive Officer
Head of Asset Management Company / Deputy Head of Strategic Planning Group

Masahiro Kihara

Senior Executive Officer
Head of Global Products Unit / Deputy Head of Corporate & Institutional Company / Deputy Head of Global Corporate Company

Yasuhiko Ushikubo

Senior Executive Officer
Head of Research & Consulting Unit

Naoshi Inomata

Senior Executive Officer
Head of Strategic Planning Group (Group CSO)

Koji Yonei

Senior Executive Officer
Co-Head of IT & Systems Group

Masaomi Takada

Senior Executive Officer
Head of Compliance Group (Group CCO)

Hisashi Kikuchi

Senior Executive Officer
Head of Internal Audit Group (Group CA)

Mizuho Bank

Members of the Board of Directors

Koji Fujiwara**

President & CEO (Representative Director)

Masahiko Kato**

Deputy President (Representative Director)

Masaki Seki**

Deputy President (Representative Director)
Head of Corporate & Institutional Division

Toshitsugu Okabe

Member of the Board of Directors

Tatsufumi Sakai

Member of the Board of Directors

Takuya Sakaguchi

Member of the Board of Directors
(Audit & Supervisory Committee Member)

Hisashi Kikuchi

Member of the Board of Directors
(Audit & Supervisory Committee Member)

Shigeo Ohara

Member of the Board of Directors
(Outside Director, Audit & Supervisory Committee Member)

Shotaro Tochigi

Member of the Board of Directors
(Outside Director, Audit & Supervisory Committee Member)

Naoko Nemoto

Member of the Board of Directors
(Outside Director, Audit & Supervisory Committee Member)

Executive Officers (Head of Each Region Outside Japan)

Shuji Matsuura

Managing Executive Officer
CEO for the Americas

Shinsuke Toda

Managing Executive Officer
CEO for Europe, Middle East and Africa

Masayuki Sugawara

Managing Executive Officer
CEO for East Asia

Yasuhiro Kubota

Managing Executive Officer
CEO for Asia & Oceania excl. East Asia

Mizuho Trust & Banking

Members of the Board of Directors

Kei Umeda**

President & CEO (Representative Director)

Hiroaki Ehara**

Deputy President (Representative Director)
Head of IT & Systems Group / Head of Operations Group / Chief Crisis Management Officer

Tatsufumi Sakai

Member of the Board of Directors

Soushi Fukuda

Member of the Board of Directors
(Audit & Supervisory Committee Member)

Hisashi Kikuchi

Member of the Board of Directors
(Audit & Supervisory Committee Member)

Mikinao Kitada

Member of the Board of Directors (Outside Director,
Audit & Supervisory Committee Member)

Tsutomu Takahashi

Member of the Board of Directors (Outside Director,
Audit & Supervisory Committee Member)

Yoshikazu Nishiwaki

Member of the Board of Directors (Outside Director,
Audit & Supervisory Committee Member)

Mizuho Securities

Members of the Board of Directors

Yoshiro Hamamoto**

President & CEO (Representative Director)

Kiyoshi Miyake**

Chairman

Yuzo Kanamori**

Deputy President (Representative Director)
Head of Risk Management Group / Head of Compliance Group / In Charge of Due Diligence Department / Head of Global Risk Management / Head of Global Compliance / Internal Administration Supervisor

Atsushi Takahashi**

Deputy President (Representative Director)
Head of IT & Systems Group / Head of Operations Group / Head of Global IT / Head of Global Operations

Tatsufumi Sakai

Member of the Board of Directors

Yasuto Sengoku

Member of the Board of Directors
(Audit & Supervisory Committee Member)

Hisashi Kikuchi

Member of the Board of Directors
(Audit & Supervisory Committee Member)

Yasuhisa Hashimoto

Member of the Board of Directors (Outside Director,
Audit & Supervisory Committee Member)

Hiroyuki Suzuki

Member of the Board of Directors (Outside Director,
Audit & Supervisory Committee Member)

Seiji Koga

Member of the Board of Directors (Outside Director,
Audit & Supervisory Committee Member)

Notes:

- * indicates that Chairman (Kaicho) Sato engages in our external activities, but does not chair the Board meetings.
- ** indicates directors concurrently serving as executive officers.
- Mizuho Financial Group executive officers as defined in our internal regulations have not been listed.
- Executive officers, excluding the directors concurrently serving as executive officers and executive officers responsible for global regional operations of Mizuho Bank, have not been listed.
- Executive officers, excluding the directors concurrently serving as executive officers of Mizuho Trust & Banking and Mizuho Securities, have not been listed.

(As of July 1, 2021)

Location of offices outside Japan (As of June 30, 2021)

Network of Mizuho Bank

Asia and Oceania (Country/Region)

Australia

Sydney Branch

Level 29, 60 Martin Place, Sydney NSW 2000 Australia
Tel 61-2-8273-3888

Cambodia

Phnom Penh Branch

1st Floor, AEON MALL Phnom Penh (I), No132, Samdach Sothearos Blvd, Sangkat Tonle Basak, Khan Chamkar Mon, Phnom Penh, Cambodia
Tel 855-23-964-490

China

Mizuho Bank (China), Ltd.

21st Floor (Operation Counter), 23rd Floor (Reception), Shanghai World Financial Center, 100 Century Avenue, Pudong New Area, Shanghai 200120, The People's Republic of China
Tel 86-21-3855-8888

Mizuho Bank (China), Ltd.

Shanghai Hongqiao Sub-Branch
Room 504; 510; 511; 515 (Nominal No. Room A601; A602; B601; B602), Hongqiao Sunnyworld Center, No. 1226 South Shenbin Road, Minhang District, Shanghai 201106, The People's Republic of China
Tel 86-21-3411-8688

Mizuho Bank (China), Ltd.

Beijing Branch
8th Floor, West Wing, World Financial Center, No. 1 Dong San Huan Zhong Road, Chaoyang District, Beijing 100020, The People's Republic of China
Tel 86-10-6525-1888

Mizuho Bank (China), Ltd.

Dalian Branch
23rd Floor, 24th Floor-A, Senmao Building, 147 Zhongshan Road, Xigang District, Dalian, Liaoning Province 116011, The People's Republic of China
Tel 86-411-8360-2543

Mizuho Bank (China), Ltd.

Guangzhou Branch
25th Floor, International Finance Place, No. 8 Huaxia Road, Zhujiang New Town, Tianhe District, Guangzhou, Guangdong Province 510623, The People's Republic of China
Tel 86-20-3815-0888

Mizuho Bank (China), Ltd.

Hefei Branch
Room No. 1902-1907, No. 7 Office Building Wanda Plaza, 130 Maanshan Street, Baohe District, Hefei, Anhui Province, The People's Republic of China
Tel 86-551-6380-0690

Mizuho Bank (China), Ltd.

Qingdao Branch
44th Floor, Qingdao International Finance Center, 59 Hong Kong Middle Road, Shinan District, Qingdao, Shandong Province 266071, The People's Republic of China
Tel 86-532-8097-0001

Mizuho Bank (China), Ltd.

Shenzhen Branch
30th Floor, Huanggang Business Center Tower 1, Jintian Road, Futian District, Shenzhen, Guangdong Province 518046, The People's Republic of China
Tel 86-755-8282-9000

Mizuho Bank (China), Ltd.

Suzhou Branch
17th Floor, Genway Building, 188 Wangdun Road, Suzhou Industrial Park, Suzhou, Jiangsu Province 215123, The People's Republic of China
Tel 86-512-6733-6888

Mizuho Bank (China), Ltd.

Tianjin Branch
11th Floor, International Financial Center Building, No.136 Chifeng Road, Heping District, Tianjin, The People's Republic of China
Tel 86-22-6622-5588

Mizuho Bank (China), Ltd.

Wuhan Branch
5th Floor, Tower A, New World Center Tower, 634 Jiefang Avenue, Hankou, Wuhan, Hubei Province 430032, The People's Republic of China
Tel 86-27-8342-5000

Mizuho Bank (China), Ltd.

Wuxi Branch
8th Floor, Wuxi SI Park B, No. 16 Changjiang Road, WND, Wuxi, Jiangsu Province 214028, The People's Republic of China
Tel 86-510-8522-3939

Mizuho Bank (China), Ltd.

Changshu Sub-Branch
Room 701-704, Kechuang Building, No. 33 Dongnan Road, Changshu New & Hi-tech Industrial Development Zone, Jiangsu Province, 215500, The People's Republic of China
Tel 86-512-6733-6888

Mizuho Bank (China), Ltd.

Dalian Economic & Technological Development Area Sub-Branch
22nd Floor, International Business Building of Gugeng, No. 81 Hongmei Area, Dalian Economic & Technological Development Area, Dalian, Liaoning Province 116600, The People's Republic of China
Tel 86-411-8793-5670

Mizuho Bank (China), Ltd.

Kunshan Sub-Branch
Room D,E, 18th Floor, Dongan Building, No. 258 Chunxu Road, Development Zone Kunshan City, Kunshan, Jiangsu Province 215300, The People's Republic of China
Tel 86-512-6733-6888

Nanjing Representative Office

Room 2220, Suning Universal Hotel, 188 Guangzhou Road, Nanjing, Jiangsu Province 210024, The People's Republic of China
Tel 86-25-8332-9379

Xiamen Representative Office

Room 2102, The Bank Center, No. 189 Xiahe Road, Siming District, Xiamen, Fujian Province 361003, The People's Republic of China
Tel 86-592-239-5571

Hong Kong

Hong Kong Branch

13/F, K11 Atelier, 18 Salisbury Road, Tsim Sha Tsui, Kowloon, Hong Kong, S.A.R., The People's Republic of China
Tel 852-2306-5000

India

Bangalore - Devanahalli Branch

#462/440/339, 2nd floor, Near Jain Temple, NH 7/4-207, B. B. Road, Vijayapura Cross, Devanahalli, Bangalore, Karnataka-562 110, India
Tel 91-80-4968-2000

Chennai Branch

Unit-11B, 11th floor, Prestige Palladium Bayan, Nos. 129 to 140, Greams Road, Chennai, Tamil Nadu-600 006, India
Tel 91-44-4928-6600

Mumbai Branch

Level-17, Tower-A, Peninsula Business Park, Senapati Bapat Marg, Lower Parel, Mumbai, Maharashtra-400 013, India
Tel 91-22-4911-2000

New Delhi - Gurugram Branch

5th floor, Oberoi Corporate Tower, Building No.11, DLF Cyber City, Phase-II, Gurugram, Haryana-122 002, India
Tel 91-124-4851900

Ahmedabad Branch

Office-A402, 4th floor, Commerce House-5, Nr. Vodafone House, Corporate Road, Prahladnagar, Ahmedabad, Gujarat-380 051, India
Tel 91-79-4014-4666

Indonesia

PT. Bank Mizuho Indonesia

Menara Astra, 53rd Floor, Jl. Jend. Sudirman Kav. 5-6, Jakarta 10220, Republic of Indonesia
Tel 62-21-5091-0888

Korea

Seoul Branch

5th Floor, Seoul Finance Center, 136, Sejong-daero, Jung-gu, Seoul, 04520, Korea
Tel 822-3782-8500

Malaysia

Labuan Branch

Level 9 (B) & (C), Main Office Tower, Financial Park Labuan, Jalan Merdeka, 87000 Federal Territory of Labuan, Malaysia
Tel 60-87-417766

Labuan Branch, Kuala Lumpur Marketing Office

Level 27, Menara Maxis, Kuala Lumpur City Centre, 50088 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
Tel 60-3-2070-6880

Mizuho Bank (Malaysia) Berhad

Level 27, Menara Maxis, Kuala Lumpur City Centre, 50088 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
Tel 60-3-2058-6881

Myanmar

Yangon Branch

Sedona Business Suites, Level 4, No. 1 Ka Ba Aye Pagoda Road, Yankin Township, Yangon, Republic of the Union of Myanmar
Tel 95-1-860-5501

Yangon Branch Thilawa Front Office

Room No. 204, Administration Building, Corner of Thilawa Development Road and Dagon-Thilawa Road, Thilawa SEZ, Thanlyin Township, Yangon, Republic of the Union of Myanmar
Tel 95-1-230-9046

Philippines

Manila Branch

25th Floor, Zuellig Building, Makati Avenue corner Paseo de Roxas, Makati City 1225, Metro Manila, Philippines
Tel 63-2-8860-3500

Singapore

Singapore Branch

12 Marina View, #08-01 Asia Square Tower 2, Singapore 018961, Republic of Singapore
Tel 65-6805-2000

Taiwan**Kaohsiung Branch**

12th Floor, No. 2, Chung Cheng 3rd Road,
Kaohsiung 800, Taiwan
Tel 886-7-236-8768

Taichung Branch

8th Floor, No. 169, Fuhui Parkway, Taichung 407, Taiwan
Tel 886-4-2374-6300

Taipei Branch

8-9th Floor, Cathay Landmark Square,
68 Zhong Xiao East Road, Xinyi District,
Taipei, Taiwan
Tel 886-2-8726-3000

Thailand**Bangkok Branch**

98 Sathorn Square Office Tower 32nd – 35th floor,
North Sathorn Road, Silom, Bangrak, Bangkok 10500,
Thailand
Tel 66-2-163-2999, 2-002-0222

Eastern Seaboard Branch

300/7 ESIE Plaza 2, Unit No. 2-05 Moo 1, Tambol Ta Sit,
Amphoe Pluak Daeng, Rayong 21140, Thailand
Tel 66-3-899-7000

Vietnam**Hanoi Branch**

4th Floor, 63 LTT Building, 63 Ly Thai To Street, Hanoi,
Socialist Republic of Vietnam
Tel 84-24-3936-3123/3124

Ho Chi Minh City Branch

18th Floor, Sun Wah Tower,
115 Nguyen Hue Boulevard, District 1,
Ho Chi Minh City, Socialist Republic of Vietnam
Tel 84-28-3827-8260/8292

**Europe, the Middle East and Africa
(Country/Region)****Austria****Mizuho Bank Europe N.V.**

Vienna Branch
DC Tower 26th Floor, Donau-City-Strasse 7,
1220 Vienna, Austria
Tel 43-1-269-1000-00

Bahrain**Bahrain Representative Office**

Suite 201-202, Entrance 4, 2nd Floor, Manama Center,
Manama, Bahrain
(P.O. BOX 5759, Manama, Bahrain)
Tel 973-17-224522

Belgium**Mizuho Bank Europe N.V.**

Brussels Branch
Avenue Louise 480, 1050 Brussels, Belgium
Tel 32-2-645-5280

France**Paris Branch**

Washington Plaza, 40, rue Washington,
75008 Paris, France
Tel 33-1-5383-4000

Germany**Duesseldorf Branch**

Benrather Strasse 18-20, 40213 Duesseldorf, Germany
Tel 49-211-13020

Frankfurt Branch

TaunusTurm 34th Floor, Taunustor 1, 60310 Frankfurt am
Main, Germany
Tel 49-69-29-72-95-0

Iran**Tehran Representative Office**

Unit 602, No.22, 7th Street, Velenjak Avenue,
Tehran, Iran, Postal code: 1985834706
Tel 98-21-2635-4711/4722

Italy**Milan Branch**

6th Floor, Largo Augusto 7, 20122 Milan, Republic of Italy
Tel 39-02-778-0001

Saudi Arabia**Mizuho Saudi Arabia Company**

North Lobby 1st Floor, Al Faisaliah Tower,
King Fahd Road, Olaya District, Riyadh 11544,
Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
Tel 966-11-273-4111

South Africa**Johannesburg Representative Office**

2nd Floor, West Tower, Maude Street,
Nelson Mandela Square, Sandton 2196, South Africa,
P.O. Box 785553, Sandton 2146
Tel 27-11-881-5410

Spain**Mizuho Bank Europe N.V.****Madrid Branch**

Calle Orense 34, Planta 8, Edificio Iberia Mart II,
28020 Madrid, Spain
Tel 34-91-598-2905

The Netherlands**Mizuho Bank Europe N.V.**

Atrium Amsterdam, 3rd Floor, Strawinskylaan 3053,
1077 ZX Amsterdam, The Netherlands
Tel 31-20-5734343

Turkey**Istanbul Representative Office**

Esentepe Mah. Buyukdere Cad. No:175
Ferko Signature 21st Floor Suite:5, 34394,
Sisli, Istanbul, Turkey
Tel 90-212-932-8251

UAE**Abu Dhabi Branch**

Al Sila Tower, 24th Floor, Abu Dhabi Global Market Square,
Al Maryah Island, P.O. Box No:764647, Abu Dhabi, UAE
Tel 971-2-694-8551

DIFC Branch-Dubai

The Gate Building, East Wing, Level 5, Dubai International
Financial Centre, P.O. Box No: 506607, Dubai, UAE
Tel 971-4-279-4400

United Kingdom**London Branch**

Mizuho House, 30 Old Bailey, London EC4M 7AU, UK
Tel 44-20-7012-4000

Russia**AO Mizuho Bank (Moscow)**

5th floor, 20, bld. 1, Ovchinnikovskaya nab.,
115035 Moscow, Russian Federation
Tel 7-495-212-0333

**The Americas
(Country/Region)****Bahamas****Mizuho Bank (USA) Nassau Branch**

308 East Bay Street, P.O. Box N-7768, Nassau, Bahamas

Brazil**Banco Mizuho do Brasil S.A.**

Avenida Presidente Juscelino Kubitschek,
2041-Torre E-7 andar, Vila Olimpia, Sao Paulo, SP,
CEP. 04543-011, Brazil
Tel 55-11-5504-9844

Canada**Canada Branch**

100 Yonge Street, Suite 1102, Toronto, Ontario,
Canada, M5C 2W1
Tel 1-416-874-0222

Calgary Office

Suite 1000, 888 3rd Street, South West, Calgary, Alberta,
Canada, T2P 5C5
Tel 1-403-444-5375

Cayman Islands**Cayman Branch**

P. O. Box 1353, Harbour Place, 5th Floor,
103 South Church Street, George Town,
Grand Cayman KY1-1108, Cayman Islands

Chile**Santiago Representative Office**

Av. Apoquindo 3650, Oficina 1201, Las Condes,
Santiago, Chile
Tel 56-2-3203-5773

Mexico**Mexico Representative Office**

Paseo de la Reforma 342, Piso 10, Colonia Juarez,
Delegacion Cuauhtemoc, 06600, Ciudad de Mexico, Mexico
Tel 52-55-5281-5077

Mizuho Bank Mexico, S.A.

Paseo de la Reforma 342, Piso 10, Colonia Juarez,
Delegacion Cuauhtemoc, 06600, Ciudad de Mexico, Mexico
Tel 52-55-5281-5037

Mizuho Bank Mexico, S.A.**Leon Office**

Blvd. Paseo de los Insurgentes 3356, Torre 2,
nivel 2, Col. San Jose de las Piletas, 37530 Leon,
Guanajuato, Mexico
Tel 52-477-6885-248/249

USA**Chicago Branch**

311 South Wacker Drive, Suite 2100, Chicago, IL 60606,
USA
Tel 1-312-855-1111
Note: Address changed to the following as of July 1, 2021.
311 South Wacker Drive, Suite 700, Chicago,
IL 60606, USA

Los Angeles Branch

350 South Grand Avenue, Suite 1500, Los Angeles,
CA 90071, USA
Tel 1-213-243-4500

New York Branch

1271 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10020, USA
Tel 1-212-282-3000

1251 Building Branch

1251 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10020, USA
Tel 1-212-282-3000

Atlanta Representative Office

3353 Peachtree Road NE, Atlanta Financial Center,
Suite 500, Atlanta, GA 30326, USA
Tel 1-404-364-1550

Dallas Representative Office

5345 Towne Square Drive, Suite 285, Plano,
TX 75024, USA
Tel 1-972-324-3350

Houston Representative Office

2700 Post Oak Blvd., Suite 1270, Houston, TX 77056, USA
Tel 1-713-499-4800

San Francisco Representative Office

235 Pine Street, 19th Floor, San Francisco, CA 94104, USA
Tel 1-415-365-1750

Washington, D.C. Representative Office

1275 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Suite 310, Washington, DC 20004, USA
Tel 1-202-292-5080

Mizuho Bank (USA)

1271 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10020, USA
Tel 1-212-282-3000

Mizuho Bank (USA)

Atlanta Representative Office

3353 Peachtree Road NE, Atlanta Financial Center, Suite 500, Atlanta, GA 30326, USA
Tel 1-404-364-1550

Mizuho Bank (USA)

Chicago Representative Office

311 South Wacker Drive, Suite 2100, Chicago, IL 60606, USA
Tel 1-312-855-1111
Note: Address changed to the following as of July 1, 2021.
311 South Wacker Drive, Suite 700, Chicago, IL 60606, USA

Mizuho Bank (USA)

Dallas Representative Office

5345 Towne Square Drive, Suite 285, Plano, TX 75024, USA
Tel 1-972-324-3350

Mizuho Bank (USA)

Houston Representative Office

2700 Post Oak Blvd., Suite 1270, Houston, TX 77056, USA
Tel 1-713-499-4800

Mizuho Bank (USA)

Los Angeles Representative Office

350 South Grand Avenue, Suite 1500, Los Angeles, CA 90071, USA
Tel 1-213-243-4500

Mizuho Bank (USA)

1251 Building Branch

1251 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10020, USA
Tel 1-212-282-3000

Mizuho Bank (USA)

San Francisco Representative Office

235 Pine Street, 19th Floor, San Francisco, CA 94104, USA
Tel 1-415-365-1750

Mizuho Desk

(Country/Region)

UAE

Mashreqbank psc

Japan Desk, Plot No. 345, Umniyati Street (off Al Asayel Street), Burj Khalifa Community PO Box 1250, Dubai, UAE
Tel 971-4-363-2053

"Mizuho Desk"

By forming tie-ups with major financial institutions in regions where Mizuho does not possess offices, we offer our clients financial services through various institutions. (Transactions are conducted directly between the client and the local financial institution.)

Network of Mizuho Trust & Banking

Mizuho Trust & Banking

(Luxembourg) S.A.

1B, rue Gabriel Lippmann, L-5365 Munsbach, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg
Tel 352-42-16-17

Network of Mizuho Securities

Beijing Representative Office

8011, Chang-Fu-Gong Office Building, Jia 26, Jianguomenwai Street, Chaoyang District, Beijing 100022, The People's Republic of China
Tel 86-10-6523-4779

Shanghai Representative Office

T60 17th Floor, Shanghai World Financial Center, 100 Century Avenue, Pudong New Area, Shanghai 200120, The People's Republic of China
Tel 86-21-6877-8000

Mizuho Securities Asia Limited

14-15/F, K11 Atelier, 18 Salisbury Road, Tsim Sha Tsui, Kowloon, Hong Kong, S.A.R., The People's Republic of China
Tel 852-2685-2000

Mizuho Securities Asia Limited

Seoul Branch

5th Floor, Seoul Finance Center, 136, Sejong-daero, Jung-gu, Seoul, 04520, Korea
Tel 822-2206-1800

Mizuho Securities Asia Limited

(Sydney Office)

Level 29, 60 Martin Place, Sydney NSW 2000 Australia
Tel 612-7904-3555

Mizuho Securities India Private Limited

Level-18, Tower-A, Peninsula Business Park, Senapati Bapat Marg, Lower Parel, Mumbai, Maharashtra-400 013, India
Tel 91-22-4353-7600

Mizuho Securities (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.

12 Marina View, #08-02 Asia Square Tower 2, Singapore 018961, Republic of Singapore
Tel 65-6603-5688

Mizuho International plc

Mizuho House, 30 Old Bailey, London EC4M 7AU, UK
Tel 44-20-7236-1090

Mizuho International plc

(DIFC Branch)

The Gate Building, East Wing, Level 5, Dubai International Financial Centre, P.O.Box No:507206, Dubai, UAE
Tel 971-4-427-5312

Mizuho Securities Europe GmbH

TaunusTurm 34th Floor, Taunustor 1, 60310 Frankfurt am Main, Germany
Tel 49-69-42729-3000

Mizuho Securities Europe GmbH

Madrid Branch

Calle Orense 34, Planta 8, Edificio Iberia Mart II, 28020 Madrid, Spain
Tel 34-917-90-7551

Mizuho Securities Europe GmbH

Paris Branch

Washington Plaza, 40, rue Washington, 75008 Paris, France
Tel 33-1-7037-2700

Mizuho Securities USA LLC

1271 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10020, USA
Tel 1-212-209-9300

Mizuho Securities USA LLC

Boston Office

125 High Street, 21st Floor, Boston, MA 02110, USA
Tel 1-617-235-1722

Mizuho Securities USA LLC

Chicago Office

311 South Wacker Drive, Suite 700, Chicago, IL 60606, USA
Tel 1-312-294-8800

Mizuho Securities USA LLC

Houston Office

2700 Post Oak Blvd., Suite 1270, Houston, TX 77056, USA
Tel 1-713-499-4800

Mizuho Securities USA LLC

Los Angeles Office

350 South Grand Avenue, Suite 1500, Los Angeles, CA 90071, USA
Tel 1-213-243-4500

Mizuho Securities USA LLC

San Francisco Office

235 Pine Street, 19th Floor, San Francisco, CA 94104, USA
Tel 1-415-268-5500

Mizuho Securities Canada Inc.

1271 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10020, USA
Tel 1-212-209-9300

Message from the
Group CEO

About Mizuho

Message from the
Group CFO

Our strategies for
creating value

Foundations for our
corporate value

Data section

Appendix

Investor information

Date of establishment

January 8, 2003

Paid-in capital

¥2,256.7 billion

Issued shares

2,539,249,894 shares

Number of shareholders

Common stock: 712,351

Major shareholders (common stock)

	Shares held	Percentage of shares outstanding (%)
1 The MasterTrust Bank of Japan, Ltd. (Trustee account)	210,539,400	8.29
2 Custody Bank of Japan, Ltd. (Trustee account)	114,941,800	4.52
3 State Street Bank West Client – Treaty 505234	41,977,995	1.65
4 Custody Bank of Japan, Ltd. (Trustee account 5)	41,106,300	1.61
5 Custody Bank of Japan, Ltd. (Trustee account 6)	36,427,700	1.43
6 Custody Bank of Japan, Ltd. (Trustee account 7)	33,474,400	1.31
7 Custody Bank of Japan, Ltd. (Trustee account 1)	32,692,100	1.28
8 JPMorgan Chase Bank 385781	30,723,102	1.21
9 Custody Bank of Japan, Ltd. (Trustee account 4)	26,582,760	1.04
10 Custody Bank of Japan, Ltd. (Taxable trust money account)	26,416,350	1.04

Notes: 1. Figures for the Percentage of Shares Outstanding are rounded down to the nearest second decimal place.
2. The Percentages of Shares Outstanding are calculated by excluding the treasury stock (552,914 shares).

(As of March 31, 2021)

Stock listing (common stock)

Tokyo Stock Exchange

Accounting auditors

Ernst & Young ShinNihon LLC

Shareholder register manager

Mizuho Trust & Banking Co., Ltd.

Share unit

100 shares

Fiscal year

April 1 to March 31

Convocation of general meetings of shareholders

An ordinary general meeting of shareholders of the Company shall be convened no later than 3 months from the last day of each business year and an extraordinary general meeting of shareholders shall be convened whenever necessary.

Record date

1. The Company shall deem shareholders having voting rights appearing in writing or electronically in the register of shareholders as of the end of March 31 of each year as the shareholders who are entitled to exercise their rights at the ordinary general meeting of shareholders for the relevant business year.
2. The provision of the preceding paragraph shall apply mutatis mutandis to the record date for voting rights at the general meetings of holders of classes of stock, where there is a matter to be resolved at an ordinary general meeting of shareholders that requires, in addition to such resolution, a resolution by the relevant general meeting of holders of class of stock.
3. In addition to the preceding two paragraphs, the Company may set an extraordinary record date, when necessary, by a determination by Executive Officer(s) under the authority delegated by the Board of Directors and upon giving a prior public notice thereof.

Organizations that decide dividends from surplus

The Company may decide distribution of dividends from surplus and other matters provided for in each item of Article 459, Paragraph 1 of the Companies Act of Japan, but by a resolution of the Board of Directors, unless otherwise provided for in laws or regulations.

Record date for distribution of dividends from surplus

The record dates for distribution of dividends from surplus of the Company shall be March 31 and September 30 of each year.

ADR* information

Outline of Mizuho Financial Group's ADR

1. Exchange : New York Stock Exchange
2. Ticker symbol : MFG
3. CUSIP : 60687Y109
4. Conversion ratio : 1 ADR = 2 common shares
5. Depository bank : The Bank of New York Mellon
6. Local custodian bank : Mizuho Bank, Ltd.

* ADRs are securities issued for the purpose of trading in the US in place of the underlying stock of foreign companies. As ADRs are registered with the SEC as US securities, they are traded, settled and held in custody in substantially the same manner as the stocks of US companies. ADR is an acronym for American Depositary Receipts.



Financial Analysis [Under Japanese GAAP]

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Key Indicators of Mizuho Financial Group, Inc.

● Key Indicators of Mizuho Financial Group, Inc. (Consolidated)

As of or for the Fiscal Years ended March 31,	Billions of yen				
	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
Total Income	¥ 3,360.2	¥ 3,988.9	¥ 3,936.9	¥ 3,590.8	¥ 3,351.7
Profit Attributable to Owners of Parent	471.0	448.5	96.5	576.5	603.5
Comprehensive Income	931.8	7.6	(110.5)	765.5	558.1
Net Assets	9,362.2	8,663.8	9,194.0	9,821.2	9,273.3
Total Assets	225,586.2	214,659.0	200,792.2	205,028.3	200,508.6
Deposits	150,504.9	144,472.2	137,649.5	136,463.8	130,676.4
Loans and Bills Discounted	83,704.6	83,468.1	78,456.9	79,421.4	78,337.7
Securities	43,697.2	34,907.2	29,774.4	34,183.0	32,353.1
Net Assets per Share (Yen) (Note 1)	3,650.87	3,372.96	345.00	357.41	335.96
Profit Attributable to Owners of Parent per Share (Yen) (Note 1)	185.75	176.87	3.80	22.72	23.86
Diluted Profit Attributable to Owners of Parent per Share (Yen) (Note 1)	185.75	176.86	3.80	22.72	23.78
Total Capital Ratio					
(International Standard (Basel III)) (Note 2)	16.87%	17.25%	18.85%	18.24%	16.28%
Tier 1 Capital Ratio					
(International Standard (Basel III)) (Note 2)	14.37%	14.52%	15.94%	15.44%	13.30%
Common Equity Tier 1 Capital Ratio					
(International Standard (Basel III)) (Note 2)	11.63%	11.65%	12.76%	12.49%	11.34%
Net Return on Equity	5.2%	5.1%	1.0%	6.5%	7.2%
PER (Times)	8.60x	6.98x	44.99x	8.42x	8.54x
Cash Flow from Operating Activities	16,613.2	1,901.8	(2,636.0)	2,966.7	4,690.1
Cash Flow from Investing Activities	(9,763.7)	(5,808.5)	5,487.1	(2,316.1)	5,796.3
Cash Flow from Financing Activities	40.8	(281.8)	(18.6)	149.9	(24.5)
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the fiscal year	46,981.3	39,863.6	44,254.8	46,334.3	45,523.6

Notes: 1.MHFG adopted the share consolidation of the shares of common stock on the basis of one post-consolidation share per ten pre-consolidation shares effective as of October 1, 2020. Net Assets per Share of Common Stock, Profit Attributable to Owners of Parent per Share of Common Stock and Diluted Profit Attributable to Owners of Parent per Share of Common Stock are calculated under the assumption that the share consolidation had been adopted at the beginning of fiscal 2020.

2.Total Capital Ratio, Tier 1 Capital Ratio and Common Equity Tier 1 Capital Ratio are based on the "Standards for Determining the Status of Capital Adequacy in consideration of assets held by a bank holding company and by its subsidiaries, in accordance with Banking Law Article 52-25" (Financial Services Agency Ordinance Announcement No.20, March 27, 2006)

● Key Indicators of Mizuho Financial Group, Inc. (Non-Consolidated)

As of or for the Fiscal Years ended March 31,	Billions of yen				
	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
Operating Income	¥ 268.9	¥ 75.4	¥ 331.3	¥ 305.0	¥ 378.0
Net Income	226.6	34.0	354.5	257.1	326.6
Common Stock and Preferred Stock	2,256.7	2,256.7	2,256.7	2,256.5	2,256.2
Number of Shares Issued and Outstanding	(Common Stock) (2,539,249,894shares)	(25,392,498,945shares)	(25,392,498,945shares)	(25,389,644,945shares)	(25,386,307,945shares)
Net Assets	5,397.7	5,362.4	5,518.7	5,441.3	5,342.5
Total Assets	14,169.2	12,823.7	11,637.1	10,584.8	9,269.3
Net Assets per Share (Yen) ^(Note 1)	2,128.26	2,113.67	217.52	214.43	210.51
Dividends per Share (Yen) (Interim Dividends per Share) (Yen)					
Common Stock ^(Note 2)	41.25	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50
(Common Stock) (3.75) (3.75) (3.75) (3.75) (3.75)					
Net Income per Share (Yen) ^(Note 1)	89.36	13.42	13.97	10.13	12.91
Diluted Net Income per Share (Yen) ^(Note 1)	89.36	13.42	13.97	10.13	12.86
PER (Times)	17.89x	92.07x	12.25x	18.88x	15.79x
Dividend Propensity	83.92%	558.69%	53.65%	73.98%	58.06%

Notes: 1.MHFG adopted the share consolidation of the shares of common stock on the basis of one post-consolidation share per ten pre-consolidation shares effective as of October 1, 2020. Net Assets per Share of Common Stock, Profit Attributable to Owners of Parent per Share of Common Stock and Diluted Profit Attributable to Owners of Parent per Share of Common Stock are calculated under the assumption that the share consolidation had been adopted at the beginning of fiscal 2020.

2.MHFG adopted the share consolidation of the shares of common stock on the basis of one post-consolidation share per ten pre-consolidation shares effective as of October 1, 2020. Dividends per Share as of the Fiscal Year ended March 31,2021 is the sum of Interim Dividends per Share and Year-end Dividends per share. Interim Dividends per Share and Year-end Dividends per Share are the dividends on the basis of pre-consolidation share and post-consolidation share respectively.

Financial Analysis
Status of Asset Quality

○ Credit-related Costs

Credit-related Costs (Consolidated)

Billions of yen			
For the Fiscal Years ended March 31,	2021	2020	Change
Credit-related Costs	¥ 204.9	¥ 171.7	¥ 33.2
Expenses related to Portfolio Problems (including Reversal of (Provision for) General Reserve for Possible Losses on Loans)	209.9	183.3	26.6
<i>Losses on Write-offs of Loans</i>	<i>18.3</i>	<i>21.9</i>	<i>(3.6)</i>
Gains on Reversal of Reserves for Possible Losses on Loans and others	(4.9)	(11.6)	6.6
Credit Costs for Trust Accounts	—	—	—

○ Overview of Non-performing Loans (NPLs) as of March 31, 2021 (the Two Banks) (Banking Accounts)

(Billions of yen)

1. SELF-ASSESSMENT					2. Non Performing Loans based on the Financial Reconstruction Act	3. Non-Accrual, Past Due & Restructured Loans
Obligor	Categorization	Non-Categorization	Category II	Category III		
Bankrupt and Substantially Bankrupt Obligors		48.7 Collateral, Guarantees, etc.: 42.3 Reserves for Possible Losses: 6.3		Reserve Ratio 100%	Claims against Bankrupt and Substantially Bankrupt Obligors 48.7 Coverage Ratio 100%	Loans to Bankrupt Obligors 19.0
Intensive Control Obligors		332.4 Collateral, Guarantees, etc.: 164.7 Reserves for Possible Losses: 167.6		78.6 Reserve Ratio 68.0%	Claims with Collection Risk 411.0 Coverage Ratio 80.8%	Non-Accrual Delinquent Loans 397.5
Watch Obligors		Reserve Ratio against Uncovered Portion 24.7% Collateral, Guarantees, etc.: 100.9 Reserves for Possible Losses: 57.5		Amounts for reserves are recorded under Non-Categorization	Claims for Special Attention (Notes 1) 333.0 Coverage Ratio 47.5%	43.1 (Notes 2)
Claims for Special Attention	333.0					Loans Past Due for 3 Months or More 0.5
Special Attention Obligors						Restructured Loans 332.4
Other Watch Obligors					Total Coverage Ratio 68.0%	
Normal Obligors					Claims against Special Attention Obligors -Coverage Ratio: 43.3% -Reserve Ratio for Uncovered Portion: 28.7% -Reserve Ratio against Total Amount of Claims: 22.8%	
					Reserve Ratio against Total Amount of Claims ·Other Watch Obligors: 4.87% ·Normal Obligors: 0.10%	
Total		95,932.3			Total 792.7	Total 749.5

Notes: 1. Claims for Special Attention is denoted on an individual loans basis. Claims against Special Attention Obligors includes all claims, not limited to Claims for Special Attention.
 2. The difference between total Non-Accrual, Past Due & Restructured Loans and total Non Performing Loans based on the FRA represents the amount of claims other than loans included in Non Performing Loans based on the FRA.

○ Status of Non Performing Loans based on the FRA

Non Performing Loans based on the FRA (Consolidated)

(Consolidated)

As of March 31,	Billions of yen		
	2021	2020	Change
Claims against Bankrupt and Substantially Bankrupt Obligors	¥ 55.5	¥ 59.2	¥ (3.7)
Claims with Collection Risk	409.7	383.7	26.0
Claims for Special Attention	377.5	257.8	119.6
Sub-total [1]	¥ 842.8	¥ 700.8	¥ 141.9
Normal Claims	93,186.7	92,661.2	525.5
Total [2]	¥ 94,029.6	¥ 93,362.1	¥ 667.4
			%
	2021	2020	Change
NPL ratio [1] / [2]	0.89%	0.75%	0.14%

Note: Above figures are presented net of partial direct write-offs.

(Trust Accounts)

As of March 31,	Billions of yen		
	2021	2020	Change
Claims against Bankrupt and Substantially Bankrupt Obligors	¥ —	¥ —	¥ —
Claims with Collection Risk	—	—	—
Claims for Special Attention	—	—	—
Sub-total	¥ —	¥ —	¥ —
Normal Claims	4.7	8.7	(3.9)
Total	¥ 4.7	¥ 8.7	¥ (3.9)

(Consolidated and Trust Accounts)

As of March 31,	Billions of yen		
	2021	2020	Change
Claims against Bankrupt and Substantially Bankrupt Obligors	¥ 55.5	¥ 59.2	¥ (3.7)
Claims with Collection Risk	409.7	383.7	26.0
Claims for Special Attention	377.5	257.8	119.6
Sub-total	¥ 842.8	¥ 700.8	¥ 141.9
Normal Claims	93,191.5	92,670.0	521.5
Total	¥ 94,034.4	¥ 93,370.9	¥ 663.5

○ **Status of Non-Accrual, Past Due & Restructured Loans (Consolidated)**

(Consolidated)

Non-Accrual, Past Due & Restructured Loans

As of March 31,			Billions of yen
	2021	2020	Change
Loans to Bankrupt Obligors	¥ 19.5	¥ 15.9	¥ 3.6
Non-Accrual Delinquent Loans	415.3	401.0	14.3
Loans Past Due for Three Months or More	0.5	1.4	(0.9)
Restructured Loans	377.0	256.4	120.6
Total	¥ 812.4	¥ 674.8	¥ 137.6

Note: Above figures are presented net of partial direct write-offs, the amounts of which are indicated in the table below.

			Billions of yen
	2021	2020	Change
Amount of Partial Direct Write-offs	¥ 105.3	¥ 79.8	¥ 25.5

Ratio to Total Loans

As of March 31,			%
	2021	2020	Change
Loans to Bankrupt Obligors	0.02%	0.01%	0.00%
Non-Accrual Delinquent Loans	0.49	0.48	0.01
Loans Past Due for Three Months or More	0.00	0.00	(0.00)
Restructured Loans	0.45	0.30	0.14
Non-Accrual, Past Due & Restructured Loans / Total Loans	0.97%	0.80%	0.16%

Note: Above figures are presented net of partial direct write-offs.

Reserves for Possible Losses on Loans

As of March 31,			Billions of yen
	2021	2020	Change
Reserves for Possible Losses on Loans	¥ 575.5	¥ 424.4	¥ 151.1
General Reserve for Possible Losses on Loans	383.0	239.0	144.0
Specific Reserve for Possible Losses on Loans	191.2	185.4	5.7
Reserve for Possible Losses on Loans to Restructuring Countries	1.3	—	1.3

Note: Above figures are presented net of partial direct write-offs, the amounts of which are indicated in the table below.

			Billions of yen
	2021	2020	Change
Amount of Partial Direct Write-offs	¥ 116.8	¥ 89.2	¥ 27.6

Reserve Ratios for Non-Accrual, Past Due & Restructured Loans

As of March 31,			%
	2021	2020	Change
After Partial Direct Write-offs	70.84%	62.89%	7.94%

Note: Reserve Ratio = Reserves for Possible Losses on Loans / Total Non-Accrual, Past Due & Restructured Loans.

(Trust Accounts)

Non-Accrual, Past Due & Restructured Loans

As of March 31,	Billions of yen		
	2021	2020	Change
Loans to Bankrupt Obligors	¥ —	¥ —	¥ —
Non-Accrual Delinquent Loans	—	—	—
Loans Past Due for Three Months or More	—	—	—
Restructured Loans	—	—	—
Total	¥ —	¥ —	¥ —

Ratio to Total Loans

As of March 31,	%		
	2021	2020	Change
Loans to Bankrupt Obligors	—%	—%	—%
Non-Accrual Delinquent Loans	—	—	—
Loans Past Due for Three Months or More	—	—	—
Restructured Loans	—	—	—
Non-Accrual, Past Due & Restructured Loans / Total Loans	—%	—%	—%

(Consolidated and Trust Accounts)

Non-Accrual, Past Due & Restructured Loans

As of March 31,	Billions of yen		
	2021	2020	Change
Loans to Bankrupt Obligors	¥ 19.5	¥ 15.9	¥ 3.6
Non-Accrual Delinquent Loans	415.3	401.0	14.3
Loans Past Due for Three Months or More	0.5	1.4	(0.9)
Restructured Loans	377.0	256.4	120.6
Total	¥ 812.4	¥ 674.8	¥ 137.6

Note: Above figures are presented net of partial direct write-offs.

Ratio to Total Loans

As of March 31,	%		
	2021	2020	Change
Loans to Bankrupt Obligors	0.02%	0.01%	0.00%
Non-Accrual Delinquent Loans	0.49	0.48	0.01
Loans Past Due for Three Months or More	0.00	0.00	(0.00)
Restructured Loans	0.45	0.30	0.14
Non-Accrual, Past Due & Restructured Loans / Total Loans	0.97%	0.80%	0.16%

Note: Above figures are presented net of partial direct write-offs.

Financial Analysis
Status of Asset Quality

○ **Status of Loans by Industry**

Outstanding Balances by Industry (Consolidated)

As of March 31,	Billions of yen, %					
	2021		2020		Change	
	Outstanding Balance	Composition	Outstanding Balance	Composition	Outstanding Balance	Composition
Domestic Total (excluding Loans Booked Offshore)	¥ 57,293.1	100.00%	¥ 55,147.0	100.00%	¥ 2,146.0	/
Manufacturing	10,904.9	19.03	9,642.2	17.48	1,262.6	1.55
Agriculture & Forestry	50.7	0.09	54.7	0.10	(4.0)	(0.01)
Fishery	2.2	0.00	3.3	0.01	(1.1)	(0.01)
Mining, Quarrying Industry & Gravel Extraction Industry	315.8	0.55	226.9	0.41	88.9	0.14
Construction	728.3	1.27	725.7	1.32	2.5	(0.05)
Utilities	2,852.6	4.98	2,834.9	5.14	17.6	(0.16)
Communication	1,225.0	2.14	1,436.6	2.60	(211.6)	(0.46)
Transportation & Postal Industry	2,647.7	4.62	2,360.1	4.28	287.6	0.34
Wholesale & Retail	5,095.4	8.89	4,930.1	8.94	165.2	(0.05)
Finance & Insurance	4,775.7	8.34	4,795.2	8.69	(19.4)	(0.35)
Real Estate	9,598.6	16.75	8,713.2	15.80	885.3	0.95
Commodity Lease	3,066.0	5.35	2,884.9	5.23	181.0	0.12
Service Industries	3,345.0	5.84	3,108.7	5.64	236.2	0.20
Local Governments	673.9	1.18	754.7	1.37	(80.7)	(0.19)
Governments	1,223.6	2.14	1,443.5	2.62	(219.8)	(0.48)
Other	10,786.8	18.83	11,231.5	20.37	(444.6)	(1.54)
Overseas Total (including Loans Booked Offshore)	26,411.5	100.0	28,321.1	100.00	(1,909.6)	/
Governments	228.4	0.87	355.3	1.26	(126.9)	(0.39)
Financial Institutions	9,212.4	34.88	9,106.0	32.15	106.3	2.73
Other	16,970.6	64.25	18,859.7	66.59	(1,889.0)	(2.34)
Total	¥ 83,704.6	/	¥ 83,468.1	/	¥ 236.4	/

Note: Domestic Total = MHFG and its domestic consolidated subsidiaries (excluding their overseas offices).

Overseas Total = Overseas offices of MHFG's domestic consolidated subsidiaries and MHFG's overseas consolidated subsidiaries

○ **Status of Loans by Nationality of Borrowers**

Balance of Loans to Restructuring Countries (Consolidated)

As of March 31, 2021	Billions of yen, %	As of March 31, 2020	Billions of yen, %
Myanmar	¥ 7.2	—	¥ —
Laos	0.1	—	—
Total	¥ 7.3	Total	¥ —
Ratio to Total Assets	0.00%	Ratio to Total Assets	—%

Note: Listed are loans to the government and related agents in restructuring countries for which Reserves for Possible Losses on Loans to Restructuring Countries are accounted as stipulated under the Japanese Institute of Certified Public Accountants (JICPA) Banking Audit Committee Report No.4.



Financial Data of Mizuho Financial Group, Inc.
[Under Japanese GAAP]

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Independent Auditor's Report

The Board of Directors
Mizuho Financial Group, Inc.

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Mizuho Financial Group, Inc. and its consolidated subsidiaries (the Group), which comprise the consolidated balance sheet as at March 31, 2021, and the consolidated statements of income, comprehensive income, changes in net assets, and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Group as at March 31, 2021, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in Japan.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in Japan. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated financial statements in Japan, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of the audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming the auditor's opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

(1) Reasonableness of self-assessment of loans, write-offs and reserve provisions	
Description of Key Audit Matter	Auditor's Response
<p>As described in (10) "Reserves for Possible Losses on Loans" in Note 5 "Standards of Accounting Method", the Group recognizes the reserves for loan losses based on the internally established standards for self-assessment of loans and for write-offs and reserve provisions. The standards consider the obligor's financial condition, valuation of collateral and expectation of future economic conditions.</p> <p>When the credit risk of receivables held at the end of the fiscal year is significantly different from the past due to changes in the environment or other factors, the reserve is adjusted by management to consider factors such as economic uncertainty.</p> <p>In this fiscal year, the Group made additional reserves for loan portfolios of similar credit risk characteristics with a high probability of losses by using the existing credit risk management framework and considering economic uncertainty of the external environment.</p> <p>The Group has Loans of ¥83,704,675 million, which represent approximately 37% of total assets, and the Reserves for Possible Losses on Loans of ¥575,572 million as of March 31, 2021.</p> <p>In estimating the reserves for loan losses, the Group uses</p>	<p>We obtained an understanding, evaluated the design and tested the operating effectiveness of the controls over the Group's process for establishing the reserves for loan losses. The controls tested included, but were not limited to, controls to evaluate and monitor obligor ratings, controls that evaluate the expected future cash flows used to determine reserve amounts and controls that evaluate the adjustments to reflect management's consideration including identification of specific loan portfolios where losses are likely to occur and determination of the method for adjusting the reserves for loan losses. We performed the following substantive procedures.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> We selected a sample of obligors to substantively test "Forecast for obligors used for assigning internal credit ratings and for discounted cash flow method" in considering both quantitative and qualitative perspective. Our sample considered various risks, such as the type of industry, sector and financial condition of the obligor. <p>We assessed the obligors' business performance, fulfillment of obligation, industry characteristics, business plan establishment and progress as well as their ability to earn a profit under COVID-19 pandemic and compared those to available external sources and made inquiries to</p>

Description of Key Audit Matter	Auditor's Response
<p>several assumptions. As described in Note 9 "Critical Accounting Estimates", the Group considers "Forecast for obligors used for assigning internal credit ratings and for discounted cash flow method" and "Forecast of the external environment used for making necessary adjustment to expected loss" as key assumptions.</p> <p>"Forecast for obligors used for assigning internal credit ratings and for discounted cash flow method" is based on the obligors' business performance, status of obligors' debt, industry characteristics, business plan establishment as well as their ability of earning a profit under COVID-19 pandemic.</p> <p>"Forecast of the external environment used for making necessary adjustment to expected loss" is based on macroeconomic scenarios, specifically, the Group incorporated the estimated impact of COVID-19 pandemic into macroeconomic scenario by using assumptions such as anticipated business recovery period by industry and current forecast for the growth rate of gross domestic product.</p> <p>These key assumptions used for estimating the reserves for loan losses involve significant judgment by management and have a significant impact on the financial statements. Accordingly, we have identified the reasonableness of self-assessment of loans, write-offs and reserve provisions as a key audit matter.</p>	<p>the credit risk management division.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In assessing "Forecast of the external environment used for making necessary adjustment to expected loss", with support of our specialist, we evaluated the management's assumption by comparing significant inputs and underlying data such as growth rate of gross domestic product and the future prospect of the business environment for each industry with external sources, when available.

(2) Appropriateness of fair value measurement of derivatives classified within Level 3	
Description of Key Audit Matter	Auditor's Response
<p>As described in Note 43 "Financial Instruments," the Group carries various types of over-the-counter derivatives (equity related contracts, interest rate contracts, foreign exchange contracts, and credit-related contracts) for banking and certain trading activities and for securities related business at certain subsidiaries.</p> <p>The Group carried financial instruments at fair value as of March 31, 2021. Among those, derivative assets and liabilities classified within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy, which are measured at fair value using unobservable inputs that are supported by little or no market activity, are ¥123,523 million and ¥68,186 million, respectively.</p> <p>In calculating fair value of Level 3 derivatives, management utilizes internally developed valuation models and unobservable inputs such as correlation between interest rates and foreign exchange rates and volatility which is difficult to prove with market data.</p> <p>These valuation models and unobservable inputs used by management to estimate the fair value of these derivatives involve significant judgments and have a significant impact on the fair value of the derivatives.</p> <p>Accordingly, we have identified the fair value measurement of derivatives classified within Level 3 as a key audit matter.</p>	<p>We obtained an understanding, evaluated the design and tested the operating effectiveness of the controls over the Group's derivatives fair valuation processes performed by middle-office and back-office. The controls tested included, but were not limited to, controls over significant inputs included in the fair value measurements and controls over the appropriateness of the valuation techniques utilized within the internally developed valuation models.</p> <p>We involved our specialists to assist us in performing the following substantive procedures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inspecting the outcome of the Group's independent price verification (IPV) process and assessed any issues in the fair value measurement identified through IPV and evaluated the management judgment. Evaluating significant unobservable inputs by comparing the inputs with available information we obtained independently. To select samples, we considered the risks in terms of the degree of subjectivity involved in setting those unobservable inputs as well as the quantitative impact on the fair value measurement Evaluating the valuation techniques used by comparing them with our understanding of market practices, and Testing the mathematical accuracy of the Group's valuation calculation. To select samples, we considered risks associated with the complexity of the valuation techniques used in addition to the quantitative impact on the fair value measurements.

Responsibilities of Management and the Audit Committee for the Consolidated Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these consolidated financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in Japan, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Group's ability to continue as a going concern and disclosing, as required by accounting principles generally accepted in Japan, matters related to going concern.

The Audit Committee is responsible for overseeing the Group's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion.

Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these consolidated financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in Japan, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.
- Consider internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for our risk assessments, while the purpose of the audit of the consolidated financial statements is not expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in Japan.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with the Audit Committee regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide the Audit Committee with a statement that we have complied with the ethical requirements regarding independence that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Japan, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with the Audit Committee, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Interest Required to Be Disclosed by the Certified Public Accountants Act of Japan

Our firm and its designated engagement partners do not have any interest in the Group which is required to be disclosed pursuant to the provisions of the Certified Public Accountants Act of Japan.

Convenience Translation

The U.S. dollar amounts in the accompanying consolidated financial statements with respect to the year ended March 31, 2021 are presented solely for convenience. Our audit also included the translation of Japanese yen amounts into U.S. dollar amounts and, in our opinion, such translation has been made on the basis described in Note 1 to the consolidated financial statements.

Ernst & Young ShinNihon LLC
Tokyo, Japan
June 22, 2021

高木 竜二 

Ryuji Takagi
Designated Engagement Partner
Certified Public Accountant

中桐 徹 

Toru Nakagiri
Designated Engagement Partner
Certified Public Accountant

林 慎一 

Shinichi Hayashi
Designated Engagement Partner
Certified Public Accountant

長尾 亮洋 

Mitsuhiro Nagao
Designated Engagement Partner
Certified Public Accountant

Consolidated Financial Statements**Consolidated Balance Sheet**

As of March 31,	Millions of yen		Thousands of
	2021	2020	U.S. dollars (Note 1)
			2021
Assets			
Cash and Due from Banks (Notes 19, 41, 43 and 44)	¥ 47,981,981	¥ 41,069,745	\$ 433,363,270
Call Loans and Bills Purchased (Note 43)	589,776	584,686	5,326,737
Receivables under Resale Agreements (Note 43)	11,623,654	18,581,488	104,982,433
Guarantee Deposits Paid under Securities Borrowing Transactions (Note 43)	2,707,711	2,243,161	24,455,484
Other Debt Purchased (Notes 43 and 44)	3,208,004	2,688,273	28,974,027
Trading Assets (Notes 12, 19, 43 and 44)	12,589,294	13,248,734	113,703,888
Money Held in Trust (Notes 43 and 44)	582,368	411,847	5,259,834
Securities (Notes 11, 13, 19, 28, 43 and 44)	43,697,262	34,907,234	394,664,583
Loans and Bills Discounted (Notes 14, 19 and 43)	83,704,675	83,468,185	756,003,209
Foreign Exchange Assets (Note 15)	2,084,756	2,044,415	18,829,084
Derivatives other than for Trading Assets (Notes 43 and 45)	1,719,349	1,944,060	15,528,811
Other Assets (Notes 16, 19 and 44)	6,174,020	5,206,121	55,762,466
Tangible Fixed Assets (Notes 17, 30 and 42)	1,135,449	1,103,622	10,255,148
Intangible Fixed Assets (Note 42)	620,224	636,139	5,601,741
Net Defined Benefit Asset (Note 27)	1,109,107	846,782	10,017,232
Deferred Tax Assets (Note 29)	31,402	32,493	283,617
Customers' Liabilities for Acceptances and Guarantees (Note 28)	6,602,744	6,066,527	59,634,617
Reserves for Possible Losses on Loans (Notes 18 and 43)	(575,572)	(424,446)	(5,198,454)
Reserve for Possible Losses on Investments	(0)	—	(8)
Total Assets	¥ 225,586,211	¥ 214,659,077	\$ 2,037,447,719

Consolidated Balance Sheet—(Continued)

As of March 31,	Millions of yen		Thousands of
	2021	2020	U.S. dollars (Note 1)
			2021
Liabilities and Net Assets			
Liabilities			
Deposits (Notes 19, 20 and 43)	¥ 150,504,978	¥ 144,472,235	\$ 1,359,329,648
Call Money and Bills Sold (Notes 21 and 43)	1,312,790	2,263,076	11,856,848
Payables under Repurchase Agreements (Notes 19 and 43)	18,607,255	17,971,098	168,056,857
Guarantee Deposits Received under Securities Lending Transactions (Notes 19 and 43)	958,148	1,108,255	8,653,801
Commercial Paper (Note 22)	2,105,067	411,089	19,012,533
Trading Liabilities (Notes 12 and 43)	8,115,377	9,604,890	73,296,404
Borrowed Money (Notes 19, 23 and 43)	7,441,822	5,209,947	67,212,992
Foreign Exchange Liabilities (Note 15)	532,042	509,405	4,805,293
Short-term Bonds (Note 24)	456,045	373,658	4,118,912
Bonds and Notes (Notes 25 and 43)	10,321,672	8,906,432	93,223,197
Due to Trust Accounts (Note 43)	1,160,608	1,055,510	10,482,372
Derivatives other than for Trading Liabilities (Notes 43 and 45)	1,739,671	1,619,151	15,712,349
Other Liabilities (Note 26)	5,862,013	6,111,195	52,944,483
Reserve for Bonus Payments	104,131	75,175	940,498
Reserve for Variable Compensation	2,935	2,559	26,511
Net Defined Benefit Liability (Note 27)	71,049	62,113	641,700
Reserve for Director and Corporate Auditor Retirement Benefits	683	944	6,176
Reserve for Possible Losses on Sales of Loans	1,074	637	9,707
Reserve for Contingencies	6,762	6,443	61,074
Reserve for Reimbursement of Deposits	22,099	27,851	199,598
Reserve for Reimbursement of Debentures	14,419	18,672	130,236
Reserves under Special Laws	3,135	2,509	28,321
Deferred Tax Liabilities (Note 29)	215,557	53,150	1,946,869
Deferred Tax Liabilities for Revaluation Reserve for Land (Note 30)	61,915	62,695	559,210
Acceptances and Guarantees (Note 28)	6,602,744	6,066,527	59,634,617
Total Liabilities	¥ 216,224,003	¥ 205,995,229	\$ 1,952,890,206
Net Assets			
Common Stock (Note 31)	¥ 2,256,767	¥ 2,256,767	\$ 20,382,655
Capital Surplus	1,135,940	1,136,467	10,259,581
Retained Earnings	4,421,655	4,174,190	39,935,476
Treasury Stock (Note 31)	(7,124)	(6,414)	(64,348)
Total Shareholders' Equity	7,807,239	7,561,010	70,513,364
Net Unrealized Gains (Losses) on Other Securities (Note 44)	1,132,460	823,085	10,228,144
Deferred Gains or Losses on Hedges	31,618	72,081	285,569
Revaluation Reserve for Land (Note 30)	136,384	136,655	1,231,793
Foreign Currency Translation Adjustments	(139,514)	(133,178)	(1,260,069)
Remeasurements of Defined Benefit Plans (Note 27)	288,088	94,317	2,601,952
Total Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	1,449,035	992,960	13,087,389
Stock Acquisition Rights (Note 32)	134	213	1,217
Non-controlling Interests	105,797	109,662	955,543
Total Net Assets	9,362,207	8,663,847	84,557,513
Total Liabilities and Net Assets	¥ 225,586,211	¥ 214,659,077	\$ 2,037,447,719

See accompanying "Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements," which are an integral part of these statements.

Consolidated Statement of Income

For the Fiscal Years ended March 31,	Millions of yen		Thousands of
	2021	2020	U.S. dollars (Note 1)
			2021
Income			
Interest Income (Note 33)	¥ 1,333,509	¥ 2,014,440	\$ 12,043,983
Fiduciary Income	55,160	58,565	498,194
Fee and Commission Income	843,953	778,842	7,622,408
Trading Income (Note 34)	388,441	406,539	3,508,327
Other Operating Income (Note 35)	358,254	412,114	3,235,683
Other Income (Note 37)	380,978	318,438	3,440,921
Total Income	3,360,298	3,988,940	30,349,516
Expenses			
Interest Expenses (Note 33)	427,826	1,280,897	3,864,037
Fee and Commission Expenses	156,805	159,598	1,416,231
Trading Expenses (Note 34)	311	15,239	2,813
Other Operating Expenses (Note 36)	195,683	152,547	1,767,370
General and Administrative Expenses	1,414,608	1,378,398	12,776,451
Other Expenses (Note 38)	512,900	383,542	4,632,410
Total Expenses	2,708,135	3,370,223	24,459,312
Income before Income Taxes	652,163	618,717	5,890,204
Income Taxes:			
Current	165,688	150,088	1,496,462
Deferred	9,099	11,408	82,188
Total Income Taxes	174,788	161,496	1,578,650
Profit	477,375	457,221	4,311,554
Profit Attributable to Non-controlling Interests	6,355	8,652	57,398
Profit Attributable to Owners of Parent	¥ 471,020	¥ 448,568	\$ 4,254,156

See accompanying "Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements," which are an integral part of these statements.

Per Share of Common Stock

As of March 31,	Yen		U.S. dollars (Note 1)	
	2021	2020	2021	
Net Income:				
Basic	¥ 185.75	¥ 176.87	\$	1.68
Diluted	185.75	176.86		1.68
Cash Dividends	41.25	75.0		0.37

See accompanying "Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements," which are an integral part of these statements (Note 48).

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income

For the Fiscal Years ended March 31,	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars (Note 1)	
	2021	2020	2021	
Profit	¥ 477,375	¥ 457,221	\$	4,311,554
Other Comprehensive Income (Note 39):	454,513	(449,547)		4,105,070
Net Unrealized Gains (Losses) on Other Securities	305,969	(359,779)		2,763,451
Deferred Gains or Losses on Hedges	(40,294)	94,536		(363,933)
Foreign Currency Translation Adjustments	(1,874)	(20,650)		(16,932)
Remeasurements of Defined Benefit Plans	187,744	(157,693)		1,695,670
Share of Other Comprehensive Income of Associates Accounted for Using Equity Method	2,968	(5,961)		26,814
Comprehensive Income	¥ 931,888	¥ 7,673	\$	8,416,624
Comprehensive Income Attributable to Owners of Parent:	¥ 927,366	¥ (3,123)	\$	8,375,778
Comprehensive Income Attributable to Non-controlling Interests:	4,522	10,797		40,846

See accompanying "Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements," which are an integral part of these statements.

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Net Assets

Millions of yen					
Shareholders' Equity					
For the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 2021	Common Stock	Capital Surplus	Retained Earnings	Treasury Stock	Total Shareholders' Equity
Balance as of the beginning of the period	¥ 2,256,767	¥ 1,136,467	¥ 4,174,190	¥ (6,414)	¥ 7,561,010
Cumulative Effects of Changes in Accounting Policies			(32,639)		(32,639)
Balance as of the beginning of the period reflecting Changes in Accounting Policies	2,256,767	1,136,467	4,141,550	(6,414)	7,528,370
Changes during the period					
Cash Dividends			(190,418)		(190,418)
Profit Attributable to Owners of Parent			471,020		471,020
Repurchase of Treasury Stock				(2,545)	(2,545)
Disposition of Treasury Stock		(99)		1,835	1,736
Transfer from Revaluation Reserve for Land			271		271
Change in Treasury Shares of Parent Arising from Transactions with Non- controlling Shareholders		(526)			(526)
Decrease in retained earnings by increasing of equity method affiliates			(668)		(668)
Transfer from Retained Earnings to Capital Surplus		99	(99)		—
Net Changes in Items other than Shareholders' Equity					
Total Changes during the period	—	(526)	280,105	(709)	278,869
Balance as of the end of the period	¥ 2,256,767	¥ 1,135,940	¥ 4,421,655	¥ (7,124)	¥ 7,807,239

See accompanying "Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements," which are an integral part of these statements (Note 40).

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Net Assets—(Continued)

Millions of yen

	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income						Stock Acquisition Rights	Non-Controlling Interests	Total Net Assets
	Net Unrealized Gains (Losses) on Other Securities	Deferred Gains or Losses on Hedges	Revaluation Reserve for Land	Foreign Currency Translation Adjustments	Remeasurements of Defined Benefit Plans	Total Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income			
For the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 2021									
Balance as of the beginning of the period	¥ 823,085	¥ 72,081	¥ 136,655	¥ (133,178)	¥ 94,317	¥ 992,960	¥ 213	¥ 109,662	¥ 8,663,847
Cumulative Effects of Changes in Accounting Policies						—			(32,639)
Balance as of the beginning of the period reflecting Changes in Accounting Policies	823,085	72,081	136,655	(133,178)	94,317	992,960	213	109,662	8,631,208
Changes during the period									
Cash Dividends									(190,418)
Profit Attributable to Owners of Parent									471,020
Repurchase of Treasury Stock									(2,545)
Disposition of Treasury Stock									1,736
Transfer from Revaluation Reserve for Land									271
Change in Treasury Shares of Parent Arising from Transactions with Non-controlling Shareholders									(526)
Decrease in retained earnings by increasing of equity method affiliates									(668)
Transfer from Retained Earnings to Capital Surplus									—
Net Changes in Items other than Shareholders' Equity	309,374	(40,463)	(271)	(6,336)	193,770	456,074	(79)	(3,865)	452,130
Total Changes during the period	309,374	(40,463)	(271)	(6,336)	193,770	456,074	(79)	(3,865)	730,999
Balance as of the end of the period	¥ 1,132,460	¥ 31,618	¥ 136,384	¥ (139,514)	¥ 288,088	¥ 1,449,035	¥ 134	¥ 105,797	¥ 9,362,207

See accompanying "Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements," which are an integral part of these statements (Note 40).

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Consolidated Statement of Changes in Net Assets—(Continued)

Millions of yen					
Shareholders' Equity					
For the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 2020	Common Stock	Capital Surplus	Retained Earnings	Treasury Stock	Total Shareholders' Equity
Balance as of the beginning of the period	¥ 2,256,767	¥ 1,138,449	¥ 3,915,521	¥ (7,703)	¥ 7,303,034
Changes during the period					
Cash Dividends			(190,405)		(190,405)
Profit Attributable to Owners of Parent			448,568		448,568
Repurchase of Treasury Stock				(1,908)	(1,908)
Disposition of Treasury Stock		(625)		3,197	2,571
Transfer from Revaluation Reserve for Land			1,117		1,117
Change in Treasury Shares of Parent Arising from Transactions with Non- controlling Shareholders		(1,968)			(1,968)
Transfer from Retained Earnings to Capital Surplus		611	(611)		—
Net Changes in Items other than Shareholders' Equity					
Total Changes during the period	—	(1,981)	258,668	1,288	257,975
Balance as of the end of the period	¥ 2,256,767	¥ 1,136,467	¥ 4,174,190	¥ (6,414)	¥ 7,561,010

See accompanying "Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements," which are an integral part of these statements (Note 40).

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Net Assets—(Continued)

Millions of yen

	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income						Stock Acquisition Rights	Non-Controlling Interests	Total Net Assets
	Net Unrealized Gains (Losses) on Other Securities	Deferred Gains or Losses on Hedges	Revaluation Reserve for Land	Foreign Currency Translation Adjustments	Remeasurements of Defined Benefit Plans	Total Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income			
For the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 2020									
Balance as of the beginning of the period	¥ 1,186,401	¥ (22,282)	¥ 137,772	¥ (111,057)	¥ 254,936	¥ 1,445,770	¥ 707	¥ 444,525	¥ 9,194,038
Changes during the period									
Cash Dividends									(190,405)
Profit Attributable to Owners of Parent									448,568
Repurchase of Treasury Stock									(1,908)
Disposition of Treasury Stock									2,571
Transfer from Revaluation Reserve for Land									1,117
Change in Treasury Shares of Parent Arising from Transactions with Non-controlling Shareholders									(1,968)
Transfer from Retained Earnings to Capital Surplus									—
Net Changes in Items other than Shareholders' Equity	(363,316)	94,364	(1,117)	(22,120)	(160,619)	(452,809)	(493)	(334,862)	(788,165)
Total Changes during the period	(363,316)	94,364	(1,117)	(22,120)	(160,619)	(452,809)	(493)	(334,862)	(530,190)
Balance as of the end of the period	¥ 823,085	¥ 72,081	¥ 136,655	¥ (133,178)	¥ 94,317	¥ 992,960	¥ 213	¥ 109,662	¥ 8,663,847

See accompanying "Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements," which are an integral part of these statements (Note 40).

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Consolidated Statement of Changes in Net Assets—(Continued)

Thousands of U.S. dollars (Note 1)					
Shareholders' Equity					
For the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 2021	Common Stock	Capital Surplus	Retained Earnings	Treasury Stock	Total Shareholders' Equity
Balance as of the beginning of the period	\$ 20,382,655	\$ 10,264,340	\$ 37,700,417	\$ (57,939)	\$ 68,289,473
Cumulative Effects of Changes in Accounting Policies			(294,797)		(294,797)
Balance as of the beginning of the period reflecting Changes in Accounting Policies	20,382,655	10,264,340	37,405,620	(57,939)	67,994,676
Changes during the period					
Cash Dividends			(1,719,816)		(1,719,816)
Profit Attributable to Owners of Parent			4,254,156		4,254,156
Repurchase of Treasury Stock				(22,988)	(22,988)
Disposition of Treasury Stock		(899)		16,579	15,680
Transfer from Revaluation Reserve for Land			2,449		2,449
Change in Treasury Shares of Parent Arising from Transactions with Non- controlling Shareholders		(4,759)			(4,759)
Decrease in retained earnings by increasing of equity method affiliates			(6,034)		(6,034)
Transfer from Retained Earnings to Capital Surplus		899	(899)		—
Net Changes in Items other than Shareholders' Equity					
Total Changes during the period	—	(4,759)	2,529,856	(6,409)	2,518,688
Balance as of the end of the period	\$ 20,382,655	\$ 10,259,581	\$ 39,935,476	\$ (64,348)	\$ 70,513,364

See accompanying "Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements," which are an integral part of these statements (Note 40).

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Net Assets—(Continued)

Thousands of U.S. dollars (Note 1)

	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income								Total Net Assets
	Net Unrealized Gains (Losses) on Other Securities	Deferred Gains or Losses on Hedges	Revaluation Reserve for Land	Foreign Currency Translation Adjustments	Remeasure- ments of Defined Benefit Plans	Total Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	Stock Acquisition Rights	Non- Controlling Interests	
For the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 2021									
Balance as of the beginning of the period	\$ 7,433,934	\$ 651,030	\$ 1,234,242	\$ (1,202,843)	\$ 851,854	\$ 8,968,217	\$ 1,931	\$ 990,452	\$ 78,250,073
Cumulative Effects of Changes in Accounting Policies									(294,797)
Balance as of the beginning of the period reflecting Changes in Accounting Policies	7,433,934	651,030	1,234,242	(1,202,843)	851,854	8,968,217	1,931	990,452	77,955,276
Changes during the period									
Cash Dividends									(1,719,816)
Profit Attributable to Owners of Parent									4,254,156
Repurchase of Treasury Stock									(22,988)
Disposition of Treasury Stock									15,680
Transfer from Revaluation Reserve for Land									2,449
Change in Treasury Shares of Parent Arising from Transactions with Non- controlling Shareholders									(4,759)
Decrease in retained earnings by increasing of equity method affiliates									(6,034)
Transfer from Retained Earnings to Capital Surplus									—
Net Changes in Items other than Shareholders' Equity	2,794,210	(365,461)	(2,449)	(57,226)	1,750,098	4,119,172	(714)	(34,909)	4,083,549
Total Changes during the period	2,794,210	(365,461)	(2,449)	(57,226)	1,750,098	4,119,172	(714)	(34,909)	6,602,237
Balance as of the end of the period	\$ 10,228,144	\$ 285,569	\$ 1,231,793	\$ (1,260,069)	\$ 2,601,952	\$ 13,087,389	\$ 1,217	\$ 955,543	\$ 84,557,513

See accompanying "Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements," which are an integral part of these statements (Note 40).

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Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

For the Fiscal Years ended March 31,	Millions of yen		Thousands of
	2021	2020	U.S. dollars (Note 1)
			2021
Cash Flow from Operating Activities			
Income before Income Taxes	¥ 652,163	¥ 618,717	\$ 5,890,204
Depreciation	163,231	152,666	1,474,276
Losses on Impairment of Fixed Assets	12,793	15,224	115,547
Amortization of Goodwill	3,743	4,062	33,809
Equity in Loss (Gain) from Investments in Affiliates	(19,912)	(30,382)	(179,847)
Increase (Decrease) in Reserves for Possible Losses on Loans	143,127	139,940	1,292,698
Increase (Decrease) in Reserve for Possible Losses on Investments	0	—	8
Increase (Decrease) in Reserve for Possible Losses on Sales of Loans	437	6	3,948
Increase (Decrease) in Reserve for Contingencies	1,564	1,793	14,130
Increase (Decrease) in Reserve for Bonus Payments	27,295	8,611	246,525
Increase (Decrease) in Reserve for Variable Compensation	375	(307)	3,391
Decrease (Increase) in Net Defined Benefit Asset	86,807	(91,950)	784,023
Increase (Decrease) in Net Defined Benefit Liability	(869)	2,590	(7,857)
Increase (Decrease) in Reserve for Director and Corporate Auditor Retirement Benefits	(260)	(439)	(2,351)
Increase (Decrease) in Reserve for Reimbursement of Deposits	(5,751)	8,782	(51,948)
Increase (Decrease) in Reserve for Reimbursement of Debentures	(4,253)	(6,893)	(38,413)
Interest Income—accrual basis	(1,333,509)	(2,014,440)	(12,043,983)
Interest Expenses—accrual basis	427,826	1,280,897	3,864,037
Losses (Gains) on Securities	(49,071)	(231,382)	(443,208)
Losses (Gains) on Money Held in Trust	(1,647)	(121)	(14,879)
Foreign Exchange Losses (Gains)—net	(173,635)	103,125	(1,568,238)
Losses (Gains) on Disposition of Fixed Assets	6,576	3,898	59,396
Losses (Gains) on Revision of Retirement Benefit Plan	(58,855)	—	(531,574)
Losses (Gains) on Cancellation of Employee Retirement Benefit Trust	(76,996)	—	(695,418)
Decrease (Increase) in Trading Assets	1,188,511	(1,435,994)	10,734,385
Increase (Decrease) in Trading Liabilities	(2,021,852)	1,488,005	(18,260,955)
Decrease (Increase) in Derivatives other than for Trading Assets	308,891	(638,977)	2,789,843
Increase (Decrease) in Derivatives other than for Trading Liabilities	36,977	475,833	333,975
Decrease (Increase) in Loans and Bills Discounted	1,355,723	(5,967,287)	12,244,611
Increase (Decrease) in Deposits	4,239,233	8,099,383	38,287,874
Increase (Decrease) in Borrowed Money (excluding Subordinated Borrowed Money)	2,191,633	2,165,756	19,794,377
Decrease (Increase) in Due from Banks (excluding Due from Central Banks)	239,094	(365,564)	2,159,455
Decrease (Increase) in Call Loans, etc.	6,873,070	(5,758,002)	62,076,143
Decrease (Increase) in Guarantee Deposits Paid under Securities Borrowing Transactions	(464,549)	334,971	(4,195,715)
Increase (Decrease) in Call Money, etc.	(812,714)	3,128,355	(7,340,267)
Increase (Decrease) in Commercial Paper	1,686,839	(511,609)	15,235,180
Increase (Decrease) in Guarantee Deposits Received under Securities Lending Transactions	(150,107)	(376,328)	(1,355,735)
Decrease (Increase) in Foreign Exchange Assets	43,754	(106,795)	395,185
Increase (Decrease) in Foreign Exchange Liabilities	18,923	(159,598)	170,915
Increase (Decrease) in Short-term Bonds (Liabilities)	82,387	18,119	744,109
Increase (Decrease) in Bonds and Notes	¥ 1,187,520	¥ 308,937	\$ 10,725,438

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows—(Continued)

For the Fiscal Years ended March 31,	Millions of yen		Thousands of
	2021	2020	U.S. dollars (Note 1)
			2021
Increase (Decrease) in Due to Trust Accounts	¥ 105,097	¥ (46,563)	\$ 949,220
Interest and Dividend Income—cash basis	1,444,014	2,047,339	13,042,042
Interest Expenses—cash basis	(496,241)	(1,315,446)	(4,481,952)
Other—net	(27,154)	650,590	(245,257)
Subtotal	16,830,231	1,999,524	152,007,147
Cash Refunded (Paid) in Income Taxes	(216,995)	(97,631)	(1,959,862)
Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Operating Activities	16,613,235	1,901,893	150,047,285
Cash Flow from Investing Activities			
Payments for Purchase of Securities	(97,434,015)	(72,474,752)	(880,003,755)
Proceeds from Sale of Securities	51,925,747	48,136,966	468,982,544
Proceeds from Redemption of Securities	36,114,600	18,815,661	326,179,554
Payments for Increase in Money Held in Trust	(183,852)	(78,650)	(1,660,515)
Proceeds from Decrease in Money Held in Trust	14,515	18,523	131,102
Payments for Purchase of Tangible Fixed Assets	(107,392)	(85,840)	(969,948)
Payments for Purchase of Intangible Fixed Assets	(108,812)	(151,011)	(982,774)
Proceeds from Sale of Tangible Fixed Assets	13,618	6,353	123,003
Proceeds from Sale of Intangible Fixed Assets	44	3,144	406
Proceeds from Sales of Stocks of Subsidiaries (affecting the scope of consolidation)	1,799	1,067	16,255
Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Investing Activities	(9,763,746)	(5,808,537)	(88,184,128)
Cash Flow from Financing Activities			
Proceeds from Subordinated Borrowed Money	45,000	15,000	406,431
Repayments of Subordinated Borrowed Money	—	(30,000)	—
Proceeds from Issuance of Subordinated Bonds	555,000	483,000	5,012,644
Payments for Redemption of Subordinated Bonds	(360,000)	(213,000)	(3,251,445)
Proceeds from Investments by Non-controlling Shareholders	2,988	2,883	26,996
Repayments to Non-controlling Shareholders	(627)	(303,000)	(5,666)
Cash Dividends Paid	(190,497)	(190,386)	(1,720,537)
Cash Dividends Paid to Non-controlling Shareholders	(4,676)	(9,568)	(42,238)
Payments for Purchase of Stocks of Subsidiaries (not affecting the scope of consolidation)	—	(4,653)	—
Proceeds from Sale of Stocks of Subsidiaries (not affecting the scope of consolidation)	40	—	369
Payments for Repurchase of Treasury Stock	(1,848)	(1,441)	(16,699)
Proceeds from Sale of Treasury Stock	854	1,516	7,714
Payments for Repurchase of Treasury Stock of Subsidiaries	(5,414)	(32,199)	(48,900)
Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Financing Activities	40,819	(281,849)	368,669
Effect of Foreign Exchange Rate Changes on Cash and Cash Equivalents	227,487	(202,776)	2,054,619
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	7,117,795	(4,391,269)	64,286,445
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the beginning of the fiscal year	39,863,604	44,254,874	360,039,782
Decrease in Cash and Cash Equivalents resulting from Exclusion of Subsidiaries from Consolidation	—	(0)	—
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the fiscal year (Note 41)	¥ 46,981,399	¥ 39,863,604	\$ 424,326,227

See accompanying "Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements," which are an integral part of these statements.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

1. Basis for Presentation

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared from the accounts maintained by Mizuho Financial Group, Inc. (“MHFG”) and its consolidated subsidiaries in accordance with the provisions set forth in the Company Law of Japan and the Financial Instruments and Exchange Law, and in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in Japan (“Japanese GAAP”) which are different in certain respects from the application and disclosure requirements of International Financial Reporting Standards.

Certain items presented in the consolidated financial statements which were previously filed with the Director General of the Kanto Local Finance Bureau are reclassified for the convenience of readers outside Japan. The notes to the consolidated financial statements include information which is not required under Japanese GAAP but is presented herein as additional information.

The amounts indicated in millions of yen are rounded down by truncating the figures below one million. Totals may not add up exactly because of such truncation. Amounts in U.S. dollars are included solely for the convenience of readers outside Japan. The rate of ¥110.72=US\$1.00, the foreign exchange rate on March 31, 2021 has been used for translation. The inclusion of such amounts is not intended to imply that Japanese yen has been or could be readily converted, realized or settled into U.S. dollars at that rate or any other rate.

2. Scope of Consolidation

(a) The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of MHFG and its consolidated subsidiaries (collectively, “the Group”), including Mizuho Bank, Ltd. (“MHBK”), Mizuho Trust & Banking Co., Ltd. (“MHTB”), Mizuho Securities Co., Ltd. (“MHSC”) and certain other subsidiaries. The numbers of consolidated subsidiaries as of March 31, 2021 and 2020 were 160 and 126, respectively.

During the period, Mizuho After Corona Business Succession Assist Fund Limited Partnership and 58 other companies were newly included in the scope of consolidation as a result of establishment.

During the period, Mizuho Capital Partners Co.,Ltd. and 24 other companies were excluded from the scope of consolidation as a result of decreasing the shares and other factors.

(b) There were no non-consolidated subsidiaries as of March 31, 2021 and 2020.

3. Application of the Equity Method

(a) There were no non-consolidated subsidiaries under the equity method as of March 31, 2021 and 2020.

(b) The numbers of affiliates under the equity method as of March 31, 2021 and 2020 were 28 and 26, respectively.

Investments in affiliates include Custody Bank of Japan, Ltd., Orient Corporation, Mizuho Leasing Company, Limited and certain other affiliates.

During the period, PayPay Securities Corporation and 3 other companies were newly included in the scope of the equity method as a result of increasing the shares and other factors.

During the period, JTC Holdings, Ltd. and another company were excluded from the scope of the equity method as a result of merger.

(c) There were no non-consolidated subsidiaries not under the equity method as of March 31, 2021 and 2020.

(d) Pec International Leasing Co., Ltd. ,an affiliate not under the equity method, is not accounted for under the equity method, as it is not significant to the consolidated financial statements of MHFG.

4. Balance Sheet Dates of Consolidated Subsidiaries

(a) Balance sheet dates of consolidated subsidiaries for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2021 are as follows:

July 31	1 company
December 31	39 companies
March 31	120 companies

(b) The consolidated subsidiary with balance sheet dates of July 31 was consolidated based on its tentative financial statement as of and for the period ended the consolidated balance sheet date.

Other consolidated subsidiaries were consolidated based on their financial statements as of and for the period ended their respective balance sheet dates.

The necessary adjustments have been made to the financial statements for any significant transactions that took place between their respective balance sheet dates and the date of the consolidated financial statements.

5. Standards of Accounting Method

(1) Credited Loans pursuant to Trading Securities and Trading Income & Expenses

Credited loans held for the purpose of trading are, in line with trading securities, recognized on a trade date basis and recorded in Other Debt Purchased on the consolidated balance sheet. Other Debt Purchased related to the relevant credited loans is stated at fair value at the consolidated balance sheet date.

Interest received and the gains or losses on the sale of the relevant credited loans during the fiscal year, including the gains or losses resulting from any change in the value between the beginning and the end of the fiscal year, are recognized in Other Operating Income and Other Operating Expenses on the consolidated statement of income.

(2) Trading Assets & Liabilities and Trading Income & Expenses

Trading transactions intended to take advantage of short-term fluctuations and arbitrage opportunities in interest rates, currency exchange rates, market prices of securities and related indices are recognized on a trade-date basis and recorded in Trading Assets or Trading Liabilities on the consolidated balance sheet. Income or expenses generated on the relevant trading transactions are recorded in Trading Income or Trading Expenses on the consolidated statement of income.

Securities and other monetary claims held for trading purposes are stated at fair value at the consolidated balance sheet date. Derivative financial products, such as swaps, futures and option transactions, are stated at their fair values, assuming that such transactions are terminated and settled at the consolidated balance sheet date.

Trading Income and Trading Expenses include the interest received and paid during the fiscal year, the gains or losses resulting from any change in the value of securities and other monetary claims between the beginning and the end of the fiscal year, and the gains or losses resulting from any change in the value of financial derivatives between the beginning and the end of the fiscal year, assuming they were settled at the end of the fiscal year.

For financial derivatives, fair value is calculated on the basis of net assets or liabilities after offsetting financial assets and liabilities with respect to specific market risks and specific credit risk.

(3) Securities

In accordance with "Accounting Standard for Financial Instruments" (the Business Accounting Deliberation Council, January 22, 1999), MHFG classifies securities, excluding those of investments in non-consolidated subsidiaries and affiliates, into three categories based upon management's intent. These securities are accounted for as follows:

(i) Trading securities are carried at market value and included in Trading Assets.

(ii) Bonds held to maturity are stated at amortized cost (straight-line method) and determined by the moving average method.

(iii) Other securities are securities which are not classified as either trading securities or bonds held to maturity. Other securities are stated at market price (cost of securities sold is calculated primarily by the moving average method). Stocks and others without a quoted market price are stated at acquisition cost and determined by the moving average method. The net unrealized gains (losses) on Other securities are included directly in Net Assets, net of applicable income taxes after excluding gains and losses as a result of the fair-value hedge method.

In addition, investments in affiliates not under the equity method are stated at acquisition cost as determined by the moving average method.

Securities which are held as trust assets in Money Held in Trust accounts are valued in the same way as Securities above.

Certain Securities other than Trading Securities (excluding Stocks and others without a quoted market price and Investments in Partnerships) are devalued to the fair value, and the difference between the acquisition cost and the fair value is treated as a loss for the fiscal year (“impairment (devaluation)”), if the fair value (primarily the closing market price at the consolidated balance sheet date) has significantly deteriorated compared with the acquisition cost (including amortized cost), and unless it is deemed that there is a possibility of a recovery in the fair value. The amounts of impairment (devaluation) were ¥4,657 million (\$42,062 thousand) and ¥41,655 million for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

The criteria for determining whether a security's fair value has “significantly deteriorated” are outlined as follows:

- Security whose fair value is 50% or less of the acquisition cost
- Security whose fair value exceeds 50% but is 70% or less of the acquisition cost and the quoted market price maintains a certain level or lower

(4) Bills Discounted

In accordance with “Accounting and Auditing Treatment relating to Adoption of Accounting Standards for Financial Instruments for Banks” (The Japanese Institute of Certified Public Accountants (“JICPA”) Industry Committee Practical Guideline No. 24), bills discounted are accounted for as financing transactions. The banking subsidiaries have rights to sell or pledge these commercial bills, foreign exchange bills purchased and others. The face value of these bills amounted to ¥1,614,811 million (\$14,584,639 thousand) and ¥1,341,367 million as of March 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

(5) Derivative Transactions

Derivative transactions are valued at fair value with changes in fair value included in current income. Fair value is calculated on the basis of net assets or liabilities after offsetting financial assets and liabilities with respect to specific market risks and specific credit risk. Derivatives qualifying as hedges are mainly accounted for using either the fair-value hedge method or the deferred method of hedge accounting (see (22) Hedge Accounting).

(6) Tangible Fixed Assets (Except for Lease Assets)

Depreciation of buildings is computed mainly by the straight-line method, and that of others is computed mainly by the declining-balance method. The range of useful lives is as follows:

- Buildings 3 years to 50 years
- Others 2 years to 20 years

(7) Intangible Fixed Assets (Except for Lease Assets)

Amortization of Intangible Fixed Assets is computed by the straight-line method. Development costs for internally-used software are capitalized and amortized over their estimated useful lives of mainly from five to ten years as determined by MHFG and its consolidated subsidiaries.

(8) Lease Assets

Depreciation of lease assets booked in Tangible Fixed Assets and Intangible Fixed Assets which are concerned with finance lease transactions that do not transfer ownership is mainly computed by the same method as the one applied to fixed assets owned by us.

(9) Deferred Assets

Bond issuance costs are expensed as incurred.

(10) Reserves for Possible Losses on Loans

Reserves for Possible Losses on Loans of major domestic consolidated subsidiaries are maintained in accordance with internally established standards for write-offs and reserve provisions:

- For claims extended to obligors that are legally bankrupt under the Bankruptcy Law, Special Liquidation under the Company Law or other similar laws (“Bankrupt Obligor”), and to obligors that are effectively in similar conditions (“Substantially Bankrupt Obligor”), reserves are maintained at the amounts of claims net of direct write-offs described below and the expected amounts recoverable from the disposition of collateral and the amounts recoverable under guarantees.
- For claims extended to obligors that are not yet legally or formally bankrupt but are likely to be bankrupt (“Intensive Control Obligor”), reserves are maintained at the amounts deemed necessary based on overall solvency analyses of the amounts of claims net of expected amounts recoverable from the disposition of collateral and the amounts recoverable under guarantees.
- For claims extended to Intensive Control Obligor and Obligor with Restructured Loans (defined in Note 14 below) and others, if the exposure to an obligor exceeds a certain specific amount, reserves are provided as follows:
 - (i) if future cash flows of the principal and interest can be reasonably estimated, the discounted cash flow method is applied, under which the reserve is determined as the difference between the book value of the loan and its present value of future cash flows discounted using the contractual interest rate before the loan was classified as a Restructured Loan, and
 - (ii) if future cash flows of the principal and interest cannot be reasonably estimated, reserves are provided for the losses estimated for each individual loan.
- For claims extended to other obligors, reserves for the next one year or three years are maintained at rates derived from historical credit loss experience or historical bankruptcy experience for one or three years and making necessary adjustments such as future prospects and others.
- Reserve for Possible Losses on Loans to Restructuring Countries is maintained in order to cover possible losses based on analyses of the political and economic climates of the countries. All claims are assessed by each claim origination department in accordance with the internally established “Self-assessment Standard,” and the results of the assessments are verified and examined by the independent examination departments.

In the case of claims to Bankrupt Obligor and Substantially Bankrupt Obligor, which are collateralized or guaranteed by a third party, the amounts deemed uncollectible (calculated by deducting the anticipated proceeds from the sale of collateral pledged against the claims and amounts that are expected to be recovered from guarantors of the claims) are written off against the respective claim balances. The total directly written-off amounts were ¥116,834 million (\$1,055,229 thousand) and ¥89,216 million as of March 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

Other consolidated subsidiaries provide the amount necessary to cover the loan losses based upon past experience and other factors for general claims and the assessment for each individual loan for other claims.

(11) Reserve for Possible Losses on Investments

Reserve for Possible Losses on Investments is maintained to provide against possible losses on investments in securities, after taking into consideration the financial condition and other factors concerning the investee company.

(12) Reserve for Bonus Payments

Reserve for Bonus Payments, which is provided for future bonus payments to employees, is maintained at the amount accrued at the end of the fiscal year, based on the estimated future payments.

(13) Reserve for Variable Compensation

To prepare for the payments of performance payments and stock compensation to be paid as variable compensation within compensation for directors, and executive officers of Mizuho Financial Group, Inc., Mizuho Bank, Ltd., Mizuho Trust & Banking Co., Ltd., and Mizuho Securities Co., Ltd., the estimated payment based on the standard amount regarding variable compensation of the fiscal year is provided.

(14) Reserve for Director and Corporate Auditor Retirement Benefits

Reserve for Director and Corporate Auditor Retirement Benefits, which is provided for future retirement benefit payments to directors, corporate auditors, and executive officers, is recognized at the amount accrued by the end of the fiscal year, based on the internally established standards.

(15) Reserve for Possible Losses on Sales of Loans

Reserve for Possible Losses on Sales of Loans is provided for possible future losses on sales of loans at the amount deemed necessary based on a reasonable estimate of possible future losses.

(16) Reserve for Contingencies

Reserve for Contingencies is maintained to provide against possible losses from contingencies which are not covered by other specific reserves. The balance is an estimate of possible future losses considered to require a reserve.

(17) Reserve for Reimbursement of Deposits

Reserve for Reimbursement of Deposits is provided against the losses for the deposits derecognized from liabilities at the estimated amount of future claims for withdrawal by depositors.

(18) Reserve for Reimbursement of Debentures

Reserve for Reimbursement of Debentures is provided for the debentures derecognized from liabilities at the estimated amount for future claims.

(19) Reserve under Special Laws

Reserve under Special Laws is Reserve for Contingent Liabilities from Financial Instruments and Exchange of ¥3,135 million (\$28,321 thousand) and ¥2,509 million as of March 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively. This is the reserve pursuant to Article 46-5 of the Financial Instruments and Exchange Law and Article 175 of the Cabinet Office Ordinance regarding Financial Instruments Business, etc. to indemnify the losses incurred from accidents in the purchase and sale of securities, other transactions or derivative transactions.

(20) Accounting Method for Retirement Benefits

In calculating retirement benefit obligations, a benefit formula basis is used as a method of attributing expected retirement benefits to the period up to the end of this fiscal year. Unrecognized prior service cost and unrecognized actuarial differences are recognized as follows:

Unrecognized prior service cost: Recognized mainly as income or expenses in the period of occurrence.

Unrecognized actuarial difference: Recognized as income or expenses from the following fiscal year under the straight-line method over a certain term within the average remaining service period of the employees (mainly 10 years) of the respective fiscal years.

Certain consolidated subsidiaries apply the simplified method that assumes the amount required for voluntary resignation at the end of the term to be retirement benefit obligations in computing net defined benefit liability and retirement benefit expenses.

(21) Assets and Liabilities Denominated in Foreign Currencies

Assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies and accounts of overseas branches of domestic consolidated banking subsidiaries and a domestic consolidated trust banking subsidiary are translated into Japanese yen primarily at the exchange rates in effect at the consolidated balance sheet date, with the exception of the investments in affiliates not under the equity method, which are translated at historical exchange rates.

Assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies of the consolidated subsidiaries, except for the transactions mentioned above, are translated into Japanese yen primarily at the exchange rates in effect at the respective balance sheet dates.

(22) Hedge Accounting

(a) Interest Rate Risk

The deferred method, the fair-value hedge method or the exceptional accrual method for interest rate swaps are applied as hedge accounting methods.

The portfolio hedge transaction for a large volume of small-value monetary claims and liabilities of domestic consolidated banking subsidiaries and domestic consolidated trust banking subsidiaries is accounted for by the method stipulated in the JICPA Industry Committee Practical Guideline No.24, October 8, 2020.

The effectiveness of hedging activities for the portfolio hedge transaction for a large volume of small-value monetary claims and liabilities is assessed as follows:

- (i) as for hedging activities to offset market fluctuation risks, the effectiveness is assessed by bracketing both the hedged instruments, such as deposits and loans, and the hedging instruments, such as interest-rate swaps, in the same maturity bucket.
- (ii) as for hedging activities to fix the cash flows, the effectiveness is assessed based on the correlation between the base interest rate index of the hedged instrument and that of the hedging instrument.

The effectiveness of the individual hedge is assessed based on the comparison of the fluctuation in the market or of cash flows of the hedged instruments with that of the hedging instruments.

(b) Foreign Exchange Risk

Domestic consolidated banking subsidiaries and domestic consolidated trust banking subsidiaries apply the deferred method of hedge accounting to hedge foreign exchange risks associated with various financial assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies as stipulated in the “Accounting and Auditing Treatment relating to Adoption of Accounting Standards for Foreign Currency Transactions for Banks” (JICPA Industry Committee Practical Guideline No.25, October 8, 2020). The effectiveness of the hedge is assessed by confirming that the amount of the foreign currency position of the hedged monetary claims and liabilities is equal to or larger than that of currency swap transactions, exchange swap transactions, and similar transactions designated as the hedging instruments of the foreign exchange risk.

In addition to the above methods, these subsidiaries apply the deferred method or the fair-value hedge method to portfolio hedges of the foreign exchange risks associated with investments in subsidiaries and affiliates denominated in foreign currency and Other securities denominated in foreign currency (except for bonds) identified as hedged items in advance, as long as the amount of foreign currency payables of spot and forward foreign exchange contracts exceeds the amount of acquisition cost of the hedged foreign securities denominated in foreign currency.

(c) Inter-company Transactions

Inter-company interest rate swaps, currency swaps and similar derivatives among consolidated companies or between trading accounts and other accounts, which are designated as hedges, are not eliminated and related gains and losses are recognized in the statement of income or deferred under hedge accounting, because these inter-company derivatives are executed according to the criteria for appropriate outside third-party cover operations which are treated as hedge transactions objectively in accordance with JICPA Industry Committee Practical Guideline No. 24 and 25.

As for certain assets and liabilities of MHFG and its consolidated subsidiaries, the deferred method, the fair-value hedge method or the exceptional accrual method for interest rate swaps are applied.

- ### (d) Hedging relationships which apply “Treatment of Hedge Accounting for Financial Instruments that Reference LIBOR”
- Among above (a) to (c), all hedging relationships included in the scope of applying the “Treatment of Hedge Accounting for Financial Instruments that Reference LIBOR” (ASBJ Practical Solutions No.40, September 29, 2020) are subject to this exceptional treatment. The detail of the hedging relationships which apply the treatment are as follows.

Hedging method: the deferred method, the fair-value hedge method or the exceptional accrual method

Hedging instruments: interest-rate swaps, currency-swap transactions or exchange swap transactions, etc

Hedged instruments: financial assets and liabilities, financial assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies, etc

The variety of Hedge transactions: to offset market fluctuation risks, to fix the cash flows

(23) Consumption Taxes and Other

With respect to MHFG and its domestic consolidated subsidiaries, Japanese consumption taxes and local consumption taxes are excluded from transaction amounts.

(24) Amortization Method of Goodwill and Amortization Period

Goodwill is amortized over an appropriate period not to exceed 20 years under the straight-line method. The full amount of Goodwill that has no material impact is expensed as incurred.

(25) Scope of Cash and Cash Equivalents on Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

In the consolidated statement of cash flows, Cash and Cash Equivalents consist of cash and due from central banks included in "Cash and Due from Banks" on the consolidated balance sheet.

6. Changes in Accounting Policies

(Accounting Standard for Fair Value Measurement and Others)

MHFG has applied "Accounting Standard for Fair Value Measurement" (ASBJ Statement No.30 July 4, 2019) and others from the beginning of the consolidated fiscal year ended March 31, 2021.

In accordance with Article 8 of "Accounting Standard for Fair Value Measurement", the fair value adjustment method used to determine the fair value of derivatives is revised to maximize the use of relevant observable inputs estimated from derivatives and others traded in the market.

In accordance with Article 20 of "Accounting Standard for Fair Value Measurement", the cumulative effects arising from the retroactive application of these new accounting policies to all the previous fiscal years were reflected in Retained Earnings as of April 1, 2020.

As a result, Retained Earnings decreased by ¥32,639 million, Trading Assets decreased by ¥50,380 million, Derivatives other than for Trading Assets decreased by ¥6,379 million, Trading Liabilities decreased by ¥6,529 million, Derivatives other than for Trading Liabilities decreased by ¥3,184 million, Deferred Tax Assets increased by ¥14,405 million, and Net Assets per Share decreased by ¥12.87 as of April 1, 2020. The share consolidation was taken place at a ratio of ten pre-consolidation shares to one post-consolidation share on October 1, 2020. Net Asset per share is calculated under the assumption that the share consolidation had been taken place at the beginning of fiscal 2019.

And in accordance with the transitional treatment set forth in Article 19 of "Accounting Standard for Fair Value Measurement" and Article 44-2 of "Accounting Standard for Financial Instruments" (ASBJ Statement No. 10, July 4, 2019), MHFG has applied a new accounting policy prescribed by "Accounting Standard for Fair Value Measurement" and others from the consolidated fiscal year ended March 31, 2021.

As a result, in principle, while fair value of Japanese stocks was previously determined based on the average quoted market price over the month preceding the consolidated balance sheet date, from the end of the consolidated fiscal year ended March 31, 2021, fair value of Japanese stocks is determined based on the quoted market price as of the consolidated balance sheet date.

7. Issued but not yet Adopted Accounting Standard and Others

- Accounting Standard for Revenue Recognition (Accounting Standards Board of Japan ("ASBJ") Statement No.29, March 31, 2020)
- Implementation Guidance on Accounting Standard for Revenue Recognition (ASBJ Guidance No.30, March 26, 2021)
- Implementation Guidance on Disclosures about Fair Value of Financial Instruments (ASBJ Guidance No.19, March 31, 2020)

(1) Overview

International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") and Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") jointly established the comprehensive accounting standard for revenue recognition and issued "Revenue from contracts with customers" (International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") 15 / FASB Topic 606). Considering the application of IFRS 15 from the fiscal year beginning on and after January 1, 2018 and Topic 606 from the fiscal year beginning after December 15, 2017, ASBJ has established the comprehensive accounting standard for revenue recognition and issued the accounting standard together with the implementation guidance.

As a basic policy in establishing the accounting standard for revenue recognition, ASBJ has initiated deliberation on the accounting standard, incorporating the basic principles of IFRS 15 from the standpoint of maintaining comparability between financial statements that is one of benefits of ensuring consistency with IFRS 15. If there were items that should give consideration to practical businesses conducted in Japan, the alternative treatment shall be provided as long as comparability is not harmed.

(2) Scheduled Date of Application

MHFG is scheduled to apply this accounting standard from the beginning of the consolidated fiscal year starting on April 1, 2021.

(3) Effect of Application of this accounting standard

The effect of the application of this accounting standard is under assessment.

8. Change in Presentation of Financial Statements

(Change in Presentation according to applying "Accounting Standard for Disclosure of Accounting Estimates")

MHFG has applied "Accounting Standard for Disclosure of Accounting Estimates" (ASBJ Statement No.31 March 31, 2020) from the end of this fiscal year, and has noted "Critical Accounting Estimate." However the contents for the previous fiscal year ended 31 March, 2020 are unstated in the notes in accordance with the transitional treatment set forth in the proviso of Article 11.

9. Critical Accounting Estimates

1. Reserves for Possible Losses on Loans

(1) Amount on Consolidated Balance Sheet as of March 31, 2021

Reserves for Possible Losses on Loans ¥575,572 million

(2) Information for understanding the contents of critical accounting estimates

(a) Calculating method

Calculation method is stated on "5. Standards of Accounting Method (10) Reserves for Possible Losses on Loans."

In addition, we have updated the expected loss amount for portfolio with similar characteristics of credit risk, which are highly likely to incur losses. We judged the possibility to incur losses based on future prospects of external environments utilizing our credit risk management framework.

(b) Key assumptions

Key assumptions are "Forecast for obligors used for assigning internal credit ratings and for discounted cash flow method" and "Forecast of the external environment used for making necessary adjustment to expected loss".

"Forecast for obligors used for assigning internal credit ratings and for discounted cash flow method" has been determined according to obligor's earnings, debt repayment status, industry characteristics, development and progress of business plan and obligor's earnings capabilities based on the impact of COVID-19.

"Forecast of the external environment used for making necessary adjustment to expected loss" is determined based on macroeconomic scenario, etc.

More specifically, we have reflected the potential impact of the spread of COVID-19 and its prolongation on Reserves for Possible Losses on Loans. For the relevant estimates, we used the future prospect of business environment of each industry and the forecasted GDP growth rate as Key assumptions.

(c) Impact on Consolidated Financial Statements for the following consolidated fiscal year

Due to the business trends in Japan and overseas and changes in the economic environment in certain industries, credit related costs may increase due to new portfolio problems that exceeds expectations, deterioration in the credit condition of obligors in certain industries, declines in the value of collateral and guarantees, etc.

2. Fair Value of Financial Instruments

(1) Amount on Consolidated Balance Sheet as of March 31, 2021

The amount is stated on "43. Financial Instruments 3. Matters relating to breakdown of fair value of financial instruments by level (1) Financial instruments recorded at fair value in the interim consolidated balance sheet."

(2) Information for understanding the contents of critical accounting estimates

(a) Calculating method

Calculation method is stated on "43. Financial Instruments 3. Matters relating to breakdown of fair value of financial instruments by level (Note 1) Explanation of valuation techniques and valuation inputs used in fair value measurements."

(b) Key assumptions

Key assumptions are the inputs used in the valuation model, and we may use observable inputs such as interest rates, exchange rates and market value of securities etc. and may also use unobservable inputs including significant estimates such as prepayment rate, default rate, recovery rate, discount rate, correlation and volatility, etc.

(c) Impact on Consolidated Financial Statements for the following consolidated fiscal year

Due to changes in the inputs as Key assumptions by the change of market environments, the fair value of financial instruments may increase or decrease.

3. Net Defined Benefit Asset and Net Defined Benefit Liability

(1) Amount on Consolidated Balance Sheet as of March 31, 2021

The amount is stated on “27. Reserve for Employee Retirement Benefits.”

(2) Information for understanding the contents of critical accounting estimates

(a) Calculating method

Mizuho Financial Group, majority-owned consolidated subsidiaries sponsor severance indemnities and pension plan as defined benefit plan. Net Defined Benefit Asset and Net Defined Benefit Liability is calculated based on a number of actuarial assumptions including mortality, withdrawals, discount rates, expected long-term rates of return on plan assets and rates of increase future compensation level.

(b) Key assumptions

Key assumptions are actuarial assumptions. Net Defined Benefit Asset and Net Defined Benefit Liability is calculated based on a number of actuarial assumptions including mortality, withdrawals, discount rates, expected long-term rates of return on plan assets and rates of increase future compensation level.

(c) Impact on Consolidated Financial Statements for the following consolidated fiscal year

Differences in results and actuarial assumptions and changes Key assumptions may affect Net Defined Benefit Asset and Net Defined Benefit Liability for the following consolidated fiscal year.

10. Additional Information

(The Board Benefit Trust (“BBT”) Program)

Since MHFG operates its business to contribute to the creation of value for diverse stakeholders and realize improved corporate value through the continuous and stable growth of MHFG group pursuant to MHFG’s basic management policy defined under the Mizuho Financial Group’s Corporate Identity, MHFG has introduced a stock compensation program using a trust (the “Program”) that functions as an incentive for each Director, Executive Officer, and Specialist Officer to exert maximum effort in performing his or her duties, and also as consideration for such exertion of effort.

(1) Outline of the Program

The Program has adopted the Board Benefit Trust (“BBT”) framework. MHFG’s shares on the stock market will be acquired through a trust established based on the underlying funds contributed by MHFG, and MHFG’s shares will be distributed to Directors and Executive Officers of MHFG, Mizuho Bank, Ltd., Mizuho Trust & Banking Co., Ltd., and Mizuho Securities Co., Ltd. (the “Company Group”) in accordance with the Rules on Distribution of Shares to be prescribed in advance. The framework consists of the stock compensation program based on the Company Group Officer’s position in their respective company (“Stock Compensation I”) and the stock compensation program based on the performance evaluation of the Company Group (“Stock Compensation II”).

Stock Compensation I will be paid at the time of retirement in the form of shares of MHFG calculated based on their position. A system is adopted which enables a decrease or forfeiture of the amount depending on the performance of the company or the individual.

Stock Compensation II will be paid in the form of shares of MHFG and will be deferred over three years, which is calculated based on the status of achieving our Five-Year Business Plan. A system is adopted which enables a decrease or forfeiture of the amount depending on the performance of the company or the individual.

Upon the payment of stock compensation under the Program, MHFG may, for a certain portion, pay a monetary amount equivalent to the market value of its stock in lieu of stock compensation in accordance with the Rules on Distribution of Shares.

Voting rights related to MHFG’s shares belonging to the trust assets under the trust shall not be exercised.

(2) MHFG’s Shares Outstanding in the Trust

MHFG’s shares outstanding in the trust are recognized as Treasury Stock under Net Assets at the carrying amount (excluding the amount of incidental expenses) in the trust. The carrying amount of such Treasury Stock as of March 31, 2021 was ¥4,144 million (\$37,436 thousand) for 2,544 thousand shares (the carrying amount as of March 31, 2020 was ¥3,485 million for 19,636 thousand shares). MHFG adopted the share consolidation of the shares of common stock on the basis of one post-consolidation share per ten pre-consolidation shares effective as of October 1, 2020. The number of Treasury Stock as of March 31, 2021 is recorded at the amount after the share consolidation. The number of Treasury Stock as of March 31, 2020 is recorded at the amount before the share consolidation.

(Adoption of the Consolidated Taxation System)

MHFG and some domestic consolidated subsidiaries of the Group apply the accounting treatments on the premise of the adoption of the Consolidated Taxation System under “Practical Solution on Tentative Treatment of Tax Effect Accounting Under Consolidated Taxation System (Part 1)” (Practical Solutions No.5 January 16, 2015) and “Practical Solution on Tentative Treatment of Tax Effect Accounting Under Consolidated Taxation System (Part 2)” (Practical Solutions No.7 January 16, 2015) from the fiscal year ended March 31, 2021 because the adoption has been approved from fiscal 2021 by Commissioner of National Tax Agency.

(Application of tax-effect accounting to the Transition from the Consolidated Taxation System to the Group Aggregation System)

MHFG and some domestic consolidated subsidiaries of the Group record amounts of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities based on the provisions of tax laws prior to amendment under the treatment in Paragraph 3 of “Treatment of the application of the tax-effect accounting in relation to the transition from the consolidated tax system to the aggregate group system” (Practical Solutions No.39 March 31, 2020), without applying the provisions of Paragraph 44 of “Guidance on Accounting Standard for tax-effect accounting” (Implementation Guidance No.28 February 16, 2018), regarding the tax items for which review of the non-consolidated Tax Payment System was implemented in accordance with the transition to the aggregated group system established under the “Act for Partial Revision of the Income Tax Act, etc.” (Act No. 8 of 2020) and the transition to the aggregated group system.

11. Securities Lending and Borrowing Transactions

Unsecured loaned securities which the borrowers have the right to sell or repledge amounted to ¥ - million (\$ - thousand) and ¥ 80,056 million as of March 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively, and are included in Japanese Government Bonds under Securities. MHFG has the right to sell or repledge some of unsecured borrowed securities, securities purchased under resale agreements and securities borrowed with cash collateral. Among them, the totals of securities repledged were ¥13,417,819 million (\$121,186,956 thousand) and ¥19,960,803 million as of March 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively, and securities neither repledged nor re-loaned were ¥1,520,936 million (\$13,736,778 thousand) and ¥1,998,251 million as of March 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

12. Trading Assets and Liabilities

As of March 31,	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2021	2020	2021
Trading Assets:			
Trading Securities	¥ 6,421,348	¥ 5,377,182	\$ 57,996,281
Derivatives for Trading Transactions	5,616,260	7,404,811	50,724,899
Derivatives for Trading Securities	551,685	466,740	4,982,708
Total	¥ 12,589,294	¥ 13,248,734	\$ 113,703,888
Trading Liabilities:			
Trading Securities Sold Short	¥ 2,402,420	¥ 2,213,074	\$ 21,698,161
Derivatives for Trading Transactions	5,382,333	7,034,850	48,612,115
Derivatives for Trading Securities	330,624	356,966	2,986,128
Total	¥ 8,115,377	¥ 9,604,890	\$ 73,296,404

13. Securities

As of March 31,	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2021	2020	2021
Japanese Government Bonds	¥21,400,540	¥13,081,871	\$193,285,231
Japanese Local Government Bonds	463,559	272,567	4,186,772
Japanese Corporate Bonds	2,760,906	2,828,044	24,935,931
Japanese Stocks* ¹	3,570,120	2,796,100	32,244,582
Other* ²	15,502,136	15,928,651	140,012,067
Total	¥43,697,262	¥34,907,234	\$394,664,583

*¹ Japanese Stocks included investments in non-consolidated subsidiaries and affiliates of ¥257,712 million (\$2,327,607 thousand) and ¥245,025 million as of March 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

*² Other included investments in non-consolidated subsidiaries and affiliates of ¥91,180 million (\$823,521 thousand) and ¥87,364 million as of March 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

14. Loans and Bills Discounted

As of March 31,	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2021	2020	2021
Loans on Deeds	¥ 71,127,895	¥ 70,211,197	\$ 642,412,353
Overdrafts	8,909,927	9,182,140	80,472,613
Loans on Notes	3,018,081	3,548,262	27,258,688
Bills Discounted	391,261	325,228	3,533,791
Financing Receivables, including Factoring, Leasing and Property Financing	257,508	201,355	2,325,764
Total	¥ 83,704,675	¥ 83,468,185	\$ 756,003,209

Loans and Bills Discounted as of March 31, 2021 and 2020 include the following:

As of March 31,	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2021	2020	2021
Loans to Bankrupt Obligors* ¹	¥ 19,554	¥ 15,938	\$ 176,609
Non-Accrual Delinquent Loans* ²	415,318	401,016	3,751,072
Loans Past Due for Three Months or More* ³	534	1,468	4,831
Restructured Loans* ⁴	377,049	256,429	3,405,435
Total	¥ 812,457	¥ 674,853	\$ 7,337,947

*¹ Loans to Bankrupt Obligors represent non-accrual loans to obligors who are legally bankrupt as defined in Article 96, Paragraph 1, Items 3 and 4 of the Corporate Tax Law Enforcement Ordinance (Government Ordinance No.97, 1965).

*² Non-Accrual Delinquent Loans represent non-accrual loans other than (i) Loans to Bankrupt Obligors and (ii) loans of which payments of interest are deferred in order to assist or facilitate the restructuring of obligors in financial difficulties.

*³ Loans to Bankrupt Obligors or Non-Accrual Delinquent Loans, both of which are classified as non-accrual, are not included in this category.

*⁴ Restructured Loans represent loans on which contracts were amended in favor of obligors (e.g., the reduction of or exemption from stated interest, the deferral of interest payments, the extension of maturity dates, or renunciation of claims) in order to assist or facilitate the restructuring of obligors in financial difficulties.

Note: The amounts given in the above table are gross amounts before deduction of amounts for the Reserves for Possible Losses on Loans.

Commitment Line for Loans

Overdraft protection on current accounts and contracts of the commitment line for loans are contracts by which banking subsidiaries are bound to extend loans up to the prearranged amount, at the request of customers, unless the customer is in breach of contract conditions. The unutilized balance of these contracts amounted to ¥107,724,379 million (\$972,944,177 thousand) and ¥90,835,753 million as of March 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively. Of these amounts, ¥80,332,843 million (\$725,549,526 thousand) and ¥68,937,304 million as of March 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively, relate to contracts of which the original contractual maturity is one year or less, or which are unconditionally cancelable at any time.

Since many of these contracts expire without being exercised, the unutilized balance itself does not necessarily affect future cash flows. A provision is included in many of these contracts that entitles the banking subsidiaries to refuse the execution of loans, or reduce the maximum amount under contracts when there is a change in the financial situation, necessity to preserve a claim, or other similar reasons. The banking subsidiaries require collateral such as real estate and securities when deemed necessary at the time the contracts are entered into. In addition, they periodically monitor customers' business conditions in accordance with internally established standards and take necessary measures to manage credit risks such as amendments to contracts.

15. Foreign Exchange Assets and Liabilities

As of March 31,	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2021	2020	2021
Foreign Exchange Assets:			
Foreign Bills Bought	¥ 1,223,549	¥ 1,016,138	\$ 11,050,848
Foreign Bills Receivable	544,583	489,312	4,918,564
Due from Banks (Foreign)	315,973	538,316	2,853,805
Advance to Foreign Banks	649	648	5,867
Total	¥ 2,084,756	¥ 2,044,415	\$ 18,829,084
Foreign Exchange Liabilities:			
Due to Banks (Foreign)	¥ 479,188	¥ 454,643	\$ 4,327,932
Advance from Foreign Banks	29,389	35,656	265,441
Foreign Bills Payable	21,600	14,418	195,088
Foreign Bills Sold	1,863	4,686	16,832
Total	¥ 532,042	¥ 509,405	\$ 4,805,293

16. Other Assets

As of March 31,	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2021	2020	2021
Accrued Income	¥ 315,263	¥ 318,983	\$ 2,847,398
Prepaid Expenses	79,136	68,769	714,748
Other	5,779,619	4,818,368	52,200,320
Total	¥ 6,174,020	¥ 5,206,121	\$ 55,762,466

17. Tangible Fixed Assets

As of March 31,	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2021	2020	2021
Land	¥ 624,429	¥ 610,305	\$ 5,639,713
Buildings	268,587	287,038	2,425,823
Lease Assets	7,622	13,293	68,842
Construction in Progress	124,049	72,290	1,120,387
Other	110,762	120,694	1,000,383
Total	¥ 1,135,449	¥ 1,103,622	\$ 10,255,148
Accumulated Depreciation	¥ 875,674	¥ 894,792	\$ 7,908,911
Book Value Adjusted for Gains on Sales of Replaced Assets and Others	32,485	33,155	293,407

18. Reserves for Possible Losses on Loans

As of March 31,	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2021	2020	2021
General Reserve for Possible Losses on Loans	¥ (383,062)	¥ (239,035)	\$ (3,459,737)
Specific Reserve for Possible Losses on Loans	(191,208)	(185,410)	(1,726,958)
Reserve for Possible Losses on Loans to Restructuring Countries	(1,301)	—	(11,759)
Total	¥ (575,572)	¥ (424,446)	\$ (5,198,454)

19. Assets Pledged as Collateral

The following assets were pledged as collateral:

As of March 31,	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2021	2020	2021
Trading Assets	¥ 2,217,478	¥ 1,281,698	\$ 20,027,801
Securities	6,913,993	5,551,273	62,445,752
Loans and Bills Discounted	10,142,050	3,584,065	91,600,892

The following liabilities were collateralized by the above assets:

As of March 31,	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2021	2020	2021
Deposits	¥ 764,255	¥ 1,057,282	\$ 6,902,594
Payables under Repurchase Agreements	6,333,580	5,479,619	57,203,585
Guarantee Deposits Received under Securities Lending Transactions	935,121	778,766	8,445,819
Borrowed Money	6,282,906	4,073,507	56,745,907

In addition, the settlement accounts of foreign and domestic exchange transactions or derivatives transactions and others were collateralized, and margins for futures transactions were substituted by Cash and Due from Banks of ¥63,463 million (\$573,191 thousand) and ¥65,745 million, Trading Assets of ¥179,925 million (\$1,625,049 thousand) and ¥124,676 million, Securities of ¥3,353,832 million (\$30,291,118 thousand) and ¥2,454,991 million, and Loans and Bills Discounted of ¥99,964 million (\$902,863 thousand) and ¥142,757 million as of March 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

Other Assets included guarantee deposits of ¥110,674 million (\$999,593 thousand) and ¥113,053 million, collateral pledged for derivatives transactions of ¥963,985 million (\$8,706,520 thousand) and ¥980,077 million, margins for futures transactions of ¥185,323 million (\$1,673,805 thousand) and ¥500,066 million, and other guarantee deposits of ¥922,075 million (\$8,327,996 thousand) and ¥945,916 million as of March 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

20. Deposits

As of March 31,	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2021	2020	2021
Current Deposits	¥ 14,632,991	¥ 12,863,193	\$ 132,162,130
Ordinary Deposits* ¹	77,487,819	71,429,036	699,853,858
Deposits at Notice	865,357	976,230	7,815,730
Time Deposits	33,471,395	38,805,967	302,306,678
Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	17,192,572	13,282,561	155,279,738
Other	6,854,842	7,115,245	61,911,514
Total	¥ 150,504,978	¥ 144,472,235	\$ 1,359,329,648

*¹ Ordinary Deposits includes savings deposits.

21. Call Money and Bills Sold

As of March 31,	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2021	2020	2021
Call Money	¥ 1,312,790	¥ 2,263,076	\$ 11,856,848
Bills Sold	—	—	—
Total	¥ 1,312,790	¥ 2,263,076	\$ 11,856,848

22. Commercial Paper

As of March 31,	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars	Average interest rates* ¹	
	2021	2020	2021	2021	2020
Commercial Paper	¥2,105,067	¥411,089	\$19,012,533	0.19%	1.74%

*¹ Average interest rates are the weighted-average interest rates of debts calculated from the interest rates and outstanding balances at the end of the fiscal year.

23. Borrowed Money

As of March 31,	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars	Average interest rates* ¹	
	2021	2020	2021	2021	2020
Borrowed Money	¥7,441,822	¥5,209,947	\$67,212,992	0.12%	0.72%
Bills Rediscounted	—	—	—	—%	—%
Other Borrowings* ^{2,3}	¥7,441,822	¥5,209,947	\$67,212,992	0.12%	0.72%

*¹ Average interest rates are the weighted-average interest rates of debts calculated from the interest rates and outstanding balances at the end of the fiscal year.

*² Other Borrowings included subordinated debt of ¥213,000 million (\$1,923,772 thousand) and ¥168,000 million as of March 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

*³ Repayments for Other Borrowings are scheduled for the next five years as follows:

Fiscal year ending March 31, 2022	¥6,375,199 million	(\$57,579,472 thousand)
2023	¥147,031 million	(\$1,327,961 thousand)
2024	¥86,213 million	(\$778,661 thousand)
2025	¥125,524 million	(\$1,133,712 thousand)
2026	¥147,637 million	(\$1,333,432 thousand)

24. Short-term Bonds

Major components of Short-term Bonds as of March 31, 2021 were as follows:

Issuer	Issue	Millions of yen	Thousands of U.S. dollars	Interest rates	Due
MHSC	Oct. 2020–Mar. 2021	¥423,500 [423,500]	\$3,824,964 [3,824,964]	0.00%–0.02%	Apr. 2021– Sep. 2021
*1	Nov. 2020–Mar. 2021	32,545 [32,545]	293,948 [293,948]	0.07%–0.13%	Apr. 2021– Aug. 2021
Total		¥456,045	\$4,118,912		

*1 indicates the total amount of Short-term Bonds issued by the domestic consolidated subsidiary, Allstar Funding Co., Ltd, and the overseas consolidated subsidiary, JAPAN SECURITIZATION CORPORATION.

Notes: 1. Figures indicated in brackets [] represent the amounts to be redeemed within one year.
2. No collateral was provided for the above Short-term Bonds.

Major components of Short-term Bonds as of March 31, 2020 were as follows:

Issuer	Issue	Millions of yen	Interest rates	Due
MHSC	Sep. 2019–Mar. 2020	¥319,000 [319,000]	0.00%–0.00%	Apr. 2020– Sep. 2020
*1	Oct. 2019–Mar. 2020	54,658 [54,658]	0.06%–0.12%	Apr. 2020– Jun. 2020
Total		¥373,658		

*1 indicates the total amount of Short-term Bonds issued by the domestic consolidated subsidiary, Allstar Funding Co., Ltd, and the overseas consolidated subsidiary, JAPAN SECURITIZATION CORPORATION.

Notes: 1. Figures indicated in brackets [] represent the amounts to be redeemed within one year.
2. No collateral was provided for the above Short-term Bonds.

25. Bonds and Notes

Major components of Bonds and Notes as of March 31, 2021 were as follows:

Issuer	Description	Issue	Millions of yen	Thousands of U.S. dollars	Interest rates	Due
MHFG	Straight Bonds	Jul. 2014– Feb. 2021	¥7,681,894 [877,720] (US\$ 33,450,000 thousand) (EUR 6,000,000 thousand) (AUD 625,000 thousand)	\$69,381,268 [7,927,384]	0.00%– 4.35%	Apr. 2021–
MHBK	Straight Bonds	Jan. 2006– Mar. 2020	911,779 [157,916] (US\$ 4,620,345 thousand) (AUD 685,000 thousand) (HKD 920,000 thousand)	8,235,003 [1,426,264]	0.50%– 4.40%	Apr. 2021–
*1	Straight Bonds	Jul. 2012– Mar. 2014	331,942 [—] (US\$ 2,998,039 thousand)	2,998,040 [—]	4.20%– 4.60%	Jul. 2022– Mar. 2024
*2	Straight Bonds	Apr. 2006– Mar. 2021	1,396,055 [375,802] (US\$ 5,097,804 thousand) (AUD 159,853 thousand) (EUR 758,693 thousand) (CNY 3,790,000 thousand) (BRL 3,673 thousand) (GBP 40,159 thousand) (TRY 16,776 thousand)	12,608,886 [3,394,172]	0.00%– 52.00%	Apr. 2021– Dec. 2060
Total			¥10,321,672	\$93,223,197		

*1 indicates the total amount of straight bonds issued by the overseas consolidated subsidiaries, Mizuho Financial Group (Cayman) 2 Limited and Mizuho Financial Group (Cayman) 3 Limited.

*2 indicates the total amount of straight bonds issued by the domestic consolidated subsidiary, MHSC, and the overseas consolidated subsidiaries, Mizuho International plc, Mizuho Securities USA LLC, Mizuho Capital Markets LLC, Banco Mizuho do Brasil S.A. and Mizuho Bank (China), Ltd.

Notes: 1. Figures indicated in brackets [] represent the amounts to be redeemed within one year.

2. The amounts of foreign currency-denominated bonds are shown in original currencies in parentheses ().

3. Repayments for Bonds and Notes are scheduled for the next five years as follows:

Fiscal year ending March 31, 2022	¥1,411,438 million (\$12,747,821 thousand)
2023	¥1,073,273 million (\$9,693,584 thousand)
2024	¥530,279 million (\$4,789,376 thousand)
2025	¥1,371,764 million (\$12,389,496 thousand)
2026	¥383,775 million (\$3,466,177 thousand)

4. Bonds and Notes as of March 31, 2021 included subordinated bonds and notes of ¥3,796,982 million (\$34,293,560 thousand).

5. No collateral was provided for the above Bonds and Notes.

Major components of Bonds and Notes as of March 31, 2020 were as follows:

Issuer	Description	Issue	Millions of yen	Interest rates	Due
MHFG	Straight Bonds	Jul. 2014– Feb. 2020	¥6,414,818	0.10%–	Apr. 2021–
			[—]	4.35%	
		(US\$ 26,950,000 thousand)			
		(EUR 4,500,000 thousand)			
		(AUD 625,000 thousand)			
MHTB	Straight Bonds	Dec. 2005	10,000 [10,000]	2.24%	Dec. 2020
MHBK	Straight Bonds	Aug. 2005– Mar. 2020	1,100,670	0.22%–	Apr. 2020–
			[196,393]	5.30%	
		(US\$ 5,849,635 thousand)			
		(AUD 905,000 thousand)			
		(SGD 50,000 thousand)			
(HKD 1,540,000 thousand)					
		(CNY 500,000 thousand)			
*1	Straight Bonds	Jul. 2012– Mar. 2014	326,182 [—]	4.20%– 4.60%	Jul. 2022– Mar. 2024
		(US\$ 2,997,174 thousand)			
*2	Straight Bonds	Sep. 2005	30,000 [—]	2.21%	Sep. 2025
*3	Straight Bonds	Jan. 2003– Mar. 2020	1,024,760 [249,616]	0.00%– 51.60%	Apr. 2020– Dec. 2059
		(US\$ 2,360,301 thousand)			
		(AUD 72,340 thousand)			
		(EUR 889,300 thousand)			
		(BRL 1,007 thousand)			
		(GBP 20,000 thousand)			
		(MXN 9,000 thousand)			
		(TRY 58,276 thousand)			
Total			¥8,906,432		

*1 indicates the total amount of straight bonds issued by the overseas consolidated subsidiaries, Mizuho Financial Group (Cayman) 2 Limited and Mizuho Financial Group (Cayman) 3 Limited.

*2 indicates the total amount of straight bonds issued by the overseas consolidated subsidiaries, Mizuho Finance (Cayman) Limited and Mizuho Finance (Curaçao) N.V.

*3 indicates the total amount of straight bonds issued by the domestic consolidated subsidiary, MHSC, and the overseas consolidated subsidiaries, Mizuho International plc, Mizuho Securities USA LLC, Mizuho Capital Markets LLC and Banco Mizuho do Brasil S.A.

Notes: 1. Figures indicated in brackets [] represent the amounts to be redeemed within one year.

2. The amounts of foreign currency-denominated bonds are shown in original currencies in parentheses ().

3. Repayments for Bonds and Notes are scheduled for the next five years as follows:

Fiscal year ending March 31, 2021	¥456,009 million
2022	¥1,217,464 million
2023	¥936,038 million
2024	¥461,467 million
2025	¥1,041,730 million

4. Bonds and Notes as of March 31, 2020 included subordinated bonds and notes of ¥3,594,804 million.

5. No collateral was provided for the above Bonds and Notes.

26. Other Liabilities

As of March 31,	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2021	2020	2021
Accrued Expenses	¥ 195,434	¥ 249,187	\$ 1,765,125
Unearned Income	94,748	97,873	855,752
Income Taxes Payable	56,665	68,556	511,787
Lease Liabilities*1*2	65,074	72,702	587,737
Other	5,450,090	5,622,875	49,224,082
Total	¥ 5,862,013	¥ 6,111,195	\$ 52,944,483

*1 Average interest rate is 2.74% and 2.59% in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively. It is the weighted-average interest rate of debts calculated from the interest rates and outstanding balances at the end of the fiscal year.

*2 Repayments for Lease Liabilities are scheduled for the next five years as follows:

Fiscal year ending March 31, 2022	¥8,156 million	(\$73,667 thousand)
2023	¥6,434 million	(\$58,113 thousand)
2024	¥4,184 million	(\$37,795 thousand)
2025	¥3,638 million	(\$32,862 thousand)
2026	¥3,019 million	(\$27,269 thousand)

27. Reserve for Employee Retirement Benefits

(1) MHFG and its certain consolidated subsidiaries have adopted the Corporate Pension Fund Plans (“Kigyo Nenkin Kikin Seido”), and the Termination Allowance Plans (“Taishoku Ichijikin Seido”) as Defined-Benefit Corporate Pension Plans. In addition, MHFG and certain consolidated subsidiaries have adopted Defined- Contribution Pension Plans other than risk-sharing corporate pension as a part of the Termination Allowance Plans. MHFG and its certain consolidated subsidiaries revised the Employee Retirement Benefit Plans and transferred a part of the Defined-Benefit Corporate Pension Plans to the Defined-Contribution Pension Plans in this consolidated fiscal year. Certain consolidated subsidiaries have established employee retirement benefit trusts.

(2) Defined-Benefit Corporate Pension Plans

(i) Adjustment between the balances of Retirement Benefit Obligations at the beginning and at the end of the period

For the Fiscal Years ended March 31,	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2021	2020	2021
Balance of Retirement Benefit Obligations at the beginning of the period	¥1,440,341	¥1,462,237	\$13,008,861
Service Cost	38,124	44,797	344,331
Interest Cost	4,315	4,013	38,979
Unrecognized Actuarial Differences incurred	17,898	3,352	161,659
Retirement Benefits paid	(82,322)	(74,766)	(743,522)
Unrecognized Prior Service Cost incurred	(62,404)	2,734	(563,626)
Decrease resulting from Transfer to Defined Contribution Pension Plans	(21,638)	—	(195,435)
Other	1,576	(2,027)	14,238
Balance of Retirement Benefit Obligations at the end of the period	¥1,335,890	¥1,440,341	\$12,065,485

Note: The above Retirement Benefit Obligations includes the amount measured by certain consolidated subsidiaries under the simplified method.

(ii) Adjustment between the balances of Plan Assets at the beginning and at the end of the period

For the Fiscal Years ended March 31,	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2021	2020	2021
Balance of Plan Assets			
at the beginning of the period	¥2,225,010	¥2,384,168	\$20,095,828
Expected Return on Plan Assets	39,092	39,117	353,072
Unrecognized Actuarial Differences incurred	349,857	(163,708)	3,159,837
Contributions from employer	22,483	18,207	203,064
Contributions from employee	1,131	1,199	10,216
Retirement Benefits paid	(53,636)	(52,314)	(484,436)
Cancellation of Employee Retirement Benefit Trust	(188,298)	—	(1,700,676)
Decrease resulting from Transfer to Defined Contribution Pension Plans	(23,845)	—	(215,372)
Other	2,157	(1,659)	19,483
Balance of Plan Assets at the end of the period	¥2,373,949	¥2,225,010	\$21,441,016

(iii) Adjustment between the balances of Retirement Benefit Obligations and Plan Assets at the end of the period and Adjustment to the balances of Net Defined Benefit Liability and Net Defined Benefit Asset recorded in the Consolidated Balance Sheet

As of March 31,	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2021	2020	2021
Retirement Benefit Obligations	¥1,335,890	¥1,440,341	\$12,065,485
Plan Assets	(2,373,949)	(2,225,010)	(21,441,016)
Net amount of Liability and Asset recorded in the Consolidated Balance Sheet	¥(1,038,058)	¥(784,668)	\$(9,375,531)

As of March 31,	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2021	2020	2021
Net Defined Benefit Liability	¥71,049	¥62,113	\$641,700
Net Defined Benefit Asset	(1,109,107)	(846,782)	(10,017,231)
Net amount of Liability and Asset recorded in the Consolidated Balance Sheet	¥(1,038,058)	¥(784,668)	\$(9,375,531)

(iv) Employee Retirement Benefit Expenses and the breakdown

For the Fiscal Years ended March 31,	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2021	2020	2021
Service Cost	¥37,103	¥43,697	\$335,114
Interest Cost	4,315	4,013	38,979
Expected Return on Plan Assets	(39,092)	(39,117)	(353,072)
Amortization of Unrecognized Actuarial Differences	(22,563)	(60,477)	(203,790)
Amortization of Unrecognized Prior Service Cost	(62,117)	2,803	(561,037)
Other	8,922	8,813	80,590
Net Retirement Benefit Expenses for Defined-Benefit Corporate Pension Plans	¥(73,431)	¥(40,266)	\$(663,216)
Gains on Cancellation of Employee Retirement Benefit Trust	¥(76,996)	—	\$(695,418)
Losses on Transfer to Defined Contribution Pension Plan	¥3,320	—	\$29,987

Notes: 1. The amount of employee contributions to Mizuho Pension Fund is deducted from Service Cost.

2. Retirement benefit expenses of some consolidated subsidiaries which adopt the simplified method for calculating retirement benefit obligations are included in Service Cost in full.

3. Except for certain part, Amortization of Unrecognized Prior Service Cost, incurred in connection with the revision of the Employee Retirement Benefit Plans for MHFG and its certain consolidated subsidiaries in this consolidated fiscal year is included in Other Income (¥62,176 million).
4. Gains on Cancellation of Employee Retirement Benefit Trust is included in Other Income.
5. Losses on Transfer to Defined Contribution Pension Plan is included in Other Expenses.

(v) Remeasurements of Defined Benefit Plans in Other Comprehensive Income

Breakdown of Remeasurements of Defined Benefit Plans in Other Comprehensive Income (before deducting tax effect) was as follows:

For the Fiscal Years ended March 31,	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2021	2020	2021
Unrecognized Actuarial Differences	¥(270,479)	¥227,368	\$(2,442,910)
Other	(286)	(69)	(2,589)
Total	¥(270,765)	¥227,299	\$(2,445,499)

(vi) Remeasurements of Defined Benefit Plans in Total Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income

Breakdown of Remeasurements of Defined Benefit Plans in Total Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (before deducting tax effect) was as follows:

As of March 31,	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2021	2020	2021
Unrecognized Actuarial Differences	¥(409,679)	¥(138,808)	\$(3,700,139)
Other	(112)	173	(1,019)
Total	¥(409,792)	¥(138,635)	\$(3,701,158)

(vii) Plan Assets

(a) Ratio of each category to the total amount of Plan Assets was as follows:

As of March 31,	2021	2020
Japanese Stocks	57.86%	56.39%
Japanese Bonds	13.50%	14.77%
Foreign Stocks	13.30%	10.17%
Foreign Bonds	9.23%	10.44%
General account of life insurance companies	4.85%	5.08%
Other	1.26%	3.15%
Total	100.00%	100.00%

Note: The total amount of Plan Assets includes 55.47% and 56.59% of Employee Retirement Benefit Trust established for the Corporate Pension Fund Plans and the Termination Allowance Plans as of March 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

(b) Calculation of Expected Long-term Rate of Return on Plan Assets

In determining the Expected Long-term Rate of Return on Plan Assets, current and expected allocation of Plan Assets and current and expected future long-term rate of return from various assets constituting Plan Assets have been considered.

(viii) Basis of Actuarial Calculation

Major Basis of Actuarial Calculation

For the Fiscal Years ended March 31,	2021	2020
Discount Rate	mainly (0.07)%- 0.82%	mainly (0.00)%- 0.62%
Expected Long-term Rate of Return on Plan Assets	mainly 1.22%- 1.90%	mainly 1.27%- 1.90%

(3) Defined- Contribution Pension Plans

The required amount of contributions to Defined- Contribution Pension Plans of MHFG and its consolidated subsidiaries was ¥4,644 million (\$41,944 thousand) and ¥3,140 million for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

28. Acceptances and Guarantees

- (1) Liabilities for guarantees on corporate bonds included in Securities, which were issued by private placement (Article 2, Paragraph 3 of the Financial Instruments and Exchange Law (the Securities and Exchange Law as of March 31, 2007)) amounted to ¥1,407,731 million (\$12,714,335 thousand) and ¥1,548,136 million as of March 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively.
- (2) The principal amounts promised to be indemnified for money trusts which is entrusted to a domestic consolidated trust banking subsidiary, was ¥842,669 million (\$7,610,818 thousand) and ¥883,781 million as of March 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

29. Deferred Tax Assets and Liabilities

(1) Deferred Tax Assets and Liabilities consisted of the following:

As of March 31,	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2021	2020	2021
Deferred Tax Assets:			
Tax Losses Carried Forward	¥151,383	¥163,264	\$1,367,261
Devaluation of Securities	115,206	139,889	1,040,519
Reserves for Possible Losses on Loans	193,394	139,748	1,746,699
Securities Contributed to Employee Retirement Benefit Trust	164,504	200,851	1,485,769
Depreciation and Impairment	153,500	181,041	1,386,387
Other	212,641	191,484	1,920,538
Deferred Tax Assets Subtotal:	990,630	1,016,280	8,947,173
Valuation Allowance - Tax Losses Carried Forward	(135,444)	(144,829)	(1,223,305)
Valuation Allowance - Deductible Temporary Differences, etc.	(135,143)	(167,297)	(1,220,591)
Valuation Allowance Subtotal:	(270,588)	(312,127)	(2,443,896)
Total	¥720,042	¥704,152	\$6,503,277
Deferred Tax Liabilities:			
Net Unrealized Gains on Other Securities	¥(437,275)	¥(339,009)	\$(3,949,381)
Net Defined Benefit Asset	(339,576)	(259,332)	(3,066,983)
Other	(127,346)	(126,468)	(1,150,166)
Total	¥(904,198)	¥(724,809)	\$(8,166,530)
Net Deferred Tax Assets	¥(184,155)	¥(20,656)	\$(1,663,252)

Note1: MHFG and domestic subsidiaries are subject to a number of different income taxes.

Note2: Tax Losses Carried Forward and amounts according to expiration of carryforward of their Deferred Tax Assets:

As of March 31, 2021	Millions of yen						
	Within 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	3-4 years	4-5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Tax Losses Carried Forward*	¥47	¥1,045	¥897	¥23	¥85,354	¥64,013	¥151,383
Valuation Allowance	(45)	(19)	(22)	(23)	(74,607)	(60,725)	(135,444)
Deferred Tax Assets	2	1,025	875	0	10,747	3,287	15,938

As of March 31, 2020	Millions of yen						
	Within 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	3-4 years	4-5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Tax Losses Carried Forward*	¥59	¥64	¥1,901	¥912	¥23	¥160,302	¥163,264
Valuation Allowance	(47)	(64)	(19)	(21)	(23)	(144,652)	(144,829)
Deferred Tax Assets	11	—	1,882	890	0	15,649	18,434

As of March 31, 2021	Thousands of U.S. dollars						
	Within 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	3-4 years	4-5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Tax Losses Carried Forward*	\$431	\$9,439	\$8,110	\$216	\$770,906	\$578,159	\$1,367,261
Valuation Allowance	(409)	(179)	(202)	(215)	(673,837)	(548,463)	(1,223,305)
Deferred Tax Assets	22	9,259	7,908	1	97,069	29,696	143,955

*Tax Losses Carried Forward is the amount multiplied by the effective statutory tax rate.

(2) For the fiscal years ended March 31, 2021 and 2020, the reconciliation of the statutory tax rate of MHFG to the effective income tax rate was as follows:

For the Fiscal Year ended March 31,	2021	2020
Statutory Tax Rate	30.62%	30.62%
Adjustments		
Change in Valuation Allowance	(3.37)	(0.15)
Permanent Differences (e.g., Cash Dividends Received)	(1.11)	(1.24)
Tax Rate Differences between the Consolidated Subsidiaries	(1.42)	(1.52)
Equity in Income from Investments in Affiliates	(0.94)	(1.50)
Controlled Foreign Company Rules	1.12	0.09
Other	1.90	(0.20)
Effective Income Tax Rate	26.80%	26.10%

(Change in Presentation of Financial Statements)

Controlled Foreign Company Rules included within Other in the previous consolidated year has been separately presented from this consolidated fiscal year due to increased materiality. In order to reflect the change in presentation of the financial statements, reclassification of the previous consolidated fiscal year has been made accordingly.

As a result, Other of (0.11)% presented in the consolidated statements for the previous consolidated fiscal year has been reclassified as Controlled Foreign Company Rules of 0.09% and Other of (0.20)%.

30. Revaluation of Land

In accordance with the Land Revaluation Law (Proclamation No.34 dated March 31, 1998), land used for business operations of domestic consolidated banking subsidiaries was revalued. The applicable income taxes on the entire excess of revaluation are included in Deferred Tax Liabilities for Revaluation Reserve for Land under Liabilities, and the remainder, net of applicable income taxes, is stated as Revaluation Reserve for Land included in Net Assets.

Revaluation date: March 31, 1998

Revaluation method as stated in Article 3, Paragraph 3 of the above law: Land used for business operations was revalued by calculating the value on the basis of the valuation by road rating stipulated in Article 2, Paragraph 4 of the Enforcement Ordinance relating to the Land Revaluation Law (Government Ordinance No.119 promulgated on March 31, 1998) with reasonable adjustments to compensate for sites with long depth and other factors, and also on the basis of the appraisal valuation stipulated in Paragraph 5.

The difference at the consolidated balance sheet date between the total fair value of land for business operation purposes, which has been revalued in accordance with Article 10 of the above-mentioned law, and the total book value of the land after such revaluation was ¥51,009 million (\$460,710 thousand) and ¥47,148 million as of March 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

31. Common Stock and Preferred Stock

Common Stock and Preferred Stock at March 31, 2021 and 2020 were as follows:

As of March 31, 2021 Class of stock	Number of shares		Per share (Yen)				With Redemption or not
	Authorized ^{*2}	Issued and outstanding ^{*1}	Interim cash dividend	Year-end cash dividend	Liquidation value	Convertible or not	
Common Stock	4,800,000,000	2,539,249,894	¥37.50	¥37.50	¥—	No	No

Notes: 1. Treasury Stock is included. The number is as follows:

Common Stock 552 thousand shares

2. Each total number of other shares which are authorized to be issued is as follows:

First Series Class XIV Preferred Stock 90,000 thousand shares

Second Series Class XIV Preferred Stock 90,000 thousand shares

Third Series Class XIV Preferred Stock 90,000 thousand shares

Fourth Series Class XIV Preferred Stock 90,000 thousand shares

First Series Class XV Preferred Stock 90,000 thousand shares

Second Series Class XV Preferred Stock 90,000 thousand shares

Third Series Class XV Preferred Stock 90,000 thousand shares

Fourth Series Class XV Preferred Stock 90,000 thousand shares

First Series Class XVI Preferred Stock 150,000 thousand shares

Second Series Class XVI Preferred Stock 150,000 thousand shares

Third Series Class XVI Preferred Stock 150,000 thousand shares

Fourth Series Class XVI Preferred Stock 150,000 thousand shares

The total number of shares of the First to Fourth Series Class XIV Preferred Stock, which are authorized to be issued, shall not exceed 90,000,000 in total.

The total number of shares of the First to Fourth Series Class XV Preferred Stock, which are authorized to be issued, shall not exceed 90,000,000 in total.

The total number of shares of the First to Fourth Series Class XVI Preferred Stock, which are authorized to be issued, shall not exceed 150,000,000 in total.

3. MHFG adopted the share consolidation of the shares of common stock on the basis of one post-consolidation share per ten pre-consolidation shares effective as of October 1, 2020. Interim cash dividend per share is calculated under the assumption that the share consolidation had been adopted at the beginning of fiscal 2020.

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As of March 31, 2020 Class of stock	Number of shares		Per share (Yen)				With Redemption or not
	Authorized*2	Issued and outstanding*1	Interim cash dividend	Year-end cash dividend	Liquidation value	Convertible or not	
Common Stock	48,000,000,000	25,392,498,945	¥3.75	¥3.75	¥—	No	No

Notes: 1. Treasury Stock is included. The number is as follows:

Common Stock 3,622 thousand shares

2. Each total number of other shares which are authorized to be issued is as follows:

First Series Class XIV Preferred Stock 900,000 thousand shares

Second Series Class XIV Preferred Stock 900,000 thousand shares

Third Series Class XIV Preferred Stock 900,000 thousand shares

Fourth Series Class XIV Preferred Stock 900,000 thousand shares

First Series Class XV Preferred Stock 900,000 thousand shares

Second Series Class XV Preferred Stock 900,000 thousand shares

Third Series Class XV Preferred Stock 900,000 thousand shares

Fourth Series Class XV Preferred Stock 900,000 thousand shares

First Series Class XVI Preferred Stock 1,500,000 thousand shares

Second Series Class XVI Preferred Stock 1,500,000 thousand shares

Third Series Class XVI Preferred Stock 1,500,000 thousand shares

Fourth Series Class XVI Preferred Stock 1,500,000 thousand shares

The total number of shares of the First to Fourth Series Class XIV Preferred Stock, which are authorized to be issued, shall not exceed 900,000,000 in total.

The total number of shares of the First to Fourth Series Class XV Preferred Stock, which are authorized to be issued, shall not exceed 900,000,000 in total.

The total number of shares of the First to Fourth Series Class XVI Preferred Stock, which are authorized to be issued, shall not exceed 1,500,000,000 in total.

3. Number of authorized common stock, number of issued and outstanding common stock, interim cash dividend par share, year-end cash dividend par share are recorded at the amount before the share consolidation effective as of October 1, 2020.

32. Stock Options

Outline of stock options and changes

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2021

(1) Outline of stock options

As of March 31, 2021	Fourth Series of Stock Acquisition Rights of MHFG		Fifth Series of Stock Acquisition Rights of MHFG		Sixth Series of Stock Acquisition Rights of MHFG	
	Number of grantees	Directors	6	Directors	6	Directors
	Executive Officers	6	Executive Officers	11	Executive Officers	36
	Directors of subsidiaries of MHFG	26	Directors of subsidiaries of MHFG	23	Directors of subsidiaries of MHFG	22
	Executive Officers of subsidiaries of MHFG	130	Executive Officers of subsidiaries of MHFG	150	Executive Officers of subsidiaries of MHFG	134
Number of stock options* ¹	Common stock	1,245,200	Common stock	1,177,600	Common stock	793,200
Grant date	December 8, 2011		August 31, 2012		February 17, 2014	
Condition for vesting	The grantee may exercise the Stock Acquisition Rights which have been allotted based on his or her capacity as a Director or an Executive Officer of MHFG, MHBK, MHCB, MHTB or MHSC immediately following the date on which such grantee loses the status as a Director or an Executive Officer of MHFG, MHBK, MHCB, MHTB or MHSC.			The grantee may exercise the Stock Acquisition Rights which have been allotted based on his or her capacity as a Director or an Executive Officer of MHFG, MHBK, MHTB or MHSC immediately following the date on which such grantee loses the status as a Director or an Executive Officer of MHFG, MHBK, MHTB or MHSC		
Required service period	April 1, 2011 to March 31, 2012		April 1, 2012 to March 31, 2013		April 1, 2013 to March 31, 2014	
Exercise period	December 9, 2011 to December 8, 2031		September 3, 2012 to August 31, 2032		February 18, 2014 to February 17, 2034	

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As of March 31, 2021	Seventh Series of Stock Acquisition Rights of MHFG	
Number of grantees	Directors	2
	Executive Officers as defined in the Companies Act	12
	Executive Officers as defined in our internal regulations	37
	Directors of subsidiaries of MHFG	32
	Executive Officers of subsidiaries of MHFG	113
Number of stock options*1	Common stock	960,200
Grant date	December 1, 2014	
Condition for vesting	The grantee may exercise the Stock Acquisition Rights which have been allotted based on his or her capacity as a Director, an Executive Officer as defined in Companies Act or an Executive Officer as defined in our internal regulations of MHFG, MHBK, MHTB or MHSC immediately following the date on which such grantee loses the status as a Director, an Executive Officer as defined in Companies Act or an Executive Officer as defined in our internal regulations of MHFG, MHBK, MHTB or MHSC.	
Required service period	April 1, 2014 to March 31, 2015	
Exercise period	December 2, 2014 to December 1, 2034	

*1: Shown in number of shares.
The Number reflects the share consolidation effective as of October 1, 2020.

(2) Size of stock options and changes

(i) Number of stock options (in shares)

For the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 2021	Fourth Series of Stock Acquisition Rights of MHFG	Fifth Series of Stock Acquisition Rights of MHFG	Sixth Series of Stock Acquisition Rights of MHFG	Seventh Series of Stock Acquisition Rights of MHFG
Non-vested				
As of March 31, 2020	10,200	22,300	21,000	74,200
Granted	—	—	—	—
Forfeited	—	—	—	—
Vested	—	—	10,400	31,600
Outstanding	10,200	22,300	10,600	42,600
Vested				
As of March 31, 2020	—	—	—	—
Vested	—	—	10,400	31,600
Exercised	—	—	10,400	31,600
Forfeited	—	—	—	—
Outstanding	—	—	—	—

Note: The above table is shown in number of shares.

The Number reflects the share consolidation effective as of October 1, 2020.

(ii) Price information

As of March 31, 2021	Fourth Series of Stock Acquisition Rights of MHFG	Fifth Series of Stock Acquisition Rights of MHFG	Sixth Series of Stock Acquisition Rights of MHFG	Seventh Series of Stock Acquisition Rights of MHFG
Exercise price	¥1 per share	¥1 per share	¥1 per share	¥1 per share
Average stock price upon exercise	—	—	¥1,212.00	¥1,212.00
Fair value at grant date	¥918.40 per share	¥1,132.50 per share	¥1,926.10 per share	¥1,869.90 per share

Note: Average stock price upon exercise and Fair value at grant date are recorded at the amount after the share consolidation effective as of October 1, 2020.

(3) Estimated number of stock options to be vested

Only the number of stock options actually forfeited is reflected because the number of stock options that will be forfeited in the future cannot be readily estimated.

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2020

(1) Outline of stock options

As of March 31, 2020	Third Series of Stock Acquisition Rights of MHFG		Fourth Series of Stock Acquisition Rights of MHFG		Fifth Series of Stock Acquisition Rights of MHFG	
Number of grantees	Directors	4	Directors	6	Directors	6
	Executive Officers	4	Executive Officers	6	Executive Officers	11
	Directors of subsidiaries of MHFG	12	Directors of subsidiaries of MHFG	26	Directors of subsidiaries of MHFG	23
	Executive Officers of subsidiaries of MHFG	71	Executive Officers of subsidiaries of MHFG	130	Executive Officers of subsidiaries of MHFG	150
Number of stock options* ¹	Common stock	6,808,000	Common stock	12,452,000	Common stock	11,776,000
Grant date	August 26, 2010		December 8, 2011		August 31, 2012	
Condition for vesting	The grantee may exercise the Stock Acquisition Rights which have been allotted based on his or her capacity as a Director or an Executive Officer of MHFG, MHBK or MHCB immediately following the date on which such grantee loses the status as a Director or an Executive Officer of MHFG, MHBK or MHCB.		The grantee may exercise the Stock Acquisition Rights which have been allotted based on his or her capacity as a Director or an Executive Officer of MHFG, MHBK, MHCB, MHTB or MHSC immediately following the date on which such grantee loses the status as a Director or an Executive Officer of MHFG, MHBK, MHCB, MHTB or MHSC.			
Required service period	April 1, 2010 to March 31, 2011		April 1, 2011 to March 31, 2012		April 1, 2012 to March 31, 2013	
Exercise period	August 27, 2010 to August 26, 2030		December 9, 2011 to December 8, 2031		September 3, 2012 to August 31, 2032	

As of March 31, 2020	Sixth Series of Stock Acquisition Rights of MHFG		Seventh Series of Stock Acquisition Rights of MHFG	
	Number of grantees	Directors	6	Directors
	Executive Officers	36	Executive Officers as defined in the Companies Act	12
			Executive Officers as defined in our internal regulations	37
	Directors of subsidiaries of MHFG	22	Directors of subsidiaries of MHFG	32
	Executive Officers of subsidiaries of MHFG	134	Executive Officers of subsidiaries of MHFG	113
Number of stock options ^{*1}	Common stock	7,932,000	Common stock	9,602,000
Grant date	February 17, 2014		December 1, 2014	
Condition for vesting	The grantee may exercise the Stock Acquisition Rights which have been allotted based on his or her capacity as a Director or an Executive Officer of MHFG, MHBK, MHTB or MHSC immediately following the date on which such grantee loses the status as a Director or an Executive Officer of MHFG, MHBK, MHTB or MHSC		The grantee may exercise the Stock Acquisition Rights which have been allotted based on his or her capacity as a Director, an Executive Officer as defined in Companies Act or an Executive Officer as defined in our internal regulations of MHFG, MHBK, MHTB or MHSC immediately following the date on which such grantee loses the status as a Director, an Executive Officer as defined in Companies Act or an Executive Officer as defined in our internal regulations of MHFG, MHBK, MHTB or MHSC.	
Required service period	April 1, 2013 to March 31, 2014		April 1, 2014 to March 31, 2015	
Exercise period	February 18, 2014 to February 17, 2034		December 2, 2014 to December 1, 2034	

*1: Shown in number of shares.

The Number is recorded at the amount before the share consolidation effective as of October 1, 2020.

(2) Size of stock options and changes

(i) Number of stock options (in shares)

For the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 2020	Third Series of Stock Acquisition Rights of MHFG	Fourth Series of Stock Acquisition Rights of MHFG	Fifth Series of Stock Acquisition Rights of MHFG	Sixth Series of Stock Acquisition Rights of MHFG	Seventh Series of Stock Acquisition Rights of MHFG
Non-vested					
As of March 31, 2019	52,000	271,000	847,000	891,000	2,184,000
Granted	—	—	—	—	—
Forfeited	—	—	—	—	—
Vested	52,000	169,000	624,000	681,000	1,442,000
Outstanding	—	102,000	223,000	210,000	742,000
Vested					
As of March 31, 2019	—	—	—	—	—
Vested	52,000	169,000	624,000	681,000	1,442,000
Exercised	52,000	169,000	624,000	681,000	1,442,000
Forfeited	—	—	—	—	—
Outstanding	—	—	—	—	—

Note: The above table is shown in number of shares.

The Number is recorded at the amount before the share consolidation effective as of October 1, 2020.

(ii) Price information

As of March 31, 2020	Third Series of Stock Acquisition Rights of MHFG	Fourth Series of Stock Acquisition Rights of MHFG	Fifth Series of Stock Acquisition Rights of MHFG	Sixth Series of Stock Acquisition Rights of MHFG	Seventh Series of Stock Acquisition Rights of MHFG
Exercise price	¥1 per share	¥1 per share	¥1 per share	¥1 per share	¥1 per share
Average stock price upon exercise	¥172.50	¥172.50	¥172.50	¥172.50	¥171.58
Fair value at grant date	¥119.52 per share	¥91.84 per share	¥113.25 per share	¥192.61 per share	¥186.99 per share

Note: Average stock price upon exercise and Fair value at grant date are recorded at the amount before the share consolidation effective as of October 1, 2020.

(3) Estimated number of stock options to be vested

Only the number of stock options actually forfeited is reflected because the number of stock options that will be forfeited in the future cannot be readily estimated.

33. Interest Income and Interest Expenses

For the Fiscal Years ended March 31,	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2021	2020	2021
Interest Income:			
Loans and Bills Discounted	¥942,426	¥1,242,279	\$8,511,801
Securities	240,494	266,861	2,172,100
Call Loans and Bills Purchased	2,190	5,356	19,785
Due from Banks	45,411	105,257	410,148
Receivables under Resale Agreements	41,535	251,830	375,144
Guarantee Deposits Paid under Securities Borrowing Transactions	2,946	18,779	26,615
Other Interest Income	58,503	124,074	528,390
Total	¥1,333,509	¥2,014,440	\$12,043,983
Interest Expenses:			
Deposits	¥166,312	¥607,219	\$1,502,098
Call Money and Bills Sold	1,907	8,686	17,231
Payables under Repurchase Agreements	56,199	351,012	507,583
Guarantee Deposits Received under Securities Lending Transactions	788	7,041	7,123
Commercial Paper	3,564	15,484	32,194
Borrowed Money	16,867	33,949	152,343
Other Interest Expenses	182,185	257,503	1,645,465
Total	¥427,826	¥1,280,897	\$3,864,037
Net	¥905,683	¥733,542	\$8,179,946

34. Trading Income and Trading Expenses

For the Fiscal Years ended March 31,	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2021	2020	2021
Trading Income:			
Net Gains on Trading Securities	¥239,950	¥221,563	\$2,167,185
Net Gains on Derivatives for Trading Transactions	148,491	184,975	1,341,142
Total	¥388,441	¥406,539	\$3,508,327
Trading Expenses:			
Net Losses on Trading Securities	311	15,239	2,813
Total	¥311	¥15,239	\$2,813
Net	¥388,130	¥391,299	\$3,505,514

35. Other Operating Income

For the Fiscal Years ended March 31,	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2021	2020	2021
Gains on Foreign Exchange Transactions	¥110,093	¥29,538	\$994,340
Gains on Sales of Bonds	117,748	224,830	1,063,476
Gains on Derivatives other than for Trading or Hedging	—	23,969	—
Other	130,413	133,776	1,177,867
Total	¥358,254	¥412,114	\$3,235,683

36. Other Operating Expenses

For the Fiscal Years ended March 31,	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2021	2020	2021
Losses on Sales of Bonds	¥116,363	¥103,320	\$1,050,973
Expenses on Derivatives other than for Trading or Hedging	21,295	—	192,338
Losses on Devaluation of Bonds	3,332	2,185	30,096
Other	54,691	47,040	493,963
Total	¥195,683	¥152,547	\$1,767,370

37. Other Income

For the Fiscal Years ended March 31,	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2021	2020	2021
Gains on Sales of Stock	¥204,293	¥226,005	\$1,845,138
Gains on Cancellation of Employee Retirement Benefit Trust	76,996	—	695,418
Accumulation (Amortization) of Unrecognized Prior Service Cost	62,176	—	561,561
Recovery on Written-off Loans	5,034	11,901	45,474
Gains on Disposition of Fixed Assets	3,030	2,239	27,367
Other	29,447	78,291	265,963
Total	¥380,978	¥318,438	\$3,440,921

38. Other Expenses

For the Fiscal Years ended March 31,	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2021	2020	2021
Provision for Reserves for Possible Losses on Loans	¥180,636	¥161,005	\$1,631,472
Losses on Sales of Stocks	147,457	72,258	1,331,809
Losses on Impairment of Fixed Assets	12,793	15,224	115,547
Losses on Disposition of Fixed Assets	9,606	6,138	86,763
Losses on Transfer to Defined Contribution Pension Plan	3,320	—	29,987
Other	159,085	128,915	1,436,832
Total	¥512,900	¥383,542	\$4,632,410

39. Comprehensive Income

Reclassification adjustments and the related tax effects concerning Other Comprehensive Income

For the Fiscal Years ended March 31,	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2021	2020	2021
Net Unrealized Gains on Other Securities:			
The amount arising during the period	¥467,344	¥(218,565)	\$4,220,956
Reclassification adjustments	(59,699)	(255,014)	(539,191)
Before adjustments to tax effects	407,644	(473,580)	3,681,765
The amount of tax effects	(101,675)	113,800	(918,314)
Net Unrealized Gains on Other Securities	305,969	(359,779)	2,763,451
Deferred Gains or Losses on Hedges:			
The amount arising during the period	(41,749)	116,234	(377,076)
Reclassification adjustments	(16,330)	20,025	(147,492)
Before adjustments to tax effects	(58,080)	136,260	(524,568)
The amount of tax effects	17,785	(41,723)	160,635
Deferred Gains or Losses on Hedges	(40,294)	94,536	(363,933)
Foreign Currency Translation Adjustments:			
The amount arising during the period	(4,078)	(20,650)	(36,832)
Reclassification Adjustments	2,203	—	19,900
Before adjustments to tax effects	(1,874)	(20,650)	(16,932)
The amount of tax effects	—	—	—
Foreign Currency Translation Adjustments	(1,874)	(20,650)	(16,932)
Remeasurements of Defined Benefit Plans:			
The amount arising during the period	330,453	(166,891)	2,984,586
Reclassification Adjustments	(59,687)	(60,407)	(539,086)
Before adjustments to tax effects	270,765	(227,299)	2,445,500
The amount of tax effects	(83,021)	69,605	(749,830)
Remeasurements of Defined Benefit Plans	187,744	(157,693)	1,695,670
Share of Other Comprehensive Income of Associates			
Accounted for Using Equity Method:			
The amount arising during the period	2,968	(5,961)	26,814
The total amount of Other Comprehensive Income	¥454,513	¥(449,547)	\$4,105,070

40. Changes in Net Assets

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2021

(i) Types and number of issued shares and of treasury stock are as follows:

	Thousands of Shares					Remarks
	As of April 1, 2020	Increase during the fiscal year	Decrease during the fiscal year	As of March 31, 2021		
Issued shares						
Common stock	25,392,498	—	22,853,249	2,539,249		*1,2
Total	25,392,498	—	22,853,249	2,539,249		
Treasury stock						
Common stock	32,106	14,585	42,802	3,889		*1,3
Total	32,106	14,585	42,802	3,889		

*1 MHFG adopted the share consolidation of the shares of common stock on the basis of one post-consolidation share per ten pre-consolidation shares effective as of October 1, 2020.

*2 Decrease is due to the share consolidation of the shares of common stock.

*3 Increases are due to acquisition of treasury stock by BBT trust account (10,958 thousand shares) and repurchase of shares constituting less than one unit and other factors (3,627 thousand shares). Decreases are due to the share consolidation of the shares of common stock (34,814 thousand shares), distribution and sale of treasury stock through BBT trust account (5,032 thousand shares), exercise of stock acquisition rights (stock options) (420 thousand shares), and repurchase of shares constituting less than one unit and other factors (2,535 thousand shares). The number of shares as of March 31, 2021 includes the number of treasury stock held by BBT trust account (2,554 thousand shares).

(ii) Stock acquisition rights and treasury stock acquisition rights are as follows:

Category	Breakdown of stock acquisition rights	Class of shares to be issued or transferred upon exercise of stock acquisition rights	Number of shares to be issued or transferred upon exercise of stock acquisition rights (Shares)				As of March 31, 2021	Balance as of March 31, 2021 (Millions of yen)	Balance as of March 31, 2021 (Thousands of U.S.dollars)	Remarks
			As of April 1, 2020	Increase during the fiscal year	Decrease during the fiscal year					
MHFG	Stock acquisition rights (Treasury stock acquisition rights)	—	—	—	—	—	¥—	\$—		
	Stock acquisition rights as stock option		—				134	1,217		
Consolidated subsidiaries (Treasury stock acquisition rights)			—				—	—		
Total							¥134	\$1,217		
							(—)	(—)		

(iii) Cash dividends distributed by MHFG are as follows (non-consolidated basis):

Cash dividends paid during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2021

Resolution	Type	Cash Dividends (Millions of yen)	Cash Dividends (Thousands of U.S. dollars)	Cash Dividends per Share (Yen)	Cash Dividends per Share (U.S. dollars)	Record Date	Effective Date
May 15, 2020 (The Board of Directors)	Common Stock	¥95,208	\$859,901	¥3.75	\$0.03	March 31, 2020	June 8, 2020
November 12, 2020 (The Board of Directors)	Common Stock	¥95,209	\$859,915	¥3.75	\$0.03	September 30, 2020	December 7, 2020
Total		¥190,418	\$1,719,816	/	/		

- (Notes) 1. Cash dividends based on the resolution of the Board of Directors held on May 15, 2020 include ¥73 million of cash dividends on treasury stock held by BBT trust account.
2. Cash dividends based on the resolution of the Board of Directors held on November 12, 2020 include ¥95 million of cash dividends on treasury stock held by BBT trust account.
3. MHFG adopted the share consolidation of the shares of common stock on the basis of one post-consolidation share per ten pre-consolidation shares effective as of October 1, 2020. Cash Dividends per Share is recorded at the amount before the share consolidation.

Cash dividends with record dates falling in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2021 and effective dates coming after the end of the fiscal year

Resolution	Type	Cash Dividends (Millions of yen)	Cash Dividends (Thousands of U.S. dollars)	Resource of Dividends	Cash Dividends per Share (Yen)	Cash Dividends per Share (U.S. dollars)	Record Date	Effective Date
May 14, 2021 (The Board of Directors)	Common Stock	¥95,201	\$859,837	Retained Earnings	¥37.50	\$0.34	March 31, 2021	June 8, 2021
Total		¥95,201	\$859,837		/	/		

(Note) Cash dividends based on the resolution of the Board of Directors held on May 14, 2021 include ¥95 million of cash dividends on treasury stock held by BBT trust account.

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2020

(i) Types and number of issued shares and of treasury stock are as follows:

	Thousands of Shares				Remarks
	As of April 1, 2019	Increase during the fiscal year	Decrease during the fiscal year	As of March 31, 2020	
Issued shares					
Common stock	25,392,498	—	—	25,392,498	
Total	25,392,498	—	—	25,392,498	
Treasury stock					
Common stock	33,962	12,149	14,004	32,106	*1
Total	33,962	12,149	14,004	32,106	

*1 Increases are due to acquisition of treasury stock by BBT trust account (9,030 thousand shares) and repurchase of shares constituting less than one unit and other factors (3,119 thousand shares). Decreases are due to distribution and sale of treasury stock through BBT trust account (8,311 thousand shares), exercise of stock acquisition rights (stock options) (2,968 thousand shares), and repurchase of shares constituting less than one unit and other factors (2,725 thousand shares). The number of shares as of March 31, 2020 includes the number of treasury stock held by BBT trust account (19,636 thousand shares).

(ii) Stock acquisition rights and treasury stock acquisition rights are as follows:

Category	Breakdown of stock acquisition rights	Class of shares to be issued or transferred upon exercise of stock acquisition rights	Number of shares to be issued or transferred upon exercise of stock acquisition rights (Shares)				As of March 31, 2020	Balance as of March 31, 2020 (Millions of yen)	Remarks
			As of April 1, 2019	Increase during the fiscal year	Decrease during the fiscal year	As of March 31, 2020			
MHFG	Stock acquisition rights (Treasury stock acquisition rights)	—	—	—	—	—	¥— (—)		
	Stock acquisition rights as stock option			—			213		
Consolidated subsidiaries (Treasury stock acquisition rights)				—			— (—)		
Total				—			¥213 (—)		

(iii) Cash dividends distributed by MHFG are as follows (non-consolidated basis):

Cash dividends paid during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2020

Resolution	Type	Cash Dividends (Millions of yen)	Cash Dividends per Share (Yen)	Record Date	Effective Date
May 15, 2019 (The Board of Directors)	Common Stock	¥95,197	¥3.75	March 31, 2019	June 4, 2019
November 14, 2019 (The Board of Directors)	Common Stock	¥95,208	¥3.75	September 30, 2019	December 6, 2019
Total		¥190,405	/		

(Notes) 1. Cash dividends based on the resolution of the Board of Directors held on May 15, 2019 include ¥70 million of cash dividends on treasury stock held by BBT trust account.

2. Cash dividends based on the resolution of the Board of Directors held on November 14, 2019 include ¥73 million of cash dividends on treasury stock held by BBT trust account.

Cash dividends with record dates falling in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2020 and effective dates coming after the end of the fiscal year

Resolution	Type	Cash Dividends (Millions of yen)	Resource of Dividends	Cash Dividends per Share (Yen)	Record Date	Effective Date
May 15, 2020 (The Board of Directors)	Common Stock	¥95,208	Retained Earnings	¥3.75	March 31, 2020	June 8, 2020
Total		¥95,208		/		

(Note) Cash dividends based on the resolution of the Board of Directors held on May 15, 2020 include ¥73 million of cash dividends on treasury stock held by BBT trust account.

41. Cash Flows

1. Cash and Cash Equivalents on the consolidated statement of cash flows reconciles to Cash and Due from Banks on the consolidated balance sheet as follows:

As of March 31,	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2021	2020	2021
Cash and Due from Banks	¥47,981,981	¥41,069,745	\$433,363,270
Less: Due from Banks excluding due from Central Banks	(1,000,581)	(1,206,141)	(9,037,043)
Cash and Cash Equivalents	¥46,981,399	¥39,863,604	\$424,326,227

42. Lease Transactions

Finance Leases (Lessees)

Finance lease transactions that do not transfer ownership:

(1) Lease Assets:

- Tangible fixed assets: mainly equipment
- Intangible fixed assets: software

(2) The method for computing the amount of depreciation is described in "5 Standards of Accounting Method (8) Lease Assets."

Operating Leases

The future lease payments subsequent to the end of the fiscal year for non-cancelable operating lease transactions are summarized as follows:

Lessees:

As of March 31,	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2021	2020	2021
Due in One Year or Less	¥52,280	¥51,062	\$472,183
Due after One Year	275,241	241,446	2,485,927
Total	¥327,521	¥292,508	\$2,958,110

Lessors:

As of March 31,	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2021	2020	2021
Due in One Year or Less	¥7,191	¥790	\$64,951
Due after One Year	1,591	6,867	14,373
Total	¥8,782	¥7,657	\$79,324

43. Financial Instruments

1. Matters Relating to the Conditions of Financial Instruments

(1) Policy on Financial Instruments

Mizuho Financial Group (MHFG), which primarily engages in banking business, incurs financial liabilities such as customer deposits and market deposits on the funding side while holding financial assets such as customer loans, stocks and bonds on the investment side, and also engages in trading business for certain financial products. Some majority-owned consolidated subsidiaries and other subsidiaries conduct securities business and other financial business.

For above funding and investment business, MHFG appropriately manages risks of each financial instrument and carefully watches term-gaps and other risk factors.

(2) Contents and Risk of Financial Products

The main financial assets of the Mizuho group consist of loans to customers, government bonds and stocks. These financial assets are subject to various types of risk that may cause the Group to incur losses due to a decline in, or total loss of, the value of assets, as a result of deterioration in a counterparty's and/or an issuer's financial position ("credit risk"), or due to a decline in the value of assets caused by fluctuations in interest rates, stock prices and foreign exchange rates and so on ("market risk"). The Group may also be exposed to the risk of incurring losses when it becomes impossible to execute transactions in the market because of market confusion or losses arising from transactions at prices that are significantly less favorable than usual ("market liquidity risk").

The main financing source of the Mizuho group is a stable source of deposits from its customers in addition to direct funding from the financial market. These financing sources are subject to the risk of losses ("liquidity risk") arising from funding difficulties due to market disruption or a deterioration in our financial position that makes it difficult for us to raise the necessary funds or that forces us to raise funds at significantly higher interest rates than usual.

In addition, the Mizuho group uses derivative financial products to control the interest rate risk related to the assets and liabilities of the Group, as part of our asset and liability management ("ALM"). The Group primarily utilizes the portfolio hedge by grouping numerous financial assets and liabilities such as loans and deposits into similar interest risk units in accordance with risk management policies. Some derivative products like interest rate swaps are used as hedging methods for cash-flow hedges or fair value hedges. The Group applies hedge accounting to the majority of these products, treating them as deferred hedges. The effectiveness of the hedges is assessed periodically by regression analysis and other methods to ensure whether the derivative financial products effectively work in order to offset the exposure to changes in fair value and variable cash flows from hedged items. It should be noted that the Mizuho Group uses derivative financial products for trading purposes and so on as well.

(3) Risk Management for Financial Products

(a) Commitment to Risk Management

We recognize the conducting of operations tailored to the risks and managing such risks as a key issue relating to overall management. In order to implement our business strategy while maintaining our financial stability, we maintain comprehensive risk management and control measures.

We maintain basic policies for risk management established by our Board of Directors that are applicable to the entire Mizuho group. These policies clearly define the kinds of risks to be managed, set forth the organizational structure and provide for the human resources training necessary for appropriate levels of risk management. The policies also provide for audits to measure the effectiveness and suitability of the risk management structure. In line with these basic policies, we maintain various measures to strengthen and enhance the sophistication of our risk management system.

(b) General Concept of Risk Management

We classify our risk exposures according to the various kinds of risk, including credit risk, market risk, liquidity risk and operational risk, and manage each type of risk according to its characteristics.

In addition to managing each type of risk individually, we have established a risk management structure to identify and evaluate overall risk and, where necessary, to devise appropriate responses to keep risk within limits that are managerially acceptable in both qualitative and quantitative terms.

More specifically, we allocate risk capital to core group companies, including their respective subsidiaries, to control risk within the limits set for each company. We also control risk within managerially acceptable limits by

working to ensure that the overall risk we hold on a consolidated basis does not exceed the Group's financial strength. To ensure the ongoing financial health of Mizuho Financial Group, we regularly monitor the manner in which risk capital is being used in order to obtain a proper grasp of the risk profile within this framework. Reports are also submitted to the Board of Directors and other committees of each company.

(c) Credit Risk Management

The Board of Directors of Mizuho Financial Group determines basic matters pertaining to credit risk management. In addition, we have established the Risk Management Committee, as one of its Business Policy Committees. This committee broadly discusses and coordinates basic policy in connection with credit risk management matters in connection with overall credit portfolio management and credit risk monitoring for the Mizuho group. Under the control of the Chief Risk Officer of Mizuho Financial Group, the Credit Risk Management Department and the Risk Management Department jointly monitor, analyze and submit suggestions concerning credit risk and formulate and execute plans in connection with basic matters pertaining to credit risk management.

We have adopted two different but mutually complementary approaches in credit risk management. The first approach is "credit management," in which we manage the process for each individual transaction and individual obligor from execution until collection, based on our assessment of the credit quality of the customer. Through this process, we curb losses in the case of a credit event. The second is "credit portfolio management," in which we utilize statistical methods to assess the potential for losses related to credit risk. Through this process, we identify credit risk and respond appropriately.

We use statistical methods to manage the possibility of losses by measuring the expected average loss for a one-year risk horizon ("expected loss") and the maximum loss within a certain confidence interval ("credit VAR"). The difference between expected loss and credit VAR is measured as the credit risk amount ("unexpected loss"). Our principal banking subsidiaries have established guidelines to manage "credit concentration risk," which stems from granting excessive credit to certain corporate groups.

The Board of Directors of each of our principal banking subsidiaries and other core group companies determines key matters pertaining to credit risk management by establishing their respective basic policies in line with the basic policies for credit risk management set forth by Mizuho Financial Group. Their respective Business Policy Committees are responsible for discussing and coordinating overall management of their individual credit portfolios and transaction policies towards obligors.

The Chief Risk Officer of each principal banking subsidiary and core group company is responsible for matters relating to planning and implementing credit risk management. Departments in charge of credit risk management are responsible for planning and administering credit risk management and conducting credit risk measuring and monitoring. Credit Departments determine policies and approves/disapproves individual transactions regarding review and management of and collection from customers in accordance with the lines of authority set forth by each principal banking subsidiary. In addition, each of our principal banking subsidiaries has also established internal audit groups that are independent of the business departments in order to ensure appropriate credit risk management.

(d) Market Risk Management

The Board of Directors of Mizuho Financial Group determines basic matters pertaining to market risk management policies. In addition, we have established the Risk Management Committee, as one of its Business Policy Committees. The committee broadly discusses and coordinates matters concerning basic policy and operations in connection with market risk management and market risk monitoring, and proposes measures to be taken in emergencies such as sudden market changes.

The Chief Risk Officer of Mizuho Financial Group is responsible for matters relating to market risk management planning and operations. The Risk Management Department of Mizuho Financial Group is responsible for monitoring market risk, reports and analyses, proposals, setting limits and guidelines, and formulating and implementing plans relating to market risk management. In addition, the department assesses and manages the overall market risk of the Mizuho group as a whole and keeps track of the market risk situation of our principal banking subsidiaries and other core group companies. The department also submits reports to the President & CEO on a daily basis and to our Board of Directors and the executive management committee of Mizuho Financial Group on a regular basis.

To manage market risk, we set limits that correspond to risk capital allocations. The amount of risk capital allocated to market risk corresponds to VAR and additional costs that may arise in order to close relevant positions.

For trading and banking activities, we set limits for VAR and for losses. For banking activities, we set position limits based on interest rate sensitivity as needed.

The Board of Directors of each of our principal banking subsidiaries and other core group companies determine key matters pertaining to market risk by establishing their respective basic policies in line with the basic policies for market risk management set forth by Mizuho Financial Group. Based on a common Mizuho Group risk capital allocation framework, the above-mentioned companies manage market risk by setting limits according to the risk capital allocated to market risk by Mizuho Financial Group. They have the same market risk management structure as the Mizuho Financial Group, such as their Business Policy Committees being responsible for overall discussion and coordination of the market risk management.

In addition, they have established middle offices specializing in risk management that are independent of their front offices, which engage in market transactions, and their back offices, which are responsible for book entries and settlements. This system enables them to achieve mutual checks and control over market operations.

When VAR is not adequate to control risk, the middle offices manage risk using additional risk indices such as 10 BPV (Basis Point Value), carry out stress tests and set stop loss limits as needed.

(e) Situation of Market Risk

i. Banking Business

The following table shows the VAR figures relating to our banking activities for the fiscal years indicated:

For the Fiscal Years ended March 31,	Billions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2021	2020	2021
As of fiscal year end	¥249.4	¥361.4	\$2,253,352
Maximum	501.7	361.4	4,532,031
Minimum	224.0	167.9	2,023,753
Average	346.5	215.7	3,129,843

[Definition of Banking Business]

The following transactions are categorized as banking business, with trading business and cross-shareholdings being categorized separately.

(1) Deposits and loans as well as related funding activities, and hedge against interest rate risk.

(2) Equity (excluding cross-shareholdings), bonds, investment trusts, etc. and hedges against related market risk.

The core deposit of liquid deposits is to be specified and incorporated into the measurement of market risk.

Banking business VAR used to calculate Market Risk Equivalent is based on the following:

- VAR : historical simulation method;
- confidence interval: one-tailed 99%;
- holding period of one month ; and
- historical observation period of three years.

ii. Trading Business

The following table shows VAR figures of our trading activities for the fiscal years indicated :

For the Fiscal Years ended March 31,	Billions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2021	2020	2021
As of fiscal year end	¥2.7	¥8.3	\$25,226
Maximum	9.1	11.8	82,546
Minimum	2.4	2.3	22,442
Average	5.4	3.8	49,153

[Definition of Trading Business]

- (1) Transactions held for the purpose of short-term resale.
- (2) Transactions held for the purpose of making a profit from price fluctuations over a short period as well as fixing a profit from arbitrage activities.
- (3) Deals that have both aspects of (1) and (2) above.
- (4) Deals held for broking business or market making business.

Trading business VAR used to calculate Market Risk Equivalent is based on the following:

- VAR: historical simulation method;
- confidence interval: one-tailed 99%;
- holding period of one trading day; and
- historical observation period of three years.

iii. Cross-shareholdings

For cross-shareholdings, we take the same market risk management approach as that for Banking and Trading businesses with the use of VAR and risk indices.

The risk index for the cross-shareholdings (sensitivity of the portfolio to a 1% change in the equity index of TOPIX) is ¥24.6 billion (\$222,805 thousand) and ¥13.9 billion for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

iv. Risk management using VAR

VAR is a commonly used market risk management technique with statistical assumptions to measure maximum possible loss in the market, which will be incurred to the holding portfolio in a certain period with some probability. It should be noted that in general VAR model has the following shortcomings:

- VAR estimates could differ by assumptions of holding period, confidence interval level and approaches for the measurement.
- VAR which is calculated based on historical data does not necessarily indicate an accurate future possible maximum loss.
- VAR might underestimate the probability of extreme market movements when the market gets inactive as VAR assumes sales of holding portfolio and hedges in the market during the holding period for the calculation.
- The use of a 99% confidence level neither takes account of, nor makes any statement about, any losses that might occur beyond this confidence level.

The historical simulation method used as the measurement technique of VAR assumes that change in a market movement follows an empirical distribution. Therefore, the model might underestimate the risk under the circumstance that the market is likely to move extremely beyond the assumption. We check the validity of the market risk measurement made by VAR approach periodically by the back-test which compares VAR with actual profit and loss. In addition to VAR, we make a wide variety of management and controls such as risk indices monitoring, implementation of stress tests, loss limit monitoring in order to make strict risk management by capturing carefully all risks, including what VAR approach is not able to cover.

(f) Liquidity Risk Management

Our liquidity risk management structure is generally the same as the market risk management structure described above ("Item (d) Market Risk Management"). However, the head of the Financial Control & Accounting Group of Mizuho Financial Group is additionally responsible for matters relating to planning and running cash flow management operations, while the Financial Planning Department is responsible for monitoring and adjusting

the cash flow management situation and for planning and implementing cash flow management. Reports on the cash flow situation are submitted to the Risk Management Committee, the Balance Sheet Management Committee, the executive management committee and the President & CEO.

We measure liquidity risk using indices pertaining to cash flow, such as limits on funds raised in the market. Limits on liquidity risk are discussed and coordinated by the Risk Management Committee, discussed further by the executive management committee and determined by the President & CEO. We have established classifications for the cash flow conditions affecting the Group, ranging from “normal” to “anxious” and “crisis,” and have established procedures for dealing with cases which are deemed to fall into the “anxious” or “crisis” categories. In addition, we have constructed a system under which we will be able to respond smoothly in the event of emergency situations that affect our funding by establishing action plans.

(4) Supplementary Explanation of Matters Relating to Fair Value of Financial Instruments and Others

Since certain assumptions and others are adopted for calculating fair values of financial instruments, they may differ when adopting different assumptions and others.

2. Matters Relating to Fair Value of Financial Instruments and Others

The following are the consolidated balance sheet amounts, fair values and differences between them. Stocks and others without a quoted market price and Investments in Partnerships and others are excluded from the table below (see (Note 1)). In addition, Cash and Due from Banks, Call Loans and Bills Purchased, Receivables under Resale Agreements, Guarantee Deposits Paid under Securities Borrowing Transactions, Call Money and Bills Sold, Payables under Repurchase Agreements, Guarantee Deposits Received under Securities Lending Transactions, and Due to Trust Accounts are omitted since these instruments are mainly settled in the short term and the fair values approximate the book values.

As of March 31, 2021	Consolidated Balance Sheet Amount	Fair Value	Difference
			Millions of yen
(1) Other Debt Purchased	¥3,208,004	¥3,208,136	¥132
(2) Trading Assets			
Trading Securities	6,421,348	6,421,348	—
(3) Money Held in Trust	579,764	579,764	—
(4) Securities			
Bonds Held to Maturity	885,529	903,599	18,069
Other Securities	41,681,945	41,681,945	—
(5) Loans and Bills Discounted	83,704,675		
Reserves for Possible Losses on Loans *1	(513,832)		
	83,190,843	84,213,843	1,023,000
Total Assets	¥135,967,435	¥137,008,638	¥1,041,203
(1) Deposits	¥133,312,406	¥133,303,018	¥(9,387)
(2) Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	17,192,572	17,191,241	(1,331)
(3) Trading Liabilities			
Securities Sold, Not yet Purchased	2,402,420	2,402,420	—
(4) Borrowed Money	7,441,822	7,435,289	(6,533)
(5) Bonds and Notes	10,321,672	10,529,372	207,700
Total Liabilities	¥170,670,893	¥170,861,341	¥190,447
Derivative Transactions *2			
Derivative Transactions not Qualifying for Hedge Accounting	¥272,522		
Derivative Transactions Qualifying for Hedge Accounting *3	124,703		
Total Derivative Transactions	¥397,225	¥397,225	¥—

*1 General and specific reserves for possible losses on loans relevant to Loans and Bills Discounted are excluded.

Items other than Loans and Bills Discounted are recorded at the consolidated balance sheet amounts due to immateriality of their reserves.

*2 Derivative Transactions recorded in Trading Assets, Trading Liabilities, Derivatives other than for Trading Assets, Derivatives other than for Trading Liabilities, and others are presented as a lump sum.

Net claims and debts that arose from derivative transactions are presented on a net basis, and the item that is net debts in total is presented in brackets.

*3 The deferred method is mainly applied. "Treatment of Hedge Accounting for Financial Instruments that Reference LIBOR" (ASBJ Practical Solutions No.40, September 29, 2020) is applied to these hedge transactions.

Millions of yen

As of March 31, 2020	Consolidated Balance Sheet Amount	Fair Value	Difference
(1) Other Debt Purchased	¥2,688,273	¥2,688,383	¥109
(2) Trading Assets			
Trading Securities	5,377,182	5,377,182	—
(3) Money Held in Trust	409,524	409,524	—
(4) Securities			
Bonds Held to Maturity	860,233	875,329	15,096
Other Securities	33,026,789	33,026,789	—
(5) Loans and Bills Discounted	83,468,185		
Reserves for Possible Losses on Loans *1	(386,686)		
	83,081,498	84,254,484	1,172,985
Total Assets	¥125,443,502	¥126,631,694	¥1,188,191
(1) Deposits	¥131,189,673	¥131,196,960	¥7,287
(2) Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	13,282,561	13,281,929	(632)
(3) Trading Liabilities			
Securities Sold, Not yet Purchased	2,213,074	2,213,074	—
(4) Borrowed Money	5,209,947	5,148,053	(61,894)
(5) Bonds and Notes	8,906,432	8,847,784	(58,647)
Total Liabilities	¥160,801,689	¥160,687,801	¥(113,887)
Derivative Transactions *2			
Derivative Transactions not Qualifying for Hedge Accounting	¥367,402		
Derivative Transactions Qualifying for Hedge Accounting	357,953		
Total Derivative Transactions	¥725,356	¥725,356	¥—

*1 General and specific reserves for possible losses on loans relevant to Loans and Bills Discounted are excluded.
(Change in Presentation)

While the reserves for items other than Loans and Bills Discounted were directly written off against the consolidated balance sheet amounts due to immateriality in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2020, these items are recorded at the consolidated balance sheet amounts without write-off of the reserves from the fiscal year ended March 31, 2021.

*2 Derivative Transactions recorded in Trading Assets, Trading Liabilities, Derivatives other than for Trading Assets, Derivatives other than for Trading Liabilities, and others are presented as a lump sum.

Net claims and debts that arose from derivative transactions are presented on a net basis, and the item that is net debts in total is presented in brackets.

Financial Data of Mizuho Financial Group, Inc.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

As of March 31, 2021	Thousands of U.S. dollars		
	Consolidated Balance Sheet Amount	Fair Value	Difference
(1) Other Debt Purchased	\$28,974,028	\$28,975,226	\$1,198
(2) Trading Assets			
Trading Securities	57,996,281	57,996,281	—
(3) Money Held in Trust	5,236,311	5,236,311	—
(4) Securities			
Bonds Held to Maturity	7,997,917	8,161,119	163,202
Other Securities	376,462,662	376,462,662	—
(5) Loans and Bills Discounted	756,003,209		
Reserves for Possible Losses on Loans *1	(4,640,826)		
	751,362,383	760,601,914	9,239,531
Total Assets	\$1,228,029,582	\$1,237,433,513	\$9,403,931
(1) Deposits	\$1,204,049,910	\$1,203,965,122	\$(84,788)
(2) Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	155,279,738	155,267,715	(12,023)
(3) Trading Liabilities			
Securities Sold, Not yet Purchased	21,698,161	21,698,161	—
(4) Borrowed Money	67,212,992	67,153,984	(59,008)
(5) Bonds and Notes	93,223,197	95,099,102	1,875,905
Total Liabilities	\$1,541,463,998	\$1,543,184,084	\$1,720,086
Derivative Transactions *2			
Derivative Transactions not Qualifying for Hedge Accounting	\$2,461,363		
Derivative Transactions Qualifying for Hedge Accounting *3	1,126,293		
Total Derivative Transactions	\$3,587,656	\$3,587,656	\$—

*1 General and specific reserves for possible losses on loans relevant to Loans and Bills Discounted are excluded.

Items other than Loans and Bills Discounted are recorded at the consolidated balance sheet amounts due to immateriality of their reserves.

*2 Derivative Transactions recorded in Trading Assets, Trading Liabilities, Derivatives other than for Trading Assets, Derivatives other than for Trading Liabilities, and others are presented as a lump sum.

Net claims and debts that arose from derivative transactions are presented on a net basis, and the item that is net debts in total is presented in brackets.

*3 The deferred method is mainly applied. "Treatment of Hedge Accounting for Financial Instruments that Reference LIBOR" (ASBJ Practical Solutions No.40, September 29, 2020) is applied to these hedge transactions.

(Note 1) The following are the consolidated balance sheet amounts of Stocks and others without a quoted market price, and Investments in Partnerships and others. These amounts are not included in Money Held in Trust and Other Securities in fair value information of financial instruments.

As of March 31, Category	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2021	2020	2021
	Consolidated Balance Sheet Amount	Consolidated Balance Sheet Amount	Consolidated Balance Sheet Amount
Stocks and others without a quoted market price *1	¥479,094	¥451,348	\$4,327,084
Investments in Partnerships and others *2	304,404	238,797	2,749,315

*1 Stocks and others without a quoted market price include unlisted stocks and others and in accordance with Article 5 of "Implementation Guidance on Disclosures about Fair Value of Financial Instruments" (ASBJ Guidance No.19, July 4, 2019), these items are not subject to disclosure of the fair value.

*2 Investments in Partnerships and others are mainly silent partnership, investment partnership, and money held in trust with the investment in a silent partnership as the component of the trust property. In accordance with Article 27 of "Implementation Guidance on Accounting Standard for Fair Value Measurement" (ASBJ Guidance No.31, July 4, 2019), these items are not subject to disclosure of the fair value.

*3 During the fiscal years ended March 31, 2021 and 2020, the amounts of impairment (devaluation) were ¥4,490 million (\$40,562 thousand) and ¥2,221 million, respectively, on a consolidated basis.

(Note 2) Projected redemption amounts after the consolidated balance sheet date for financial assets and securities with maturities

As of March 31, 2021 Types of Financial Instruments	Millions of yen					
	Within 1 year	1-3 years	3-5 years	5-7 years	7-10 years	Over 10 years
Due from Banks	¥47,312,441	¥—	¥—	¥—	¥—	¥—
Other Debt Purchased	2,920,324	145,801	26,982	15,866	8,262	90,243
Securities	18,471,690	6,750,883	2,706,519	1,498,794	2,251,801	6,176,695
Bonds Held to Maturity	—	380,000	100,000	—	—	382,335
Japanese Government Bonds	—	380,000	100,000	—	—	—
Foreign Bonds	—	—	—	—	—	382,335
Other Securities with Maturities	18,471,690	6,370,883	2,606,519	1,498,794	2,251,801	5,794,360
Japanese Government Bonds	15,458,468	3,583,610	780,500	200,800	804,200	55,000
Japanese Local Government Bonds	54,933	59,155	159,603	22,363	148,939	18,500
Japanese Corporate Bonds	361,194	712,751	638,370	295,898	167,419	592,403
Foreign Bonds	2,592,883	1,987,119	967,820	936,577	1,054,307	4,616,420
Other	4,209	28,246	60,224	43,155	76,935	512,036
Loans and Bills Discounted *1	30,366,752	20,280,400	13,527,653	6,894,499	5,062,497	6,481,961
Total	¥99,071,209	¥27,177,085	¥16,261,154	¥8,409,160	¥7,322,561	¥12,748,901

Financial Data of Mizuho Financial Group, Inc.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

As of March 31, 2020		Millions of yen					
Types of Financial Instruments	Within 1 year	1-3 years	3-5 years	5-7 years	7-10 years	Over 10 years	
Due from Banks	¥40,014,084	¥0	¥—	¥—	¥—	¥—	¥—
Other Debt Purchased	2,424,118	79,120	61,267	12,155	9,337	101,010	
Securities	9,470,526	5,932,978	4,199,417	2,202,884	2,731,895	5,284,320	
Bonds Held to Maturity	—	100,000	380,000	—	—	359,242	
Japanese Government Bonds	—	100,000	380,000	—	—	—	
Foreign Bonds	—	—	—	—	—	359,242	
Other Securities with Maturities	9,470,526	5,832,978	3,819,417	2,202,884	2,731,895	4,925,077	
Japanese Government Bonds	5,868,042	3,000,800	1,908,920	407,400	1,254,700	45,000	
Japanese Local Government Bonds	11,510	78,849	92,608	13,824	70,798	4,400	
Japanese Corporate Bonds	385,739	729,659	606,761	265,524	266,738	576,830	
Foreign Bonds	3,190,027	1,957,887	1,167,700	1,476,926	1,109,641	3,387,349	
Other	15,206	65,781	43,426	39,208	30,017	911,497	
Loans and Bills Discounted *1	30,971,690	18,612,197	14,023,152	6,589,499	4,699,673	7,462,871	
Total	¥82,880,419	¥24,624,297	¥18,283,836	¥8,804,540	¥7,440,906	¥12,848,202	

As of March 31, 2021		Thousands of U.S. dollars					
Types of Financial Instruments	Within 1 year	1-3 years	3-5 years	5-7 years	7-10 years	Over 10 years	
Due from Banks	\$427,316,125	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$—
Other Debt Purchased	26,375,766	1,316,847	243,696	143,300	74,630	815,063	
Securities	166,832,463	60,972,576	24,444,718	13,536,803	20,337,799	55,786,633	
Bonds Held to Maturity	—	3,432,081	903,179	—	—	3,453,178	
Japanese Government Bonds	—	3,432,081	903,179	—	—	—	
Foreign Bonds	—	—	—	—	—	3,453,178	
Other Securities with Maturities	166,832,463	57,540,495	23,541,539	13,536,803	20,337,799	52,333,455	
Japanese Government Bonds	139,617,674	32,366,420	7,049,314	1,813,584	7,263,367	496,749	
Japanese Local Government Bonds	496,151	534,281	1,441,507	201,986	1,345,188	167,088	
Japanese Corporate Bonds	3,262,235	6,437,427	5,765,630	2,672,496	1,512,097	5,350,466	
Foreign Bonds	23,418,387	17,947,253	8,741,152	8,458,969	9,522,284	41,694,548	
Other	38,016	255,114	543,936	389,768	694,863	4,624,604	
Loans and Bills Discounted *1	274,266,191	183,168,356	122,178,952	62,269,688	45,723,422	58,543,728	
Total	\$894,790,545	\$245,457,779	\$146,867,366	\$75,949,791	\$66,135,851	\$115,145,424	

*1 Amounts do not include loans to bankrupt, substantially bankrupt, and intensive control obligors and other loans, of which redemption amounts cannot be projected, of ¥434,062 million (\$3,920,358 thousand) and ¥416,117 million, and loans with no maturities of ¥656,847 million (\$5,932,514 thousand) and ¥692,982 million as of March 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

*2 Financial assets, which all of the balance are constantly redeemed within one year, is omitted.

(Note 3) Projected repayment amounts after the consolidated balance sheet date for Bonds and Notes, Borrowed Money, and other interest-bearing liabilities

As of March 31, 2021							Millions of yen
Types of Financial Instruments	Within 1 year	1-3 years	3-5 years	5-7 years	7-10 years	Over 10 years	
Deposits *1	¥129,715,782	¥2,688,012	¥708,678	¥28,581	¥34,614	¥136,736	
Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	16,870,942	236,921	84,900	—	—	—	
Borrowed Money	6,375,199	233,245	273,162	233,861	125,876	170,477	
Bonds and Notes *2	1,411,438	1,603,553	1,755,540	1,465,924	1,362,291	865,140	
Total	¥154,373,363	¥4,761,732	¥2,822,280	¥1,728,367	¥1,522,782	¥1,172,355	
As of March 31, 2020							Millions of yen
Types of Financial Instruments	Within 1 year	1-3 years	3-5 years	5-7 years	7-10 years	Over 10 years	
Deposits *1	¥127,327,062	¥2,904,265	¥742,661	¥46,167	¥42,651	¥126,864	
Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	12,985,294	232,271	66,280	—	—	—	
Borrowed Money	4,104,930	376,271	192,518	220,485	112,980	202,761	
Bonds and Notes *2	456,009	2,153,502	1,503,198	1,170,849	1,126,630	676,550	
Total	¥144,565,541	¥5,666,310	¥2,504,658	¥1,437,502	¥1,282,262	¥1,006,175	
As of March 31, 2021							Thousands of U.S. dollars
Types of Financial Instruments	Within 1 year	1-3 years	3-5 years	5-7 years	7-10 years	Over 10 years	
Deposits *1	\$1,171,565,955	\$24,277,569	\$6,400,636	\$258,144	\$312,627	\$1,234,978	
Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	152,374,844	2,139,827	766,799	—	—	—	
Borrowed Money	57,579,472	2,106,621	2,467,144	2,112,189	1,136,891	1,539,721	
Bonds and Notes *2	12,747,821	14,482,960	15,855,673	13,239,926	12,303,938	7,813,770	
Total	\$1,394,268,092	\$43,006,977	\$25,490,252	\$15,610,259	\$13,753,456	\$10,588,469	

*1 Demand deposits are included in "Within 1 year."

*2 Amounts do not include Bonds and Notes with no maturities of ¥1,858,000 million (\$16,781,069 thousand) and ¥1,820,000 million as of March 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

*3 Interest-bearing liabilities, which all of the balance are constantly paid within one year, is omitted.

3. Matters relating to breakdown of fair value of financial instruments by level

Fair values of financial instruments are categorized into three levels as below on the basis of the observability and the materiality of the valuation inputs used in fair value measurements.

Fair values of Level 1: Fair values measured by quoted prices of the assets or liabilities being measured which are given in active markets among observable valuation inputs

Fair values of Level 2: Fair values measured by inputs other than inputs included within Level 1 among observable valuation inputs

Fair values of Level 3: Fair values measured by unobservable valuation inputs

When several inputs that have significant impact on fair value measurement are used and those inputs are categorized into different levels, the fair value is categorized into the lowest priority level for fair value measurement among the levels in which each of the inputs belongs.

(1) Financial instruments recorded at fair value in the consolidated balance sheet

Millions of yen

As of March 31, 2021	Fair Value			Total
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
Other Debt Purchased	¥—	¥46,102	¥636,815	¥682,918
Trading Assets				
Trading Securities				
Japanese Government Bonds	1,797,490	11,106	—	1,808,597
Japanese Local Government Bonds	—	108,835	—	108,835
Japanese Corporate Bonds	—	1,518,933	1,897	1,520,830
Stocks	98,183	0	223	98,407
Other	770,911	1,879,783	130,532	2,781,227
Money Held in Trust	—	551,395	3	551,399
Securities				
Other Securities				
Stocks	2,857,921	—	8,063	2,865,985
Japanese Government Bonds	20,597,775	322,807	—	20,920,582
Japanese Local Government Bonds	—	463,559	—	463,559
Japanese Corporate Bonds	—	653,764	2,107,142	2,760,906
Foreign Bonds	5,157,651	6,502,601	773,659	12,433,912
Other	40,067	—	13,920	53,988
Derivative Transactions				
Interest Rate and Bond-Related Transactions	57,102	4,601,052	28,902	4,687,057
Currency-Related Transactions	—	3,305,074	25,583	3,330,657
Stocks-Related Transactions	168,398	338,917	48,563	555,879
Commodity-Related Transactions	3,538	8,339	17,472	29,350
Credit Derivative Transactions	—	91,452	3,002	94,454
Total Assets	¥31,549,042	¥20,403,726	¥3,795,782	¥55,748,550
Trading Liabilities				
Securities Sold, Not yet Purchased	¥2,082,161	¥264,577	¥132	¥2,346,872
Derivative Transactions				
Interest Rate and Bond-Related Transactions	57,232	4,412,401	3,960	4,473,594
Currency-Related Transactions	—	3,323,191	725	3,323,916
Stocks-Related Transactions	200,835	116,626	45,119	362,581
Commodity-Related Transactions	—	9,443	16,631	26,075
Credit Derivative Transactions	—	112,257	1,750	114,007
Total Liabilities	¥2,340,229	¥8,238,497	¥68,319	¥10,647,046

* Investment trust and others applying the transitional measures set forth in Article 5, Item 6 of "Cabinet Office Ordinance for Partial Revision of the Ordinance on the Terminology, Forms, and Preparation Methods of the financial statements" (Cabinet Office Ordinance No. 9 March 6, 2020) are not included in above table. The financial assets and liabilities of the relevant investment trust and others in the consolidated balance sheet is ¥2,307,126 million and ¥55,548 million.

Financial Data of Mizuho Financial Group, Inc.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Thousands of U.S. dollars				
As of March 31, 2021	Fair Value			Total
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
Other Debt Purchased	\$—	\$416,386	\$5,751,588	\$6,167,974
Trading Assets				
Trading Securities				
Japanese Government Bonds	16,234,564	100,314	—	16,334,878
Japanese Local Government Bonds	—	982,977	—	982,977
Japanese Corporate Bonds	—	13,718,690	17,135	13,735,825
Stocks	886,775	—	2,022	888,797
Other	6,962,716	16,977,814	1,178,939	25,119,469
Money Held in Trust Securities	—	4,980,093	33	4,980,126
Other Securities				
Stocks	25,812,156	—	72,830	25,884,986
Japanese Government Bonds	186,034,819	2,915,530	—	188,950,349
Japanese Local Government Bonds	—	4,186,772	—	4,186,772
Japanese Corporate Bonds	—	5,904,663	19,031,268	24,935,931
Foreign Bonds	46,582,832	58,730,146	6,987,529	112,300,507
Other	361,882	—	125,728	487,610
Derivative Transactions	—	—	—	—
Interest Rate and Bond-Related Transactions	515,736	41,555,750	261,045	42,332,531
Currency-Related Transactions	—	29,850,744	231,062	30,081,806
Stocks-Related Transactions	1,520,945	3,061,030	438,613	5,020,588
Commodity-Related Transactions	31,958	75,325	157,809	265,092
Credit Derivative Transactions	—	825,977	27,113	853,090
Total Assets	\$284,944,383	\$184,282,211	\$34,282,714	\$503,509,308
Trading Liabilities				
Securities Sold, Not yet Purchased	\$18,805,649	\$2,389,611	\$1,200	\$21,196,460
Derivative Transactions				
Interest Rate and Bond-Related Transactions	516,909	39,851,889	35,773	40,404,571
Currency-Related Transactions	—	30,014,371	6,555	30,020,926
Stocks-Related Transactions	1,813,906	1,053,348	407,505	3,274,759
Commodity-Related Transactions	—	85,296	150,208	235,504
Credit Derivative Transactions	—	1,013,882	15,808	1,029,690
Total Liabilities	\$21,136,464	\$74,408,397	\$617,049	\$96,161,910

* Investment trust and others applying the transitional measures set forth in Article 5, Item 6 of "Cabinet Office Ordinance for Partial Revision of the Ordinance on the Terminology, Forms, and Preparation Methods of the financial statements" (Cabinet Office Ordinance No. 9 March 6, 2020) are not included in above table. The financial assets and liabilities of the relevant investment trust and others in the consolidated balance sheet is \$20,837,482 thousand and \$501,701 thousand.

(2) Financial instruments other than financial instruments recorded at fair value in the consolidated balance sheet

Millions of yen

As of March 31, 2021	Fair Value			Total
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
Other Debt Purchased	¥—	¥11,397	¥2,513,688	¥2,525,086
Money Held in Trust	—	—	7,700	7,700
Securities				
Bonds Held to Maturity				
Japanese Government Bonds	489,514	—	—	489,514
Foreign Bonds	—	414,085	—	414,085
Loans and Bills Discounted	—	—	84,213,843	84,213,843
Total Assets	¥489,514	¥425,482	¥86,735,232	¥87,650,229
Deposits	¥—	¥133,303,018	¥—	¥133,303,018
Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	—	17,191,241	—	17,191,241
Borrowed Money	—	7,349,171	86,117	7,435,289
Bonds and Notes	—	9,712,019	817,353	10,529,372
Total Liabilities	¥—	¥167,555,450	¥903,470	¥168,458,921

Thousands of U.S. dollars

As of March 31, 2021	Fair Value			Total
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
Other Debt Purchased	\$—	\$102,943	\$22,703,110	\$22,806,053
Money Held in Trust	—	—	69,546	69,546
Securities				
Bonds Held to Maturity				
Japanese Government Bonds	4,421,189	—	—	4,421,189
Foreign Bonds	—	3,739,930	—	3,739,930
Loans and Bills Discounted	—	—	760,601,914	760,601,914
Total Assets	\$4,421,189	\$3,842,873	\$783,374,570	\$791,638,632
Deposits	\$—	\$1,203,965,122	\$—	\$1,203,965,122
Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	—	155,267,715	—	155,267,715
Borrowed Money	—	66,376,189	777,796	67,153,985
Bonds and Notes	—	87,716,936	7,382,165	95,099,101
Total Liabilities	\$—	\$1,513,325,962	\$8,159,961	\$1,521,485,923

(Note 1) Explanation of valuation techniques and valuation inputs used in fair value measurements

AssetsOther Debt Purchased

Fair values of securitized products of other debt purchased are based on the values deemed as market prices obtained by the reasonable estimate such as those obtained from brokers and financial information vendors and are categorized as Level 3 when significant unobservable valuation inputs are used for the obtained price and as Level 2 when other inputs are used.

With respect to other debt purchased other than those described above, when the present values of the expected future cash flows are considered to be fair values, those other debt purchased are mainly categorized as Level 3 since the discount rate and other significant valuation inputs are unobservable. When those are short term in nature and the book values are considered to be fair values, those other debt purchased are categorized as Level 3.

Trading Assets

Fair values of trading assets for which unadjusted quoted market prices in active markets are available are categorized as Level 1, which includes mainly government bonds.

In the case the market is inactive even if the quoted market price is available, those trading assets are categorized as Level 2, which includes mainly local government bonds and corporate bonds.

When fair values are measured at the present value of the expected future cash flows and others using significant unobservable inputs, those trading assets are categorized as Level 3, which includes mainly bonds with warrants and trust beneficiary rights.

Money Held in Trust

With respect to securities managed as trust assets in a directed money trust for separate investment with the management of securities as its primary purpose, fair values of stocks are measured at the price in stock exchanges and bonds are measured at market price or valuation price obtained from brokers or financial information vendors and are categorized as Level 2 or Level 3 based on the level of components.

The notes to Money Held in Trust based on holding purpose are stated in “42.Fair Value of Securities and Money Held in Trust.”

Securities

Fair values of securities for which unadjusted quoted market prices in active markets are available are categorized as Level 1 which includes mainly stocks and government bonds. In the case the market is inactive even if the quoted market price is available, those securities are categorized as Level 2, which includes mainly local government bonds and corporate bonds.

Fair values of investment trusts are measured at the disclosed net asset value and others. Those are not categorized into Levels by applying the transitional measures set forth in Article 26 of “Implementation Guidance on Accounting Standard for Fair Value Measurements.”

Fair values of private placement bonds are measured by discounting the total amount of principal and interest and others at interest rates based on the discount rate reflecting expected loss and various risk factors by categories based on the internal ratings and terms and are mainly categorized as Level 3 since the discount rate is unobservable.

Fair values of securitized products are based on valuations obtained from brokers and others, and reasonably measured prices based on the reasonable estimates of our management and are categorized as Level 3 when significant unobservable valuation inputs are used and as Level 2 when other inputs are used. In deriving reasonably measured prices based on the reasonable estimates of our management mentioned above, we used the discounted cash flow method. The price decision variables include default rates, recovery rates, prepayment rates, and discount rates.

The notes to Securities based on holding purpose are stated in “42.Fair Value of Securities and Money Held in Trust.”

Loans and Bills Discounted

Fair values of loans and bills discounted are measured by discounting the total amount of principal and interest and others at interest rates based on the discount rate reflecting expected loss and various risk factors by categories according to the types, internal ratings and terms of the loans and bills discounted and are categorized as Level 3 since the discount rate is unobservable.

In addition, fair values of claims against bankrupt obligors, substantially bankrupt obligors, and intensive control obligors whose bad debts are measured at the present value of the expected future cash flows or the estimated amounts calculated based on the recoverability from collateral and guarantees approximate the amount of claims and others minus the amount of reserves for possible losses on loans in the consolidated balance sheet as of the consolidated balance sheet date and those amount are considered to be fair values which are categorized as Level 3. Among the loans and bills discounted, for those without a fixed maturity due to loan characteristics such as limiting loans to within the value of pledged assets, book values are considered to be fair values since fair values are expected to approximate book values based on the estimated loan periods, interest rates and other conditions. Fair values of those loans and bills discounted are categorized as Level 3.

Liabilities

Deposits and Negotiable Certificates of Deposit

For demand deposits, the payment amounts required on the consolidated balance sheet date (i.e., book values) are considered to be fair values.

In addition, fair values of time deposits and negotiable certificates of deposits are calculated by classifying them based on their terms and by discounting the future cash flows. The discount rates used in such calculations are the market interest rates. Since fair values of those whose deposit terms are short (i.e., within six months) approximate book values, the book values are considered to be fair values and those fair values are categorized as Level 2.

Trading Liabilities

Fair values of trading liabilities for which unadjusted quoted market prices in active markets are available are categorized as Level 1, which includes mainly listed stocks and government bonds.

In the case the market is inactive even if the quoted market price is available, those trading liabilities are categorized as Level 2, which includes mainly corporate bonds.

When significant unobservable inputs are used, those trading liabilities are categorized as Level 3.

Borrowed Money

Fair values of borrowed money are measured mainly by discounting the total amount of the principal and interest of such borrowed money classified by period lengths at the interest rates considered to be applicable to similar loans and are categorized as Level 3 when the impact from unobservable valuation inputs is significant and as Level 2 when it is not significant.

Bonds and Notes

With respect to bonds and notes issued by MHFG and its majority-owned consolidated subsidiaries and other consolidated subsidiaries, fair values of bonds and notes with market prices are measured at the market prices and fair values of those without market prices are calculated by discounting the total amount of the principal and interest at the interest rates considered to be applicable to similar bonds and notes. Bonds and notes with market prices are categorized as Level 2. Those without market prices are categorized as Level 3 when the impact from unobservable valuation inputs is significant and as Level 2 when it is not significant.

Derivative Transactions

Derivative transactions that can be measured at unadjusted quoted prices in active markets are categorized as Level 1, which includes such transactions as bonds futures and interest rate futures.

However, since most derivative transactions are over-the-counter transactions and there are no quoted market prices, market values are measured using valuation techniques such as the discounted cash flow method and the Black-Scholes model, depending on the type of transaction and the maturity period. The main inputs which are used in those valuation techniques are interest rate, currency rate, volatility and others. In addition, price adjustments based on credit risk of counterparty and credit risk of majority-owned consolidated subsidiaries and other consolidated subsidiaries themselves and price adjustments for unsecured funding are made. When unobservable inputs are not used or impact of unobservable inputs are not material, transactions are categorized as Level 2, which includes such transactions as plain vanilla interest rate swaps and foreign exchange forwards. When significant unobservable inputs are used, transactions are categorized as Level 3, which includes transactions such as commodity related transactions.

(Note 2) Information relating to fair values of Level 3 among the financial instruments recorded at fair value in the consolidated balance sheet

(1) Quantitative information of significant unobservable valuation inputs

As of March 31, 2021	Principal valuation technique	Significant unobservable valuation input	Range of valuation input	Weighted average
Other Debt Purchased				
Securitized products	Discounted cash flow method	Prepayment rate	1.7% – 16.5%	6.7%
		Default rate	0.0% – 1.0%	0.0%
		Discount rate	0.2% – 1.7%	0.5%
Trading Assets				
Trading Securities	Discounted cash flow method	Discount rate	0.4% – 4.3%	1.0%
Securities				
Japanese Corporate Bonds				
Private placement bonds	Discounted cash flow method	Discount rate	0.0% – 6.6%	0.7%
Foreign Bonds				
Securitized products	Discounted cash flow method	Prepayment rate	10.1% – 18.2%	18.1%
		Default rate	1.0% – 24.2%	1.7%
		Recovery rate	10.0% – 67.7%	65.6%
		Discount rate	0.4% – 1.4%	1.1%
Other	Discounted cash flow method	Discount rate	0.0% – 5.0%	0.4%
Trading Liabilities				
Securities Sold, Not yet Purchased	Discounted cash flow method	Discount rate	1.4%	1.4%
Derivative Transactions				
Interest Rate and Bond-Related Transactions	Option valuation model	IR – IR correlation	35.0% – 100.0%	–
Currency-Related Transactions	Option valuation model	FX – IR correlation	22.9% – 49.6%	–
		FX – FX correlation	42.5% – 64.7%	–
Stocks-Related Transactions	Option valuation model	Equity – IR correlation	25.0%	–
		Equity – FX correlation	(32.5)% – 50.0%	–
		Equity correlation	0.0% – 100.0%	–
		Equity volatility	8.4% – 70.7%	–
Commodity-Related Transactions	Option valuation model	Commodity volatility	0.0% – 63.1%	–
Credit Derivative Transactions	Discounted cash flow method	Default rate	0.0% – 4.8%	–
		Credit correlation	17.2% – 100.0%	–

(2) Adjustment sheet from beginning balance to ending balance as of period and unrealized gains (losses) recognized as gains (losses) for the period

	Gains(losses) for the period/ other comprehensive income						Millions of yen	
	Beginning balance	Recorded to gains(losses) for the period (*1)	Recorded to other comprehensive income (*2)	Net amount of purchase, sale, issue, and settlement	Transfer to fair values of Level 3 (*3)	Transfer from fair values of Level 3 (*4)	Ending balance as of period	Unrealized gains (losses) on financial assets and liabilities held as of the consolidated balance sheet date among the amount recorded to gains (losses) for the period (*1)
As of March 31, 2021								
Other Debt Purchased	¥151,219	¥(3)	¥(125)	¥485,724	¥—	¥—	¥636,815	¥—
Trading Assets								
Trading Securities								
Japanese								
Corporate Bonds	797	(6)	—	1,106	—	—	1,897	(2)
Stocks	206	—	—	17	—	—	223	—
Other	156,666	6,344	—	(31,596)	116	(999)	130,532	4,968
Money Held in Trust	3	0	—	0	—	—	3	—
Securities								
Other Securities								
Stocks	6,317	—	296	1,450	—	—	8,063	—
Japanese								
Corporate Bonds	2,201,133	533	(633)	(70,069)	—	(23,821)	2,107,142	—
Foreign Bonds	847,601	39,316	40,442	(166,932)	13,230	—	773,659	—
Other	18,663	548	(897)	(4,393)	—	—	13,920	—
Trading Liabilities								
Securities Sold, Not yet Purchased	232	0	—	(100)	—	—	132	(0)
Derivative Transactions								
Interest Rate and Bond-Related Transactions	7,696	4,387	—	12,858	—	—	24,942	13,343
Currency-Related Transactions	16,277	10,141	—	(1,561)	—	—	24,857	10,526
Stocks-Related Transactions	69,571	(67,728)	—	1,601	—	—	3,444	(33,744)
Commodity-Related Transactions	1,240	525	—	(924)	—	—	841	49
Credit Derivative Transactions	3,516	(2,522)	—	(246)	1,252	(748)	1,251	(3,471)

(*1) Those amounts are included in the consolidated statement of income.

(*2) Those amounts are included in Net Unrealized Gains (Losses) on Other Securities of Other Comprehensive Income in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

(*3) Those are the transfers from Level 2 to Level 3, due to changes in observability of valuation inputs which are used in fair value measurements based on market liquidity. The transfer was made on the beginning of the accounting period.

(*4) Those are the transfers from Level 3 to Level 2, mainly due to increase of the observability of the discount rate which is used in fair value measurements for private placement bonds.

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	Thousands of U.S. dollars							Unrealized gains (losses) on financial assets and liabilities held as of the consolidated balance sheet date among the amount recorded to gains (losses) for the period (*1)
	Beginning balance	Recorded to gains(losses) for the period (*1)	Recorded to other comprehensive income (*2)	Net amount of purchase, sale, issue, and settlement	Transfer to fair values of Level 3 (*3)	Transfer from fair values of Level 3 (*4)	Ending balance as of period	
As of March 31, 2021								
Other Debt Purchased	\$1,365,787	\$(28)	\$(1,129)	\$4,386,958	\$—	\$—	\$5,751,588	\$—
Trading Assets								
Trading Securities								
Japanese	7,205	(61)	—	9,991	—	—	17,135	(26)
Corporate Bonds								
Stocks	1,864	—	—	158	—	—	2,022	—
Other	1,414,983	57,304	—	(285,375)	1,051	(9,024)	1,178,939	44,878
Money Held in Trust	31	—	—	2	—	—	33	—
Securities								
Other Securities								
Stocks	57,055	—	2,674	13,101	—	—	72,830	—
Japanese								
Corporate Bonds	19,880,183	4,814	(5,724)	(632,856)	—	(215,149)	19,031,268	—
Foreign Bonds	7,655,363	355,099	365,271	(1,507,698)	119,494	—	6,987,529	—
Other	168,561	4,954	(8,102)	(39,685)	—	—	125,728	—
Trading Liabilities								
Securities Sold, Not yet Purchased	2,103	1	—	(904)	—	—	1,200	—
Derivative Transactions								
Interest Rate and Bond-Related Transactions	69,513	39,627	—	116,132	—	—	225,272	120,517
Currency-Related Transactions	147,014	91,593	—	(14,100)	—	—	224,507	95,075
Stocks-Related Transactions	628,351	(611,711)	—	14,468	—	—	31,108	(304,775)
Commodity-Related Transactions	11,205	4,745	—	(8,349)	—	—	7,601	444
Credit Derivative Transactions	31,757	(22,781)	—	(2,229)	11,316	(6,758)	11,305	(31,354)

(*1) Those amounts are included in the consolidated statement of income.

(*2) Those amounts are included in Net Unrealized Gains (Losses) on Other Securities of Other Comprehensive Income in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

(*3) Those are the transfers from Level 2 to Level 3, due to changes in observability of valuation inputs which are used in fair value measurements based on market liquidity. The transfer was made on the beginning of the accounting period.

(*4) Those are the transfers from Level 3 to Level 2, mainly due to increase of the observability of the discount rate which is used in fair value measurements for private placement bonds.

(3) Explanation of the process of fair value measurement

In MHFG, middle-offices and back-offices have established policies and procedures related to the measurement of fair values and procedures related to usage of the valuation model. For the fair values and the level categories, the validity of the valuation techniques and valuation inputs used in fair value measurement are verified.

In fair value measurement, valuation models in which the nature, characteristics and risks of individual assets are most appropriately reflected are used. In addition, when quoted prices obtained from third parties are used, the validity of the prices is verified by appropriate methods such as confirmation of valuation techniques and used valuation inputs and comparison with the fair values of similar financial instruments.

(4) Explanation of the impact on fair values in the case where significant unobservable inputs are varied

Prepayment rate

The prepayment rate is the estimated rate at which voluntary unscheduled repayments of the principal of the underlying assets are expected to occur. The movement of the prepayment rate is generally negatively correlated with borrower delinquency. A significant change in the prepayment rate would generally significantly impact the valuation of the fair values of financial instruments either positively or negatively, depending on the structure of financial instruments.

Default rate

The default rate is an estimate of the likelihood of not collecting contractual payments. A significant increase (decrease) in the default rate would generally be accompanied by a decrease (increase) in the recovery rate and an increase (decrease) in the discount rate. It would also generally significantly impact the valuation of the fair values of financial instruments negatively (positively).

Recovery rate

The recovery rate is an estimate of the percentage of contractual payments that would be collected in the event of a default. A significant increase (decrease) in recovery rate would generally be accompanied by a decrease (increase) in the default rate. It would also generally significantly impact the valuation of the fair values of financial instruments positively (negatively).

Discount rate

The discount rate is an adjustment rate to a benchmark market interest rate such as LIBOR or swap rates. It primarily consists of a risk premium component which is the amount of compensation that market participants require due to the uncertainty inherent in the financial instruments' cash flows resulting from credit risk. A significant increase (decrease) in discount rate would generally significantly impact the valuation of the fair values of financial instruments negatively (positively).

Correlation

Correlation is the likelihood of the movement of one input relative to another based on an established relationship. A significant change in correlation would significantly impact the valuation of derivatives either positively or negatively, depending on the nature of the underlying assets.

Volatility

Volatility is a measure of the expected change in variables over a fixed period of time. Some financial instruments benefit from an increase in volatility and others benefit from a decrease in volatility. Generally, a significant increase (decrease) in volatility would result in a significant increase (decrease) in option values and, for a long position in an option, it would result in a significant increase (decrease) in the fair values of financial instruments.

44. Fair Value of Securities and Money Held in Trust

The following tables contain information relating to “Securities,” Trading Securities, Short-term Bonds, certain other items in “Trading Assets,” Negotiable Certificates of Deposit in “Cash and Due from Banks,” certain items in “Other Debt Purchased,” certain items in “Other Assets,” and “Money Held in Trust.”

	Millions of yen		
As of March 31, 2021	Consolidated Balance Sheet Amount	Fair value	Difference
Bonds Held-to-Maturity (Total)	¥885,529	¥903,599	¥18,069
Bonds Whose Fair Values Exceed the Consolidated Balance Sheet Amount Bonds Held-to-Maturity:			
Japanese Government Bonds	¥754,131	¥775,356	¥21,225
Foreign Bonds	479,958	489,514	9,555
Foreign Bonds	274,173	285,842	11,669
Bonds Whose Fair Values Do Not Exceed the Consolidated Balance Sheet Amount Bonds Held-to-Maturity:			
Japanese Government Bonds	¥131,397	¥128,242	¥(3,155)
Foreign Bonds	—	—	—
Foreign Bonds	131,397	128,242	(3,155)

	Millions of yen		
As of March 31, 2020	Consolidated Balance Sheet Amount	Fair value	Difference
Bonds Held-to-Maturity (Total)	¥860,233	¥875,329	¥15,096
Bonds Whose Fair Values Exceed the Consolidated Balance Sheet Amount Bonds Held-to-Maturity:			
Japanese Government Bonds	¥743,537	¥759,004	¥15,467
Foreign Bonds	479,936	493,293	13,356
Foreign Bonds	263,600	265,711	2,110
Bonds Whose Fair Values Do Not Exceed the Consolidated Balance Sheet Amount Bonds Held-to-Maturity:			
Japanese Government Bonds	¥116,696	¥116,325	¥(370)
Foreign Bonds	—	—	—
Foreign Bonds	116,696	116,325	(370)

	Thousands of U.S. dollars		
As of March 31, 2021	Consolidated Balance Sheet Amount	Fair value	Difference
Bonds Held-to-Maturity (Total)	\$7,997,917	\$8,161,119	\$163,202
Bonds Whose Fair Values Exceed the Consolidated Balance Sheet Amount Bonds Held-to-Maturity:			
Japanese Government Bonds	\$6,811,162	\$7,002,862	\$191,700
Foreign Bonds	4,334,882	4,421,189	86,307
Foreign Bonds	2,476,280	2,581,673	105,393
Bonds Whose Fair Values Do Not Exceed the Consolidated Balance Sheet Amount Bonds Held-to-Maturity:			
Japanese Government Bonds	\$1,186,755	\$1,158,257	(28,498)
Foreign Bonds	—	—	—
Foreign Bonds	1,186,755	1,158,257	(28,498)

Millions of yen

As of March 31, 2021	Consolidated Balance Sheet Amount	Acquisition Cost	Difference
Other Securities*1 (Total)	¥42,534,848	¥40,931,595	¥1,603,253
Other Securities Whose Consolidated Balance Sheet Amount Exceeds Acquisition Cost			
Other Securities:	¥25,032,198	¥23,042,398	¥1,989,800
Japanese Stocks	2,726,040	981,426	1,744,614
Japanese Bonds:	14,440,198	14,415,433	24,765
Japanese Government Bonds	12,716,957	12,713,374	3,583
Japanese Local Government Bonds	196,757	196,213	544
Japanese Corporate Bonds	1,526,483	1,505,845	20,637
Other:	7,865,959	7,645,538	220,421
Foreign Bonds	6,246,882	6,180,203	66,678
Other Debt Purchased	44,418	43,662	755
Other	1,574,659	1,421,672	152,986
Other Securities Whose Consolidated Balance Sheet Amount Does Not Exceed Acquisition Cost			
Other Securities:	¥17,502,649	¥17,889,197	¥(386,547)
Japanese Stocks	139,945	186,294	(46,348)
Japanese Bonds:	9,704,849	9,774,593	(69,743)
Japanese Government Bonds	8,203,625	8,238,926	(35,301)
Japanese Local Government Bonds	266,801	267,459	(657)
Japanese Corporate Bonds	1,234,423	1,268,208	(33,785)
Other:	7,657,854	7,928,309	(270,454)
Foreign Bonds	6,187,029	6,286,717	(99,687)
Other Debt Purchased	638,500	638,687	(187)
Other	832,325	1,002,904	(170,579)
Money Held in Trust			
Other Money Held in Trust	¥9,804	¥9,804	¥—

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	Millions of yen		
As of March 31, 2020	Consolidated Balance Sheet Amount	Acquisition Cost	Difference
Other Securities*1 (Total)	¥33,429,383	¥32,256,623	¥1,172,759*2
Other Securities Whose Consolidated Balance Sheet Amount Exceeds Acquisition Cost			
Other Securities:	¥19,735,511	¥18,188,232	¥1,547,278
Japanese Stocks	2,021,965	854,061	1,167,903
Japanese Bonds:	5,670,266	5,640,229	30,037
Japanese Government Bonds	4,029,441	4,022,901	6,540
Japanese Local Government Bonds	73,989	73,340	649
Japanese Corporate Bonds	1,566,835	1,543,988	22,847
Other:	12,043,279	11,693,942	349,337
Foreign Bonds	10,833,455	10,587,358	246,097
Other Debt Purchased	60,832	59,442	1,389
Other	1,148,991	1,047,141	101,850
Other Securities Whose Consolidated Balance Sheet Amount Does Not Exceed Acquisition Cost			
Other Securities:	¥13,693,871	¥14,068,390	¥(374,519)
Japanese Stocks	316,463	418,007	(101,543)
Japanese Bonds:	10,032,246	10,116,384	(84,137)
Japanese Government Bonds	8,572,492	8,623,055	(50,562)
Japanese Local Government Bonds	198,578	199,072	(494)
Japanese Corporate Bonds	1,261,175	1,294,256	(33,081)
Other:	3,345,161	3,533,999	(188,837)
Foreign Bonds	1,868,757	1,913,900	(45,142)
Other Debt Purchased	140,256	140,407	(150)
Other	1,336,146	1,479,690	(143,544)
Money Held in Trust			
Other Money Held in Trust	¥7,125	¥7,125	¥—

	Thousands of U.S. dollars		
	Consolidated Balance Sheet Amount	Acquisition Cost	Difference
As of March 31, 2021			
Other Securities*1 (Total)	\$384,165,903	\$369,685,653	\$14,480,250*2
Other Securities Whose Consolidated Balance Sheet Amount Exceeds Acquisition Cost			
Other Securities:	\$226,085,611	\$208,114,144	\$17,971,467
Japanese Stocks	24,621,031	8,864,037	15,756,994
Japanese Bonds:	130,420,867	130,197,193	223,674
Japanese Government Bonds	114,856,914	114,824,552	32,362
Japanese Local Government Bonds	1,777,076	1,772,162	4,914
Japanese Corporate Bonds	13,786,877	13,600,479	186,398
Other:	71,043,713	69,052,914	1,990,799
Foreign Bonds	56,420,541	55,818,315	602,226
Other Debt Purchased	401,175	394,348	6,827
Other	14,221,997	12,840,251	1,381,746
Other Securities Whose Consolidated Balance Sheet Amount Does Not Exceed Acquisition Cost			
Other Securities:	\$158,080,292	\$161,571,509	\$(3,491,217)
Japanese Stocks	1,263,955	1,682,569	(418,614)
Japanese Bonds:	87,652,185	88,282,098	(629,913)
Japanese Government Bonds	74,093,435	74,412,266	(318,831)
Japanese Local Government Bonds	2,409,696	2,415,635	(5,939)
Japanese Corporate Bonds	11,149,054	11,454,197	(305,143)
Other:	69,164,152	71,606,842	(2,442,690)
Foreign Bonds	55,879,966	56,780,323	(900,357)
Other Debt Purchased	5,766,799	5,768,496	(1,697)
Other	7,517,387	9,058,023	(1,540,636)
Money Held in Trust			
Other Money Held in Trust	\$88,553	\$88,553	\$—

*1 The fair value of Japanese stocks is determined based on the quoted market price as of March 31, 2021 (fair value of Japanese stocks with a quoted market price is determined based on the average quoted market price, or other reasonable value during the last month of the fiscal year ended March 31, 2020).

*2 Unrealized Gains (Losses) or Difference include gains (losses) of ¥32,481 million (\$293,362 thousand) and ¥(5,191) million which were recognized in the statements of income for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively, by applying the fair-value hedge method.

Note: A summary of Trading Securities and Money Held in Trust for investment purposes and related unrealized gains and losses recognized in the statement of income are as follows: *

	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
As of March 31,				
Trading Securities	Unrealized gains (losses) ¥7,238	Unrealized gains (losses) ¥(16,818)	Unrealized gains (losses) \$65,375	

	Millions of yen				Thousands of U.S. dollars	
	2021	Unrealized gains (losses)	2020	Unrealized gains (losses)	2021	Unrealized gains (losses)
As of March 31,						
Money Held in Trust for Investment	Fair value ¥572,564	Unrealized gains (losses) ¥2,305	Fair value ¥404,721	Unrealized gains (losses) ¥(2,031)	Fair value \$5,171,281	Unrealized gains (losses) \$20,821

* Fair values of trading securities as of March 31, 2021 and 2020 are described in "43. Financial Instruments."

Other Securities Sold during the Fiscal Year

For the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 2021	Millions of yen			Thousands of U.S. dollars		
	Proceeds from sales	Total amount of gains on sales	Total amount of losses on sales	Proceeds from sales	Total amount of gains on sales	Total amount of losses on sales
Stocks	¥208,758	¥162,569	¥130,328	\$1,885,460	\$1,468,289	\$1,177,098
Bonds	29,396,462	11,099	24,945	265,502,735	100,248	225,306
Japanese Government Bonds	29,359,467	8,991	24,912	265,168,601	81,206	225,009
Japanese Local Government Bonds	697	4	-	6,299	40	-
Japanese Corporate Bonds	36,297	2,103	32	327,835	19,002	297
Other	24,257,982	149,581	103,619	219,093,054	1,350,988	935,868
Total	¥53,863,203	¥323,249	¥258,893	\$486,481,249	\$2,919,525	\$2,338,272

For the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 2020	Millions of yen		
	Proceeds from sales	Total amount of gains on sales	Total amount of losses on sales
Stocks	¥306,902	¥189,638	¥47,389
Bonds	21,039,917	40,971	11,757
Japanese Government Bonds	20,354,622	38,972	11,754
Japanese Local Government Bonds	51,191	747	-
Japanese Corporate Bonds	634,103	1,250	2
Other	27,028,303	237,333	112,126
Total	¥48,375,123	¥467,943	¥171,273

Unrealized Gains/Losses on Other Securities

Unrealized Gains/Losses on Other Securities as of March 31, 2021 and 2020 are as follows:

As of March 31,	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2021	2020	2021
Difference between Acquisition Cost and Fair Value*1	¥1,585,324	¥1,177,927	\$14,318,324
Other Securities*2	1,585,324	1,177,927	14,318,324
Deferred Tax Liabilities	(439,907)	(338,232)	(3,973,155)
Difference between Acquisition Cost and Fair Value, net of Taxes	1,145,417	839,695	10,345,169
Amount Corresponding to Non-controlling Interests	16,783	18,922	151,588
Amount Corresponding to Net Unrealized Gains (Losses) on Other Securities Owned by Affiliated Companies, which is attributable to MHFG	3,826	2,311	34,563
Net Unrealized Gains (Losses) on Other Securities	¥1,132,460	¥823,085	\$10,228,144

*1 The difference between acquisition cost and fair value excludes ¥(32,481) million (\$293,362 thousand) and ¥5,191 million which were recognized in the statements of income for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively, by applying the fair-value hedge method.

*2 Other Securities includes translation differences regarding Stocks and others without a quoted market price and Investments in Partnerships and others.

45. Derivatives Information

The fair value of derivatives not qualifying for hedge accounting and derivatives qualifying for hedge accounting as of March 31, 2021 and 2020 is shown in the tables below. In the following tables:

Contract value represents notional amounts for swap transactions and contract amounts for other transactions.

Contract value amounts do not indicate the market risk related to derivative transactions.

(1) Derivative Transactions not Qualifying for Hedge Accounting

Transactions are marked to market, and changes in unrealized gains (losses) are included in the consolidated statement of income.

(a) Interest Rate and Bond-Related Transactions

As of March 31, 2021	Contract value		Fair value	Millions of yen
	Total	Over one year		Unrealized gains (losses)
Listed:				
Interest Rate Futures:				
Sold	¥5,352,260	¥3,517,173	¥(1,120)	¥(1,120)
Bought	11,939,410	5,980,115	2,199	2,199
Interest Rate Options:				
Sold	239,583	6,863	(111)	(3)
Bought	425,653	—	268	(315)
Bond Futures:				
Sold	165,894	—	556	556
Bought	175,412	—	(455)	(455)
Bond Futures Options:				
Sold	18,048	—	(46)	(46)
Bought	77,541	—	169	119
Over-the-Counter:				
FRAs:				
Sold	42,665,863	—	45,060	45,060
Bought	42,609,545	—	(46,135)	(46,135)
Interest Rate Swaps:				
Receive Fixed / Pay Float	449,922,359	341,882,271	3,014,574	3,014,574
Receive Float / Pay Fixed	442,383,440	332,409,368	(2,817,850)	(2,817,850)
Receive Float / Pay Float	147,723,342	121,666,164	5,791	5,791
Receive Fixed / Pay Fixed	291,810	235,502	(1,088)	(1,088)
Interest Rate Options:				
Sold	13,900,704	9,346,439	(53,039)	(53,039)
Bought	14,152,261	9,516,824	49,285	49,285
Bond Options:				
Sold	385,389	109,950	(8,336)	(7,564)
Bought	385,457	109,950	8,610	7,707
Bond Other:				
Sold	8,120	—	(37)	(37)
Bought	21,342	—	188	188
Inter-company or Internal Transactions:				
Interest Rate Swaps:				
Receive Fixed / Pay Float	5,083,479	4,451,482	983	983
Receive Float / Pay Fixed	13,498,632	11,151,452	(106,637)	(106,637)
Total	/	/	¥92,832	¥92,174

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As of March 31, 2020	Contract value		Fair value	Millions of yen
	Total	Over one year		Unrealized gains (losses)
Listed:				
Interest Rate Futures:				
Sold	¥5,529,634	¥1,591,823	¥(31,113)	¥(31,113)
Bought	5,887,309	2,471,820	35,315	35,315
Interest Rate Options:				
Sold	419,803	40,353	(1,901)	(767)
Bought	757,178	29,771	2,961	1,352
Bond Futures:				
Sold	624,565	—	(11,223)	(11,223)
Bought	625,248	—	6,551	6,551
Bond Futures Options:				
Sold	—	—	—	—
Bought	—	—	—	—
Over-the-Counter:				
FRAs:				
Sold	43,095,911	108,830	(27,342)	(27,342)
Bought	39,476,804	108,830	29,903	29,903
Interest Rate Swaps:				
Receive Fixed / Pay Float	444,709,861	336,523,057	(9,755,139)	(9,755,139)
Receive Float / Pay Fixed	431,142,776	326,305,878	10,260,575	10,260,575
Receive Float / Pay Float	121,038,451	95,223,531	46,160	46,160
Receive Fixed / Pay Fixed	329,536	313,093	(1,072)	(1,072)
Interest Rate Options:				
Sold	13,056,382	7,542,710	(255,511)	(255,511)
Bought	12,156,026	7,821,714	192,734	192,734
Bond Options:				
Sold	579,001	145,808	(2,593)	(851)
Bought	577,602	145,808	4,993	3,096
Bond Other:				
Sold	—	—	—	—
Bought	15,585	—	422	422
Inter-company or Internal Transactions:				
Interest Rate Swaps:				
Receive Fixed / Pay Float	4,718,469	4,347,933	131,693	131,693
Receive Float / Pay Fixed	13,413,792	12,916,374	(273,174)	(273,174)
Total	/	/	¥352,242	¥351,611

As of March 31, 2021	Thousands of U.S. dollars			
	Contract value		Fair value	Unrealized gains (losses)
	Total	Over one year		
Listed:				
Interest Rate Futures:				
Sold	\$48,340,503	\$31,766,383	\$(10,123)	\$(10,123)
Bought	107,834,275	54,011,161	19,868	19,868
Interest Rate Options:				
Sold	2,163,870	61,993	(1,008)	(34)
Bought	3,844,414	—	2,425	(2,852)
Bond Futures:				
Sold	1,498,328	—	5,028	5,028
Bought	1,584,294	—	(4,112)	(4,112)
Bond Futures Options:				
Sold	163,013	—	(416)	(416)
Bought	700,336	—	1,534	1,082
Over-the-Counter:				
FRAs:				
Sold	385,349,199	—	406,978	406,978
Bought	384,840,550	—	(416,690)	(416,690)
Interest Rate Swaps:				
Receive Fixed / Pay Float	4,063,605,127	3,087,809,531	27,227,014	27,227,014
Receive Float / Pay Fixed	3,995,515,176	3,002,252,241	(25,450,237)	(25,450,237)
Receive Float / Pay Float	1,334,206,487	1,098,863,483	52,310	52,310
Receive Fixed / Pay Fixed	2,635,571	2,127,010	(9,835)	(9,835)
Interest Rate Options:				
Sold	125,548,269	84,415,098	(479,037)	(479,037)
Bought	127,820,277	85,953,981	445,140	445,140
Bond Options:				
Sold	3,480,754	993,050	(75,296)	(68,317)
Bought	3,481,376	993,050	77,772	69,613
Bond Other:				
Sold	73,344	—	(335)	(335)
Bought	192,765	—	1,702	1,702
Inter-company or Internal Transactions:				
Interest Rate Swaps:				
Receive Fixed / Pay Float	45,912,930	40,204,860	8,887	8,887
Receive Float / Pay Fixed	121,916,842	100,717,601	(963,130)	(963,130)
Total	/	/	\$838,439	\$832,504

(Changes in Presentation)

With the enactment of "Accounting Standard for Fair Value Measurement" (ASBJ Statement No. 30, July 4, 2019) and other standards, Interest Rate-Related Transactions and Bond-Related Transactions are presented as Interest Rate and Bond-Related Transactions from the fiscal year ended March 31, 2021.

(b) Currency-Related Transactions

As of March 31, 2021	Contract value		Fair value	Millions of yen
	Total	Over one year		Unrealized gains (losses)
Listed:				
Futures:				
Sold	¥15,615	¥3,540	¥—	¥—
Bought	78,356	32,799	—	—
Over-the-Counter:				
Swaps	69,875,350	52,691,198	44,712	44,670
Forwards:				
Sold	63,766,682	3,575,704	(735,730)	(735,730)
Bought	37,077,896	1,863,936	715,575	715,575
Options:				
Sold	4,513,631	1,676,580	(81,683)	(38,378)
Bought	4,015,482	1,645,075	60,985	5,365
Inter-company or Internal Transactions:				
Swaps	2,214,554	1,773,095	(10,879)	14,122
Forwards:				
Sold	15	—	(0)	(0)
Bought	1,099	—	28	28
Total	/	/	¥(6,992)	¥5,653

As of March 31, 2020	Contract value		Fair value	Millions of yen
	Total	Over one year		Unrealized gains (losses)
Listed:				
Futures:				
Sold	¥13,092	¥329	¥—	¥—
Bought	48,893	14,608	—	—
Over-the-Counter:				
Swaps	57,638,817	43,894,609	1,219	(68,637)
Forwards:				
Sold	75,494,594	3,175,535	(199,399)	(199,399)
Bought	37,624,376	1,697,421	242,910	242,910
Options:				
Sold	5,145,203	1,383,542	(82,922)	(36,588)
Bought	4,805,185	1,114,200	67,035	13,026
Inter-company or Internal Transactions:				
Swaps	2,858,190	1,991,772	(151,891)	8,698
Forwards:				
Sold	101	—	0	0
Bought	7,026	—	19	19
Total	/	/	¥(123,027)	¥(39,970)

As of March 31, 2021	Thousands of U.S. dollars			
	Contract value		Fair value	Unrealized gains (losses)
	Total	Over one year		
Listed:				
Futures:				
Sold	\$141,036	\$31,973	\$—	\$—
Bought	707,696	296,241	—	—
Over-the-Counter:				
Swaps	631,099,623	475,895,936	403,833	403,451
Forwards:				
Sold	575,927,406	32,295,021	(6,644,968)	(6,644,968)
Bought	334,879,847	16,834,685	6,462,927	6,462,927
Options:				
Sold	40,766,182	15,142,524	(737,748)	(346,624)
Bought	36,267,007	14,857,976	550,805	48,462
Inter-company or Internal Transactions:				
Swaps	20,001,399	16,014,227	(98,264)	127,555
Forwards:				
Sold	140	—	(0)	(0)
Bought	9,927	—	259	259
Total	/	/	\$(63,156)	\$51,062

(c) Stock-Related Transactions

As of March 31, 2021	Millions of yen			
	Contract value		Fair value	Unrealized gains (losses)
	Total	Over one year		
Listed:				
Index Futures:				
Sold	¥346,971	¥40,915	¥(37,863)	¥(37,863)
Bought	332,196	8,219	(162)	(162)
Index Futures Options:				
Sold	2,008,214	456,209	(195,420)	(106,406)
Bought	1,476,846	362,320	187,767	102,582
Over-the-Counter:				
Equity Linked Swaps	801,742	526,254	(4,324)	(4,324)
Options:				
Sold	575,890	435,591	(57,255)	(57,255)
Bought	465,704	392,903	62,373	62,373
Other:				
Sold	352,860	281,444	52,158	52,158
Bought	781,318	507,521	195,685	195,685
Total	/	/	¥202,959	¥206,788

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As of March 31, 2020	Contract value		Fair value	Millions of yen
	Total	Over one year		Unrealized gains (losses)
Listed:				
Index Futures:				
Sold	¥251,436	¥22,541	¥(3,119)	¥(3,119)
Bought	425,430	22,852	10,721	10,721
Index Futures Options:				
Sold	2,170,366	464,262	(155,113)	(49,255)
Bought	1,906,816	383,082	146,827	40,266
Over-the-Counter:				
Equity Linked Swaps	471,137	374,198	91,888	91,888
Options:				
Sold	476,111	217,740	(50,480)	(50,480)
Bought	225,048	59,822	57,065	57,065
Other:				
Sold	13,676	13,676	237	237
Bought	429,384	296,005	28,439	28,439
Total	/	/	¥126,467	¥125,764

As of March 31, 2021	Contract value		Fair value	Thousands of U.S. dollars
	Total	Over one year		Unrealized gains (losses)
Listed:				
Index Futures:				
Sold	\$3,133,777	\$369,539	\$(341,972)	\$(341,972)
Bought	3,000,333	74,239	(1,463)	(1,463)
Index Futures Options:				
Sold	18,137,775	4,120,385	(1,764,996)	(961,043)
Bought	13,338,572	3,272,403	1,695,877	926,502
Over-the-Counter:				
Equity Linked Swaps	7,241,167	4,753,024	(39,057)	(39,057)
Options:				
Sold	5,201,322	3,934,170	(517,116)	(517,116)
Bought	4,206,142	3,548,624	563,346	563,346
Other:				
Sold	3,186,963	2,541,948	471,084	471,084
Bought	7,056,708	4,583,833	1,767,390	1,767,390
Total	/	/	\$1,833,093	\$1,867,671

(d) Commodity-Related Transactions

Millions of yen

As of March 31,	2021				2020			
	Contract value		Fair value	Unrealized gains (losses)	Contract value		Fair value	Unrealized gains (losses)
	Total	Over one year			Total	Over one year		
Listed:								
Futures:								
Sold	¥37,845	¥11,877	¥(6,361)	¥(6,361)	¥13,086	¥6,097	¥3,098	¥3,098
Bought	60,560	27,336	9,900	9,900	24,556	13,371	(5,794)	(5,794)
Over-the-Counter:								
Options:								
Sold	167,743	74,372	(24,310)	(24,310)	172,561	73,050	30,337	30,337
Bought	145,003	58,215	24,048	24,048	161,781	65,707	(25,017)	(25,017)
Total	/	/	¥3,275	¥3,275	/	/	¥2,623	¥2,623

Thousands of U.S. dollars

As of March 31,	2021			
	Contract value		Fair value	Unrealized gains (losses)
	Total	Over one year		
Listed:				
Futures:				
Sold	\$341,812	\$107,274	\$(57,459)	\$(57,459)
Bought	546,973	246,900	89,417	89,417
Over-the-Counter:				
Options:				
Sold	1,515,026	671,718	(219,572)	(219,572)
Bought	1,309,640	525,788	217,201	217,201
Total	/	/	\$29,587	\$29,587

Note: Commodities include oil, copper, aluminum and others.

(e) Credit Derivative Transactions

As of March 31, 2021	Contract value		Fair value	Millions of yen
	Total	Over one year		Unrealized gains (losses)
Over-the-Counter:				
Credit Derivatives:				
Sold	¥4,559,481	¥4,310,774	¥88,213	¥88,213
Bought	6,033,371	5,749,780	(107,766)	(107,766)
Total	/	/	¥(19,553)	¥(19,553)

As of March 31, 2020	Contract value		Fair value	Millions of yen
	Total	Over one year		Unrealized gains (losses)
Over-the-Counter:				
Credit Derivatives:				
Sold	¥1,815,742	¥1,545,558	¥(4,725)	¥(4,725)
Bought	3,022,474	2,712,677	13,821	13,821
Total	/	/	¥9,096	¥9,096

As of March 31, 2021	Contract value		Fair value	Thousands of U.S. dollars
	Total	Over one year		Unrealized gains (losses)
Over-the-Counter:				
Credit Derivatives:				
Sold	\$41,180,288	\$38,934,023	\$796,726	\$796,726
Bought	54,492,155	51,930,819	(973,326)	(973,326)
Total	/	/	\$(176,600)	\$(176,600)

Note: "Sold" and "Bought" indicate assumption and cession of credit risk, respectively.

(2) Derivative Transactions Qualifying for Hedge Accounting

(a) Interest Rate and Bond-related Transactions

As of March 31, 2021	Primary hedged items	Contract value		Millions of yen
		Total	Over one year	Fair value
Primary Method :	Loans, deposits, borrowings, other securities and others			
Interest Rate Swaps:				
Receive Fixed / Pay Float		¥17,600,318	¥14,654,574	¥121,074
Receive Float / Pay Fixed		5,784,000	5,175,765	185
Fair Value Hedge Method :	Loans and others			
Interest Rate Swaps:				
Receive Float / Pay Fixed		7,150	6,146	(256)
Receive Float / Pay Float		5,876	5,818	(371)
Exceptional Accrual Method :	Loans and others			
Interest Rate Swaps:				Note 2
Receive Float / Pay Fixed		37,083	33,658	
Total		/	/	¥120,631

As of March 31, 2020	Primary hedged items	Contract value		Millions of yen
		Total	Over one year	Fair value
Primary Method :	Loans, deposits, borrowings, other securities and others			
Interest Rate Swaps:				
Receive Fixed / Pay Float		¥18,151,743	¥16,342,026	¥293,030
Receive Float / Pay Fixed		6,140,649	5,720,537	(133,511)
Fair Value Hedge Method :	Loans and others			
Interest Rate Swaps:				
Receive Float / Pay Fixed		9,913	9,249	(136)
Receive Float / Pay Float		8,092	8,011	(69)
Exceptional Accrual Method :	Loans and others			
Interest Rate Swaps:				Note 2
Receive Float / Pay Fixed		40,817	36,444	
Total		/	/	¥159,313

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As of March 31, 2021	Primary hedged items	Thousands of U.S. dollars		
		Contract value		Fair value
		Total	Over one year	
Primary Method :	Loans, deposits, borrowings, other securities and others			
Interest Rate Swaps:				
Receive Fixed / Pay Float		\$158,962,413	\$132,357,065	\$1,093,520
Receive Float / Pay Fixed		52,239,890	46,746,435	1,673
Fair Value Hedge Method :	Loans and others			
Interest Rate Swaps:				
Receive Float / Pay Fixed		64,579	55,512	(2,316)
Receive Float / Pay Float		53,072	52,550	(3,357)
Exceptional Accrual Method :	Loans and others			
Interest Rate Swaps:				Note 2
Receive Float / Pay Fixed		334,928	303,999	
Total		/	/	\$1,089,520

Notes: 1. Primarily the deferred method is applied under "Accounting and Auditing Treatment Relating to Adoption of Accounting Standards for Financial Instruments for Banks" (JICPA Industry Committee Practical Guidelines No. 24, October 8, 2020).

2. Since derivative transactions qualifying for the exceptional accrual method are treated as a unit of hedged items such as loans, those fair values are included in fair values of such loans in "43. Financial Instruments."

(Changes in Presentation)

With the enactment of "Accounting Standard for Fair Value Measurement" (ASBJ Statement No. 30, July 4, 2019) and other standards, Interest Rate-Related Transactions and Bond-Related Transactions are presented as Interest Rate and Bond-Related Transactions from the fiscal year ended March 31, 2021.

(b) Currency-Related Transactions

As of March 31, 2021	Primary hedged items	Contract value		Millions of yen
		Total	Over one year	Fair value
		Primary Method :		
Swaps	Loans, deposits, borrowings, parent company's interest of subsidiaries' net assets and others	¥6,131,532	¥2,320,014	¥13,718
Forwards:				
Sold		1,099	—	(28)
Bought		15	—	0
Fair Value Hedge Method :				
Swaps	Loans and other securities	1,192	1,192	(535)
Forwards:				
Sold		10,783	2,506	(517)
Bought		10,783	2,506	1,096
Total		/	/	¥13,733

As of March 31, 2020	Primary hedged items	Contract value		Millions of yen
		Total	Over one year	Fair value
		Primary Method :		
Swaps	Loans, deposits, borrowings, parent company's interest of subsidiaries' net assets and others	¥6,925,267	¥2,692,960	¥173,713
Forwards:				
Sold		7,026	—	(19)
Bought		101	—	(0)
Fair Value Hedge Method :				
Swaps	Loans and other securities	2,167	2,167	(52)
Forwards:				
Sold		4,242	3,690	25
Bought		4,242	3,690	(57)
Total		/	/	¥173,609

As of March 31, 2021	Primary hedged items	Contract value		Thousands of U.S. dollars
		Total	Over one year	Fair value
		Primary Method :		
Swaps	Loans, deposits, borrowings, parent company's interest of subsidiaries' net assets and others	\$55,378,729	\$20,953,888	\$123,901
Forwards:				
Sold		9,927	—	(258)
Bought		141	—	0
Fair Value Hedge Method :				
Swaps	Loans and other securities	10,769	10,769	(4,834)
Forwards:				
Sold		97,395	22,638	(4,673)
Bought		97,395	22,638	9,901
Total		/	/	\$124,037

Note: Primarily the deferred method is applied under "Accounting and Auditing Treatment Relating to Adoption of Accounting Standards for Foreign Currency Transactions for Banks" (JICPA Industry Committee Practical Guidelines No. 25, October 8, 2020).

(c) Stock-Related Transactions

As of March 31, 2021	Primary hedged items	Contract value		Millions of yen
		Total	Over one year	Fair value
Primary Method :	Other securities			
Index Futures:				
Sold		¥289,960	¥—	¥(3,940)
Fair Value Hedge Method :	Other securities			
Forward Stock Agreements:				
Sold		171,353	145,695	(5,721)
Total		/	/	¥(9,661)

As of March 31, 2020	Primary hedged items	Contract value		Millions of yen
		Total	Over one year	Fair value
Primary Method :	—			
Index Futures:				
Sold		¥—	¥—	¥—
Fair Value Hedge Method :	Other securities			
Forward Stock Agreements:				
Sold		148,913	148,913	25,031
Total		/	/	¥25,031

As of March 31, 2021	Primary hedged items	Contract value		Thousands of U.S. dollars
		Total	Over one year	Fair value
Primary Method :	Other securities			
Index Futures:				
Sold		\$2,618,865	\$—	\$(35,588)
Fair Value Hedge Method :	Other securities			
Forward Stock Agreements:				
Sold		1,547,629	1,315,889	(51,676)
Total		/	/	\$(87,264)

46. Segment Information

Segment Information by Management Approach

1. Summary of Reportable Segment

MHFG has introduced an in-house company system based on the group's diverse customer segments. The aim of this system is to leverage MHFG's strengths and competitive advantage, which is the seamless integration of MHFG's banking, trust and securities functions under a holding company structure, to speedily provide high-quality financial services that closely match customer needs.

Specifically, the company system is classified into the following five in-house companies, each based on a customer segment: the Retail & Business Banking Company, the Corporate & Institutional Company, the Global Corporate Company, the Global Markets Company, and the Asset Management Company. The services that each in-house company is in charge of are as follows:

Retail & Business Banking Company:

Services for individual customers, small and medium-sized enterprises and middle market firms in Japan

Corporate & Institutional Company:

Services for large corporations, financial institutions and public corporations in Japan

Global Corporate Company:

Services for Japanese overseas affiliated corporate customers and non-Japanese corporate customers, etc.

Global Markets Company:

Investment services with respect to interest rates, equities and credits, etc., and other services

Asset Management Company:

Development of products and provision of services that match the asset management needs of its wide range of customers from individuals to institutional investors.

The reportable segment information, set forth below, is derived from the internal management reporting systems used by management to measure the performance of the Group's operating segments.

Management measures the performance of each of the operating segments in accordance with internal managerial accounting rules and practices.

2. Calculating Method of Gross Profits (excluding the amounts of credit costs of trust accounts) + Net Gains or Losses Related to ETFs and Others, Net Business Profits or Losses (excluding the amounts of credit costs of trust accounts, before reversal of (provision for) general reserve for losses on loans) + Net Gains or Losses Related to ETFs and Others, and Fixed Assets by Reportable Segment

The following information of reportable segment is based on internal management reporting:

Gross profits (excluding the amounts of credit costs of trust accounts) + Net gains or losses related to ETFs and others is the total amount of Interest Income, Fiduciary Income, Fee and Commission Income, Trading Income, Other Operating Income, and Net gains or losses related to ETFs and others.

Net business profits or losses (excluding the amounts of credit costs of trust accounts, before reversal of (provision for) general reserve for losses on loans) + Net gains or losses related to ETFs and others is the amount of which General and administrative expenses (excluding non-recurring expenses and others), Equity in income from investments in affiliates, Amortization of goodwill and others (including amortization of intangible assets), and Others (consolidation adjustments) are deducted from, or added to, Gross profits (excluding the amounts of credit costs of trust accounts) + Net gains or losses related to ETFs and others.

Gross profits (excluding the amounts of credit costs of trust accounts) + Net gains or losses related to ETFs and others relating to transactions between segments is based on the current market prices.

Fixed assets disclosed as asset information by segment are the total amount of tangible fixed assets and intangible fixed assets. Fixed assets pertaining to Mizuho Bank, Ltd., Mizuho Trust & Banking Co., Ltd., and Mizuho Securities Co., Ltd. have been allocated to each segment.

3. Gross Profits (excluding the amounts of credit costs of trust accounts) + Net gains or losses related to ETFs and others, Net Business Profits or Losses (excluding the amounts of credit costs of trust accounts, before reversal of (provision for) general reserve for losses on loans) + Net Gains or Losses Related to ETFs and Others, and Fixed Assets by Reportable Segment

Millions of yen

For the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 2021	MHFG (Consolidated)						Total
	Retail & Business Banking Company	Corporate & Institutional Company	Global Corporate Company	Global Markets Company	Asset Management Company	Others (Note 2)	
Gross profits: (excluding the amounts of credit costs of trust accounts) + Net gains or losses related to ETFs and others	¥ 679,878	¥ 491,861	¥ 450,623	¥ 487,212	¥ 50,404	¥ 40,750	¥ 2,200,728
General and administrative expenses (excluding Non-Recurring Losses and others)	640,566	209,551	251,133	218,202	32,946	56,275	1,408,673
Equity in income from investments in affiliates	5,446	3,920	10,913	—	1,114	(1,480)	19,912
Amortization of goodwill and others	2,256	99	360	839	7,642	1,005	12,201
Others	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Net business profits or losses (excluding the amounts of credit costs of trust accounts, before reversal of (provision for) general reserve for losses on loans) + Net gains or losses related to ETFs and others	¥ 42,502	¥ 286,131	¥ 210,043	¥ 268,171	¥ 10,930	¥ (18,010)	¥ 799,766
Fixed assets	¥ 546,985	¥ 185,096	¥ 162,089	¥ 93,896	¥ 87	¥ 767,521	¥ 1,755,674

Millions of yen

For the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 2020	MHFG (Consolidated)						Total
	Retail & Business Banking Company	Corporate & Institutional Company	Global Corporate Company	Global Markets Company	Asset Management Company	Others (Note 2)	
Gross profits: (excluding the amounts of credit costs of trust accounts) + Net gains or losses related to ETFs and others	¥ 676,414	¥ 459,540	¥ 410,900	¥ 411,472	¥ 52,883	¥ 61,613	¥ 2,072,822
General and administrative expenses (excluding Non- Recurring Losses and others)	673,132	215,687	245,324	202,645	33,085	41,565	1,411,438
Equity in income from investments in affiliates	11,762	1,957	10,355	—	1,292	5,016	30,382
Amortization of goodwill and others	2,825	124	360	1,050	7,774	1,105	13,238
Others	—	—	—	—	—	(5,942)	(5,942)
Net business profits or losses (excluding the amounts of credit costs of trust accounts, before reversal of (provision for) general reserve for losses on loans) + Net gains or losses related to ETFs and others	¥ 12,219	¥ 245,686	¥ 175,571	¥ 207,777	¥ 13,316	¥ 18,016	¥ 672,585
Fixed assets	¥ 520,056	¥ 197,279	¥ 160,978	¥ 92,308	¥ 90	¥ 769,051	¥ 1,739,762

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Group CEO

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Appendix

Financial Data of Mizuho Financial Group, Inc.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Thousands of U.S. dollars

For the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 2021	MHFG (Consolidated)						Total
	Retail & Business Banking Company	Corporate & Institutional Company	Global Corporate Company	Global Markets Company	Asset Management Company	Others (Note 2)	
Gross profits: (excluding the amounts of credit costs of trust accounts) + Net gains or losses related to ETFs and others	\$ 6,140,517	\$ 4,442,386	\$ 4,069,933	\$ 4,400,397	\$ 455,239	\$ 368,049	\$ 19,876,521
General and administrative expenses (excluding Non- Recurring Losses and others)	5,785,459	1,892,621	2,268,181	1,970,755	297,562	508,270	12,722,848
Equity in income from investments in affiliates	49,187	35,405	98,564	—	10,061	(13,370)	179,847
Amortization of goodwill and others	20,376	894	3,251	7,578	69,021	9,077	110,197
Others	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Net business profits or losses (excluding the amounts of credit costs of trust accounts, before reversal of (provision for) general reserve for losses on loans) + Net gains or losses related to ETFs and others	\$ 383,869	\$ 2,584,276	\$ 1,897,065	\$ 2,422,064	\$ 98,717	\$ (162,668)	\$ 7,223,323
Fixed assets	\$ 4,940,255	\$ 1,671,748	\$ 1,463,954	\$ 848,049	\$ 786	\$ 6,932,097	\$ 15,856,889

- Notes: 1. Gross profits (excluding the amounts of credit costs of trust accounts) + Net gains or losses related to ETFs and others is reported instead of sales reported by general corporations. Net gains or losses related to ETFs and others amounted to ¥ 2,034 million and ¥ 10,602 million, of which ¥ (1,277) million and ¥ 7,334 million are included in the Global Markets Company for the fiscal year ended March 31 2021 and 2020, respectively.
2. "Others" includes items which should be eliminated as internal transactions between each segment on a consolidated basis.
3. "Others" in Fixed assets includes assets of headquarters that have not been allocated to each segment, Fixed assets pertaining to consolidated subsidiaries that are not subject to allocation, consolidated adjustments, and others. Among Fixed assets that have not been allocated to each segment, some related expenses are allocated to each segment using the reasonable criteria of allocation.
4. Following the change in allocation method for transactions between each segment and "Others" made in April, 2020, reclassification was made on the above table for the fiscal year ended March 31 2020, to reflect the relevant change.

4. The Difference between the Total Amounts of Reportable Segments and the Recorded Amounts in Consolidated Statement of Income, and the Contents of the Difference (Matters relating to adjustment to difference)

The above amount of Gross profits (excluding the amounts of credit costs of trust accounts) + Net gains or losses related to ETFs and others and that of Net business profits (excluding the amounts of credit costs of trust accounts, before reversal of (provision for) general reserve for losses on loans) + Net gains or losses related to ETFs and others derived from internal management reporting by reportable segment are different from the amounts recorded in Consolidated Statement of Income.

The contents of the difference for the period are as follows:

- (a) The Total of Gross Profits (excluding the amounts of credit costs of trust accounts) + Net gains or losses related to ETFs and others of Segment Information and Ordinary Profits recorded in the Consolidated Statement of Income

	Millions of yen		Thousands of
	2021	2020	U.S. dollars
			2021
Gross Profits			
(excluding the amounts of credit costs of trust accounts) + Net gains or losses related to ETFs and others	¥ 2,200,728	¥ 2,072,822	\$ 19,876,521
Net gains or losses related to ETFs and others	(2,034)	(10,602)	(18,377)
Other Ordinary Income	238,776	316,198	2,156,576
General and Administrative Expenses	(1,414,608)	(1,378,398)	(12,776,451)
Other Ordinary Expenses	(486,554)	(362,142)	(4,394,461)
Ordinary Profits recorded in Consolidated Statement of Income	¥ 536,306	¥ 637,877	\$ 4,843,808

- (b) The Total of Net Business Profits (excluding the amounts of credit costs of trust accounts, before reversal of (provision for) general reserve for losses on loans) + Net gains or losses related to ETFs and others of Segment Information and Income before Income Taxes Recorded in Consolidated Statement of Income

	Millions of yen		Thousands of
	2021	2020	U.S. dollars
			2021
Net Business Profits			
(excluding the amounts of credit costs of trust accounts, before reversal of (provision for) general reserve for losses on loans) + Net Gains (Losses) related to ETFs and others	¥ 799,766	¥ 672,585	\$ 7,223,323
Credit Costs for Trust Accounts	—	—	—
General and Administrative Expenses (non-recurring losses)	6,266	46,278	56,594
Expenses Related to Portfolio Problems (including reversal of (provision for) general reserve for losses on loans)	(209,915)	(183,308)	(1,895,915)
Gains on Reversal of Reserves for Possible Losses on Loans and others	4,940	11,605	44,624
Net Gains (Losses) Related to Stocks- Net Gains (Losses) related to ETFs and others	10,091	126,571	91,142
Net Extraordinary Gains (Losses)	115,857	(19,159)	1,046,396
Others	(74,842)	(35,854)	(675,960)
Income before Income Taxes Recorded in Consolidated Statement of Income	¥ 652,163	¥ 618,717	\$ 5,890,204

5. Related Information

(a) Information about Geographic Areas

(i) Ordinary income

						Millions of yen
2021	Japan	Americas	Europe	Asia/Oceania excluding Japan	Total	
Ordinary Income	¥ 2,204,477	¥ 455,904	¥ 192,099	¥ 365,614	¥ 3,218,095	

						Millions of yen
2020	Japan	Americas	Europe	Asia/Oceania excluding Japan	Total	
Ordinary Income	¥ 2,362,597	¥ 809,986	¥ 256,126	¥ 557,990	¥ 3,986,701	

						Thousands of U.S. dollars
2021	Japan	Americas	Europe	Asia/Oceania excluding Japan	Total	
Ordinary Income	\$ 19,910,386	\$ 4,117,632	\$ 1,735,002	\$ 3,302,151	\$ 29,065,171	

Notes: 1. The above table shows Ordinary Income instead of sales of non-financial companies.

2. Ordinary income is segmented by country and region based on the location of our group office in consideration of geographical proximity, similarity of economic activities, and interrelationship of business activities.

(ii) Tangible fixed assets

Information on tangible fixed assets by geographical areas as of March 31, 2021 and 2020 is not disclosed since tangible fixed assets in Japan accounted for more than 90% of tangible fixed assets.

(b) Information about Major Customers

Information about major customers is not disclosed since there are no outside customers accounted for more than 10% of Ordinary Income of the Company.

6. Information about Impairment Loss on Tangible Fixed Assets by Reportable Segment

								Millions of yen
								MHFG (Consolidated)
For the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 2021	Retail & Business Banking Company	Corporate & Institutional Company	Global Corporate Company	Global Markets Company	Asset Management Company	Others	Total	
Impairment Loss	¥ 4,720	¥ 1,194	¥ 2,367	¥ 1,957	¥ —	¥ 2,555	¥ 12,793	

								Millions of yen
								MHFG (Consolidated)
For the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 2020	Retail & Business Banking Company	Corporate & Institutional Company	Global Corporate Company	Global Markets Company	Asset Management Company	Others	Total	
Impairment Loss	¥ 4,579	¥ 1,206	¥ 3,847	¥ 3,784	¥ —	¥ 1,808	¥ 15,224	

								Thousands of U.S. dollars
								MHFG (Consolidated)
For the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 2021	Retail & Business Banking Company	Corporate & Institutional Company	Global Corporate Company	Global Markets Company	Asset Management Company	Others	Total	
Impairment Loss	\$ 42,630	\$ 10,784	\$ 21,378	\$ 17,675	\$ —	\$ 23,080	\$ 115,547	

7. Information about Amortization and Unamortized Balance of Goodwill by Reportable Segment

								Millions of yen
								MHFG (Consolidated)
For the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 2021	Retail & Business Banking Company	Corporate & Institutional Company	Global Corporate Company	Global Markets Company	Asset Management Company	Others	Total	
Amortization of Goodwill	¥ —	¥ —	¥ 360	¥ —	¥ 2,670	¥ 713	¥ 3,743	
Unamortized Balance of Goodwill	¥ —	¥ —	¥ 2,648	¥ —	¥ 41,352	¥ 12,249	¥ 56,249	

								Millions of yen
								MHFG (Consolidated)
For the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 2020	Retail & Business Banking Company	Corporate & Institutional Company	Global Corporate Company	Global Markets Company	Asset Management Company	Others	Total	
Amortization of Goodwill	¥ —	¥ —	¥ 360	¥ —	¥ 2,670	¥ 1,032	¥ 4,062	
Unamortized Balance of Goodwill	¥ —	¥ —	¥ 3,899	¥ —	¥ 44,020	¥ 13,357	¥ 61,276	

								Thousands of U.S. dollars
								MHFG (Consolidated)
For the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 2021	Retail & Business Banking Company	Corporate & Institutional Company	Global Corporate Company	Global Markets Company	Asset Management Company	Others	Total	
Amortization of Goodwill	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 3,251	\$ —	\$ 24,115	\$ 6,443	\$ 33,809	
Unamortized Balance of Goodwill	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 23,916	\$ —	\$ 373,483	\$ 110,634	\$ 508,033	

8. Information about Gain on Negative Goodwill Incurred by Reportable Segment

For the fiscal years ended March 31, 2021 and 2020

- There is no applicable information.

47. Related Party

1. Related Party Transactions

(1) Transactions with related parties

For the fiscal years ended March 31, 2021 and 2020

- There are no material transactions to disclose.

(2) Transactions between consolidated subsidiaries of MHFG and related parties

Corporate pension for employee

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2021

Type	Name of Company or Individual	Location	Capital or Investment (Millions of yen)	Description of Business or Occupation	Share of Voting Rights (%)	Relation with Related Party	Description of the Transaction	Transaction Amount (Millions of yen)	Items of Account	Balance at the End of the Period (Millions of yen)
Corporate pension	Employee Retirement Benefit Trust	—	—	—	—	Pension assets under the accounting for employee retirement benefit	Partial return on pension assets	¥ 225,709	—	—

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2020

- There are no material transactions to disclose.

2. Notes to Parent Company and Significant Affiliate

For the fiscal years ended March 31, 2021 and 2020

- There is no applicable information.

48. Per Share Information

Per share information as of or for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2021 and 2020 are calculated based on the following information:

As of or for the fiscal years ended March 31,	Yen		U.S. dollars
	2021	2020	2021
Net Assets per Share of Common Stock	¥3,650.87	¥3,372.96	\$32.97
Profit Attributable to Owners of Parent per Share of Common Stock	185.75	176.87	1.68
Diluted Profit Attributable to Owners of Parent per Share of Common Stock	185.75	176.86	1.68

Notes: 1. MHFG adopted the share consolidation of the shares of common stock on the basis of one post-consolidation share per ten pre-consolidation shares effective as of October 1, 2020.

Net Assets per Share of Common Stock, Profit Attributable to Owners of Parent per Share of Common Stock and Diluted Profit Attributable to Owners of Parent per Share of Common Stock are calculated under the assumption that the share consolidation had been adopted at the beginning of fiscal 2020.

2. Total Net Assets per Share of Common Stock is based on the following information.

As of March 31,	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2021	2020	2021
Total Net Assets	¥9,362,207	¥8,663,847	\$84,557,513
Deductions from Total Net Assets	105,932	109,876	956,760
<i>Stock Acquisition Rights</i>	134	213	1,217
<i>Non-Controlling Interests</i>	105,797	109,662	955,543
Net Assets (year-end) related to Common Stock	9,256,275	8,553,971	83,600,753
Year-end Outstanding Shares of Common Stock, based on which Total Net Assets per Share of Common Stock was calculated	2,535,360 Thousand shares	2,536,039 Thousand shares	/

3. Profit Attributable to Owners of Parent per Share of Common Stock is based on the following information.

For the fiscal years ended March 31,	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2021	2020	2021
Profit Attributable to Owners of Parent	¥471,020	¥448,568	\$4,254,156
Amount not attributable to Common Stock	—	—	—
Profit Attributable to Owners of Parent related to Common Stock	471,020	448,568	4,254,156
Average Outstanding Shares of Common Stock (during the period)	2,535,683 Thousand shares	2,536,066 Thousand shares	/

4. Diluted Profit Attributable to Owners of Parent per Share of Common Stock is based on the following information.

For the fiscal years ended March 31,	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2021	2020	2021
Adjustment to Profit Attributable to Owners of Parent	¥—	¥—	\$—
Increased Number of Shares of Common Stock	89 Thousand shares	158 Thousand shares	/
<i>Stock Acquisition Rights</i>	89 Thousand shares	158 Thousand shares	/
Description of Dilutive Securities which were not included in the Calculation of Diluted Profit Attributable to Owners of Parent per Share of Common Stock as they have no Dilutive effects	—	—	/

5. In the calculation of Net Assets per Share of Common Stock, MHFG shares outstanding in BBT trust account that were recognized as Treasury Stock in Shareholders' Equity are included in Treasury Stock shares deducted from the number of issued shares. The number of such Treasury Stock shares deducted during the period is 2,554 thousand and 1,963 thousand as of March 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively.
- In the calculation of Profit Attributable to Owners of Parent per Share of Common Stock and Diluted Profit Attributable to Owners of Parent per Share of Common Stock, such Treasury Stock shares are included in Treasury Stock shares deducted in the calculation of the Average Outstanding Shares of Common Stock during the period. The average number of such Treasury Stock shares deducted during the period is 2,350 thousand and 1,925 thousand as of March 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

49. Subsequent Events

Acquisition of Treasury Shares of Consolidated Subsidiary

Mizuho Securities Co., Ltd. ("MHSC"), a consolidated subsidiary of MHFG, resolved in the board of directors meeting held on June 16, 2021 to include the acquisition of its own shares in the agenda for General Meeting of Shareholders to be held on June 23, 2021.

The details are as follows.

(1) Purpose for MHSC's acquisition of its treasury shares

MHSC conducted the acquisition of its own shares for capital improvement following the MHFG Group's capital policy, which MHFG, the parent company of MHSC, had presented in light of the MHFG Group's financial structure reforms.

(2) Details of the acquisition

Type of shares to be acquired: Common stock


The number of shares to be acquired: Up to 1,450 millions of shares

The acquisition price: Up to 370,000 millions of yen

The schedule of the acquisition: From June 23, 2021 to June 22, 2022

(3) Impact of MHSC's acquisition of its treasury shares on the MHFG Group's future consolidated results of operations or financial condition

The sale of some of MHSC's shares is expected to impact the results of operations such as decreasing MHFG's taxable income.



Non-Consolidated Financial Statements of Mizuho Financial Group, Inc. and Three Subsidiaries

[Under Japanese GAAP]

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-

Non-Consolidated Balance Sheet

As of March 31,	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2021	2020	2021
Assets			
Current Assets	¥ 130,137	¥ 90,273	\$ 1,175,378
Cash and Due from Banks	44,965	43,233	406,123
Other Current Assets	85,171	47,039	769,255
Fixed Assets	14,039,114	12,733,504	126,798,364
Tangible Fixed Assets	52,571	67,318	474,818
Intangible Fixed Assets	6,100	8,117	55,095
Investments in Subsidiaries and Affiliates	6,079,112	6,079,198	54,905,283
Other Investments	7,901,329	6,578,869	71,363,168
Total Assets	¥ 14,169,252	¥ 12,823,777	\$ 127,973,742
Liabilities and Net Assets			
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities	¥ 887,161	¥ 893,384	\$ 8,012,655
Short-term Borrowings	850,000	860,000	7,677,023
Other Current Liabilities	37,161	33,384	335,632
Non-Current Liabilities	7,884,373	6,567,949	71,210,017
Total Liabilities	8,771,534	7,461,334	79,222,672
Net Assets			
Shareholders' Equity	5,397,584	5,362,232	48,749,864
Common Stock	2,256,767	2,256,767	20,382,655
Capital Surplus	1,196,659	1,196,659	10,807,980
Capital Reserve	1,196,659	1,196,659	10,807,980
Retained Earnings	1,949,956	1,913,787	17,611,598
Appropriated Reserve	4,350	4,350	39,288
Other Retained Earnings	1,945,606	1,909,437	17,572,310
Retained Earnings Brought Forward	1,945,606	1,909,437	17,572,310
Treasury Stock	(5,798)	(4,982)	(52,369)
Valuation and Translation Adjustments	(1)	(3)	(11)
Net Unrealized Gains (Losses) on Other Securities, net of Taxes	(1)	(3)	(11)
Stock Acquisition Rights	134	213	1,217
Total Net Assets	5,397,718	5,362,442	48,751,070
Total Liabilities and Net Assets	¥ 14,169,252	¥ 12,823,777	\$ 127,973,742

Notes: 1. The amounts indicated in millions of yen are rounded down by truncating the figures below one million.

2. The rate of ¥110.72=US\$1.00, the foreign exchange rate on March 31, 2021, has been used for translation.

Non-Consolidated Statement of Income

For the Fiscal Years ended March 31,	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2021	2020	2021
Operating Income	¥ 268,904	¥ 75,424	\$ 2,428,691
Cash Dividends Received from Subsidiaries and Affiliates	231,972	36,673	2,095,123
Fee and Commission Income Received from Subsidiaries and Affiliates	36,932	38,750	333,568
Operating Expenses	37,979	38,951	343,019
General and Administrative Expenses	37,979	38,951	343,019
Operating Profits	230,925	36,472	2,085,672
Non-Operating Income	132,777	135,156	1,199,215
Non-Operating Expenses	136,930	131,631	1,236,732
Income before Income Taxes	226,771	39,997	2,048,155
Income Taxes:			
Current	1,229	29	11,104
Deferred	(1,143)	5,912	(10,327)
Net Income	¥ 226,685	¥ 34,056	\$ 2,047,378

Notes: 1. The amounts indicated in millions of yen are rounded down by truncating the figures below one million.

2. The rate of ¥110.72=US\$1.00, the foreign exchange rate on March 31, 2021, has been used for translation.

Mizuho Bank, Ltd.

Non-Consolidated Balance Sheet

As of March 31,	Millions of yen		Thousands of
	2021	2020	U.S. dollars
			2021
Assets			
Cash and Due from Banks	¥45,460,471	¥38,833,234	\$410,589,519
Call Loans	967,504	958,359	8,738,300
Receivables under Resale Agreements	2,376,420	8,599,865	21,463,336
Guarantee Deposits Paid under Securities Borrowing Transactions	151,282	122,001	1,366,351
Other Debt Purchased	482,837	430,330	4,360,888
Trading Assets	4,655,665	5,013,413	42,049,005
Money Held in Trust	503	503	4,549
Securities	43,720,657	34,372,765	394,875,881
Loans and Bills Discounted	82,074,591	80,871,269	741,280,633
Foreign Exchange Assets	2,016,766	1,966,593	18,215,011
Other Assets	8,918,584	8,103,925	80,550,798
Tangible Fixed Assets	881,564	843,058	7,962,103
Buildings	229,047	244,714	2,068,712
Land	529,449	515,264	4,781,874
Lease Assets	7,021	12,559	63,419
Construction in Progress	79,921	29,830	721,833
Other Tangible Fixed Assets	36,124	40,689	326,265
Intangible Fixed Assets	360,296	357,432	3,254,122
Software	300,768	301,586	2,716,474
Lease Assets	2,733	4,061	24,690
Other Intangible Fixed Assets	56,794	51,784	512,958
Prepaid Pension Cost	524,167	556,273	4,734,176
Deferred Tax Assets	—	36,950	—
Customers' Liabilities for Acceptances and Guarantees	6,828,085	6,535,786	61,669,849
Reserves for Possible Losses on Loans	(536,101)	(385,129)	(4,841,954)
Reserve for Possible Losses on Investments	—	(2,458)	—
Total Assets	¥198,883,298	¥187,214,174	\$1,796,272,567

Non-Consolidated Balance Sheet—(Continued)

As of March 31,	Millions of yen		Thousands of
	2021	2020	U.S. dollars
			2021
Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity			
Liabilities			
Deposits	¥144,963,780	¥139,043,379	\$1,309,282,696
Call Money	1,061,104	1,213,576	9,583,676
Payables under Repurchase Agreements	8,760,834	7,469,615	79,126,036
Guarantee Deposits Received under Securities Lending Transactions	170,648	276,869	1,541,261
Commercial Paper	2,105,067	411,089	19,012,533
Trading Liabilities	3,255,476	3,795,423	29,402,784
Borrowed Money	15,084,290	11,394,924	136,238,173
Foreign Exchange Liabilities	717,422	716,394	6,479,614
Bonds and Notes	911,779	1,100,670	8,235,003
Other Liabilities	7,465,797	8,018,493	67,429,526
Reserve for Bonus Payments	25,042	19,841	226,183
Reserve for Variable Compensation	983	765	8,881
Reserve for Possible Losses on Sales of Loans	1,074	637	9,707
Reserve for Contingencies	3,092	1,770	27,928
Reserve for Reimbursement of Deposits	20,540	25,943	185,521
Reserve for Reimbursement of Debentures	14,419	18,672	130,236
Deferred Tax Liabilities	38,723	—	349,741
Deferred Tax Liabilities for Revaluation Reserve for Land	61,915	62,695	559,210
Acceptances and Guarantees	6,828,085	6,535,786	61,669,849
Total Liabilities	191,490,080	180,106,550	1,729,498,558
Net Assets			
Shareholders' Equity			
Common Stock and Preferred Stock	1,404,065	1,404,065	12,681,223
Capital Surplus	2,286,167	2,286,328	20,648,186
Capital Reserve	655,450	655,418	5,919,892
Other Capital Surplus	1,630,716	1,630,910	14,728,294
Retained Earnings	2,514,003	2,472,640	22,705,961
Appropriated Reserve	353,908	315,177	3,196,430
Other Retained Earnings	2,160,095	2,157,463	19,509,531
Retained Earnings Brought Forward	2,160,095	2,157,463	19,509,531
Valuation and Translation Adjustments	1,188,982	944,588	10,738,639
Net Unrealized Gains (Losses) on Other Securities, net of Taxes	1,023,139	736,239	9,240,780
Net Deferred Hedge Gains (Losses), net of Taxes	29,458	71,693	266,066
Revaluation Reserve for Land, net of Taxes	136,384	136,655	1,231,793
Total Net Assets	7,393,218	7,107,623	66,774,009
Total Liabilities and Net Assets	¥198,883,298	¥187,214,174	\$1,796,272,567

Notes: 1. The amounts indicated in millions of yen are rounded down by truncating the figures below one million.

2. The rate of ¥110.72=US\$1.00, the foreign exchange rate on March 31, 2021, has been used for translation.

Non-Consolidated Statement of Income

For the Fiscal Years ended March 31,	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2021	2020	2021
Income			
Interest Income	¥1,146,971	¥1,642,866	\$10,359,212
<i>Loans and Bills Discounted</i>	828,466	1,113,358	7,482,534
<i>Securities</i>	227,314	258,265	2,053,059
Fee and Commission Income	514,834	476,787	4,649,882
Trading Income	83,910	150,596	757,858
Other Operating Income	204,734	238,043	1,849,120
Other Income	297,966	255,203	2,691,173
Total Income	2,248,418	2,763,497	20,307,245
Expenses			
Interest Expenses	361,789	1,013,852	3,267,609
<i>Deposits</i>	138,759	570,830	1,253,243
Fee and Commission Expenses	91,804	91,650	829,163
Trading Expenses	349	809	3,153
Other Operating Expenses	148,741	97,383	1,343,404
General and Administrative Expenses	802,123	789,552	7,244,609
Other Expenses	469,828	356,673	4,243,391
Total Expenses	1,874,636	2,349,922	16,931,329
Income before Income Taxes	373,781	413,574	3,375,916
Income Taxes:			
Current	95,987	109,151	866,935
Deferred	10,404	(3,364)	93,971
Net Income	¥267,389	¥307,788	\$2,415,010

Notes: 1. The amounts indicated in millions of yen are rounded down by truncating the figures below one million.

2. The rate of ¥110.72=US\$1.00, the foreign exchange rate on March 31, 2021, has been used for translation.

Non-Consolidated Balance Sheet

As of March 31,	Millions of yen		Thousands of
	2021	2020	U.S. dollars
			2021
Assets			
Cash and Due from Banks	¥2,010,405	¥1,766,799	\$18,165,769
Call Loans	22,134	14,678	200,000
Guarantee Deposits Paid under Securities Borrowing Transactions	—	198,053	—
Other Debt Purchased	26,092	32,493	235,768
Trading Assets	130,476	169,750	1,178,971
Money Held in Trust	9,804	7,125	88,593
Securities	321,504	958,624	2,905,071
Loans and Bills Discounted	3,362,267	3,367,475	30,381,016
Foreign Exchange Assets	6,313	7,865	57,048
Other Assets	321,181	359,752	2,902,154
Tangible Fixed Assets	102,139	86,705	922,921
Buildings	7,176	8,219	64,843
Land	65,721	65,721	593,855
Construction in Progress	27,237	—	246,113
Other Tangible Fixed Assets	2,004	12,764	18,110
Intangible Fixed Assets	25,486	30,529	230,289
Software	24,532	27,895	221,673
Other Intangible Fixed Assets	953	2,634	8,616
Prepaid Pension Cost	65,962	65,759	596,027
Customers' Liabilities for Acceptances and Guarantees	14,008	14,755	126,578
Reserves for Possible Losses on Loans	(4,196)	(3,689)	(37,916)
Total Assets	¥6,413,579	¥7,076,682	\$57,952,289

Message from the
Group CEO

About Mizuho

Message from the
Group CFO

Our strategies for
creating value

Foundations for our
corporate value

Data section

Appendix

Non-Consolidated Balance Sheet—(Continued)

As of March 31,	Millions of yen		Thousands of
	2021	2020	U.S. dollars
			2021
Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity			
Liabilities			
Deposits	¥3,498,331	¥3,761,075	\$31,610,477
Call Money	581,838	807,706	5,257,415
Guarantee Deposits Received under Securities Lending Transactions	—	289,789	—
Trading Liabilities	131,235	170,146	1,185,825
Borrowed Money	375,082	255,860	3,389,201
Foreign Exchange Liabilities	—	23	—
Bonds and Notes	—	10,000	—
Due to Trust Accounts	1,160,608	1,055,510	10,487,108
Other Liabilities	23,141	142,457	209,100
Reserve for Bonus Payments	3,199	2,153	28,910
Reserve for Variable Compensation	380	368	3,435
Provision for Retirement Benefits	260	—	2,353
Reserve for Reimbursement of Deposits	1,558	1,907	14,084
Reserve for Loss of Transfer	4,814	—	43,506
Deferred Tax Liabilities	15,515	3,220	140,195
Acceptances and Guarantees	14,008	14,755	126,579
Total Liabilities	5,809,974	6,514,977	52,498,188
Net Assets			
Shareholders' Equity			
Common Stock and Preferred Stock	247,369	247,369	2,235,201
Capital Surplus	15,505	15,505	140,103
Capital Reserve	15,505	15,505	140,103
Retained Earnings	275,949	253,465	2,493,441
Appropriated Reserve	45,865	41,484	414,432
Other Retained Earnings	230,083	211,980	2,079,009
Retained Earnings Brought Forward	230,083	211,980	2,079,009
Valuation and Translation Adjustments	64,781	45,365	585,356
Net Unrealized Gains (Losses) on Other Securities, net of Taxes	67,360	49,981	608,665
Net Deferred Hedge Gains (Losses), net of Taxes	(2,579)	(4,615)	(23,310)
Total Net Assets	603,605	561,705	5,454,101
Total Liabilities and Net Assets	¥6,413,579	¥7,076,682	\$57,952,289

Notes: 1. The amounts indicated in millions of yen are rounded down by truncating the figures below one million.

2. The rate of ¥110.67=US\$1.00, the foreign exchange rate on March 31, 2021, has been used for translation.

Non-Consolidated Statement of Income

For the Fiscal Years ended March 31,	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2021	2020	2021
Income			
Fiduciary Income	¥55,962	¥59,132	\$505,672
Interest Income	38,922	37,305	351,695
<i>Loans and Bills Discounted</i>	21,259	24,619	192,098
<i>Securities</i>	15,497	10,654	140,033
Fee and Commission Income	68,275	70,610	616,929
Trading Income	1,657	1,526	14,977
Other Operating Income	11,911	24,319	107,630
Other Income	32,131	17,124	290,333
Total Income	208,860	210,019	1,887,236
Expenses			
Interest Expenses	8,606	13,445	77,764
<i>Deposits</i>	458	665	4,141
Fee and Commission Expenses	34,743	35,027	313,934
Trading Expenses	—	20	—
Other Operating Expenses	3,847	11,458	34,768
General and Administrative Expenses	80,986	81,211	731,786
Other Expenses	21,787	18,967	196,865
Total Expenses	149,970	160,130	1,355,117
Income before Income Taxes	58,889	49,888	532,119
Income Taxes:			
Current	8,573	10,342	77,465
Deferred	5,928	4,147	53,570
Net Income	¥44,388	¥35,398	\$401,084

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2. The rate of ¥110.67=US\$1.00, the foreign exchange rate on March 31, 2021, has been used for translation.

Non-Consolidated Balance Sheet

As of March 31,	Millions of yen		Thousands of
	2021	2020	U.S. dollars
			2021
Assets			
Current Assets			
Cash and Due from Banks	¥369,894	¥533,288	\$3,340,814
Cash Segregated as Deposits for Customers and Others	554,281	387,043	5,006,153
Trading Assets	6,222,426	6,461,814	56,199,657
Trading Securities and Others	2,776,197	2,366,879	25,074,040
Derivatives	3,446,228	4,094,934	31,125,617
Operating Investment Securities	34,338	33,430	310,137
Receivables Related to Margin Transactions	32,553	22,055	294,020
Loans Receivable under Margin Transactions	28,105	20,172	253,840
Cash Collateral for Borrowed Securities under Margin Transactions	4,448	1,883	40,180
Collateralized Short-term Financing Agreements-receivable	4,520,477	4,296,231	40,828,010
Deposits Paid for Securities Borrowed	2,597,115	2,131,439	23,456,604
Securities Purchased under Agreements to Resell	1,923,362	2,164,792	17,371,406
Advances Paid	441	579	3,987
Short-term Guarantee Deposits	373,909	544,402	3,377,076
Securities: Fail to Deliver	15,265	12,971	137,871
Variation Margin Paid	30,440	—	274,936
Short-term Loans Receivable	36,085	37,298	325,914
Advance Payments	259	275	2,340
Prepaid Expenses	3,436	3,080	31,039
Accounts Receivable-other	18,974	10,756	171,371
Accrued income	34,426	34,274	310,935
Other Current Assets	263	3,040	2,380
Less: Allowance for Doubtful Accounts	(276)	(7)	(2,498)
Total Current Assets	12,247,197	12,380,536	110,614,142
Noncurrent Assets			
Tangible Fixed Assets	19,775	11,196	178,611
Intangible Fixed Assets	66,544	61,637	601,012
Investments and Other Assets	314,486	302,584	2,840,375
Investment Securities	240,729	237,673	2,174,220
Long-term Guarantee Deposits	11,753	10,572	106,153
Prepaid Pension Cost	22,893	21,275	206,766
Deferred Tax Assets	19,443	18,739	175,606
Other	23,115	18,308	208,777
Less: Allowance for Doubtful Accounts	(3,448)	(3,435)	(31,147)
Less: Allowance for Possible Losses on Securities	—	(548)	—
Total Noncurrent Assets	400,806	375,419	3,619,998
Total Assets	¥12,648,003	¥12,755,956	\$114,234,140

Non-Consolidated Balance Sheet—(Continued)

As of March 31,	Millions of yen		Thousands of
	2021	2020	U.S. dollars
			2021
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities			
Trading Liabilities	¥4,765,362	¥5,032,193	\$43,039,760
Trading Securities and Others	1,676,687	1,197,319	15,143,496
Derivatives	3,088,674	3,834,873	27,896,264
Payables - unsettled trades	253,734	61,668	2,291,674
Payables Related to Margin Transactions	39,793	47,395	359,409
Borrowings on Margin Transactions	6,383	7,427	57,658
Cash Collateral for Loaned Securities under Margin Transactions	33,409	39,968	301,751
Collateralized Short-term Financing Agreements-payable	3,510,972	3,660,235	31,710,371
Deposits Received for Securities Loaned	878,901	790,395	7,938,059
Securities Sold under Agreements to Repurchase	2,632,070	2,869,840	23,772,312
Deposits Received	444,112	350,409	4,011,132
Guarantee Deposits Received	417,142	370,607	3,767,543
Securities: Fail to Receive	2,854	2,029	25,779
Variation Margin Received	—	12,074	—
Short-term Borrowings	806,728	1,035,215	7,286,201
Commercial Paper	423,500	319,000	3,824,964
Bonds and Notes Due within One year	127,648	137,358	1,152,890
Advances Received	110	127	995
Accounts Payable-other	4,525	1,789	40,872
Accrued Expenses	45,439	38,959	410,402
Income Taxes Payable	11,565	3,022	104,453
Reserve for Bonus Payments	25,365	13,531	229,094
Provision for Variable Compensation	788	816	7,122
Provision for Bonus Point Redemption	—	487	—
Other Current Liabilities	47	514	427
Total Current Liabilities	10,879,689	11,087,436	98,263,088
Noncurrent Liabilities			
Bonds and Notes	623,175	620,079	5,628,394
Long-term Borrowings	150,400	135,600	1,358,381
Provision for Retirement Benefits	21,216	19,828	191,626
Provision for Loss on Head Office Transfer	4,194	—	37,888
Other Noncurrent Liabilities	3,132	2,111	28,295
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	802,120	777,618	7,244,584
Statutory Reserves			
Reserve for Financial Instruments Transaction Liabilities	3,135	2,509	28,321
Total Statutory Reserves	3,135	2,509	28,321
Total Liabilities	¥11,684,945	¥11,867,565	\$105,535,993

Non-Consolidated Balance Sheet—(Continued)

As of March 31,	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2021	2020	2021
Net Assets			
Shareholders' Equity			
Common Stock	¥125,167	¥125,167	\$1,130,485
Capital Surplus			
Additional Paid in Capital	285,831	285,831	2,581,570
Other Capital Surplus	95,817	95,817	865,408
Total Capital Surpluses	381,649	381,649	3,446,978
Retained Earnings			
Other Retained Earnings Retained Earnings Brought Forward	440,661	371,261	3,979,966
Total Retained Earnings	440,661	371,261	3,979,966
Total Shareholders' Equity	947,478	878,078	8,557,429
Valuation and Translation Adjustments			
Net Unrealized Gains on (Operating) Investment Securities, net of Tax	25,339	20,066	228,862
Net Deferred Gains or Losses on Hedges, net of Tax	(9,759)	(9,754)	(88,144)
Total Valuation and Translation Adjustments	15,580	10,312	140,718
Total Net Assets	963,058	888,390	8,698,147
Total Liabilities and Net Assets	¥12,648,003	¥12,755,956	\$114,234,140

Notes: 1. The amounts indicated in millions of yen are rounded down by truncating the figures below one million.

2. The rate of ¥110.72=US\$1.00, the foreign exchange rate on March 31, 2021, has been used for translation.

Non-Consolidated Statement of Income

For the Fiscal Years ended March 31,	Millions of yen		Thousands of
	2021	2020	U.S. dollars
			2021
Operating Revenues			
Commissions	¥181,774	¥149,514	\$1,641,753
Brokerage Commissions	28,907	23,881	261,091
Underwriting and Selling Fees, and Commissions from Solicitation to Qualifying Investors	35,642	30,166	321,916
Offering, Selling, and Other Commissions and Fees, and Commissions from Solicitation to Qualifying Investors	42,786	31,525	386,439
Other commissions and Fees	74,437	63,940	672,307
Net Gain on Trading	152,257	111,981	1,375,156
Net Gain on Operating Investment Securities	630	2,621	5,696
Interest and Dividend Income	73,514	90,075	663,967
Total Operating Revenues	408,177	354,192	3,686,572
Interest Expenses	56,850	82,590	513,465
Net Operating Revenues	351,326	271,602	3,173,107
Selling, General and Administrative Expenses	264,682	237,737	2,390,560
Transaction-related Expenses	73,476	57,929	663,629
Personnel Expenses	100,958	86,215	911,838
Real Estate Expenses	22,148	24,151	200,038
Administrative Expenses	39,411	42,322	355,960
Depreciation and Amortization	19,994	19,702	180,588
Taxes and Dues	5,797	4,436	52,358
Provision of Allowance for Doubtful Accounts	283	(20)	2,558
Other	2,612	3,000	23,591
Operating Income	86,643	33,864	782,547
Non-operating Income	4,210	4,744	38,028
Non-operating Expenses	221	179	2,002
Ordinary Income	90,632	38,429	818,573
Extraordinary gain	13,748	1,110	124,174
Gain on Sales of Noncurrent Assets	—	23	—
Gain on Sales of Investment Securities	7,099	607	64,119
Gain on Sales of Shares of Subsidiaries and Affiliates	—	480	—
Gain on Extinction of Tie-in Shares	6,649	—	60,055
Extraordinary loss	15,830	2,860	142,974
Loss on Sales of Noncurrent Assets	38	8	351
Loss on Disposal of Noncurrent Assets	318	253	2,875
Loss on Sales of Investment Securities	67	17	606
Loss on Impairment of Investment Securities	—	41	—
Loss on Liquidation of Subsidiaries and Affiliates	—	151	—
Loss on Impairment of Golf Club Membership	8	4	72
Impairment Losses	728	1,262	6,580
Special Retirement Benefits	267	720	2,418
Loss Due to Transition to a Defined Contribution Pension Plan	33	—	298
Merger Expenses	58	—	531
Head Office Transfer Cost	648	132	5,860
Loss Related to Novel Coronavirus Disease	739	—	6,681
Loss on Liquidation of Business	—	96	—
Loss Related to System Migration	8,032	—	72,547
Provision of Allowance for Possible Losses on Securities	68	134	616
Provision of Allowance for Loss on Head Office Transfer	4,194	—	37,888
Provision of Reserve for Financial Instruments Transaction Liabilities	625	36	5,651
Income before Income Taxes	88,550	36,679	799,773
Income Taxes – current	14,761	5,158	133,319
Income Taxes – deferred	(3,167)	2,310	(28,604)
Total Income Taxes	11,594	7,468	104,715
Net Income	¥76,956	¥29,210	\$695,058

Notes: 1. The amounts indicated in millions of yen are rounded down by truncating the figures below one million.

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Basel Regulatory Disclosures

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Under the capital adequacy ratio regulations agreed upon by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision, banks are required to meet certain minimum capital requirements. We calculate our capital adequacy ratio on a consolidated basis based on “the criteria used by a bank holding company for deciding whether or not the adequacy of equity capital of the bank holding company and its subsidiaries is appropriate in light of the assets owned by the bank holding company and its subsidiaries pursuant to Article 52-25 of the Banking Law” (Financial Services Agency, or FSA, Notice No.20 issued in 2006).

We also calculate our leverage ratio on a consolidated basis according to “the criteria for evaluating the soundness of the leverage, prescribed as supplemental requirements of the criteria used by a bank holding company in deciding whether or not the adequacy of equity capital of the bank holding company and its subsidiaries is appropriate in light of the assets owned by the bank holding company and its subsidiaries, pursuant to Article 52-25 of the Banking Law” (FSA Notice No.12 issued in 2019.)

Liquidity standards agreed upon by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision require our liquidity coverage ratio to surpass certain minimum standards. We calculate our consolidated liquidity coverage ratio (the “Consolidated LCR”) in accordance with the regulation “The Evaluation Criterion on the Sound Management of Liquidity Risk Defined, Based on Banking Law Article 52-25, as One of Criteria for Bank Holding Companies to Evaluate the Soundness of Their Management and the Ones of Their Subsidiaries and Others, which is also One of Evaluation Criteria on the Soundness of the Banks' Management”(the FSA Notice No. 62 of 2014 (the “Notice No. 62”)).

■ Key Metrics

KM1: Key Metrics

(millions of yen, except percentages)

Basel III Template No.		a	b	c	d	e
		As of March 31, 2021	As of December 31, 2020	As of September 30, 2020	As of June 30, 2020	As of March 31, 2020
Capital						
1	Common Equity Tier 1 capital	¥7,849,969	¥7,684,114	¥7,452,628	¥7,407,199	¥7,244,776
2	Tier 1 capital	9,701,931	9,543,742	9,467,504	9,187,258	9,024,404
3	Total capital	11,385,395	11,316,192	11,132,750	10,914,882	10,722,278
Risk weighted assets						
4	Risk weighted assets	67,481,983	66,124,705	64,404,983	65,180,377	62,141,217
Capital ratio						
5	Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio	11.63%	11.62%	11.57%	11.36%	11.65%
6	Tier 1 capital ratio	14.37%	14.43%	14.69%	14.09%	14.52%
7	Total capital ratio	16.87%	17.11%	17.28%	16.74%	17.25%
Capital buffer						
8	Capital conservation buffer requirement	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%
9	Countercyclical buffer requirement	0.01%	0.01%	0.01%	0.01%	0.01%
10	Bank G-SIB/D-SIB additional requirements	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%
11	Total of bank CET1 specific buffer requirements	3.51%	3.51%	3.51%	3.51%	3.51%
12	CET1 available after meeting the bank's minimum capital requirements	7.13%	7.12%	7.07%	6.86%	7.15%
Leverage ratio						
13	Total exposures	200,546,630	192,563,485	195,811,781	197,278,551	220,977,568
14	Leverage ratio	4.83%	4.95%	4.83%	4.65%	4.08%
Liquidity coverage ratio (LCR)						
15	Total HQLA allowed to be included in the calculation	72,792,220	71,926,717	66,704,578	61,500,758	60,112,726
16	Net cash outflows	¥53,607,048	¥51,806,256	¥49,157,712	¥49,131,828	¥43,816,756
17	LCR	135.8%	138.9%	135.6%	125.2%	137.3%

Note: Base III Template No. from 15 to 17 are quarterly averages.

The information disclosed herein is in accordance with "Matters Separately Prescribed by the Commissioner of the Financial Services Agency Regarding Status of the Adequacy of Equity Capital Pursuant to Article 19-2, Paragraph 1, Item 5, Subitem (d), etc. of the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Banking Law" (the FSA Notice No. 7 issued in 2014).

■ **Scope of Consolidation**

(1) Scope of Consolidation for Calculating Consolidated Capital Adequacy Ratio

(a) Difference from the Companies Included in the Scope of Consolidation Based on Consolidation Rules for Preparation of Consolidated Financial Statements (the "Scope of Accounting Consolidation")

None as of March 31, 2021 and 2020

(b) Number of Consolidated Subsidiaries

	As of March 31, 2021	As of March 31, 2020
Consolidated subsidiaries	160	126

Our major consolidated subsidiaries are Mizuho Bank, Ltd., Mizuho Trust & Banking Co., Ltd. and Mizuho Securities Co., Ltd.

The following table sets forth information with respect to our principal consolidated subsidiaries as of March 31, 2021:

Name	Country of organization	Main business	Proportion of ownership interest (%)	Proportion of voting interest (%)
Domestic				
Mizuho Bank, Ltd.	Japan	Banking	100.0%	100.0%
Mizuho Trust & Banking Co., Ltd.	Japan	Trust and banking	100.0	100.0
Mizuho Securities Co., Ltd.	Japan	Securities	95.8	95.8
Mizuho Research Institute Ltd.	Japan	Research and consulting	100.0	100.0
Mizuho Information & Research Institute, Inc. .	Japan	Information technology	100.0	100.0
Asset Management One Co., Ltd.	Japan	Investment management	70.0	51.0
Mizuho Private Wealth Management Co., Ltd.	Japan	Consulting	100.0	100.0
Mizuho Credit Guarantee Co., Ltd.	Japan	Credit guarantee	100.0	100.0
Mizuho Factors, Limited	Japan	Factoring	100.0	100.0
UC Card Co., Ltd.	Japan	Credit card	100.0	100.0
Mizuho Realty One Co., Ltd.	Japan	Holding company	100.0	100.0
Mizuho Business Service Co., Ltd	Japan	Subcontracted operations	100.0	100.0
Mizuho Realty Co., Ltd.	Japan	Real estate agency	99.8	95.1
Defined Contribution Plan Services Co., Ltd. .	Japan	Pension plan-related business	60.0	60.0
Mizuho-DL Financial Technology Co., Ltd.	Japan	Application and Sophistication of Financial Technology	60.0	60.0
J.Score CO., Ltd.	Japan	Lending	50.0	50.0
Mizuho Capital Co., Ltd.	Japan	Venture capital	50.0	50.0

Name	Country of organization	Main business	Proportion of ownership interest (%)	Proportion of voting interest (%)
Overseas				
Mizuho Americas LLC	U.S.A.	Holding company	100.0	100.0
Mizuho Bank (China), Ltd.	China	Banking	100.0	100.0
Mizuho International plc	U.K.	Securities and banking	100.0	100.0
Mizuho Capital Markets LLC	U.S.A.	Derivatives	100.0	100.0
Mizuho Securities Asia Limited	China	Securities	100.0	100.0
Mizuho Securities USA LLC	U.S.A.	Securities	100.0	100.0
Mizuho Bank Europe N.V.	Netherlands	Banking and securities	100.0	100.0
Banco Mizuho do Brasil S.A.	Brazil	Banking	100.0	100.0
Mizuho Trust & Banking (Luxembourg) S.A.	Luxembourg	Trust and banking	100.0	100.0
Mizuho Bank (USA)	U.S.A.	Banking and trust	100.0	100.0
Mizuho Securities Europe GmbH	Germany	Securities	100.0	100.0
PT. Bank Mizuho Indonesia	Indonesia	Banking	99.0	99.0

(c) Corporations Providing Financial Services for Which Article 9 of the FSA Notice No. 20 is Applicable

None as of March 31, 2021 and 2020.

(d) Companies that are in the Bank Holding Company's Corporate Group but not Included in the Scope of Accounting Consolidation and Companies that are not in the Bank Holding Company's Corporate Group but Included in the Scope of Accounting Consolidation

None as of March 31, 2021 and 2020.

(e) Restrictions on Transfer of Funds or Capital within the Bank Holding Company's Corporate Group

None as of March 31, 2021 and 2020.

(f) Names of Any Other Financial Institutions, etc., Classified as Subsidiaries or Other Members of the Bank Holding Company that are Deficient in Regulatory Capital

None as of March 31, 2021 and 2020.

■ Risk-based Capital

(1) Summary of Approach to Assessing Capital Adequacy

In order to ensure that risk-based capital is sufficiently maintained in light of the risk held by us, we regularly conduct the following assessment of capital adequacy in addition to adopting a suitable and effective capital adequacy monitoring structure.

Maintaining a sufficient BIS capital ratio

We confirm our maintenance of a high level of financial soundness by conducting regular evaluations to examine whether our risk-based capital is adequate in qualitative as well as quantitative terms, in light of our business plans and strategic targets to match the increase in risk-weighted assets acquired for growth, in addition to maintaining our capital above the minimum requirements of common equity Tier 1 capital ratio, Tier 1 capital ratio, total capital ratio, capital buffer ratio, adequate leverage ratio and TLAC ratio.

Balancing risk and capital

On the basis of the framework for allocating risk capital, after obtaining the clearest possible grasp of the group's overall risk exposure, we endeavor to control risk so as to keep it within the range of our business capacity by means of allocating capital that corresponds to the amount of risk to the principal banking subsidiaries, etc., within the bounds of our capital, and we conduct regular assessments to ensure that a sufficient level of capital is maintained for our risk profile. When making these assessments, we calculate the potential losses arising from assumed stress events and risk volumes, which we assess whether they balance with the group's capital. Stress events are based on risk scenarios that are formulated based on the current economic condition and the economic outlook, etc. In addition, we examine whether an appropriate return on risk is maintained in the assessments.

(2) Composition of Capital, etc.

(a) CC1: Composition of Capital Disclosure

(Millions of yen, except percentage)

Basel III Template		a	b	c
		As of March 31, 2021	As of March 31, 2020	Reference to Template CC2
Common Equity Tier 1 capital: instruments and reserves (1)				
1a+2-1c-26	Directly issued qualifying common share capital plus related stock surplus and retained earnings	¥7,711,821	¥7,465,494	
1a	of which: capital and stock surplus	3,392,708	3,393,235	
2	of which: retained earnings	4,421,438	4,173,882	
1c	of which: treasury stock (-)	7,124	6,414	
26	of which: national specific regulatory adjustments (earnings to be distributed) (-)	95,201	95,208	
	of which: other than above	-	-	
1b	Subscription rights to common shares	134	213	
3	Accumulated other comprehensive income and other disclosed reserves	1,449,035	992,960	(a)
5	Common share capital issued by subsidiaries and held by third parties (amount allowed in group CET1)	7,361	7,549	
6	Common Equity Tier 1 capital: instruments and reserves (A)	9,168,353	8,466,218	
Common Equity Tier 1 capital: regulatory adjustments (2)				
8+9	Total intangible assets (net of related tax liability, excluding those relating to mortgage servicing rights)	459,854	469,463	
8	of which: goodwill (net of related tax liability, including those equivalent)	65,884	68,248	
9	of which: other intangibles other than goodwill and mortgage servicing rights (net of related tax liability)	393,969	401,215	
10	Deferred tax assets that rely on future profitability excluding those arising from temporary differences (net of related tax liability)	12,348	15,053	
11	Deferred gains or losses on derivatives under hedge accounting	30,475	124,838	
12	Shortfall of eligible provisions to expected losses	20,856	-	
13	Securitization gain on sale	-	92	
14	Gains and losses due to changes in own credit risk on fair valued liabilities	21,499	21,896	
15	Net defined benefit asset	769,795	587,912	
16	Investments in own shares (excluding those reported in the net assets section)	3,552	2,185	
17	Reciprocal cross-holdings in common equity	-	-	
18	Investments in the capital of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation, net of eligible short positions, where the bank does not own more than 10% of the issued share capital (amount above the 10% threshold)	¥-	¥-	

(a) CC1: Composition of Capital Disclosure

(Millions of yen, except percentage)

Basel III Template			a	b	c
			As of March 31, 2021	As of March 31, 2020	Reference to Template CC2
19+20+21	Amount exceeding the 10% threshold on specified items		¥-	¥-	
19	of which: significant investments in the common stock of financials		-	-	
20	of which: mortgage servicing rights		-	-	
21	of which: deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences (net of related tax liability)		-	-	
22	Amount exceeding the 15% threshold on specified items		-	-	
23	of which: significant investments in the common stock of financials		-	-	
24	of which: mortgage servicing rights		-	-	
25	of which: deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences (net of related tax liability)		-	-	
27	Regulatory adjustments applied to Common Equity Tier 1 due to insufficient Additional Tier 1 and Tier 2 to cover deductions		-	-	
28	Common Equity Tier 1 capital: regulatory adjustments (B)		1,318,383	1,221,441	
Common Equity Tier 1 capital (CET1)					
29	Common Equity Tier 1 capital (CET1) ((A)-(B)) (C)		7,849,969	7,244,776	
Additional Tier 1 capital: instruments (3)					
30	31a	Directly issued qualifying Additional Tier 1 instruments plus related stock surplus of which: classified as equity under applicable accounting standards and the breakdown	-	-	
30	31b	Subscription rights to Additional Tier 1 instruments	-	-	
30	32	Directly issued qualifying Additional Tier 1 instruments plus related stock surplus of which: classified as liabilities under applicable accounting standards	1,873,000	1,805,000	
30		Qualifying Additional Tier 1 instruments plus related stock surplus issued by special purpose vehicles and other equivalent entities	-	-	
34-35	Additional Tier 1 instruments issued by subsidiaries and held by third parties (amount allowed in group AT1)		17,439	20,277	
33+35	Eligible Tier 1 capital instruments subject to phase-out arrangements included in Additional Tier 1 capital: instruments		-	-	
33	of which: directly issued capital instruments subject to phase out from Additional Tier 1		-	-	
35	of which: instruments issued by subsidiaries subject to phase out		-	-	
36	Additional Tier 1 capital: instruments (D)		1,890,439	1,825,277	
Additional Tier 1 capital: regulatory adjustments					
37	Investments in own Additional Tier 1 instruments		2,400	1,700	
38	Reciprocal cross-holdings in Additional Tier 1 instruments		¥-	¥-	

(a) CC1: Composition of Capital Disclosure

(Millions of yen, except percentage)

Basel III Template		a	b	c
		As of March 31, 2021	As of March 31, 2020	Reference to Template CC2
39	Investments in the capital of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation, net of eligible short positions, where the bank does not own more than 10% of the issued common share capital of the entity (amount above 10% threshold)	¥-	¥-	
40	Significant investments in the capital of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation (net of eligible short positions)	36,078	43,950	
42	Regulatory adjustments applied to Additional Tier 1 due to insufficient Tier 2 to cover deductions	-	-	
43	Additional Tier 1 capital: regulatory adjustments (E)	38,478	45,650	
Additional Tier 1 capital (AT1)				
44	Additional Tier 1 capital ((D)-(E)) (F)	1,851,961	1,779,627	
Tier 1 capital (T1 = CET1 + AT1)				
45	Tier 1 capital (T1 = CET1 + AT1) ((C) + (F)) (G)	9,701,931	9,024,404	
Tier 2 capital: instruments and provisions (4)				
46	Directly issued qualifying Tier 2 instruments plus related stock surplus of which: classified as equity under applicable accounting standards and the breakdown	-	-	
46	Subscription rights to Tier 2 instruments	-	-	
46	Directly issued qualifying Tier 2 instruments plus related stock surplus of which: classified as liabilities under applicable accounting standards	1,406,564	1,215,858	
46	Tier 2 instruments plus related stock surplus issued by special purpose vehicles and other equivalent entities	99,266	130,184	
48-49	Tier 2 instruments issued by subsidiaries and held by third parties (amount allowed in group Tier 2)	5,173	5,955	
47+49	Eligible Tier 2 capital instruments subject to phase-out arrangements included in Tier 2:instruments and provisions	168,706	337,412	
47	of which: directly issued capital instruments subject to phase out from Tier 2	30,739	74,725	
49	of which: instruments issued by subsidiaries subject to phase out	137,966	262,686	
50	Total of general allowance for loan losses and eligible provisions included in Tier 2	5,476	10,782	
50a	of which: general allowance for loan losses	5,476	4,228	
50b	of which: eligible provisions	-	6,554	
51	Tier 2 capital: instruments and provisions (H)	1,685,186	1,700,193	
Tier 2 capital: regulatory adjustments (5)				
52	Investments in own Tier 2 instruments	1,388	970	
53	Reciprocal cross-holdings in Tier 2 instruments and other TLAC liabilities	-	-	
54	Investments in the capital and other TLAC liabilities of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation, net of eligible short positions, where the bank does not own more than 10% of the issued common share capital of the entity (amount above the 10% threshold)	¥-	¥-	

(a) CC1: Composition of Capital Disclosure

(Millions of yen, except percentage)

Basel III Template		a	b	c
		As of March 31, 2021	As of March 31, 2020	Reference to Template CC2
54a	Investments in the other TLAC liabilities of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation, where the bank does not own more than 10% of the issued common share capital of the entity: amount previously designated for the 5% threshold but that no longer meets the conditions	¥334	¥1,349	
55	Significant investments in the capital and other TLAC liabilities of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation (net of eligible short positions)	-	-	
57	Tier 2 capital: regulatory adjustments (I)	1,722	2,319	
Tier 2 capital (T2)				
58	Tier 2 capital (T2) ((H)-(I)) (J)	1,683,464	1,697,873	
Total capital (TC = T1 + T2)				
59	Total capital (TC = T1 + T2) ((G) + (J)) (K)	11,385,395	10,722,278	
Risk weighted assets (6)				
60	Risk weighted assets (L)	¥67,481,983	¥62,141,217	
Capital ratio and buffers (consolidated) (7)				
61	Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio (consolidated) ((C)/(L))	11.63%	11.65%	
62	Tier 1 capital ratio (consolidated) ((G)/(L))	14.37%	14.52%	
63	Total capital ratio (consolidated) ((K)/(L))	16.87%	17.25%	
64	Total of bank CET1 specific buffer requirements	3.51%	3.51%	
65	of which: capital conservation buffer requirement	2.50%	2.50%	
66	of which: countercyclical buffer requirement	0.01%	0.01%	
67	of which: bank G-SIB/D-SIB additional requirements	1.00%	1.00%	
68	CET1 available after meeting the bank's minimum capital requirements	7.13%	7.15%	
Regulatory adjustments (8)				
72	Non-significant investments in the capital and other TLAC liabilities of other financials that are below the thresholds for deduction (before risk weighting)	¥460,375	¥455,356	
73	Significant investments in the common stock of financials that are below the thresholds for deduction (before risk weighting)	295,131	268,070	
74	Mortgage servicing rights that are below the thresholds for deduction (before risk weighting)	-	-	
75	Deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences that are below the thresholds for deduction (before risk weighting)	¥265,832	¥351,227	

(a) CC1: Composition of Capital Disclosure

(Millions of yen, except percentage)

Basel III Template		a	b	c
		As of March 31, 2021	As of March 31, 2020	Reference to Template CC2
Provisions included in Tier 2 capital: instruments and provisions (9)				
76	Provisions (general allowance for loan losses)	¥5,476	¥4,228	
77	Cap on inclusion of provisions (general allowance for loan losses)	44,922	43,991	
78	Provisions eligible for inclusion in Tier 2 in respect of exposures subject to internal ratings-based approach (prior to application of cap) (if the amount is negative, report as "nil")	-	6,554	
79	Cap for inclusion of provisions in Tier 2 under internal ratings-based approach	337,311	302,928	
Capital instruments subject to phase-out arrangements (10)				
82	Current cap on AT1 instruments subject to phase-out arrangements	208,313	416,627	
83	Amount excluded from AT1 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities) (if the amount is negative, report as "nil")	-	-	
84	Current cap on T2 instruments subject to phase-out arrangements	168,706	337,412	
85	Amount excluded from T2 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities) (if the amount is negative, report as "nil")	¥64,355	¥1,270	

Notes: 1. The above figures are calculated based on the international standard applied on a consolidated basis under the FSA Notice No. 20.

2. As an external audit of calculating the consolidated capital adequacy ratio, we underwent an examination under the procedures agreed with by Ernst & Young ShinNihon LLC, on the basis of "Practical guidance on agreed-upon procedures for the calculation of capital adequacy ratio and leverage ratio" (Practical Guideline for specialized fields No. 4465 of the Japanese Institute of Certified Public Accountants). Note that this examination is not a part of the audit performed on our consolidated financial statements or internal controls over financial reporting. Ernst & Young ShinNihon LLC does not give its opinion or conclusion concerning the capital adequacy ratio or our internal control structure regarding the calculation of the capital adequacy ratio. Instead, it performs an examination to the extent both of us agreed to and reports the results to us.

(b) CC2:Reconciliation of regulatory capital to consolidated balance sheet

(Millions of yen)				
Items	a	b	c	d
	Consolidated balance sheet as in published financial statements	Consolidated balance sheet as in published financial statements	Reference to Template CC1	Cross-reference to Appended template
	As of March 31, 2021	As of March 31, 2020		
(Assets)				
Cash and Due from Banks	¥47,981,981	¥41,069,745		
Call Loans and Bills Purchased	589,776	584,686		
Receivables under Resale Agreements	11,623,654	18,581,488		
Guarantee Deposits Paid under Securities Borrowing Transactions	2,707,711	2,243,161		
Other Debt Purchased	3,208,004	2,688,273		
Trading Assets	12,589,294	13,248,734		6-a
Money Held in Trust	582,368	411,847		
Securities	43,697,262	34,907,234		2-b, 6-b
Loans and Bills Discounted	83,704,675	83,468,185		6-c
Foreign Exchange Assets	2,084,756	2,044,415		
Derivatives other than for Trading Assets	1,719,349	1,944,060		6-d
Other Assets	6,174,020	5,206,121		6-e
Tangible Fixed Assets	1,135,449	1,103,622		
Intangible Fixed Assets	620,224	636,139		2-a
Net Defined Benefit Asset	1,109,107	846,782		3
Deferred Tax Assets	31,402	32,493		4-a
Customers' Liabilities for Acceptances and Guarantees	6,602,744	6,066,527		
Reserves for Possible Losses on Loans	(575,572)	(424,446)		
Reserve for Possible Losses on Investments	(0)	-		
Total Assets	¥225,586,211	¥214,659,077		
(Liabilities)				
Deposits	¥133,312,406	¥131,189,673		
Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	17,192,572	13,282,561		
Call Money and Bills Sold	1,312,790	2,263,076		
Payables under Repurchase Agreements	18,607,255	17,971,098		
Guarantee Deposits Received under Securities Lending Transactions	958,148	1,108,255		
Commercial Paper	2,105,067	411,089		
Trading Liabilities	8,115,377	9,604,890		6-f
Borrowed Money	7,441,822	5,209,947		8-a
Foreign Exchange Liabilities	532,042	509,405		
Short-term Bonds	456,045	373,658		
Bonds and Notes	10,321,672	8,906,432		8-b
Due to Trust Accounts	1,160,608	1,055,510		
Derivatives other than for Trading Liabilities	1,739,671	1,619,151		6-g
Other Liabilities	5,862,013	6,111,195		
Reserve for Bonus Payments	104,131	75,175		
Reserve for Variable Compensation	2,935	2,559		
Net Defined Benefit Liability	71,049	62,113		
Reserve for Director and Corporate Auditor Retirement Benefits	683	944		
Reserve for Possible Losses on Sales of Loans	1,074	637		
Reserve for Contingencies	6,762	6,443		
Reserve for Reimbursement of Deposits	22,099	27,851		
Reserve for Reimbursement of Debentures	14,419	18,672		
Reserves under Special Laws	¥3,135	¥2,509		

(b) CC2:Reconciliation of regulatory capital to consolidated balance sheet

(Millions of yen)

Items	a	b	c	d
	Consolidated balance sheet as in published financial statements	Consolidated balance sheet as in published financial statements	Reference to Template CC1	Cross-reference to Appended template
	As of March 31, 2021	As of March 31, 2020		
Deferred Tax Liabilities	¥215,557	¥53,150		4-b
Deferred Tax Liabilities for Revaluation Reserve for Land	61,915	62,695		4-c
Acceptances and Guarantees	6,602,744	6,066,527		
Total Liabilities	¥216,224,003	¥205,995,229		
(Net Assets)				
Common Stock	2,256,767	2,256,767		1-a
Capital Surplus	1,135,940	1,136,467		1-b
Retained Earnings	4,421,655	4,174,190		1-c
Treasury Stock	(7,124)	(6,414)		1-d
Total Shareholders' Equity	¥7,807,239	¥7,561,010		
Net Unrealized Gains (Losses) on Other Securities	1,132,460	823,085		
Deferred Gains or Losses on Hedges	31,618	72,081		5
Revaluation Reserve for Land	136,384	136,655		
Foreign Currency Translation Adjustments	(139,514)	(133,178)		
Remeasurements of Defined Benefit Plans	288,088	94,317		
Total Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	¥1,449,035	¥992,960	(a)	
Stock Acquisition Rights	134	213		
Non-Controlling Interests	105,797	109,662		7
Total Net Assets	¥9,362,207	¥8,663,847		
Total Liabilities and Net Assets	¥225,586,211	¥214,659,077		

Note: The regulatory scope of consolidation is the same as the accounting scope of consolidation.

Appended template

1. Shareholders' Equity

(1) Consolidated Balance Sheet

(Millions of yen)

Ref.	Consolidated balance sheet items	As of March 31, 2021	As of March 31, 2020	Remarks
1-a	Common stock	¥2,256,767	¥2,256,767	
1-b	Capital surplus	1,135,940	1,136,467	
1-c	Retained earnings	4,421,655	4,174,190	
1-d	Treasury stock	(7,124)	(6,414)	
	Total shareholders' equity	¥7,807,239	¥7,561,010	

(2) Composition of Capital

(Millions of yen)

Basel III template	Composition of capital disclosure	As of March 31, 2021	As of March 31, 2020	Remarks
	Directly issued qualifying common share capital plus related stock surplus and retained earnings	¥7,807,022	¥7,560,702	Shareholders' equity attributable to common shares (before adjusting national specific regulatory adjustments (earnings to be distributed))
1a	of which: capital and stock surplus	3,392,708	3,393,235	
2	of which: retained earnings	4,421,438	4,173,882	
1c	of which: treasury stock (-)	7,124	6,414	
	of which: other than above	-	-	
31a	Directly issued qualifying additional Tier 1 instruments plus related stock surplus of which: classified as equity under applicable accounting standards and the breakdown	-	-	

2. Intangible Fixed Assets

(1) Consolidated Balance Sheet

(Millions of yen)

Ref.	Consolidated balance sheet items	As of March 31, 2021	As of March 31, 2020	Remarks
2-a	Intangible fixed assets	¥620,224	¥636,139	
2-b	Securities	43,697,262	34,907,234	
	of which: share of goodwill of companies accounted for using the equity method	9,635	6,971	Share of goodwill of companies accounted for using the equity method
	Income taxes related to above	¥(170,006)	¥(173,648)	

(2) Composition of Capital

(Millions of yen)

Basel III template	Composition of capital disclosure	As of March 31, 2021	As of March 31, 2020	Remarks
8	Goodwill (net of related tax liability, including those equivalent)	¥65,884	¥68,248	
9	Other intangibles other than goodwill and mortgage servicing rights (net of related tax liability)	393,969	401,215	Software and other
	Mortgage servicing rights (net of related tax liability)	-	-	
20	Amount exceeding the 10% threshold on specified items	-	-	
24	Amount exceeding the 15% threshold on specified items	-	-	
74	Mortgage servicing rights that are below the thresholds for deduction (before risk weighting)	-	-	

3. Net defined Benefit Asset

(1) Consolidated Balance Sheet

(Millions of yen)

Ref.	Consolidated balance sheet items	As of March 31, 2021	As of March 31, 2020	Remarks
3	Net defined benefit asset	¥1,109,107	¥846,782	
	Income taxes related to above	¥(339,312)	¥(258,870)	

(2) Composition of Capital

(Millions of yen)

Basel III template	Composition of capital disclosure	As of March 31, 2021	As of March 31, 2020	Remarks
15	Net defined benefit asset	¥769,795	¥587,912	

Status of Mizuho Financial Group's Consolidated Capital Adequacy

4. Deferred Tax Assets

(1) Consolidated Balance Sheet

(Millions of yen)

Ref.	Consolidated balance sheet items	As of March 31, 2021	As of March 31, 2020	Remarks
4-a	Deferred tax assets	¥31,402	¥32,493	
4-b	Deferred tax liabilities	215,557	53,150	
4-c	Deferred tax liabilities for revaluation reserve for land	61,915	62,695	
	Tax effects on intangible fixed assets	¥170,006	¥173,648	
	Tax effects on net defined benefit asset	339,312	258,870	

(2) Composition of Capital

(Millions of yen)

Basel III template	Composition of capital disclosure	As of March 31, 2021	As of March 31, 2020	Remarks
10	Deferred tax assets that rely on future profitability excluding those arising from temporary differences (net of related tax liability)	¥12,348	¥15,053	This item does not agree with the amount reported on the consolidated balance sheet due to offsetting of assets and liabilities.
	Deferred tax assets that rely on future profitability arising from temporary differences (net of related tax liability)	265,832	351,227	This item does not agree with the amount reported on the consolidated balance sheet due to offsetting of assets and liabilities.
21	Amount exceeding the 10% threshold on specified items	-	-	
25	Amount exceeding the 15% threshold on specified items	-	-	
75	Deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences that are below the thresholds for deduction (before risk weighting)	265,832	351,227	

5. Deferred Gains or Losses on Derivatives under Hedge Accounting

(1) Consolidated Balance Sheet

(Millions of yen)

Ref.	Consolidated balance sheet items	As of March 31, 2021	As of March 31, 2020	Remarks
5	Deferred gains or losses on hedges	¥31,618	¥72,081	

(2) Composition of Capital

(Millions of yen)

Basel III template	Composition of capital disclosure	As of March 31, 2021	As of March 31, 2020	Remarks
11	Deferred gains or losses on derivatives under hedge accounting	¥30,475	¥124,838	Excluding those items whose valuation differences arising from hedged items are recognized as "Total accumulated other comprehensive income"

6. Items Associated with Investments in the Capital of Financial Institutions

(1) Consolidated Balance Sheet

(Millions of yen)

Ref.	Consolidated balance sheet items	As of March 31, 2021	As of March 31, 2020	Remarks
6-a	Trading assets	¥12,589,294	¥13,248,734	Including trading account securities and derivatives for trading assets
6-b	Securities	43,697,262	34,907,234	
6-c	Loans and bills discounted	83,704,675	83,468,185	Including subordinated loans
6-d	Derivatives other than for trading assets	1,719,349	1,944,060	
6-e	Other assets	6,174,020	5,206,121	Including money invested
6-f	Trading liabilities	8,115,377	9,604,890	Including trading account securities sold
6-g	Derivatives other than for trading liabilities	1,739,671	1,619,151	

Status of Mizuho Financial Group's Consolidated Capital Adequacy

(2) Composition of Capital		(Millions of yen)		
Basel III template	Composition of capital disclosure	As of March 31, 2021	As of March 31, 2020	Remarks
	Investments in own capital instruments	¥7,340	¥4,855	
16	Common equity Tier 1 capital	3,552	2,185	
37	Additional Tier 1 capital	2,400	1,700	
52	Tier 2 capital	1,388	970	
	Reciprocal cross-holdings in the capital of banking, financial and insurance entities	-	-	
17	Common equity Tier 1 capital	-	-	
38	Additional Tier 1 capital	-	-	
53	Tier 2 capital and other TLAC liabilities	-	-	
	Investments in the capital of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation, net of eligible short positions, where the bank does not own more than 10% of the issued share capital (amount above 10% threshold)	460,709	456,706	
18	Common equity Tier 1 capital	-	-	
39	Additional Tier 1 capital	-	-	
54	Tier 2 capital and other TLAC liabilities	-	-	
54a	Investments in the other TLAC liabilities of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation, where the bank does not own more than 10% of the issued common share capital of the entity: amount previously designated for the 5% threshold but that no longer meets the conditions	334	1,349	
72	Non-significant investments in the capital and other TLAC liabilities of other financials that are below the thresholds for deduction (before risk weighting)	460,375	455,356	
	Significant investments in the capital of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation, net of eligible short positions	331,209	312,020	
19	Amount exceeding the 10% threshold on specified items	-	-	
23	Amount exceeding the 15% threshold on specified items	-	-	
40	Additional Tier 1 capital	36,078	43,950	
55	Tier 2 capital and other TLAC liabilities	-	-	
73	Significant investments in the common stock of financials that are below the thresholds for deduction (before risk weighting)	295,131	268,070	

7. Non-Controlling Interests

(1) Consolidated Balance Sheet

(Millions of yen)

Ref.	Consolidated balance sheet items	As of March 31, 2021	As of March 31, 2020	Remarks
7	Non-Controlling interests	¥105,797	¥109,662	

(2) Composition of Capital

(Millions of yen)

Basel III template	Composition of capital disclosure	As of March 31, 2021	As of March 31, 2020	Remarks
5	Common share capital issued by subsidiaries and held by third parties (amount allowed in group CET1)	¥7,361	¥7,549	After reflecting amounts eligible for inclusion (non-controlling interest after adjustments)
30-31ab-32	Qualifying additional Tier 1 instruments plus related stock surplus issued by special purpose vehicles and other equivalent entities	-	-	After reflecting amounts eligible for inclusion (non-controlling interest after adjustments)
34-35	Additional Tier 1 instruments issued by subsidiaries and held by third parties (amount allowed in group AT1)	17,439	20,277	After reflecting amounts eligible for inclusion (non-controlling interest after adjustments)
46	Tier 2 instruments plus related stock surplus issued by special purpose vehicles and other equivalent entities	99,266	130,184	After reflecting amounts eligible for inclusion (non-controlling interest after adjustments)
48-49	Tier 2 instruments issued by subsidiaries and held by third parties (amount allowed in group Tier 2)	5,173	5,955	After reflecting amounts eligible for inclusion (non-controlling interest after adjustments)

8. Other Capital Instruments

(1) Consolidated Balance Sheet

(Millions of yen)

Ref.	Consolidated balance sheet items	As of March 31, 2021	As of March 31, 2020	Remarks
8-a	Borrowed money	¥7,441,822	¥5,209,947	
8-b	Bonds and notes	10,321,672	8,906,432	
	Total	¥17,763,494	¥14,116,380	

(2) Composition of Capital

(Millions of yen)

Basel III template	Composition of capital disclosure	As of March 31, 2021	As of March 31, 2020	Remarks
32	Directly issued qualifying additional Tier 1 instruments plus related stock surplus of which: classified as liabilities under applicable accounting standards	¥1,873,000	¥1,805,000	
46	Directly issued qualifying Tier 2 instruments plus related stock surplus of which: classified as liabilities under applicable accounting standards	1,406,564	1,215,858	

■ **Summary of Risk Management and Risk-weighted Assets (RWA)**

(1) **Summary of Our Group's Risk Profile, Risk Management Policies/ Procedures and Structure**

See pages 81 to 86 for a summary of our group's risk profile and risk management policies, etc.

(2) **Summary of RWA**

(A) **OV1: Overview of Risk-weighted Assets (RWA)**

(Millions of yen)

Basel III Template No.		a	b	c	d
		RWA		capital requirements	
		As of March 31, 2021	As of March 31, 2020	As of March 31, 2021	As of March 31, 2020
1	Credit risk (excluding counterparty credit risk)	¥41,573,999	¥38,378,848	¥3,508,692	¥3,237,808
2	of which: standardized approach (SA)	1,871,761	1,943,907	149,740	155,512
3	of which: internal rating-based (IRB) approach	38,077,677	34,895,880	3,228,987	2,959,170
	of which: significant investments	-	-	-	-
	of which: estimated residual value of lease transactions	-	-	-	-
	others	1,624,560	1,539,061	129,964	123,124
4	Counterparty credit risk (CCR)	4,459,369	4,515,574	363,487	367,950
5	of which: SA-CCR	-	-	-	-
	of which: current exposure method	448,051	165,699	37,510	13,700
6	of which: expected positive exposure (EPE) method	1,078,444	1,216,072	90,701	102,437
	of which: credit valuation adjustment (CVA) risk	1,982,240	2,137,870	158,579	171,029
	of which: central counterparty-related	166,104	163,062	13,288	13,044
	Others	784,529	832,869	63,407	67,737
7	Equity positions in banking book under market-based approach	3,427,692	2,327,117	290,668	197,339
8	Equity investments in funds - Look-through approach	6,166,277	5,104,213	521,846	431,577
9	Equity investments in funds - Mandate-based approach	-	-	-	-
	Equity investments in funds - Simple approach (subject to 250% RW)	-	-	-	-
	Equity investments in funds - Simple approach (subject to 400% RW)	609,005	588,916	51,643	49,940
10	Equity investments in funds - Fall-back approach	156,266	93,039	12,519	7,443
11	Settlement risk	2,730	17,380	230	1,462
12	Securitization exposures in banking book	1,150,473	1,050,808	92,037	84,064
13	of which: Securitisation IRB approach (SEC-IRBA) or internal assessment approach (IAA)	921,663	799,189	73,733	63,935
14	of which: Securitisation external ratings-based approach (SEC-ERBA)	228,207	242,645	18,256	19,411
15	of which: Securitisation standardised approach (SEC-SA)	249	-	19	-
	of which: 1250% risk weight is applied	353	8,973	28	717
16	Market risk	2,328,664	2,476,959	186,293	198,156
17	of which: standardized approach (SA)	1,160,121	1,063,932	92,809	85,114
18	of which: internal model approaches (IMA)	1,168,542	1,413,026	93,483	113,042
19	Operational risk	3,192,568	3,355,977	255,405	268,478
20	of which: basic indicator approach	701,380	664,565	56,110	53,165
21	of which: standardized approach	-	-	-	-
22	of which: advanced measurement approach	2,491,188	2,691,412	199,295	215,312
23	Exposures of specified items not subject to regulatory adjustments	1,402,410	1,548,246	115,734	127,076
	Amounts included in RWA subject to phase-out arrangements	-	-	-	-
24	Floor adjustment	-	-	-	-
25	Total (after applying the scaling factor)	¥67,481,983	¥62,141,217	¥5,398,558	¥4,971,297

(B) Credit Risk Weighted Assets by Asset Class and Ratings Segment

(Billions of yen)

	As of March 31, 2021			As of March 31, 2020		
	EAD	RWA	Risk Weight(%)	EAD	RWA	Risk Weight(%)
Internal ratings-based approach	¥225,225.3	¥47,821.1	21.23	¥198,839.2	¥43,413.0	21.83
Corporate, etc.	208,367.5	34,213.2	16.41	182,320.4	31,777.0	17.42
Corporate (except specialized lending)	100,828.4	31,248.2	30.99	93,791.9	29,262.6	31.19
Ratings A1-B2	75,866.4	15,548.7	20.49	70,774.5	14,921.1	21.08
Ratings C1-D3	22,283.6	13,229.7	59.36	21,307.8	12,738.3	59.78
Ratings E1-E2	1,437.6	1,979.7	137.70	1,004.3	1,326.2	132.05
Ratings E2R-H1	1,240.7	490.0	39.49	705.2	276.9	39.27
Sovereign	99,303.2	872.0	0.87	81,438.2	792.7	0.97
Ratings A1-B2	99,100.5	743.3	0.75	81,340.6	722.0	0.88
Ratings C1-D3	196.6	121.1	61.60	95.8	67.8	70.76
Ratings E1-E2	6.0	7.6	126.75	1.7	2.8	165.14
Ratings E2R-H1	0.0	0.0	36.54	0.0	0.0	32.86
Bank	7,917.9	1,760.5	22.23	6,852.8	1,480.7	21.6
Ratings A1-B2	7,510.0	1,515.1	20.17	6,327.0	1,136.0	17.95
Ratings C1-D3	383.2	221.9	57.92	524.7	344.2	65.61
Ratings E1-E2	6.2	17.4	277.46	0.0	0.1	132.32
Ratings E2R-H1	18.4	6.0	33.12	0.9	0.3	32.85
Specialized lending	317.9	332.3	104.52	237.4	240.8	101.4
Retail	10,155.0	3,092.5	30.45	10,528.8	3,324.1	31.57
Residential mortgage	8,079.9	2,104.3	26.04	8,403.2	2,241.0	26.66
Qualifying revolving loan	573.1	465.4	81.21	618.7	496.6	80.26
Other retail	1,501.9	522.6	34.80	1,506.7	586.5	38.92
Equities	4,700.5	8,650.6	184.03	3,599.3	6,270.8	174.22
PD/LGD approach	3,542.0	4,911.0	138.64	2,809.8	3,707.2	131.93
Market-based approach	1,158.4	3,739.6	322.80	789.4	2,563.6	324.73
Others	2,002.2	1,864.8	93.13	2,390.5	2,040.8	85.37
Standardized approach	4,968.5	3,515.6	70.75	5,226.3	3,431.4	65.65
Equity investments in funds	2,640.2	7,325.1	277.43	2,647.1	6,112.0	230.89
Securitization exposures	5,177.2	1,150.4	22.22	4,669.0	1,050.8	22.5
CVA risk	/	1,982.2	/	/	2,137.8	/
Central counterparty-related	/	166.1	/	/	163.0	/
Total	¥238,011.4	¥61,960.7	25.13	¥211,381.7	¥56,308.2	25.54

Note1: "Specialized lending" is specialized lending exposure under supervisory slotting criteria.

Note2: "Equity investments in funds" is total of look-through approach, mandate-based approach, simple approach and fall-back approach.

Note3: "Equity investments in funds" and "Securitization exposures" as of March 31, 2019 are disclosed out of Internal ratings-based approach due to revision of FSA Notice No.20.

■ Linkages between Financial Statements and Regulatory Exposures

(A) LI1: Differences between Accounting and Regulatory Scopes of Consolidation and Mapping of Financial Statement Categories with Regulatory Risk Categories

(Millions of yen)

	As of March 31, 2021						
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g
	Carrying values as reported in published financial statements	Carrying values under scope of regulatory consolidation	Carrying values of items:				Not subject to capital requirements or subject to deduction from capital
		Subject to credit risk framework	Subject to counterparty credit risk framework	Subject to the securitization framework	Subject to the market risk framework		
Assets							
Cash and Due from Banks	¥47,981,981		¥47,981,981	¥-	¥-	¥-	¥-
Call Loans and Bills Purchased	589,776		589,776	-	-	-	-
Receivables under Resale Agreements	11,623,654		-	11,623,654	-	-	-
Guarantee Deposits Paid under Securities Borrowing Transactions	2,707,711		-	2,707,711	-	-	-
Other Debt Purchased	3,208,004		2,285,493	-	886,008	-	36,502
Trading Assets	12,589,294		-	6,167,946	-	12,589,294	-
Money Held in Trust	582,368		582,368	-	-	-	-
Securities	43,697,262		42,337,957	-	1,313,592	-	45,713
Loans and Bills Discounted	83,704,675		82,187,404	959	1,516,310	-	-
Foreign Exchange Assets	2,084,756		2,084,756	-	-	-	-
Derivatives Other than for Trading Assets	1,719,349		-	1,719,349	-	-	-
Other Assets	6,174,020		1,644,268	4,262,689	3,048	-	264,013
Tangible Fixed Assets	1,135,449		1,135,449	-	-	-	-
Intangible Fixed Assets	620,224		170,006	-	-	-	450,218
Net Defined Benefit Asset	1,109,107		339,312	-	-	-	769,795
Deferred Tax Assets	31,402		19,053	-	-	-	12,348
Customers' Liabilities for Acceptances and Guarantees	6,602,744		6,599,620	785	2,339	-	-
Reserves for Possible Losses on Loans	(575,572)		(575,565)	-	-	-	(7)
Reserve for Possible Losses on Investments	(0)		(0)	-	-	-	-
Total assets	¥225,586,211		¥187,381,881	¥26,483,097	¥3,721,298	¥12,589,294	¥1,578,585

LI1-(Continued)

(Millions of yen)

	As of March 31, 2021						
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g
	Carrying values as reported in published financial statements	Carrying values under scope of regulatory consolidation	Carrying values of items:				
Subject to credit risk framework			Subject to counterparty credit risk framework	Subject to the securitization framework	Subject to the market risk framework		
Liabilities							
Deposits	¥133,312,406		¥-	¥-	¥-	¥-	¥133,312,406
Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	17,192,572		-	-	-	-	17,192,572
Call Money and Bills Sold	1,312,790		-	-	-	-	1,312,790
Payables under Repurchase Agreements	18,607,255		-	18,607,255	-	-	-
Guarantee Deposits Received under Securities Lending Transactions	958,148		-	958,148	-	-	-
Commercial Paper	2,105,067		-	-	-	-	2,105,067
Trading Liabilities	8,115,377		-	5,712,957	-	8,115,377	-
Borrowed Money	7,441,822		-	-	-	-	7,441,822
Foreign Exchange Liabilities	532,042		-	-	-	-	532,042
Short-term Bonds	456,045		-	-	-	-	456,045
Bonds and Notes	10,321,672		-	-	-	-	10,321,672
Due to Trust Accounts	1,160,608		-	-	-	-	1,160,608
Derivatives other than for trading liabilities	1,739,671		-	1,739,671	-	-	-
Other Liabilities	5,862,013		-	266,287	-	-	5,595,725
Reserve for Bonus Payments	104,131		-	-	-	-	104,131
Reserve for variable compensation	2,935		-	-	-	-	2,935
Net Defined Benefit Liability	71,049		-	-	-	-	71,049
Reserve for Director and Corporate Auditor Retirement Benefits	683		-	-	-	-	683
Reserve for possible losses on sales of loans	1,074		-	-	-	-	1,074
Reserve for contingencies	6,762		3,092	-	-	-	3,669
Reserve for reimbursement of deposits	22,099		-	-	-	-	22,099
Reserve for reimbursement of debentures	14,419		-	-	-	-	14,419
Reserves under Special Laws	3,135		-	-	-	-	3,135
Deferred Tax Liabilities	215,557		-	-	-	-	215,557
Deferred Tax Liabilities for Revaluation Reserve for Land	61,915		-	-	-	-	61,915
Acceptances and Guarantees	6,602,744		-	-	-	-	6,602,744
Total liabilities	¥216,224,003		¥3,092	¥27,284,320	¥-	¥8,115,377	¥186,534,170

Notes: 1. Since the scope of accounting consolidation and that of regulatory consolidation are the same, the column (a) and (b) have been combined.

2. Market risk includes foreign exchange risk and commodities risk in the banking book, but only those items in the trading book are recorded.

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Basel Regulatory Disclosures
Status of Mizuho Financial Group's Consolidated Capital Adequacy

(Millions of yen)

	As of March 31, 2020						
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g
	Carrying values as reported in published financial statements	Carrying values under scope of regulatory consolidation	Carrying values of items:				Not subject to capital requirements or subject to deduction from capital
		Subject to credit risk framework	Subject to counterparty credit risk framework	Subject to the securitization framework	Subject to the market risk framework		
Assets							
Cash and Due from Banks	¥41,069,745	¥41,069,745	¥-	¥-	¥-	¥-	¥-
Call Loans and Bills Purchased	584,686	584,686	-	-	-	-	-
Receivables under Resale Agreements	18,581,488	-	18,581,488	-	-	-	-
Guarantee Deposits Paid under Securities Borrowing Transactions	2,243,161	-	2,243,161	-	-	-	-
Other Debt Purchased	2,688,273	2,014,799	-	636,282	-	-	37,191
Trading Assets	13,248,734	-	7,871,551	-	13,248,734	-	-
Money Held in Trust	411,847	411,847	-	-	-	-	-
Securities	34,907,234	33,530,914	-	1,325,398	-	-	50,921
Loans and Bills Discounted	83,468,185	81,703,282	1,097	1,763,806	-	-	-
Foreign Exchange Assets	2,044,415	2,044,415	-	-	-	-	-
Derivatives Other than for Trading Assets	1,944,060	-	1,944,060	-	-	-	-
Other Assets	5,206,121	1,406,740	2,309,333	6,277	-	-	1,483,770
Tangible Fixed Assets	1,103,622	1,103,622	-	-	-	-	-
Intangible Fixed Assets	636,139	173,648	-	-	-	-	462,491
Net Defined Benefit Asset	846,782	258,870	-	-	-	-	587,912
Deferred Tax Assets	32,493	17,440	-	-	-	-	15,053
Customers' Liabilities for Acceptances and Guarantees	6,066,527	6,064,816	-	1,711	-	-	-
Reserves for Possible Losses on Loans	(424,446)	(424,435)	-	-	-	-	(10)
Total assets	¥214,659,077	¥169,960,395	¥32,950,693	¥3,733,474	¥13,248,734	¥2,637,330	

LI1-(Continued)

(Millions of yen)

	As of March 31, 2020						
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g
	Carrying values as reported in published financial statements	Carrying values under scope of regulatory consolidation	Carrying values of items:				Not subject to capital requirements or subject to deduction from capital
Subject to credit risk framework			Subject to counterparty credit risk framework	Subject to the securitization framework	Subject to the market risk framework		
Liabilities							
Deposits	¥131,189,673		¥-	¥-	¥-	¥-	¥131,189,673
Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	13,282,561		-	-	-	-	13,282,561
Call Money and Bills Sold	2,263,076		-	-	-	-	2,263,076
Payables under Repurchase Agreements	17,971,098		-	17,971,098	-	-	-
Guarantee Deposits Received under Securities Lending Transactions	1,108,255		-	1,108,255	-	-	-
Commercial Paper	411,089		-	-	-	-	411,089
Trading Liabilities	9,604,890		-	7,391,816	-	9,604,890	-
Borrowed Money	5,209,947		-	-	-	-	5,209,947
Foreign Exchange Liabilities	509,405		-	-	-	-	509,405
Short-term Bonds	373,658		-	-	-	-	373,658
Bonds and Notes	8,906,432		-	-	-	-	8,906,432
Due to Trust Accounts	1,055,510		-	-	-	-	1,055,510
Derivatives other than for trading liabilities	1,619,151		-	1,619,151	-	-	-
Other Liabilities	6,111,195		-	165,027	-	-	5,946,167
Reserve for Bonus Payments	75,175		-	-	-	-	75,175
Reserve for variable compensation	2,559		-	-	-	-	2,559
Net Defined Benefit Liability	62,113		-	-	-	-	62,113
Reserve for Director and Corporate Auditor Retirement Benefits	944		-	-	-	-	944
Reserve for possible losses on sales of loans	637		-	-	-	-	637
Reserve for contingencies	6,443		1,770	-	-	-	4,672
Reserve for reimbursement of deposits	27,851		-	-	-	-	27,851
Reserve for reimbursement of debentures	18,672		-	-	-	-	18,672
Reserves under Special Laws	2,509		-	-	-	-	2,509
Deferred Tax Liabilities	53,150		-	-	-	-	53,150
Deferred Tax Liabilities for Revaluation Reserve for Land	62,695		-	-	-	-	62,695
Acceptances and Guarantees	6,066,527		-	-	-	-	6,066,527
Total liabilities	¥205,995,229		¥1,770	¥28,255,349	¥-	¥9,604,890	¥175,525,035

Notes: 1. Since the scope of accounting consolidation and that of regulatory consolidation are the same, the column (a) and (b) have been combined.

2. Market risk includes foreign exchange risk and commodities risk in the banking book, but only those items in the trading book are recorded.

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(B) LI2: Main Sources of Differences between Regulatory Exposure Amounts and Carrying Values in Financial Statements

(Millions of yen)

		As of March 31, 2021				
		a	b	c	d	e
		Total	Items subject to:			
			Credit risk framework	Counterparty credit risk framework	Securitization framework	Market risk framework
1	Asset carrying value amount under scope of regulatory consolidation (as per template LI1)	¥224,007,626	¥187,381,882	¥26,483,097	¥3,721,298	¥12,589,294
2	Liabilities carrying value amount under regulatory scope of consolidation (as per template LI1)	29,689,833	3,092	27,284,320	-	8,115,377
3	Total net amount under regulatory scope of consolidation	194,317,793	187,378,790	(801,223)	3,721,298	4,473,916
4	Off-balance sheet amounts	25,177,439	23,721,495	-	1,455,943	-
5	Differences due to consideration of provision for loan losses and write-offs	683,736	683,736	-	-	-
6	Differences due to derivative transactions, etc.	2,116,257	-	2,116,257	-	-
7	Differences due to repurchase transactions	22,836,729	-	22,836,729	-	-
8	Other differences	(320,910)	(775,897)	-	-	-
9	Exposure amounts considered for regulatory purposes	¥244,811,044	¥211,008,124	¥24,151,762	¥5,177,242	¥4,473,916

- Notes: 1. Column (a) is not necessarily equal to the sum of columns (b) to (e) due to assets being riskweighted more than once.
2. Differences between regulatory exposure amounts and carrying values in consolidated financial statements and the main sources of the differences are as follows.
- Off-balance sheet amounts correspond to the differences produced mainly by adding exposures to undrawn commitments and by multiplying customer liabilities for acceptances and guarantees by the credit conversion factor (CCF) assigned to off-balance sheet items under the regulatory capital requirements.
 - Differences due to consideration of provision for loan losses, and write-offs are produced mainly by adding general provisions for loan losses, specific provisions for loan losses and partial direct bad debt write-offs to those assets subject to the advanced internal ratings-based approach.
 - Differences due to derivative transactions, etc. are produced mainly by incorporating future market value fluctuations and the effect of netting into regulatory exposure amounts. Derivative transactions, etc. include long-settlement transactions.
 - Differences due to repurchase transactions are mainly produced by adding the exposure amounts related to assets pledged as collateral and considering the effect of netting and collateral.
 - Other differences are produced mainly by considering the offsetting of deferred tax assets against deferred tax liabilities and the regulatory recognized effectiveness of hedging and making regulatory prudential adjustments.

(Millions of yen)

		As of March 31, 2020				
		a	b	c	d	e
		Total	Items subject to:			
			Credit risk framework	Counterparty credit risk framework	Securitization framework	Market risk framework
1	Asset carrying value amount under scope of regulatory consolidation (as per template LI1)	¥212,021,746	¥169,960,395	¥32,950,693	¥3,733,474	¥13,248,734
2	Liabilities carrying value amount under regulatory scope of consolidation (as per template LI1)	30,470,193	1,770	28,255,349	-	9,604,890
3	Total net amount under regulatory scope of consolidation	181,551,552	169,958,625	4,695,343	3,733,474	3,643,844
4	Off-balance sheet amounts	18,475,125	17,539,554	-	935,570	-
5	Differences due to consideration of provision for loan losses and write-offs	509,631	509,631	-	-	-
6	Differences due to derivative transactions, etc.	2,193,674	-	2,193,674	-	-
7	Differences due to repurchase transactions	14,196,805	-	14,196,805	-	-
8	Other differences	37,306	(442,430)	-	-	-
9	Exposure amounts considered for regulatory purposes	¥216,964,093	¥187,565,380	¥21,085,824	¥4,669,045	¥3,643,844

- Notes: 1. Column (a) is not necessarily equal to the sum of columns (b) to (e) due to assets being riskweighted more than once.
2. Differences between regulatory exposure amounts and carrying values in consolidated financial statements and the main sources of the differences are as follows.
- Off-balance sheet amounts correspond to the differences produced mainly by adding exposures to undrawn commitments and by multiplying customer liabilities for acceptances and guarantees by the credit conversion factor (CCF) assigned to off-balance sheet items under the regulatory capital requirements.
 - Differences due to consideration of provision for loan losses, and write-offs are produced mainly by adding general provisions for loan losses, specific provisions for loan losses and partial direct bad debt write-offs to those assets subject to the advanced internal ratings-based approach.
 - Differences due to derivative transactions, etc. are produced mainly by incorporating future market value fluctuations and the effect of netting into regulatory exposure amounts. Derivative transactions, etc. include long-settlement transactions.
 - Differences due to repurchase transactions are mainly produced by adding the exposure amounts related to assets pledged as collateral and considering the effect of netting and collateral.
 - Other differences are produced mainly by considering the offsetting of deferred tax assets against deferred tax liabilities and the regulatory recognized effectiveness of hedging and making regulatory prudential adjustments.

■ Credit Risk

(1) Summary of Risk Profile, Risk Management Policies/ Procedures and Structure

See pages 112 to 115 for a summary of our credit risk profile and credit risk management policies, etc.

(2) Summary of Provision for Loan Losses and Write-offs

See page 114 for a summary of provision for loan losses and write-offs.

(3) Quantitative Disclosure on Credit Risk

Counterparty credit risk exposures, securitization exposures, and regarded-method exposures are excluded from the amount of credit risk exposures below.

(A) CR1: Credit Quality of Assets

		(Millions of yen)			
		As of March 31, 2021			
		a	b	c	d
		Gross carrying values of			
		Non-			
		Defaulted	non-	Reserve	Net values
		exposures	defaulted		(a+b-c)
		exposures	exposures		
On-balance sheet exposures					
1	Loans	¥1,223,764	¥80,964,842	¥513,488	¥81,675,117
2	Debt securities	12,626	36,336,427	-	36,349,053
3	Other on-balance sheet debt exposures	7,311	52,309,757	5,187	52,311,881
4	Total on-balance sheet exposures (1+2+3)	1,243,701	169,611,027	518,676	170,336,052
Off-balance sheet exposures					
5	Guarantees	20,079	6,582,648	44,352	6,558,375
6	Commitments	37,801	34,914,384	-	34,952,185
7	Total off-balance sheet exposures (5+6)	57,880	41,497,032	44,352	41,510,560
Total					
8	Total assets (4+7)	¥1,301,582	¥211,108,060	¥563,028	¥211,846,613

Notes: 1. Other on-balance sheet debt exposures include deposits, call loans, bills purchased, other debt purchased, money held in trust and foreign exchange assets, etc.
 2. Defaulted exposures include restructured loans, loans past due for three months or more, loans to bankrupt borrowers and so on.
 3. Reserve corresponds to the amount of reserves for possible loan losses

		(Millions of yen)			
		As of March 31, 2020			
		a	b	c	d
		Gross carrying values of			
		Non-			
		Defaulted	non-	Reserve	Net values
		exposures	defaulted		(a+b-c)
		exposures	exposures		
On-balance sheet exposures					
1	Loans	¥730,173	¥80,974,338	¥386,006	¥81,318,505
2	Debt securities	9,071	28,171,768	-	28,180,839
3	Other on-balance sheet debt exposures	8,646	44,692,354	3,273	44,697,726
4	Total on-balance sheet exposures (1+2+3)	747,891	153,838,461	389,280	154,197,072
Off-balance sheet exposures					
5	Guarantees	19,683	6,047,710	30,808	6,036,585
6	Commitments	25,428	26,659,617	-	26,685,045
7	Total off-balance sheet exposures (5+6)	45,111	32,707,327	30,808	32,721,631
Total					
8	Total assets (4+7)	¥793,003	¥186,545,789	¥420,088	¥186,918,703

Notes: 1. Other on-balance sheet debt exposures include deposits, call loans, bills purchased, other debt purchased, money held in trust and foreign exchange assets, etc.
 2. Defaulted exposures include restructured loans, loans past due for three months or more, loans to bankrupt borrowers and so on.
 3. Reserve corresponds to the amount of reserves for possible loan losses

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(B) Breakdown of Credit Risk Exposures

(a) Breakdown by Geographical Area

(Billions of yen)

	As of March 31, 2021				As of March 31, 2020			
	Loans, commitments and other non-derivative off-balance-sheet exposures	Securities	Others	Total	Loans, commitments and other non-derivative off-balance-sheet exposures	Securities	Others	Total
Domestic	¥73,833.3	¥27,572.7	¥43,820.6	¥145,226.7	¥67,436.7	¥18,415.0	¥36,438.8	¥122,290.6
Overseas	48,628.2	12,669.2	11,402.2	72,699.8	45,712.5	12,818.0	11,083.1	69,613.8
Asia	11,620.5	2,180.7	1,832.2	15,633.6	11,547.1	2,185.8	2,308.8	16,041.8
Central and South America	3,945.5	31.4	1,654.9	5,631.9	4,026.1	69.4	1,324.7	5,420.3
North America	17,412.9	8,836.4	6,115.1	32,364.5	16,646.2	8,935.1	5,700.6	31,282.0
Eastern Europe	404.3	-	11.3	415.6	406.4	-	7.5	414.0
Western Europe	10,257.5	727.1	1,598.1	12,582.8	8,790.0	1,170.4	1,491.9	11,452.4
Other areas	4,987.2	893.4	190.4	6,071.0	4,296.5	457.1	249.3	5,003.0
Total	¥122,461.6	¥40,242.0	¥55,222.8	¥217,926.5	¥113,149.3	¥31,233.0	¥47,522.0	¥191,904.5
Standardized approach portion	/	/	/	3,527.8	/	/	/	3,744.5

Notes: 1. Standardized approach portion represents the amount calculated using the standardized approach for business units and asset classes that are immaterial for the purpose of calculating credit RWA.

2. Exposure to non-Japanese residents is included in Overseas.

3. Others include cash, deposits, call loans, other debt purchased, money held in trust, foreign exchange assets and other assets, etc.

4. Reclassification of Geographical Area type has been made on the above table as of March 31, 2019 for consistency with current figures.

(b) Breakdown by Industry

(Billions of yen)

	As of March 31, 2021				As of March 31, 2020			
	Loans, commitments and other non-derivative off-balance-sheet exposures	Securities	Others	Total	Loans, commitments and other non-derivative off-balance-sheet exposures	Securities	Others	Total
Manufacturing	¥29,349.3	¥2,130.4	¥619.1	¥32,098.9	¥25,758.1	¥1,666.1	¥496.4	¥27,920.7
Construction	2,070	188.2	3.1	2,261.4	1,961.4	205.9	9.1	2,176.6
Real estate	12,735.4	1,095.9	32	13,863.4	11,204.0	986.1	5.1	12,195.4
Service industries	6,627.7	365.2	721.5	7,714.5	6,032.6	390.3	721.9	7,144.9
Wholesale and retail	11,087	772	642.3	12,501.4	10,350.8	720.8	553.0	11,624.8
Finance and insurance	17,896.1	6,352.6	11,284.9	35,533.6	17,394.2	4,918.6	11,332.9	33,645.8
Individuals	10,746.3	-	7	10,753.3	11,216.9	-	7.6	11,224.6
Other industries	30,725.8	7,948.2	2,295	40,969	27,787.4	9,408.5	2,650.5	39,846.5
Japanese Government; Bank of Japan	1,223.6	21,389.2	39,617.5	62,230.5	1,443.5	12,936.3	31,745.0	46,124.9
Total	¥122,461.6	¥40,242	¥55,222.8	¥217,926.5	¥113,149.3	¥31,233.0	¥47,522.0	¥191,904.5
Standardized approach portion	/	/	/	3,527.8	/	/	/	3,744.5

Notes: 1. Standardized approach portion represents the amount calculated using the standardized approach for business units and asset classes that are immaterial for the purpose of calculating credit RWA.

2. Others include cash, deposits, call loans, other debt purchased, money held in trust, foreign exchange assets and other assets, etc.

(c) Breakdown by Residual Contractual Maturity**(Billions of yen)**

	As of March 31, 2021				As of March 31, 2020			
	Loans, commitments and other non-derivative off-balance- sheet exposures	Securities	Others	Total	Loans, commitments and other non-derivative off-balance- sheet exposures	Securities	Others	Total
Less than one year	¥27,879.9	¥18,064.3	¥7,249.4	¥53,193.7	¥28,526.3	¥9,030.5	¥6,564.8	¥44,121.7
From one year to less than three years	42,202.6	6,569.7	28.6	48,801.0	31,566.8	5,548.0	12.0	37,126.9
From three years to less than five years	21,195.1	2,578.0	10.7	23,784.0	23,188.8	3,980.3	5.9	27,175.0
Five years or more	30,441.0	8,880.1	84.3	39,405.6	29,260.8	9,475.9	108.6	38,845.5
Other than above	742.7	4,149.7	47,849.5	52,742.1	606.5	3,198.1	40,830.6	44,635.2
Total	¥122,461.6	¥40,242.0	¥55,222.8	¥217,926.5	¥113,149.3	¥31,233.0	¥47,522.0	¥191,904.5
Standardized approach portion	/	/	/	3,527.8	/	/	/	3,744.5

Notes: 1. Standardized approach portion represents the amount calculated using the standardized approach for business units and asset classes that are immaterial for the purpose of calculating credit RWA

2. Others include cash, deposits, call loans, other debt purchased, money held in trust, foreign exchange assets and other assets, etc.

(C) Exposure to Obligors Claims of Whom Meet the Stipulations in the Article 4 Paragraph 2, 3 or 4 of the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Act on Emergency Measures for the Revitalization of the Financial Functions Enacted in Japan

(a) Breakdown by Geographical Area

(Billions of yen)

	As of March 31, 2021			As of March 31, 2020		
	Exposure	Reserve	Write-offs	Exposure	Reserve	Write-offs
Domestic	¥1,224.1	¥300.0	¥15.1	¥652.7	¥147.8	¥18.4
Overseas	233.5	59.4	2.2	229.7	77.4	3.2
Asia	59.1	24.5	0.8	67.6	28.0	0.4
Central and South America	30.5	4.7	0.0	25.9	4.5	0.1
North America	44.1	11.9	-	70.9	5.9	2.5
Eastern Europe	-	-	-	-	-	-
Western Europe	69.6	15.3	-	32.7	12.6	0.0
Other areas	29.9	2.7	1.3	32.3	26.3	0.0
Total	¥1,457.6	¥359.5	¥17.3	¥882.5	¥225.3	¥21.6
Standardized approach portion	13.0	5.7	0.9	6.3	1.3	0.2

Note: Standardized approach portion represents the amount calculated using the standardized approach for business units and asset classes that are immaterial for the purpose of calculating credit RWA.

(b) Breakdown by Industry

(Billions of yen)

	As of March 31, 2021			As of March 31, 2020		
	Exposure	Reserve	Write-offs	Exposure	Reserve	Write-offs
Manufacturing	¥686.1	¥201.6	¥3.1	¥214.1	¥73.1	¥2.1
Construction	22.0	6.4	0.3	24.1	7.0	0.2
Real estate	61.8	2.4	0.0	58.4	4.0	0.1
Service industries	213.7	47.8	3.4	114.4	39.5	2.4
Wholesale and retail	199.2	43.0	5.5	191.3	46.6	11.6
Finance and insurance	38.7	12.4	0.0	26.8	4.2	-
Individuals	77.6	7.9	1.9	74.1	9.3	2.6
Other industries	158.1	37.6	2.9	178.9	41.4	2.3
Total	¥1,457.6	¥359.5	¥17.3	¥882.5	¥225.3	¥21.6
Standardized approach portion	13.0	5.7	0.9	6.3	1.3	0.2

Note: Standardized approach portion represents the amount calculated using the standardized approach for business units and asset classes that are immaterial for the purpose of calculating credit RWA.

(D) Exposure by Past Due Period

(Billions of yen)

As of March 31, 2021				
Less than one month	From one month to less than two months	From two months to less than three months	Three months or more	Total
¥387.6	¥42.2	¥30.3	¥16.5	¥476.8

Note: Excluding claims under bankruptcy or substantial bankruptcy stipulated in the Article 4 paragraph 2 of the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Act on Emergency Measures for the Revitalization of the Financial Functions as well as high risk claims stipulated in the Article 4 paragraph 3.

(Billions of yen)

As of March 31, 2020				
Less than one month	From one month to less than two months	From two months to less than three months	Three months or more	Total
¥364.1	¥30.7	¥17.4	¥121.6	¥533.9

Note: Excluding claims under bankruptcy or substantial bankruptcy stipulated in the Article 4 paragraph 2 of the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Act on Emergency Measures for the Revitalization of the Financial Functions as well as high risk claims stipulated in the Article 4 paragraph 3.

(E) Exposure to Obligors Claims of Whom have been Restructured for the Purpose of Corporate Restructuring or Supporting the Customer

(Billions of yen)

As of March 31, 2021		
Exposure	Amount of exposure for which loss reserve has increased as a result of restructuring of lending terms	Others
¥886.9	¥844.2	¥42.7

Note: Excluding claims under bankruptcy or substantial bankruptcy stipulated in the Article 4 paragraph 2 of the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Act on Emergency Measures for the Revitalization of the Financial Functions, high risk claims stipulated in the Article 4 paragraph 3 or claims overdue for more than three months stipulated in the Article 4 paragraph 4.

(Billions of yen)

As of March 31, 2020		
Exposure	Amount of exposure for which loss reserve has increased as a result of restructuring of lending terms	Others
¥332.1	¥297.4	¥34.6

Note: Excluding claims under bankruptcy or substantial bankruptcy stipulated in the Article 4 paragraph 2 of the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Act on Emergency Measures for the Revitalization of the Financial Functions, high risk claims stipulated in the Article 4 paragraph 3 or claims overdue for more than three months stipulated in the Article 4 paragraph 4.

(F) CR2: Changes in Defaulted Loans and Debt Securities

(Millions of yen)

No.		Exposure
1	Defaulted loans and debt securities as of March 31, 2020	¥747,891
2	Breakdown of changes in loans and debt securities during this reporting period	Defaulted
3		Returned to non-defaulted status
4		Amounts written off
5		Other changes
6	Defaulted loans and debt securities as of March 31, 2021 (1+2-3-4+5)	¥1,243,701

Note: Other changes corresponds to the amount of variation in defaulted exposures arising from debt recovery and additional credit to defaulted obligors, etc.

(Millions of yen)

No.		Exposure
1	Defaulted loans and debt securities as of March 31, 2019	¥640,879
2	Breakdown of changes in loans and debt securities during this reporting period	Defaulted
3		Returned to non-defaulted status
4		Amounts written off
5		Other changes
6	Defaulted loans and debt securities as of March 31, 2020 (1+2-3-4+5)	¥747,891

Note: Other changes corresponds to the amount of variation in defaulted exposures arising from debt recovery and additional credit to defaulted obligors, etc.

(4) Credit Risk under Internal Ratings-Based (IRB) Approach

(i) Summary of Internal Ratings-Based (IRB) Approach

We have adopted Advanced Internal Ratings-Based (AIRB) Approach as a method to calculate credit risk weighted assets (RWA) since March 31, 2009. The following business units have adopted AIRB approach:

Mizuho Financial Group, Inc., Mizuho Bank, Ltd., Mizuho Trust & Banking Co., Ltd., Mizuho Credit Guarantee Co., Ltd., Mizuho Trust Realty Company Limited, Mizuho Bank (China), Mizuho Bank (USA), Ltd., Mizuho Bank Europe N.V., and Mizuho Capital Markets LLC., Mizuho Markets Cayman LP., and Mizuho Markets Americas LLC.

Note: Special purpose companies (SPCs) controlled by the above companies have also adopted the AIRB approach due to their business operations integrated with their parent companies.

The application scope of AIRB is determined through taking into account the importance for each business unit, such as the ratio of its credit RWA to that of the entire group. AIRB is generally applied to those assets held by the business units that have adopted AIRB except for some asset classes considered immaterial for the purpose of calculating credit RWA. In addition, AIRB is used for all equity exposures regardless of what approach the business unit has adopted. With respect to credit RWA exposures under Regarded-Method, AIRB is used for those of which the look-through approach is applied except for cases where it is difficult to accurately calculate credit RWA regarding their underlying assets based on the IRB Approach and therefore reliability of credit RWA cannot be secured. The standardized approach will be applied to any of those business units and asset classes that do not meet the above conditions.

(ii) Summary of Our Internal Rating System

See pages 112 to 114 for a summary of our internal rating system and rating assignment procedures.

Estimation of parameters and validation

We use our own estimates for the parameters indicated below in the calculation of credit RWA under the Basel Framework. We generally validate the parameters by backtesting or other methods on an annual basis. Methods of estimation and validation as well as results are approved by the Chief Risk Officer.

PD	Probability of default (likelihood of default of an obligor over a period of one year)
LGD	Loss given default
EAD	Exposure at default

The definition of default conforms to the Notice issued by Japan's Financial Services Agency.

Details of Estimates:

We estimate PD of corporate, sovereign and bank exposures per obligor rating, and that of retail exposures per pool allocations. In making estimations, we make conservative adjustments such as accounting for estimation error on the long-term average of internal default records. We supplement estimations for low default portfolios with external data. We apply the regulatory floor PD (0.03%) to A1-rated and A2-rated obligors in the measurement of credit RWA, except for sovereign exposures. The estimated parameters in almost all the PD categories such as obligor rating or pool allocations exceeded actual defaults in the last three years. The differences stemmed from such reasons as: actual defaults in the last few years were lower than the long-term average of the defaults over the entire period, which was the basis for our estimation; conservative adjustments have been made to estimated parameters.

We estimate LGD based on obligor classifications in our self-assessments or pool allocations, and protection coverage. For LGD per obligor classifications, we estimate LGD under normal economic circumstances based on prior defaulted obligor data, making adjustments in consideration of periods of economic downturn using stochastic methods. Our estimation is based on validation of the time between the default event and the closure of the exposure as well as LGD for low default portfolios etc. With regard to protection, we estimate LGD per type of collateral using some external data.

We estimate EAD based on prior defaulted obligor data.

(iii) Asset Class-based EAD Ratios to the Total EAD by Credit RWA Calculation Approach

	As of March 31, 2021	As of March 31, 2020
Internal Ratings-based Approach	98.53%	98.18%
Corporate	88.99%	87.78%
Retail	4.88%	5.70%
Equities	2.26%	1.95%
Purchase Receivables	1.45%	1.45%
Others	0.93%	1.29%
Standardized Approach	1.46%	1.81%
Total	100.00%	100.00%

Notes: 1. Counterparty credit risk exposures, securitization exposures, and regarded-method exposures are excluded from the amount of credit risk exposures above.
2. As for any portfolio to which the standardized approach is applied, exposure instead of EAD is used for calculation.

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(iv) Quantitative Disclosure on Credit Risk under Internal Ratings-based Approach

(A) CR6: IRB - Credit Risk Exposures by Portfolio and PD Range

(Millions of yen, %, number in the thousands, year)													
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	
PD scale	Original on-balance sheet gross exposure	Off-balance sheet exposures pre CCF	Average CCF (%)	EAD post CRM and post-CCF	Average PD (%)	Number of obligors	Average LGD (%)	Average maturity	RWA	RWA density (%)	EL	Provisions	
As of March 31, 2021													
Sovereign													
1	0.00 to <0.15	¥80,804,537	¥241,909	79.05	¥82,938,386	0.00	0.2	37.90	1.5	¥564,962	0.68	¥767	¥/
2	0.15 to <0.25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	/
3	0.25 to <0.50	70,605	-	-	70,165	0.27	0.0	37.71	3.2	35,029	49.92	72	/
4	0.50 to <0.75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	/
5	0.75 to <2.50	155,200	3,321	75.00	118,025	0.96	0.0	37.85	1.0	71,233	60.35	432	/
6	2.50 to <10.00	65,259	4,437	74.99	6,394	6.07	0.0	37.88	1.0	7,660	119.80	147	/
7	10.00 to <100.00	312	-	-	157	15.12	0.0	5.19	2.0	39	25.05	1	/
8	100.00 (Default)	710	-	-	0	100.00	0.0	91.43	1.0	0	34.47	0	/
9	Sub-total	81,096,626	249,668	78.92	83,133,129	0.00	0.2	37.90	1.5	678,926	0.81	1,421	1,265
Banks													
1	0.00 to <0.15	4,041,374	652,341	66.98	4,955,774	0.05	0.3	37.77	2.3	925,691	18.67	929	/
2	0.15 to <0.25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	/
3	0.25 to <0.50	115,314	45,195	60.47	157,209	0.33	0.0	36.46	1.2	53,988	34.34	172	/
4	0.50 to <0.75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	/
5	0.75 to <2.50	182,541	37,049	60.58	187,904	1.21	0.0	36.97	0.9	127,529	67.86	834	/
6	2.50 to <10.00	22,028	8,338	53.01	21,919	4.04	0.0	41.26	1.7	29,094	132.73	411	/
7	10.00 to <100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	/
8	100.00 (Default)	1,004	-	-	1,004	100.00	0.0	96.42	5.0	313	31.24	943	/
9	Sub-total	4,362,263	742,925	66.11	5,323,812	0.13	0.5	37.73	2.2	1,136,616	21.34	3,291	2,930
Corporate (except SME and specialized lending)													
1	0.00 to <0.15	44,821,030	31,001,092	74.12	68,405,226	0.06	7.5	37.91	2.3	12,969,822	18.96	17,574	/
2	0.15 to <0.25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	/
3	0.25 to <0.50	8,264,733	3,130,169	74.64	10,104,350	0.37	8.3	33.59	2.4	4,505,944	44.59	12,809	/
4	0.50 to <0.75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	/
5	0.75 to <2.50	4,592,776	1,467,456	74.31	5,186,712	1.18	4.3	32.18	2.7	3,645,265	70.28	19,740	/
6	2.50 to <10.00	2,050,541	813,954	72.28	2,040,749	3.88	214.7	32.23	2.5	2,016,740	98.82	25,654	/
7	10.00 to <100.00	605,045	251,694	73.15	617,617	15.12	3.5	31.06	2.3	941,499	152.44	29,021	/
8	100.00 (Default)	1,021,631	52,607	73.88	1,023,786	100.00	0.6	35.90	2.6	386,806	37.78	336,656	/
9	Sub-total	61,355,758	36,716,975	74.12	87,378,441	1.53	239.3	36.86	2.3	24,466,078	28.00	441,458	393,012
SME													
1	0.00 to <0.15	311,947	71,812	73.58	365,448	0.08	0.0	35.76	2.9	79,213	21.67	103	/
2	0.15 to <0.25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	/
3	0.25 to <0.50	1,403,575	65,065	74.99	1,390,724	0.38	6.7	24.34	3.2	419,936	30.19	1,303	/
4	0.50 to <0.75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	/
5	0.75 to <2.50	1,160,881	72,614	84.62	1,172,995	1.16	5.0	21.56	3.4	492,286	41.96	3,001	/
6	2.50 to <10.00	554,747	49,342	81.09	557,839	3.26	79.8	21.43	3.4	299,543	53.69	3,976	/
7	10.00 to <100.00	198,746	4,648	72.58	185,692	15.12	1.7	18.88	2.9	145,644	78.43	5,303	/
8	100.00 (Default)	164,807	1,027	90.64	152,183	100.00	1.0	37.15	2.4	48,620	31.94	52,657	/
9	Sub-total	3,794,706	264,511	78.41	3,824,884	5.69	94.5	24.40	3.2	1,485,245	38.83	66,345	59,064
Specialized Lending													
1	0.00 to <0.15	3,662,782	376,862	76.43	3,554,029	0.08	0.5	33.14	4.2	970,808	27.31	979	/
2	0.15 to <0.25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	/
3	0.25 to <0.50	847,194	365,956	75.39	917,720	0.37	0.1	37.59	4.2	604,680	65.88	1,290	/
4	0.50 to <0.75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	/
5	0.75 to <2.50	513,499	210,153	74.00	419,989	0.94	0.0	40.77	4.3	430,255	102.44	1,666	/
6	2.50 to <10.00	98,404	95,816	75.11	76,091	3.95	0.0	36.17	4.4	99,251	130.43	1,085	/
7	10.00 to <100.00	76,587	5,826	76.68	53,236	15.12	0.0	33.83	3.5	93,533	175.69	2,724	/
8	100.00 (Default)	30,044	135	100.00	29,773	100.00	0.0	62.11	4.0	13,416	45.06	17,421	/
9	Sub-total	5,228,512	1,054,750	75.47	5,050,841	1.01	0.8	34.81	4.2	2,211,944	43.79	25,168	22,406
Equities (PD/LGD approach)													
1	0.00 to <0.15	3,051,403	17,793	100.00	3,069,196	0.04	0.9	90.00	5.0	3,106,865	101.22	/	/
2	0.15 to <0.25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	/	/
3	0.25 to <0.50	106,398	-	-	106,398	0.35	0.6	90.00	5.0	184,847	173.73	/	/
4	0.50 to <0.75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	/	/
5	0.75 to <2.50	39,891	-	-	39,891	1.22	0.2	90.00	5.0	108,475	271.92	/	/
6	2.50 to <10.00	20,979	-	-	20,979	4.31	0.1	90.00	5.0	82,291	392.25	/	/
7	10.00 to <100.00	5,845	-	-	5,845	15.12	0.0	90.00	5.0	38,844	664.49	/	/
8	100.00 (Default)	42,145	-	-	42,145	100.00	0.1	90.00	5.0	474,137	1,125.00	/	/
9	Sub-total	¥3,266,664	¥17,793	100.00	¥3,284,457	1.40	2.1	90.00	5.0	¥3,995,461	121.64	¥/	¥/

CR6-(Continued)

(Millions of yen, %, number in the thousands, year)

	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	
PD scale	Original on-balance sheet gross exposure	Off-balance sheet exposures pre CCF	Average CCF (%)	EAD post CRM and post-CCF	Average PD (%)	Number of obligors	Average LGD (%)	Average maturity	RWA	RWA density (%)	EL	Provisions	
As of March 31, 2021													
Purchased receivables (Corporate, etc.) - Default Risk Equivalent													
1	0.00 to <0.15	¥2,399,964	¥174,731	79.14	¥2,538,215	0.06	0.7	38.23	1.3	¥287,982	11.34	¥584	
2	0.15 to <0.25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	¥-	
3	0.25 to <0.50	272,882	64,813	77.22	322,936	0.41	0.2	37.88	1.4	141,894	43.93	513	
4	0.50 to <0.75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	¥-	
5	0.75 to <2.50	89,702	27,619	77.40	111,080	1.21	0.0	37.88	1.9	84,093	75.70	512	
6	2.50 to <10.00	41,448	17,777	76.47	55,045	3.61	0.0	37.88	1.7	58,546	106.36	752	
7	10.00 to <100.00	1,112	3,210	76.56	3,571	15.12	0.0	37.88	3.4	6,993	195.82	204	
8	100.00 (Default)	3,644	80	75.00	3,704	100.00	0.0	45.14	0.8	1,396	37.68	1,560	
9	Sub-total	2,808,755	288,232	78.35	3,034,554	0.34	1.0	38.18	1.4	580,906	19.14	4,128	3,675
Purchased receivables (Retail) - Default Risk Equivalent													
1	0.00 to <0.15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	¥-	
2	0.15 to <0.25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	¥-	
3	0.25 to <0.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	¥-	
4	0.50 to <0.75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	¥-	
5	0.75 to <2.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	¥-	
6	2.50 to <10.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	¥-	
7	10.00 to <100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	¥-	
8	100.00 (Default)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	¥-	
9	Sub-total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Purchased receivables (Dilution Risk Equivalent)													
1	0.00 to <0.15	1,265,764	25,247	100.00	1,291,012	0.07	0.1	37.88	-	169,965	13.16	386	
2	0.15 to <0.25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	¥-	
3	0.25 to <0.50	145,581	7,767	100.00	153,349	0.42	0.0	37.84	-	60,617	39.52	245	
4	0.50 to <0.75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	¥-	
5	0.75 to <2.50	40,439	-	-	40,439	1.12	0.0	37.88	-	26,934	66.60	171	
6	2.50 to <10.00	20,908	-	-	20,908	3.11	0.0	37.88	-	19,592	93.70	247	
7	10.00 to <100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	¥-	
8	100.00 (Default)	26,058	-	-	26,058	100.00	0.0	51.65	-	14,995	57.54	12,261	
9	Sub-total	1,498,753	33,015	100.00	1,531,768	1.88	0.1	38.11	-	292,104	19.06	13,312	
Retail - qualifying revolving retail exposures (QRRE)													
1	0.00 to <0.15	-	-	-	0	0.14	0.0	80.14	¥-	0	6.73	0	
2	0.15 to <0.25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	¥-	-	-	¥-	
3	0.25 to <0.50	-	-	-	19	0.36	0.3	79.31	¥-	2	13.81	0	
4	0.50 to <0.75	-	-	-	12	0.71	0.4	80.14	¥-	3	23.76	0	
5	0.75 to <2.50	203,220	834,722	13.43	315,393	2.40	549.8	80.14	¥-	185,419	58.79	6,069	
6	2.50 to <10.00	153,621	866,552	7.96	222,639	4.26	1,988.0	80.14	¥-	191,768	86.13	7,615	
7	10.00 to <100.00	28,965	19,966	27.71	34,498	17.40	200.4	80.14	¥-	61,342	177.81	4,811	
8	100.00 (Default)	428	1,186	11.70	565	100.00	1.7	72.82	¥-	561	99.29	366	
9	Sub-total	386,235	1,722,429	10.85	573,129	4.12	2,740.8	80.13	¥-	439,097	76.61	18,862	16,792
Retail - Residential mortgage													
1	0.00 to <0.15	1,656,690	-	-	1,694,670	0.08	199.2	29.12	¥-	99,773	5.88	410	
2	0.15 to <0.25	1,273,842	-	-	1,275,967	0.20	133.8	30.66	¥-	159,097	12.46	799	
3	0.25 to <0.50	1,698,370	-	-	1,733,622	0.35	201.9	32.03	¥-	337,192	19.45	1,965	
4	0.50 to <0.75	1,796,443	63,069	97.12	1,780,946	0.63	257.4	34.41	¥-	558,845	31.37	3,842	
5	0.75 to <2.50	1,423,328	262	100.00	1,424,693	1.05	180.4	34.25	¥-	624,549	43.83	5,068	
6	2.50 to <10.00	87,547	1,433	100.00	89,290	9.14	12.3	36.06	¥-	140,936	157.84	2,944	
7	10.00 to <100.00	13,181	1,218	100.00	14,399	50.03	2.3	39.25	¥-	26,268	182.42	2,830	
8	100.00 (Default)	65,478	872	100.00	66,335	100.00	5.6	42.47	¥-	38,592	58.17	25,087	
9	Sub-total	8,014,883	66,856	97.28	8,079,926	1.46	993.2	32.26	¥-	1,985,258	24.57	42,949	38,236
Other retail													
1	0.00 to <0.15	24	-	-	249,812	0.07	28.4	46.49	¥-	21,456	8.58	84	
2	0.15 to <0.25	24	-	-	213,086	0.20	7.4	45.94	¥-	40,574	19.04	203	
3	0.25 to <0.50	110,573	41	100.00	110,979	0.33	3.0	48.74	¥-	30,388	27.38	178	
4	0.50 to <0.75	59,137	367	75.00	56,969	0.67	71.3	60.38	¥-	29,422	51.64	237	
5	0.75 to <2.50	769,447	2,833	79.35	663,489	1.34	22.7	40.84	¥-	289,748	43.67	3,399	
6	2.50 to <10.00	393,938	1,926	63.06	120,078	6.52	14.2	16.43	¥-	28,857	24.03	912	
7	10.00 to <100.00	97,822	7,260	54.55	39,264	17.07	12.6	35.06	¥-	28,165	71.73	2,490	
8	100.00 (Default)	60,501	1,971	94.88	47,402	100.00	2.2	46.56	¥-	24,174	50.99	20,140	
9	Sub-total	1,491,470	14,400	66.74	1,501,082	4.81	162.2	41.91	¥-	492,788	32.82	27,647	24,613
Total (all portfolios)													
		¥173,304,630	¥41,171,558	71.52	¥202,716,028	0.94	4,235.3	37.89	2.0	¥37,764,428	18.62	¥644,586	¥561,997

Notes: 1. Counterparty credit risk exposures, securitization exposures, and regarded-method exposures are excluded from the amount of credit risk exposures above.

2. On-balance sheet exposures, pre-CCF and pre-CRM off-balance sheet exposures, and the average CCF are allocated to the PD ranges based on pre-CRM PD estimates.

3. The number of credits is disclosed as the number of data of obligors for QRRE, residential mortgage and other retail excluding credit for business purpose.

Basel Regulatory Disclosures
Status of Mizuho Financial Group's Consolidated Capital Adequacy

(Millions of yen, %, number in the thousands, year)

PD scale	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	
	Original on-balance sheet gross exposure	Off-balance sheet exposures pre CCF	Average CCF (%)	EAD post CRM and post-CCF	Average PD (%)	Number of obligors	Average LGD (%)	Average maturity	RWA	RWA density (%)	EL	Provisions	
As of March 31, 2020													
Sovereign													
1	0.00 to <0.15	¥66,112,950	¥284,237	78.99	¥67,508,131	0.00	0.2	37.86	1.7	¥542,559	0.80	¥776	¥
2	0.15 to <0.25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓
3	0.25 to <0.50	2,460	-	-	2,980	0.33	0.0	32.66	4.4	1,680	56.38	3	✓
4	0.50 to <0.75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓
5	0.75 to <2.50	131,986	4,897	75.00	87,530	1.21	0.0	37.83	1.0	57,127	65.26	402	✓
6	2.50 to <10.00	64,275	5,125	75.00	1,011	3.25	0.0	37.83	1.4	1,000	98.87	12	✓
7	10.00 to <100.00	4,385	-	-	1,670	14.88	0.0	34.49	1.1	2,623	157.03	85	✓
8	100.00 (Default)	0	-	-	0	100.00	0.0	96.38	1.0	0	31.00	0	✓
9	Sub-total	66,316,058	294,260	78.85	67,601,324	0.00	0.3	37.85	1.7	604,991	0.89	1,280	1,133
Banks													
1	0.00 to <0.15	3,973,105	698,395	69.81	4,864,573	0.05	0.3	37.61	1.6	745,059	15.31	958	✓
2	0.15 to <0.25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓
3	0.25 to <0.50	173,975	33,423	72.06	235,649	0.38	0.0	36.96	1.6	95,667	40.59	295	✓
4	0.50 to <0.75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓
5	0.75 to <2.50	223,190	45,001	65.04	233,351	0.99	0.0	36.65	0.9	153,226	65.66	844	✓
6	2.50 to <10.00	63,182	19,948	74.85	56,784	3.06	0.0	40.51	2.2	66,961	117.92	705	✓
7	10.00 to <100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓
8	100.00 (Default)	991	-	-	991	100.00	0.0	96.38	5.0	307	30.99	931	✓
9	Sub-total	4,434,445	796,768	69.76	5,391,351	0.16	0.5	37.58	1.6	1,061,223	19.68	3,735	3,307
Corporate (except SME and specialized lending)													
1	0.00 to <0.15	44,317,396	24,501,726	73.90	63,304,761	0.06	7.7	37.84	2.4	12,346,249	19.50	15,826	✓
2	0.15 to <0.25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓
3	0.25 to <0.50	7,892,615	2,151,506	73.83	9,062,547	0.35	8.7	33.24	2.5	3,991,325	44.04	10,841	✓
4	0.50 to <0.75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓
5	0.75 to <2.50	5,063,138	1,051,317	75.99	5,676,328	1.14	4.7	32.19	2.9	4,065,920	71.62	20,961	✓
6	2.50 to <10.00	1,969,104	338,000	69.57	1,619,745	3.68	247.7	31.73	2.9	1,628,857	100.56	19,039	✓
7	10.00 to <100.00	491,111	120,282	79.77	433,252	14.88	3.7	29.62	2.5	638,624	147.40	19,109	✓
8	100.00 (Default)	533,830	39,705	74.42	538,661	100.00	0.6	40.31	2.5	201,350	37.37	201,042	✓
9	Sub-total	60,267,197	28,202,538	73.95	80,635,297	0.99	273.2	36.78	2.5	22,872,327	28.36	286,822	253,974
SME													
1	0.00 to <0.15	210,259	31,485	75.08	233,312	0.08	0.0	34.11	3.0	46,542	19.94	63	✓
2	0.15 to <0.25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓
3	0.25 to <0.50	1,473,199	67,145	74.51	1,500,923	0.37	7.1	24.71	3.1	456,313	30.40	1,370	✓
4	0.50 to <0.75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓
5	0.75 to <2.50	1,248,134	39,869	72.70	1,245,572	1.13	5.6	21.95	3.3	514,452	41.30	3,092	✓
6	2.50 to <10.00	542,492	23,797	78.15	550,519	3.23	89.0	21.90	3.6	305,964	55.57	3,939	✓
7	10.00 to <100.00	182,839	1,633	79.07	175,400	14.88	1.7	18.57	3.3	137,401	78.33	4,851	✓
8	100.00 (Default)	139,341	569	78.49	131,649	100.00	0.8	37.19	2.3	41,547	31.55	45,644	✓
9	Sub-total	3,796,267	164,499	74.77	3,837,379	5.09	104.5	24.13	3.2	1,502,221	39.14	58,962	52,209
Specialized Lending													
1	0.00 to <0.15	3,321,192	362,713	76.59	3,076,754	0.08	0.5	34.35	4.3	867,321	28.18	855	✓
2	0.15 to <0.25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓
3	0.25 to <0.50	700,504	293,804	76.59	791,489	0.37	0.1	38.30	4.2	528,996	66.83	1,132	✓
4	0.50 to <0.75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓
5	0.75 to <2.50	429,914	169,232	75.79	348,693	0.92	0.0	39.15	4.0	328,763	94.28	1,255	✓
6	2.50 to <10.00	70,709	5,836	90.14	48,888	3.61	0.0	37.31	3.8	61,264	125.31	661	✓
7	10.00 to <100.00	41,074	5,861	77.37	18,697	14.88	0.0	37.83	4.2	37,678	201.52	1,053	✓
8	100.00 (Default)	28,492	240	99.99	27,606	100.00	0.0	60.41	4.3	14,698	53.24	15,501	✓
9	Sub-total	4,591,887	837,688	76.54	4,312,130	0.94	0.7	35.68	4.2	1,838,722	42.64	20,460	18,116
Equities (PD/LGD approach)													
1	0.00 to <0.15	2,396,268	-	-	2,396,268	0.04	1.0	90.00	5.0	2,405,221	100.37	-	✓
2	0.15 to <0.25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓
3	0.25 to <0.50	97,112	-	-	97,112	0.33	0.6	90.00	5.0	164,235	169.11	-	✓
4	0.50 to <0.75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓
5	0.75 to <2.50	28,013	-	-	28,013	1.16	0.2	90.00	5.0	74,961	267.58	-	✓
6	2.50 to <10.00	47,272	-	-	47,272	5.68	0.0	90.00	5.0	205,930	435.62	-	✓
7	10.00 to <100.00	2,208	-	-	2,208	14.88	0.0	90.00	5.0	14,294	647.35	-	✓
8	100.00 (Default)	4,801	-	-	4,801	100.00	0.1	90.00	5.0	54,016	1,125.00	-	✓
9	Sub-total	¥2,575,676	¥-	-	¥2,575,676	0.37	2.1	90.00	5.0	¥2,918,659	113.31	¥-	¥-

CR6-(Continued)

(Millions of yen, %, number in the thousands, year)

		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l
	PD scale	Original on-balance sheet gross exposure	Off-balance sheet exposures pre CCF	Average CCF (%)	EAD post CRM and post-CCF	Average PD (%)	Number of obligors	Average LGD (%)	Average maturity	RWA	RWA density (%)	EL	Provisions
As of March 31, 2020													
Purchased receivables (Corporate, etc.) - Default Risk Equivalent													
1	0.00 to <0.15	¥2,180,942	¥243,041	77.54	¥2,369,298	0.06	0.7	38.12	1.4	¥299,332	12.63	¥581	¥/
2	0.15 to <0.25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	/
3	0.25 to <0.50	187,781	25,223	80.65	208,126	0.32	0.2	37.83	1.9	87,923	42.24	258	/
4	0.50 to <0.75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	/
5	0.75 to <2.50	61,612	3,297	85.45	64,430	1.20	0.0	37.83	2.6	52,917	82.13	294	/
6	2.50 to <10.00	23,611	10,838	86.30	32,966	3.23	0.0	37.83	1.8	33,954	102.99	403	/
7	10.00 to <100.00	753	-	-	753	14.88	0.0	37.83	0.1	1,237	164.30	42	/
8	100.00 (Default)	917	-	-	917	100.00	0.0	45.30	0.9	474	51.66	377	/
9	Sub-total	2,455,620	282,399	78.25	2,676,492	0.19	1.0	38.09	1.5	475,839	17.77	1,959	1,734
Purchased receivables (Retail) - Default Risk Equivalent													
1	0.00 to <0.15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	/
2	0.15 to <0.25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	/
3	0.25 to <0.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	/
4	0.50 to <0.75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	/
5	0.75 to <2.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	/
6	2.50 to <10.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	/
7	10.00 to <100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	/
8	100.00 (Default)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	/
9	Sub-total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Purchased receivables (Dilution Risk Equivalent)													
1	0.00 to <0.15	1,100,298	36,485	100.00	1,136,783	0.06	0.1	37.83	-	136,422	12.00	295	/
2	0.15 to <0.25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	/
3	0.25 to <0.50	89,397	11,380	100.00	100,777	0.32	0.0	37.67	-	34,199	33.93	124	/
4	0.50 to <0.75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	/
5	0.75 to <2.50	42,229	-	-	42,229	1.52	0.0	37.83	-	32,242	76.35	243	/
6	2.50 to <10.00	42,264	-	-	42,264	3.24	0.0	37.83	-	39,998	94.63	519	/
7	10.00 to <100.00	843	-	-	843	14.88	0.0	37.83	-	1,451	171.98	47	/
8	100.00 (Default)	26,636	-	-	26,636	100.00	0.0	51.23	-	15,218	57.13	12,429	/
9	Sub-total	1,301,669	47,865	100.00	1,349,534	2.21	0.1	38.08	-	259,532	19.23	13,659	/
Retail – qualifying revolving retail exposures (QRRE)													
1	0.00 to <0.15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	/	-	-	-	/
2	0.15 to <0.25	-	-	-	2	0.15	0.0	72.62	/	0	6.42	0	/
3	0.25 to <0.50	-	-	-	30	0.33	0.7	79.32	/	3	12.90	0	/
4	0.50 to <0.75	-	-	-	27	0.73	1.6	79.32	/	6	23.94	0	/
5	0.75 to <2.50	227,008	842,372	13.74	342,771	2.38	571.9	79.31	/	198,228	57.83	6,472	/
6	2.50 to <10.00	167,858	875,085	7.89	236,844	4.24	2,044.5	79.32	/	201,203	84.95	7,976	/
7	10.00 to <100.00	33,264	17,653	29.19	38,417	18.69	207.4	79.32	/	68,507	178.32	5,696	/
8	100.00 (Default)	507	1,239	10.86	639	100.00	1.9	72.11	/	572	89.50	415	/
9	Sub-total	428,639	1,736,351	10.94	618,733	4.20	2,828.2	79.31	/	468,522	75.72	20,561	18,206
Retail – Residential mortgage													
1	0.00 to <0.15	1,802,107	-	-	1,837,359	0.08	217.3	28.77	/	107,528	5.85	443	/
2	0.15 to <0.25	1,069,410	-	-	1,071,224	0.20	100.6	31.92	/	138,852	12.96	696	/
3	0.25 to <0.50	1,843,518	-	-	1,900,321	0.34	217.0	32.11	/	360,340	18.96	2,077	/
4	0.50 to <0.75	1,968,725	76,439	96.76	1,947,361	0.63	278.1	34.38	/	611,736	31.41	4,210	/
5	0.75 to <2.50	1,458,221	415	100.00	1,459,858	1.07	183.3	34.82	/	657,889	45.06	5,371	/
6	2.50 to <10.00	100,861	2,131	100.00	103,246	9.29	14.3	36.29	/	165,152	159.95	3,483	/
7	10.00 to <100.00	20,248	1,560	100.00	21,814	50.21	3.3	39.32	/	39,824	182.55	4,305	/
8	100.00 (Default)	60,942	1,178	100.00	62,104	100.00	5.0	44.12	/	32,829	52.86	24,779	/
9	Sub-total	8,324,037	81,724	96.97	8,403,291	1.43	1,019.2	32.51	/	2,114,155	25.15	45,368	40,173
Other retail													
1	0.00 to <0.15	19	-	-	231,398	0.06	32.9	47.27	/	17,718	7.65	69	/
2	0.15 to <0.25	13	-	-	63,248	0.17	3.5	46.22	/	10,945	17.30	52	/
3	0.25 to <0.50	114,025	104	90.38	114,254	0.34	3.2	48.19	/	31,634	27.68	188	/
4	0.50 to <0.75	19,389	84	75.00	19,518	0.65	0.9	18.72	/	3,047	15.61	24	/
5	0.75 to <2.50	890,961	3,053	77.88	838,185	1.34	102.7	44.61	/	396,337	47.28	4,595	/
6	2.50 to <10.00	329,655	1,551	64.73	147,700	6.50	16.0	18.32	/	39,839	26.97	1,331	/
7	10.00 to <100.00	77,356	7,855	53.54	40,363	17.97	14.0	34.30	/	28,552	70.73	2,696	/
8	100.00 (Default)	64,190	2,178	96.24	50,786	100.00	2.6	47.82	/	24,692	48.61	22,313	/
9	Sub-total	1,495,612	14,828	66.38	1,505,455	5.29	176.0	42.27	/	552,767	36.71	31,271	27,690
Total (all portfolios)		¥155,987,112	¥32,458,925	70.72	¥178,906,668	0.73	4,406.4	37.7	2.2	¥34,668,964	19.37	¥484,080	¥416,548

Notes: 1. Counterparty credit risk exposures, securitization exposures, and regarded-method exposures are excluded from the amount of credit risk exposures above.
 2. On-balance sheet exposures, pre-CCF and pre-CRM off-balance sheet exposures, and the average CCF are allocated to the PD ranges based on pre-CRM PD estimates.
 3. The number of credits is disclosed as the number of data of obligors for QRRE, residential mortgage and other retail excluding credit for business purpose.

(B) CR8:RWA flow statements of credit risk exposures under IRB approach

(Billions of yen)

No.		RWA
1	RWA as of March 31, 2019	¥38,783.5
2	Breakdown of changes during this reporting period	Asset size
3		Portfolio quality
4		Model updates
5		Methodology and policy
6		Acquisitions and disposals
7		Foreign currency fluctuations
8		Other
9	RWA as of March 31, 2020	¥39,610.9

- Notes: 1. Counterparty credit risk exposures, securitization exposures, and regarded-method exposures are excluded from the amount of credit risk exposures above.
2. Asset size corresponds to the amount of variation in RWA arising from changes in book size and composition, increased assets resulting from origination of new businesses, decreased assets due to matured receivables, etc.
3. Portfolio quality corresponds to the amount of variation in RWA arising from changes in obligor's and facilities' ratings, changes in collateral values and guarantees, etc.
4. Methodology and policy corresponds to the amount of variation in RWA arising from methodological changes in calculations driven by regulatory policy changes including revisions to existing regulations.
5. Foreign currency fluctuations correspond to the amount of variation in RWA arising from the effect of fluctuations in foreign exchange rates involving exposures to transactions denominated in foreign currencies.

(Billions of yen)

No.		RWA
1	RWA as of March 31, 2020	¥39,610.9
2	Breakdown of changes during this reporting period	Asset size
3		Portfolio quality
4		Model updates
5		Methodology and policy
6		Acquisitions and disposals
7		Foreign currency fluctuations
8		Other
9	RWA as of March 31, 2021	¥43,762.5

- Notes: 1. Counterparty credit risk exposures, securitization exposures, and regarded-method exposures are excluded from the amount of credit risk exposures above.
2. Asset size corresponds to the amount of variation in RWA arising from changes in book size and composition, increased assets resulting from origination of new businesses, decreased assets due to matured receivables, etc.
3. Portfolio quality corresponds to the amount of variation in RWA arising from changes in obligor's and facilities' ratings, changes in collateral values and guarantees, etc.
4. Methodology and policy corresponds to the amount of variation in RWA arising from methodological changes in calculations driven by regulatory policy changes including revisions to existing regulations.
5. Foreign currency fluctuations correspond to the amount of variation in RWA arising from the effect of fluctuations in foreign exchange rates involving exposures to transactions denominated in foreign currencies.

(C) CR9: IRB - Backtesting of Probability of Default (PD) per Portfolio

(%, the number of data)

As of March 31, 2021													
a	b	c					d	e	f		g	h	i
		External rating equivalent							Number of obligors				
Portfolio	PD Range (%)	S&P	Moody's	Fitch	R&I	JCR	Weighted average PD (%)	Arithmetic average PD by obligors (%)	As of March 31, 2018	As of March 31, 2019	Defaulted obligors in the year	of which: new defaulted obligors in the year	Average historical annual default rate (%)
Corporate, etc.	0.00 to <0.10	AAA~A-	Aaa~A3	AAA~A-	AAA~A-	AAA~A-	0.05	0.06	5,492	5,354	1	-	0.01
	0.10 to <0.20	BBB+~BBB-	Baa1~Baa3	BBB+~BBB-	BBB+~BBB-	BBB+~BBB-	0.12	0.12	2,760	2,865	4	1	0.06
	0.20 to <1.00	BB+~BB-	Ba1~Ba3	BB+~BB-	BB+~BB-	BB+~BB-	0.47	0.47	21,593	21,163	126	2	0.32
	1.00 to <5.00	B+~B-	B1~B3	B+~B-	B+~B-	B+~B-	2.02	3.04	8,399	8,026	233	4	1.72
	5.00 to <100.00	CCC+~CCC-	Caa1~Caa3	CCC+~CCC-	CCC+~CCC-	CCC+~CCC-	12.35	14.17	1,948	2,155	173	7	7.72
Retail – qualifying revolving retail exposures (QRRE)	0.00 to <0.10						-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	0.10 to <0.20						-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	0.20 to <1.00						-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1.00 to <5.00						2.78	2.96	310,140	290,058	5,438	512	1.88
	5.00 to <100.00						13.79	10.00	149,075	142,796	9,601	431	8.66
Retail – Residential mortgage	0.00 to <0.10						0.06	0.06	89,687	97,863	39	3	0.03
	0.10 to <0.20						0.15	0.14	65,897	62,674	47	-	0.05
	0.20 to <1.00						0.48	0.49	382,579	371,520	1,187	4	0.25
	1.00 to <5.00						1.22	1.19	82,274	77,180	465	-	0.48
	5.00 to <100.00						16.18	16.83	10,757	8,503	1,091	-	10.51
Other retail	0.00 to <0.10						-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	0.10 to <0.20						-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	0.20 to <1.00						0.80	0.61	306,402	301,470	872	11	0.30
	1.00 to <5.00						1.49	1.47	50,604	49,167	543	10	0.67
	5.00 to <100.00						8.46	17.92	24,918	24,293	1,341	1	4.70

- Notes: 1. Counterparty credit risk exposures, securitization exposures, and regarded-method exposures are excluded from the amount of credit risk exposures above.
 2. Exposures to sovereign and bank is included in the category of corporate, etc. because their obligors can be presumably specified. Likewise, exposures to corporate (except specialized lending), specialized lending, equity and purchased receivables (corporate) is included in the category of corporate, etc. because the data of the respective portfolios is not separately used for PD estimation. Since purchased receivables (retail) account for a small portion of the entire exposure, they are incorporated with any one of QRRE, residential mortgage or other retail depending on the portfolio classification of the purchased receivables.
 3. PD Range indicates the ranges of PD estimates for multiple consolidated internal ratings groups.
 4. The following shows the percentages accounted for by the respective portfolios among the credit RWA calculated by the AIRB: Corporate, etc. : 79%, QRRE: 1%, Residential mortgage : 6%, Other retail : 1%
 5. The number of credits is disclosed as the number of data of obligors for QRRE, residential mortgage and other retail excluding credit for business purpose.
 6. The back testing covers the period from September 30, 2019 to September 30, 2020.

Message from the Group CEO

About Mizuho

Message from the Group CFO

Our strategies for creating value

Foundations for our corporate value

Data section

Appendix

Basel Regulatory Disclosures
Status of Mizuho Financial Group's Consolidated Capital Adequacy

(%, the number of data)

As of March 31, 2020													
a	b	c					d	e	f		g	h	i
Portfolio	PD Range (%)	External rating equivalent					Weighted average PD (%)	Arithmetic average PD by obligors (%)	Number of obligors		Defaulted obligors in the year	of which: new defaulted obligors in the year	Average historical annual default rate (%)
		S&P	Moody's	Fitch	R&I	JCR			As of March 31, 2018	As of March 31, 2019			
Corporate, etc.	0.00 to <0.10	AAA~A-	Aaa~A3	AAA~A-	AAA~A-	AAA~A-	0.04	0.05	2,428	2,448	1	-	0.00
	0.10 to <0.20	BBB+~BBB-	Baa1~Baa3	BBB+~BBB-	BBB+~BBB-	BBB+~BBB-	0.12	0.12	5,415	5,793	4	-	0.05
	0.20 to <1.00	BB+~BB-	Ba1~Ba3	BB+~BB-	BB+~BB-	BB+~BB-	0.48	0.50	21,637	21,594	48	1	0.24
	1.00 to <5.00	B+~B-	B1~B3	B+~B-	B+~B-	B+~B-	2.04	2.53	8,470	8,398	146	2	1.42
	5.00 to <100.00	CCC+~CCC-	Caa1~Caa3	CCC+~CCC-	CCC+~CCC-	CCC~C	12.53	13.08	1,949	1,949	139	3	7.47
Retail – qualifying revolving retail exposures (QRRE)	0.00 to <0.10						-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	0.10 to <0.20						-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	0.20 to <1.00						-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1.00 to <5.00						2.75	2.94	331,852	310,140	6,405	475	1.89
	5.00 to <100.00						13.19	9.12	146,854	149,075	11,657	743	9.13
Retail – Residential mortgage	0.00 to <0.10						0.06	0.06	87,230	77,325	33	-	0.02
	0.10 to <0.20						0.14	0.14	78,900	78,259	46	1	0.06
	0.20 to <1.00						0.50	0.51	385,619	382,771	872	2	0.24
	1.00 to <5.00						1.25	1.22	82,718	82,274	338	-	0.47
	5.00 to <100.00						20.37	21.31	9,024	10,757	1,050	-	10.70
Other retail	0.00 to <0.10						-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	0.10 to <0.20						-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	0.20 to <1.00						0.79	0.67	400,105	306,402	1,268	24	0.31
	1.00 to <5.00						2.72	3.14	80,665	50,604	855	10	0.53
	5.00 to <100.00						13.04	22.53	34,136	24,918	1,850	2	4.34

- Notes: 1. Counterparty credit risk exposures, securitization exposures, and regarded-method exposures are excluded from the amount of credit risk exposures above.
2. Exposures to sovereign and bank is included in the category of corporate, etc. because their obligors can be presumably specified. Likewise, exposures to corporate (except specialized lending), specialized lending, equity and purchased receivables (corporate) is included in the category of corporate, etc. because the data of the respective portfolios is not separately used for PD estimation. Since purchased receivables (retail) account for a small portion of the entire exposure, they are incorporated with any one of QRRE, residential mortgage or other retail depending on the portfolio classification of the purchased receivables.
3. PD Range indicates the ranges of PD estimates for multiple consolidated internal ratings groups.
4. The following shows the percentages accounted for by the respective portfolios among the credit RWA calculated by the AIRB: Corporate, etc. : 80%, QRRE: 1%, Residential mortgage : 6%, Other retail : 2%
5. The number of credits is disclosed as the number of data of obligors for QRRE, residential mortgage and other retail excluding credit for business purpose.
6. The back testing covers the period from September 30, 2018 to September 30, 2019.

(D) CR10: IRB -Specialized Lending under the Slotting Criteria Approach and Equity Exposures under the Market-based Approach etc.

(Millions of yen, %)

As of March 31, 2021												
a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	
Specialized lending under slotting criteria approach												
Other than HVCRE												
Regulatory categories	Remaining maturity	On-balance sheet amount	Off-balance sheet amount	RW	Exposure amount					RWA	Expected losses	
					P F	O F	C F	I P R E	Total			
Strong	Less than 2.5 years	¥25,017	¥-	50%	¥-	¥25,017	¥-	¥-	¥25,017	¥12,508	¥-	
	Equal to or more than 2.5 years	-	-	70%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Good	Less than 2.5 years	-	-	70%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Equal to or more than 2.5 years	2,174	-	90%	-	2,175	-	-	2,175	1,957	17	
Satisfactory	-	-	-	115%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Weak	-	8,415	20,436	250%	-	23,886	-	-	23,886	59,717	1,910	
Default	-	6,612	-	-	-	8,883	-	-	8,883	-	4,441	
Total		42,221	20,436			59,964			59,964	74,183	6,370	
HVCRE												
Regulatory categories	Remaining maturity	On-balance sheet amount	Off-balance sheet amount	RW						Exposure amount	RWA	Expected losses
Strong	Less than 2.5 years	36,458	313	70%						36,693	25,685	146
	Equal to or more than 2.5 years	164,698	53,929	95%						205,188	194,929	820
Good	Less than 2.5 years	2,830	-	95%						2,830	2,688	11
	Equal to or more than 2.5 years	6,147	7,170	120%						11,527	13,833	46
Satisfactory	-	1,377	-	140%						1,377	1,929	38
Weak	-	-	-	250%						-	-	-
Default	-	-	-	-						-	-	-
Total		211,512	61,412							257,617	239,064	1,063
Equity exposures under the market-based approach etc.												
Equity exposures under the market-based approach												
Categories		On-balance sheet amount	Off-balance sheet amount	RW						Exposure amount	RWA	
Exchange-traded equity exposures		756,644	286,587	300%						1,043,232	3,129,698	
Private equity exposures		72,163	1,690	400%						73,431	293,725	
Other equity exposures		-	-	-						-	-	
Total		828,808	288,277							1,116,664	3,423,423	
Equity exposures to which a risk weight of 100% is applied												
Equity exposures to which a risk weight of 100% is applied		4,268	-	100%						4,268	4,268	

Notes: 1. Counterparty credit risk exposures, securitization exposures, and regarded-method exposures are excluded from the amount of credit risk exposures above.

2. PF, OF, CF and IPRE respectively stand for project finance, object finance, commodity finance and income-producing real estate.

Basel Regulatory Disclosures
Status of Mizuho Financial Group's Consolidated Capital Adequacy

(Millions of yen, %)

As of March 31, 2020												
a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	
Specialized lending under slotting criteria approach												
Other than HVCRE												
Regulatory categories	Remaining maturity	On-balance sheet amount	Off-balance sheet amount	RW	Exposure amount					RWA	Expected losses	
					P F	O F	C F	I P R E	Total			
	Less than 2.5 years	¥-	¥-	50%	¥-	¥-	¥-	¥-	¥-	¥-	¥-	
Strong	Equal to or more than 2.5 years	25,007	-	70%	-	25,007	-	-	-	25,007	17,505	100
Good	Less than 2.5 years	-	-	70%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Equal to or more than 2.5 years	2,634	-	90%	-	2,635	-	-	-	2,635	2,371	21
Satisfactory		3,838	23,370	115%	-	21,369	-	-	-	21,369	24,575	598
Weak		8,657	-	250%	-	8,756	-	-	-	8,756	21,890	700
Default		6,525	-	-	-	9,312	-	-	-	9,312	-	4,656
Total		46,662	23,370			67,081				67,081	66,343	6,076
HVCRE												
Regulatory categories	Remaining maturity	On-balance sheet amount	Off-balance sheet amount	RW						Exposure amount	RWA	Expected losses
Strong	Less than 2.5 years	16,351	-	70%						16,358	11,450	65
	Equal to or more than 2.5 years	113,965	31,991	95%						137,982	131,083	551
Good	Less than 2.5 years	3,120	-	95%						3,122	2,965	12
	Equal to or more than 2.5 years	6,369	8,250	120%						12,560	15,072	50
Satisfactory		-	-	140%						-	-	-
Weak		-	-	250%						-	-	-
Default		-	-	-						-	-	-
Total		139,807	40,241							170,023	160,572	680
Equity exposures under the market-based approach etc.												
Equity exposures under the market-based approach												
Categories		On-balance sheet amount	Off-balance sheet amount	RW						Exposure amount	RWA	
Exchange-traded equity exposures		511,441	170,264	300%						681,705	2,045,116	
Private equity exposures		68,124	1,661	400%						69,370	277,483	
Other equity exposures		-	-	-						-	-	
Total		579,566	171,925							751,076	2,322,599	
Equity exposures to which a risk weight of 100% is applied												
Equity exposures to which a risk weight of 100% is applied		4,517	-	100%						4,517	4,517	

Notes: 1. Counterparty credit risk exposures, securitization exposures, and regarded-method exposures are excluded from the amount of credit risk exposures above.

2. PF, OF, CF and IPRE respectively stand for project finance, object finance, commodity finance and income-producing real estate.

(5) Credit Risk under Standardized Approach

(i) Status of portfolios to which the standardized approach is applied

Eligible external credit assessment institutions used for determining the risk weight for portfolios to which the standardized approach is applied are Rating and Investment Information, Inc. (R&I) in Japan and S&P Global Ratings overseas.

We apply a risk weight of 100% for all of our corporate exposure.

(ii) Quantitative disclosure on credit risk under standardized approach

(A) CR5: Standardized Approach - Exposures by Asset Classes and Risk Weights

(Millions of yen)

		As of March 31, 2021										
		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k
		Credit exposures amount (post CCF and post-CRM)										
Asset classes	Risk weight	0%	10%	20%	35%	50%	75%	100%	150%	250%	1,250%	Total
1	Cash	¥97	¥-	¥-	¥-	¥-	¥-	¥-	¥-	¥-	¥-	¥97
2	Japanese sovereigns and Bank of Japan	392,166	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	392,166
3	Foreign central sovereigns and central banks	64,431	-	72,997	-	109,379	-	15,163	0	-	-	261,973
4	Bank for International Settlements, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Japanese non-central governmental PSEs	816	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	816
6	Non-central governmental PSEs other than foreign central sovereigns, etc.	-	-	465	-	2	-	0	-	-	-	467
7	International development banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Japan Finance Organization for Municipalities	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
9	Japanese government institutions	-	6,214	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,214
10	Three regional public sectors of Japan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Financial institutions and business operators conducting the type I financial instruments business	-	-	346,126	-	33,056	-	63,971	-	-	-	443,155
12	Corporates, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,636,755	-	-	-	1,636,755
13	Regulatory retail portfolios and individuals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	Mortgage housing loan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	Real estate acquisition business, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	Claims past due for 3 months or more (excluding mortgage housing loan)	-	-	-	-	225	-	12	26	-	-	264
17	Claims past due for 3 months or more regarding mortgage housing loan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	Bills in process of collection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	With guarantee of Credit Guarantee Corporations, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	With guarantee of Regional Economy Vitalization Corporation of Japan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21	Investments, etc.(excluding significant investments)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22	Total	¥457,513	¥6,218	¥419,589	¥-	¥142,664	¥-	¥1,715,903	¥26	¥-	¥-	¥2,741,915

Note: Counterparty credit risk exposures, credit risk related to securitization transactions, and fund exposures are excluded from the amount of credit risk exposures above.

Basel Regulatory Disclosures
Status of Mizuho Financial Group's Consolidated Capital Adequacy

(Millions of yen)

		As of March 31, 2020										
		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k
		Credit exposures amount (post CCF and post-CRM)										
Risk weight	Asset classes	0%	10%	20%	35%	50%	75%	100%	150%	250%	1,250%	Total
1	Cash	¥80	¥-	¥-	¥-	¥-	¥-	¥-	¥-	¥-	¥-	¥80
2	Japanese sovereigns and Bank of Japan	508,644	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	508,644
3	Foreign central sovereigns and central banks	107,321	-	63,522	-	151,255	-	46,736	1	-	-	368,837
4	Bank for International Settlements, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Japanese non-central governmental PSEs	2,838	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,838
6	Non-central governmental PSEs other than foreign central sovereigns, etc.	-	-	431	-	0	-	0	-	-	-	432
7	International development banks	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
8	Japan Finance Organization for Municipalities	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
9	Japanese government institutions	-	5,259	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,259
10	Three regional public sectors of Japan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Financial institutions and business operators conducting the type I financial instruments business	-	-	374,887	-	63,908	-	77,204	-	-	-	516,000
12	Corporates, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,623,973	-	-	-	1,623,973
13	Regulatory retail portfolios and individuals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	Mortgage housing loan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	Real estate acquisition business, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	Claims past due for 3 months or more (excluding mortgage housing loan)	-	-	-	-	232	-	12	28	-	-	272
17	Claims past due for 3 months or more regarding mortgage housing loan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	Bills in process of collection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	With guarantee of Credit Guarantee Corporations, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	With guarantee of Regional Economy Vitalization Corporation of Japan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21	Investments, etc.(excluding significant investments)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22	Total	¥618,884	¥5,267	¥438,841	¥-	¥215,395	¥-	¥1,747,926	¥30	¥-	¥-	¥3,026,345

Note: Counterparty credit risk exposures, credit risk related to securitization transactions, and fund exposures are excluded from the amount of credit risk exposures above.

(6) Credit Risk Mitigation Techniques

(i) Summary of Risk Profile, Risk Management Policies/ Procedures and Structure

We obtain collateral and guarantees as a means of securing credit. In obtaining the collateral and guarantees, we evaluate the value of the collateral, guarantee performance capability of guarantor and legal enforceability, and we also conduct periodical subsequent re-evaluations. Furthermore, we monitor any concentration of risks in particular corporate groups including indirect credit exposure such as collateral issuers and guarantees. When calculating the credit risk weighted assets for capital adequacy ratio regulations, the effect of credit risk mitigation through financial collateral (mainly deposits and securities), other collateral (mainly real estate) and guarantees by "sovereign, banks or corporations above a certain credit rating" is reflected.

(ii) Quantitative Disclosure on Credit Risk Mitigation Techniques

Counterparty risk exposures, securitization exposures, and regarded-method exposures are excluded from the amount of credit risk exposures below.

(A) CR3: Credit Risk Mitigation Techniques - Overview

		(Millions of yen)				
		As of March 31, 2021				
		a	b	c	d	e
		Exposures unsecured	Exposures secured	Exposures secured by collateral	Exposures secured by financial guarantees	Exposures secured by credit derivatives
1	Loans	¥65,015,186	¥16,659,931	¥6,795,255	¥7,400,226	¥5,846
2	Debt securities	35,863,398	485,654	346,319	29,734	-
3	Other on balance debt assets	52,242,536	69,344	2,350	52,901	-
4	Total (1+2+3)	¥153,121,122	¥17,214,930	¥7,143,925	¥7,482,862	¥5,846
5	Of which defaulted	564,119	331,171	138,736	63,834	-

Notes: 1. Other on-balance debt assets include deposits, call loans, bills purchased, monetary claims bought, money held in trust, and foreign exchange assets, etc.
2. Defaulted exposures include restructured loans, loans past due for three months or more, loans to bankrupt borrowers and so on.

		(Millions of yen)				
		As of March 31, 2020				
		a	b	c	d	e
		Exposures unsecured	Exposures secured	Exposures secured by collateral	Exposures secured by financial guarantees	Exposures secured by credit derivatives
1	Loans	¥65,503,018	¥15,815,487	¥6,493,163	¥7,043,960	¥3,019
2	Debt securities	27,701,052	479,786	303,452	81,134	-
3	Other on balance debt assets	44,625,456	72,270	2,198	56,783	-
4	Total (1+2+3)	¥137,829,527	¥16,367,544	¥6,798,814	¥7,181,879	¥3,019
5	Of which defaulted	279,426	254,343	135,921	43,523	-

Notes: 1. Other on-balance debt assets include deposits, call loans, bills purchased, monetary claims bought, money held in trust, and foreign exchange assets, etc.
2. Defaulted exposures include restructured loans, loans past due for three months or more, loans to bankrupt borrowers and so on.

Basel Regulatory Disclosures
Status of Mizuho Financial Group's Consolidated Capital Adequacy

(B) CR4: Standardized Approach - Credit Risk Exposure and Credit Risk Mitigation (CRM) Effects

(Millions of yen, except percentages)

		As of March 31, 2021											
		a		b		c		d		e		f	
		Exposures before CCF and CRM		Exposures post-CCF and CRM						RWA		RWA density	
Asset classes		On-balance sheet amount	Off-balance sheet amount	On-balance sheet amount	Off-balance sheet amount								
1	Cash	¥97	¥-	¥97	¥-								0.00
2	Japanese sovereigns and Bank of Japan	392,166	-	392,166	-								0.00
3	Foreign central sovereigns and central banks	261,973	-	261,973	-			84,453					32.23
4	Bank for International Settlements, etc.	-	-	-	-			-					-
5	Japanese non-central governmental PSEs	816	-	816	-			-					0.00
6	Non-central governmental PSEs other than foreign central sovereigns, etc.	467	-	467	-			94					20.20
7	International development banks	-	-	-	-			-					-
8	Japan Finance Organization for Municipalities	4	-	4	-			0					10.00
9	Japanese government institutions	6,214	-	6,214	-			621					10.00
10	Three regional public sectors of Japan	-	-	-	-			-					-
11	Financial institutions and business operators conducting the type I financial instruments business	390,618	137,472	377,727	65,427			149,725					33.78
12	Corporates, etc.	1,371,666	355,120	1,371,228	265,527			1,636,701					99.99
13	Regulatory retail portfolios and individuals	-	-	-	-			-					-
14	Mortgage housing loan	-	-	-	-			-					-
15	Real estate acquisition business, etc.	-	-	-	-			-					-
16	Claims past due for 3 months or more (excluding mortgage housing loan)	264	-	264	-			164					62.30
17	Claims past due for 3 months or more regarding mortgage housing loan	-	-	-	-			-					-
18	Bills in process of collection	-	-	-	-			-					-
19	With guarantee of Credit Guarantee Corporation, etc.	-	-	-	-			-					-
20	With guarantee of Regional Economy Vitalization Corporation of Japan	-	-	-	-			-					-
21	Investments, etc.(excluding significant investments)	-	-	-	-			-					-
22	Total	¥2,424,289	¥492,592	¥2,410,960	¥330,954			¥1,871,761					68.26

(Millions of yen, except percentages)

		As of March 31, 2020											
		a		b		c		d		e		f	
		Exposures before CCF and CRM		Exposures post-CCF and CRM						RWA		RWA density	
Asset classes		On-balance sheet amount	Off-balance sheet amount	On-balance sheet amount	Off-balance sheet amount								
1	Cash	¥80	¥-	¥80	¥-								0.00
2	Japanese sovereigns and Bank of Japan	508,644	-	508,644	-								0.00
3	Foreign central sovereigns and central banks	368,837	-	368,837	-			135,071					36.62
4	Bank for International Settlements, etc.	-	-	-	-			-					-
5	Japanese non-central governmental PSEs	2,838	-	2,838	-			-					0.00
6	Non-central governmental PSEs other than foreign central sovereigns, etc.	432	-	432	-			87					20.14
7	International development banks	80	-	0	-			-					0.00
8	Japan Finance Organization for Municipalities	7	-	7	-			0					10.00
9	Japanese government institutions	5,259	-	5,259	-			525					10.00
10	Three regional public sectors of Japan	-	-	-	-			-					-
11	Financial institutions and business operators conducting the type I financial instruments business	455,861	131,306	453,575	62,425			184,136					35.68
12	Corporates, etc.	1,409,004	270,006	1,408,323	215,650			1,623,915					99.99
13	Regulatory retail portfolios and individuals	-	-	-	-			-					-
14	Mortgage housing loan	-	-	-	-			-					-
15	Real estate acquisition business, etc.	-	-	-	-			-					-
16	Claims past due for 3 months or more (excluding mortgage housing loan)	272	-	272	-			170					62.55
17	Claims past due for 3 months or more regarding mortgage housing loan	-	-	-	-			-					-
18	Bills in process of collection	-	-	-	-			-					-
19	With guarantee of Credit Guarantee Corporation, etc.	-	-	-	-			-					-
20	With guarantee of Regional Economy Vitalization Corporation of Japan	-	-	-	-			-					-
21	Investments, etc.(excluding significant investments)	-	-	-	-			-					-
22	Total	¥2,751,318	¥401,312	¥2,748,270	¥278,075			¥1,943,907					64.23

(C) CR7: IRB - Effect on RWA of Credit Derivatives Used as CRM Techniques

		(Millions of yen)	
		As of March 31, 2021	
		a	b
Portfolios		Pre-credit derivatives RWA	Actual RWA
1	Sovereign - FIRB	¥-	¥-
2	Sovereign - AIRB	527,672	527,672
3	Banks - FIRB	-	-
4	Banks - AIRB	1,073,775	1,073,775
5	Corporate (except Specialized lending) - FIRB	-	-
6	Corporate (except Specialized lending) - AIRB	26,066,862	26,066,080
7	Specialized lending - FIRB	-	-
8	Specialized lending - AIRB	2,624,532	2,624,532
9	Retail - qualifying revolving retail exposures (QRRE)	439,097	439,097
10	Retail - residential mortgage exposures	1,985,258	1,985,258
11	Other retail exposures	492,788	492,788
12	Equity - FIRB	-	-
13	Equity - AIRB	3,995,461	3,995,461
14	Purchased receivables - FIRB	-	-
15	Purchased receivables - AIRB	873,010	873,010
16	Total	¥38,078,459	¥38,077,677

		(Millions of yen)	
		As of March 31, 2020	
		a	b
Portfolios		Pre-credit derivatives RWA	Actual RWA
1	Sovereign - FIRB	¥-	¥-
2	Sovereign - AIRB	517,251	517,251
3	Banks - FIRB	-	-
4	Banks - AIRB	1,005,223	1,005,223
5	Corporate (except Specialized lending) - FIRB	-	-
6	Corporate (except Specialized lending) - AIRB	24,415,292	24,414,538
7	Specialized lending - FIRB	-	-
8	Specialized lending - AIRB	2,169,388	2,169,388
9	Retail - qualifying revolving retail exposures (QRRE)	468,522	468,522
10	Retail - residential mortgage exposures	2,114,155	2,114,155
11	Other retail exposures	552,767	552,767
12	Equity - FIRB	-	-
13	Equity - AIRB	2,918,659	2,918,659
14	Purchased receivables - FIRB	-	-
15	Purchased receivables - AIRB	735,372	735,372
16	Total	¥34,896,634	¥34,895,880

(7) Equity investments in funds

		(Millions of yen)	
		As of March 31, 2021	As of March 31, 2020
		Exposure	Exposure
	Equity investments in funds - Look-through approach	¥2,475,542	¥2,492,474
	Equity investments in funds - Mandate-based approach	-	-
	Equity investments in funds - Simple approach (subject to 250% RW)	-	-
	Equity investments in funds - Simple approach (subject to 400% RW)	152,251	147,229
	Equity investments in funds - Fall-back approach	12,501	7,443
	Total	¥2,640,294	¥2,647,147

■ Counterparty Credit Risk

(1) Summary of Risk Profile, Risk Management Policies/ Procedures and Structure

In managing the risk pertaining to counterparty credit risk (including central counterparty) in derivatives transactions and repurchase transactions etc., we generally allocate risk capital together with loans, etc., (we take into account wrong way risk for derivatives transactions). For derivatives transactions and repurchase transactions, in cases in which a bilateral netting agreement is valid in light of the legal system of the relevant jurisdiction, we take its effect into consideration. As to derivatives transactions with financial institutions, etc., we periodically, where necessary, deliver and receive collateral to and from the counterparty based on the replacement cost to mitigate credit risk (collateralized derivatives transactions). In conducting such transactions, there is a risk in which we may be required to provide additional collateral in cases where our credit profile deteriorates.

(2) Quantitative Disclosure on Counterparty Credit Risk

(A) CCR1: Analysis of Counterparty Credit risk (CCR) Exposure by Approach

(Millions of yen)

		As of March 31, 2021					
		a	b	c	d	e	f
		Replacement cost	Potential future exposure	EEPE	Alpha used for computing regulatory EAD	EAD post-CRM	RWA
1	SA-CCR	¥-	¥-	/	1.4	¥-	¥-
	Current Exposure Method	1,167,038	733,137	/	/	1,900,176	448,051
2	Expected Positive Exposure Method	/	/	2,292,475	1.4	3,209,465	1,078,444
3	Simple Approach for credit risk mitigation	/	/	/	/	55,492	37,058
4	Comprehensive Approach for credit risk mitigation	/	/	/	/	16,647,717	747,471
5	VAR for SFTs	/	/	/	/	-	-
6	Total	/	/	/	/	/	¥2,311,024

(Millions of yen)

		As of March 31, 2020					
		a	b	c	d	e	f
		Replacement cost	Potential future exposure	EEPE	Alpha used for computing regulatory EAD	EAD post-CRM	RWA
1	SA-CCR	¥-	¥-	/	1.4	¥-	¥-
	Current Exposure Method	184,328	259,484	/	/	443,813	165,699
2	Expected Positive Exposure Method	/	/	2,567,614	1.4	3,594,660	1,216,072
3	Simple Approach for credit risk mitigation	/	/	/	/	61,562	33,887
4	Comprehensive Approach for credit risk mitigation	/	/	/	/	15,037,228	798,982
5	VAR for SFTs	/	/	/	/	-	-
6	Total	/	/	/	/	/	¥2,214,641

(B) CCR2: Credit Valuation Adjustment (CVA) Capital Charge

(Millions of yen)

		As of March 31, 2021	
		a	b
		EAD post-CRM	RWA
1	Total portfolios subject to the Advanced CVA capital charge	¥-	¥-
2	(i) VAR component (including the 3×multiplier)	/	-
3	(ii) Stressed VAR component (including the 3×multiplier)	/	-
4	All portfolios subject to the Standardized CVA capital charge	3,796,094	1,982,240
5	Total subject to the CVA capital charge	¥3,796,094	¥1,982,240

(Millions of yen)

		As of March 31, 2020	
		a	b
		EAD post-CRM	RWA
1	Total portfolios subject to the Advanced CVA capital charge	¥-	¥-
2	(i) VAR component (including the 3×multiplier)	/	-
3	(ii) Stressed VAR component (including the 3×multiplier)	/	-
4	All portfolios subject to the Standardized CVA capital charge	3,999,491	2,137,870
5	Total subject to the CVA capital charge	¥3,999,491	¥2,137,870

(C) CCR3: Standardized Approach - CCR Exposures by Regulatory Portfolio and Risk Weights

(Millions of yen)

		As of March 31, 2021								
		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i
		Credit exposures amount (post CCF and post-CRM)								
Risk weight	Regulatory portfolio	0%	10%	20%	50%	75%	100%	150%	Other	Total
1	Japanese sovereigns and Bank of Japan	¥18,326	¥-	¥-	¥-	¥-	¥-	¥-	¥-	¥18,326
2	Foreign central sovereigns and central banks	4,614	-	250	479	-	104	-	-	5,449
3	Bank for International Settlements, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Japanese non-central governmental PSEs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Non-central governmental PSEs other than foreign central sovereigns, etc.	-	-	5,314	995	-	15	-	-	6,325
6	International development banks	1,320	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,320
7	Japan Finance Organization for Municipalities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Japanese government institutions	-	1,256	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,256
9	Three regional public sectors of Japan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Financial institutions and business operators conducting the type I financial instruments business	-	-	625,234	10,932	-	36,612	-	-	672,779
11	Corporates, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	756,637	-	-	756,637
12	Regulatory retail portfolios and individuals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Other assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	Total	¥24,261	¥1,256	¥630,798	¥12,407	¥-	¥793,369	¥-	¥-	¥1,462,094

(Millions of yen)

		As of March 31, 2020								
		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i
		Credit exposures amount (post CCF and post-CRM)								
Risk weight	Regulatory portfolio	0%	10%	20%	50%	75%	100%	150%	Other	Total
1	Japanese sovereigns and Bank of Japan	¥13,229	¥-	¥-	¥-	¥-	¥-	¥-	¥-	¥13,229
2	Foreign central sovereigns and central banks	3,236	-	150	94	-	57	-	-	3,539
3	Bank for International Settlements, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Japanese non-central governmental PSEs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Non-central governmental PSEs other than foreign central sovereigns, etc.	-	-	7,200	2,103	-	72	-	-	9,376
6	International development banks	3,119	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,119
7	Japan Finance Organization for Municipalities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Japanese government institutions	-	1,426	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,426
9	Three regional public sectors of Japan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Financial institutions and business operators conducting the type I financial instruments business	-	-	784,856	19,498	-	32,167	-	-	836,523
11	Corporates, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	639,319	-	-	639,319
12	Regulatory retail portfolios and individuals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Other assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	Total	¥19,585	¥1,426	¥792,207	¥21,696	¥-	¥671,617	¥-	¥-	¥1,506,532

Status of Mizuho Financial Group's Consolidated Capital Adequacy

(D) CCR4: IRB - CCR Exposures by Portfolio and PD Scale

(Millions of yen, %, number in the thousands, year)

		As of March 31, 2021						
PD scale		a	b	c	d	e	f	g
		EAD post-CRM	Average PD (%)	Number of counterparty	Average LGD (%)	Average maturity	RWA	RWA density (%)
Sovereign								
1	0.00 to <0.15	¥15,493,403	0.00	0.0	37.88	4.8	¥78,971	0.50
2	0.15 to <0.25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	0.25 to <0.50	651	0.28	0.0	37.88	3.2	326	50.06
4	0.50 to <0.75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	0.75 to <2.50	7,079	0.91	0.0	37.88	4.8	7,020	99.16
6	2.50 to <10.00	169	3.11	0.0	37.88	1.0	158	93.70
7	10.00 to <100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	100.00 (Default)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Sub-total	15,501,303	0.00	0.0	37.88	4.8	86,476	0.55
Banks								
1	0.00 to <0.15	2,572,805	0.09	0.2	37.33	1.2	501,049	19.47
2	0.15 to <0.25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	0.25 to <0.50	33,275	0.27	0.0	37.86	1.3	14,629	43.96
4	0.50 to <0.75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	0.75 to <2.50	1,893	0.87	0.0	37.87	0.7	1,235	65.27
6	2.50 to <10.00	2,272	3.11	0.0	37.87	1.9	2,419	106.49
7	10.00 to <100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	100.00 (Default)	17,401	100.00	0.0	96.42	4.8	5,437	31.25
9	Sub-total	2,627,647	0.75	0.3	37.73	1.2	524,771	19.97
Corporate								
1	0.00 to <0.15	1,364,065	0.06	2.4	37.51	2.9	308,364	22.60
2	0.15 to <0.25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	0.25 to <0.50	137,235	0.37	1.8	36.82	2.1	64,265	46.82
4	0.50 to <0.75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	0.75 to <2.50	67,413	1.13	1.0	35.88	2.7	52,061	77.22
6	2.50 to <10.00	34,460	4.33	0.4	36.58	2.7	40,717	118.15
7	10.00 to <100.00	16,318	15.12	0.1	35.21	1.8	27,299	167.29
8	100.00 (Default)	28,154	100.00	0.1	86.65	4.1	10,248	36.39
9	Sub-total	¥1,647,649	2.08	6.0	38.18	2.8	¥502,956	30.52

CCR4-(Continued)

(Millions of yen, %, number in the thousands, year)

		As of March 31, 2021						
PD scale		a	b	c	d	e	f	g
		EAD post-CRM	Average PD (%)	Number of counterparty	Average LGD (%)	Average maturity	RWA	RWA density (%)
SME								
1	0.00 to <0.15	¥13,665	0.12	0.0	37.65	4.7	¥6,563	48.03
2	0.15 to <0.25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	0.25 to <0.50	17,805	0.39	1.2	27.80	3.5	6,991	39.26
4	0.50 to <0.75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	0.75 to <2.50	6,843	1.13	0.8	21.78	3.3	2,887	42.18
6	2.50 to <10.00	4,596	3.16	0.2	21.76	3.8	2,595	56.45
7	10.00 to <100.00	1,547	15.12	0.1	26.71	3.2	1,727	111.61
8	100.00 (Default)	482	100.00	0.0	40.97	2.6	227	47.19
9	Sub-total	44,941	2.28	2.5	29.36	3.9	20,992	46.70
Specialized Lending								
1	0.00 to <0.15	307,635	0.09	0.2	39.88	4.0	103,590	33.67
2	0.15 to <0.25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	0.25 to <0.50	152,855	0.36	0.1	37.88	3.9	96,094	62.86
4	0.50 to <0.75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	0.75 to <2.50	52,949	1.07	0.0	37.88	3.9	49,766	93.98
6	2.50 to <10.00	9,036	4.44	0.0	37.88	3.1	11,482	127.06
7	10.00 to <100.00	2,867	15.12	0.0	37.88	2.8	5,444	189.84
8	100.00 (Default)	2,650	100.00	0.0	53.49	4.8	1,564	59.00
9	Sub-total	527,996	0.92	0.3	39.12	3.9	267,941	50.74
Purchased receivables								
1	0.00 to <0.15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	0.15 to <0.25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	0.25 to <0.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	0.50 to <0.75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	0.75 to <2.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	2.50 to <10.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	10.00 to <100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	100.00 (Default)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Sub-total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retails								
1	0.00 to <0.15	-	-	-	-	/	-	-
2	0.15 to <0.25	-	-	-	-	/	-	-
3	0.25 to <0.50	-	-	-	-	/	-	-
4	0.50 to <0.75	-	-	-	-	/	-	-
5	0.75 to <2.50	826	1.77	0.9	27.33	/	284	34.44
6	2.50 to <10.00	3	3.81	0.0	4.51	/	0	6.48
7	10.00 to <100.00	40	13.70	0.0	28.91	/	22	54.03
8	100.00 (Default)	5	100.00	0.0	31.99	/	2	37.86
9	Sub-total	876	2.95	1.0	27.34	/	309	35.26
Total (all portfolios)		¥20,350,414	0.29	10.4	37.89	4.2	¥1,403,448	6.89

Message from the
Group CEO

About Mizuho

Message from the
Group CFOOur strategies for
creating valueFoundations for our
corporate value

Data section

Appendix

Status of Mizuho Financial Group's Consolidated Capital Adequacy

(Millions of yen, %, number in the thousands, year)

		As of March 31, 2020						
PD scale		a	b	c	d	e	f	g
		EAD post-CRM	Average PD (%)	Number of counterparty	Average LGD (%)	Average maturity	RWA	RWA density (%)
Sovereign								
1	0.00 to <0.15	¥13,420,020	0.00	0.0	37.83	4.6	¥85,889	0.64
2	0.15 to <0.25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	0.25 to <0.50	30	0.26	0.0	37.83	2.9	14	46.64
4	0.50 to <0.75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	0.75 to <2.50	4,360	0.99	0.0	37.83	4.5	4,236	97.14
6	2.50 to <10.00	14	3.06	0.0	37.83	1.0	13	93.01
7	10.00 to <100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	100.00 (Default)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Sub-total	13,424,426	0.00	0.0	37.83	4.6	90,153	0.67
Banks								
1	0.00 to <0.15	1,408,013	0.05	0.3	37.83	2.3	316,582	22.48
2	0.15 to <0.25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	0.25 to <0.50	28,509	0.28	0.0	37.81	1.5	13,726	48.14
4	0.50 to <0.75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	0.75 to <2.50	1,365	1.41	0.0	37.56	0.6	1,031	75.53
6	2.50 to <10.00	874	3.06	0.0	37.83	2.1	929	106.28
7	10.00 to <100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	100.00 (Default)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Sub-total	1,438,763	0.06	0.4	37.82	2.3	332,269	23.09
Corporate								
1	0.00 to <0.15	1,760,853	0.05	2.5	37.75	3.2	403,040	22.88
2	0.15 to <0.25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	0.25 to <0.50	109,197	0.35	2.0	35.89	2.3	49,170	45.02
4	0.50 to <0.75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	0.75 to <2.50	94,588	1.27	1.2	36.20	2.5	74,746	79.02
6	2.50 to <10.00	42,656	3.32	0.4	35.65	2.4	45,307	106.21
7	10.00 to <100.00	12,399	14.88	0.1	36.14	1.5	20,834	168.03
8	100.00 (Default)	2,835	100.00	0.1	54.25	2.9	1,221	43.08
9	Sub-total	¥2,022,530	0.43	6.5	37.54	3.1	¥594,320	29.38

CCR4-(Continued)

(Millions of yen, %, number in the thousands, year)

		As of March 31, 2020						
PD scale		a	b	c	d	e	f	g
		EAD post-CRM	Average PD (%)	Number of counterparty	Average LGD (%)	Average maturity	RWA	RWA density (%)
SME								
1	0.00 to <0.15	¥10,896	0.11	0.0	36.44	4.8	¥5,457	50.08
2	0.15 to <0.25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	0.25 to <0.50	21,041	0.37	1.3	28.50	3.8	8,608	40.91
4	0.50 to <0.75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	0.75 to <2.50	9,763	1.11	1.0	24.72	3.4	4,844	49.61
6	2.50 to <10.00	6,232	3.33	0.2	21.45	4.1	3,547	56.91
7	10.00 to <100.00	1,486	14.88	0.1	27.40	3.6	1,741	117.17
8	100.00 (Default)	415	100.00	0.0	33.94	2.9	158	38.06
9	Sub-total	49,836	2.09	2.8	28.63	4.0	24,357	48.87
Specialized Lending								
1	0.00 to <0.15	453,862	0.09	0.2	38.92	4.4	164,800	36.31
2	0.15 to <0.25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	0.25 to <0.50	140,746	0.36	0.0	37.83	4.2	92,839	65.96
4	0.50 to <0.75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	0.75 to <2.50	90,386	0.98	0.0	37.83	4.5	88,431	97.83
6	2.50 to <10.00	5,287	4.27	0.0	37.83	3.3	6,775	128.13
7	10.00 to <100.00	4	14.88	0.0	37.83	1.0	8	171.98
8	100.00 (Default)	3,184	100.00	0.0	53.28	4.8	1,870	58.74
9	Sub-total	693,472	0.75	0.3	38.62	4.4	354,727	51.15
Purchased receivables								
1	0.00 to <0.15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	0.15 to <0.25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	0.25 to <0.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	0.50 to <0.75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	0.75 to <2.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	2.50 to <10.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	10.00 to <100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	100.00 (Default)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Sub-total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retails								
1	0.00 to <0.15	-	-	-	-	/	-	-
2	0.15 to <0.25	-	-	-	-	/	-	-
3	0.25 to <0.50	-	-	-	-	/	-	-
4	0.50 to <0.75	-	-	-	-	/	-	-
5	0.75 to <2.50	1,233	1.88	1.01	33.09	/	521	42.30
6	2.50 to <10.00	6	3.88	0.01	4.46	/	0	6.42
7	10.00 to <100.00	81	13.71	0.07	34.25	/	51	63.95
8	100.00 (Default)	4	100.00	0.01	41.31	/	2	47.29
9	Sub-total	1,328	2.96	1.10	33.08	/	577	43.46
Total (all portfolios)		¥17,630,357	0.09	11.42	37.80	4.2	¥1,396,406	7.92

(E) CCR5: Composition of Collateral for CCR Exposure

(Millions of yen)

		As of March 31, 2021											
		a		b		c		d		e		f	
		Collateral used in derivative transactions				Collateral used in SFTs							
		Fair value of collateral received		Fair value of posted collateral		Fair value of collateral received		Fair value of posted collateral					
		Segregated	Unsegregated	Segregated	Unsegregated	Fair value of collateral received	Fair value of posted collateral	Fair value of collateral received	Fair value of posted collateral				
1	Cash – domestic currency	¥7,700	¥9,676,817	¥22,521	¥12,270,974	¥1,339,361	¥4,274,143						
2	Cash – other currencies	320,132	557,899	207,953	669,633	18,189,691	10,203,460						
3	Domestic sovereign debt	28,219	12,195,801	73,166	10,467,240	3,025,404	2,278,399						
4	Other sovereign debt	183,888	25,715,792	522,388	121,646	8,307,001	15,517,658						
5	Government agency debt	322,442	805	-	805	225,788	23,870						
6	Corporate bonds	-	21,760,532	-	5,352	823,649	1,261,963						
7	Equity securities	3,630	344,833	-	147,591	2,242,066	1,556,019						
8	Other collateral	-	-	-	-	7,893	423,116						
9	Total	¥866,014	¥70,252,482	¥826,029	¥23,683,244	¥34,160,855	¥35,538,631						

(Millions of yen)

		As of March 31, 2020											
		a		b		c		d		e		f	
		Collateral used in derivative transactions				Collateral used in SFTs							
		Fair value of collateral received		Fair value of posted collateral		Fair value of collateral received		Fair value of posted collateral					
		Segregated	Unsegregated	Segregated	Unsegregated	Fair value of collateral received	Fair value of posted collateral	Fair value of collateral received	Fair value of posted collateral				
1	Cash – domestic currency	¥29,677	¥615,706	¥41,232	¥727,303	¥1,225,770	¥10,143,540						
2	Cash – other currencies	705,469	528,893	559,218	765,558	18,064,321	10,573,454						
3	Domestic sovereign debt	21,793	301,449	52,105	324,936	8,794,096	2,563,951						
4	Other sovereign debt	62,989	97,767	303,475	182,898	8,826,034	14,569,644						
5	Government agency debt	14,734	—	—	—	310,392	72,823						
6	Corporate bonds	61	36,172	61	9,776	827,854	1,425,685						
7	Equity securities	—	162,332	—	107,448	1,951,499	1,425,996						
8	Other collateral	—	—	—	—	13,067	531,918						
9	Total	¥834,725	¥1,742,321	¥956,094	¥2,117,921	¥40,013,036	¥41,307,015						

(F) CCR6: Credit Derivatives Exposures

(Millions of yen)

		As of March 31, 2021	
		a	b
		Protection bought	Protection sold
Notionals			
1	Single-name credit default swaps	¥3,341,445	¥3,160,809
2	Index credit default swaps	2,028,684	1,656,414
3	Total return swaps	49,708	560,062
4	Credit options	—	—
5	Other credit derivatives	500	—
6	Total notionals	¥5,420,338	¥4,990,286
Fair values			
7	Positive fair value (asset)	2,428	92,398
8	Negative fair value (liability)	(107,267)	(5,374)

(Millions of yen)

		As of March 31, 2020	
		a	b
		Protection bought	Protection sold
Notionals			
1	Single-name credit default swaps	¥1,561,051	¥1,273,329
2	Index credit default swaps	1,084,242	750,676
3	Total return swaps	243,973	33,314
4	Credit options	—	—
5	Other credit derivatives	1,100	—
6	Total notionals	¥2,890,367	¥2,057,320
Fair values			
7	Positive fair value (asset)	26,832	12,933
8	Negative fair value (liability)	(16,830)	(16,264)

(G) CCR7: RWA flow statements of CCR exposures under EPE method**(Billions of yen)**

No.		RWA
1	RWA as of March 31, 2019	¥878.8
2	Breakdown of changes during this reporting period	Asset size
3		Credit quality of counterparties
4		Model updates (EPE only)
5		Methodology and policy (EPE only)
6		Acquisitions and disposals
7		Foreign currency fluctuations
8		Other
9		RWA as of March 31, 2020

(Billions of yen)

No.		RWA
1	RWA as of March 31, 2020	¥1,216.0
2	Breakdown of changes during this reporting period	(178.9)
3		Asset size
4		Credit quality of counterparties
5		Model updates (EPE only)
6		Methodology and policy (EPE only)
7		Acquisitions and disposals
8		Foreign currency fluctuations
9		Other
9	RWA as of March 31, 2021	¥1,078.4

(H) CCR8: Exposures to Central Counterparties**(Millions of yen)**

		As of March 31, 2021	
		a	b
		EAD (post-CRM)	RWA
1	Exposures to QCCPs (total)	/	¥166,104
2	Exposures for trades at QCCPs (excluding initial margin and default fund contributions); of which	¥1,271,739	¥19,989
3	(i) OTC derivatives	299,619	2,539
4	(ii) Exchange-traded derivatives	519,205	12,097
5	(iii) Securities financing transactions	452,915	5,352
6	(iv) Netting sets where cross-product netting has been approved	—	—
7	Segregated initial margin	594,160	/
8	Non-segregated initial margin	688,143	14,177
9	Pre-funded default fund contributions	376,395	131,936
10	Unfunded default fund contributions	—	—
11	Exposures to non-QCCPs (total)	/	—
12	Exposures for trades at non-QCCPs (excluding initial margin and default fund contributions); of which	—	—
13	(i) OTC derivatives	—	—
14	(ii) Exchange-traded derivatives	—	—
15	(iii) Securities financing transactions	—	—
16	(iv) Netting sets where cross-product netting has been approved	—	—
17	Segregated initial margin	—	/
18	Non-segregated initial margin	—	—
19	Pre-funded default fund contributions	—	—
20	Unfunded default fund contributions	—	—

Basel Regulatory Disclosures
Status of Mizuho Financial Group's Consolidated Capital Adequacy

(Millions of yen)

		As of March 31, 2020	
		a	b
		EAD (post-CRM)	RWA
1	Exposures to QCCPs (total)	/	¥163,062
2	Exposures for trades at QCCPs (excluding initial margin and default fund contributions); of which	¥996,454	¥15,025
3	(i) OTC derivatives	328,996	2,262
4	(ii) Exchange-traded derivatives	294,314	7,818
5	(iii) Securities financing transactions	373,143	4,944
6	(iv) Netting sets where cross-product netting has been approved	—	—
7	Segregated initial margin	541,202	/
8	Non-segregated initial margin	658,624	13,581
9	Pre-funded default fund contributions	289,075	134,454
10	Unfunded default fund contributions	—	—
11	Exposures to non-QCCPs (total)	/	—
12	Exposures for trades at non-QCCPs (excluding initial margin and default fund contributions); of which	—	—
13	(i) OTC derivatives	—	—
14	(ii) Exchange-traded derivatives	—	—
15	(iii) Securities financing transactions	—	—
16	(iv) Netting sets where cross-product netting has been approved	—	—
17	Segregated initial margin	—	/
18	Non-segregated initial margin	—	—
19	Pre-funded default fund contributions	—	—
20	Unfunded default fund contributions	—	—

■ Securitization Exposures

We classify transactions as securitization exposures based on two characteristics, “non-recourse” and “senior/subordinated structure,” pursuant to the definitions set forth in the FSA Notice No.20, etc.; provided that the transactions do not include those which fall within specialized lending exposure.

(1) Summary of Risk Management Regarding Securitization Exposures

Our role in securitization transactions

We are associated with securitization transactions from various purposes and positions through our banking book and trading book.

(a) Securitization of our assets (“Securitization as originator”)

For the purposes of mitigating credit risk and credit concentration risk, controlling economic capital and responding to the needs of our investors, etc., we engage in securitization transactions, the underlying assets of which include mortgage loans and loans to our corporate customers. When conducting a securitization as an originator, we consider such transactions from various aspects, including the effects of reduction of economic capital and improvement of return on risk as well as the practical effects of risk transfers, and make a comprehensive judgment on the structure and appropriateness of such transactions.

(b) Securitization program (ABCP/ABL) sponsor

As a means of supporting our customers in the securitization of their account receivables and notes receivables, etc., we retain securitization exposure by providing asset-backed loans (ABLs, which are on-balance-sheet transactions), and providing asset-backed commercial paper (ABCP) backup lines (off-balance-sheet transactions), as sponsor to special purpose companies (in the form of Cayman Islands Corporations, etc.). In such cases, in addition to gaining firm understanding of the actual risk profile through due diligence from the viewpoint of investors, we assign internal ratings and make evaluations by assessing such transactions and carefully managing the exposure together with other direct loan assets.

(c) Investment in alternative credit risk assets (“Securitization Transactions as an Investor”)

We hold securitization products, such as ABS, CMBS, RMBS, and CDO, and resecuritization products, the underlying assets of which are mainly RMBS and CDO, etc., for the purpose of investing in alternative credit risk assets that are different from conventional credit risk assets in order to diversify our investment portfolio. The Risk Management Committee, etc. set limits on the amount of investment for Securitization Transactions as an Investor, and we maintain a stringent structure for management of such transactions. In addition, we implement stress tests based on scenarios under the market liquidity depletion and sharp price declines.

In addition, we undertake various securitization program arrangements such as ABL, ABCP and trust schemes, etc., as a means of financing for our customers. We endeavor to understand the actual risk profile, including the underlying assets, and to appropriately disclose the risks and terms of the program to the customers who invest in the product.

Furthermore, we actively act as servicer for securitization transactions, offer settlement account facilities (servicer cash advance) and provide interest rate swaps to securitization conduits.

One of our affiliated entities, Mizuho Leasing Company, Ltd, holds securitization products in which we are involved as originators or sponsors.

The securitization conduits included within the scope of consolidation are as follows:

ROCK FIELD CORPORATION, FANTASTIC FUNDING CORPORATION, ARTEMIS FUNDING CORPORATION, N&M FUNDING CORPORATION, Denshi Saiken Kaitori Godo Kaisha, JAPAN SECURITIZATION CORPORATION, Allstar Funding Co., Ltd, SPARCS FUNDING CORPORATION, PERPETUAL FUNDING CORPORATION, Working Capital Management Co. L.P., ALWAYS CAPITAL CORPORATION, HORIZON CAPITAL CORPORATION

There are no securitization conduits that provide credit enhancement beyond what is provided in agreements.

Overview of risk profile of securitization transactions and monitoring system

In addition to price fluctuation and market liquidity risks, securitization and resecuritization products are exposed to risks related to default, recovery and granularity of underlying asset portfolio. The structure of these products also contains risks related to the originators, the administrators, trustees and managers of the underlying assets.

To address these risks, we also analyze the structure in terms of the underlying assets and credit events. We monitor the ability, quality and operating performance of originators and managers in charge of controlling the underlying assets as well as covenant information and credit status of the parties related to the program. In addition, for resecuritization products, we pay attention to the underlying assets of the underlying securitization products. We also assign internal ratings to all products and review the rating at least once a year. If there is a change in the credit situations, we will review the internal rating as appropriate. As mentioned above, we have established a system to comprehensively understand the risk characteristics of securitization exposures and manage these exposures.

We conduct credit risk measurements on all credit transactions, including securitization transactions. Furthermore, we carry out periodic monitoring on investment amount and performance on securitization transactions and report the situations to our Risk Management Committee, etc.

Response to Basel Framework

In calculating credit risk-weighted assets of securitization exposure, we apply the internal-ratings-based approach ("IRBA") if we have sufficient information regarding all the underlying assets for IRBA. If IRBA cannot be applied to a certain asset and it has a rating obtained from an eligible external credit assessment institution, we apply the External rating-based approach ("ERBA") We apply the standardized approach ("SA") in other cases pursuant to the FSA Notice No. 20. We apply a risk weight of 1,250% under Basel III when neither IRBA, ERBA nor SA can be applied.

In terms of securitization exposure in our trading book that is subject to market risk regulations, we adopt the standardized measurement method and calculate market risk equivalent amounts in connection with the specific risks of securitization products based on risk weights according to ratings assigned by eligible external credit assessment institutions pursuant to the FSA Notice No. 20.

As for the eligible external credit assessment institutions, we refer to Rating and Investment Information, Inc. (R&I), Japan Credit Rating Agency, Ltd. (JCR), Moody's Investors Service Inc. (Moody's), Standard & Poor's (S&P) and Fitch Ratings, Ltd. in determining securitization exposure risk weight.

(2) Accounting Policies for Securitization Transactions

The point at which financial assets and liabilities relating to securitization transactions begin or cease to be recognized, their evaluation and accounting treatment are pursuant to "Accounting Standards Relating to Financial Products"(Business Accounting Standards No. 10).

(3) Quantitative Disclosure on Securitization Exposures

(A) SEC1: Securitization Exposures in the Banking Book by Type of Underlying Assets

(Millions of yen)

		As of March 31, 2021								
		a			b			c		
		Bank acts as originator			Bank acts as sponsor			Banks acts as investor		
type of underlying assets		Traditional	Synthetic	Sub-total	Traditional	Synthetic	Sub-total	Traditional	Synthetic	Sub-total
1	Retail (total) - of which	¥-	¥-	¥-	¥1,442,224	¥-	¥1,442,224	¥1,698,613	¥-	¥1,698,613
2	residential mortgage	-	-	-	-	-	-	587,468	-	587,468
3	credit card	-	-	-	636,995	-	636,995	60,899	-	60,899
4	other retail exposures	-	-	-	805,228	-	805,228	1,050,244	-	1,050,244
5	re-securitization	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Wholesale (total) - of which	89,735	98,531	188,266	266,927	-	266,927	1,581,210	-	1,581,210
7	loans to corporates	89,735	98,531	188,266	11,569	-	11,569	588,851	-	588,851
8	commercial mortgage	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	18
9	lease and receivables	-	-	-	173,949	-	173,949	766,625	-	766,625
10	other wholesale	-	-	-	81,409	-	81,409	225,714	-	225,714
11	re-securitization	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(Millions of yen)

		As of March 31, 2020								
		a			b			c		
		Bank acts as originator			Bank acts as sponsor			Banks acts as investor		
type of underlying assets		Traditional	Synthetic	Sub-total	Traditional	Synthetic	Sub-total	Traditional	Synthetic	Sub-total
1	Retail (total) - of which	¥-	¥-	¥-	¥1,132,931	¥-	¥1,132,931	¥1,487,047	¥-	¥1,487,047
2	residential mortgage	-	-	-	-	-	-	582,986	-	582,986
3	credit card	-	-	-	375,844	-	375,844	72,248	-	72,248
4	other retail exposures	-	-	-	757,087	-	757,087	831,812	-	831,812
5	re-securitization	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Wholesale (total) - of which	81,692	192,559	274,252	258,517	-	258,517	1,516,295	-	1,516,295
7	loans to corporates	81,692	192,559	274,252	18,145	-	18,145	611,982	-	611,982
8	commercial mortgage	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	-	17
9	lease and receivables	-	-	-	158,812	-	158,812	745,358	-	745,358
10	other wholesale	-	-	-	81,560	-	81,560	158,937	-	158,937
11	re-securitization	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(B) SEC2: Securitization Exposures in the Trading Book by Type of Underlying Assets

(Millions of yen)

As of March 31, 2021																																																		
type of underlying assets	a			b			c			d			e			f			g			h			i																									
	Bank acts as originator			Bank acts as sponsor			Banks acts as investor			Traditional			Synthetic			Sub-total			Traditional			Synthetic			Sub-total																									
	Traditional	Synthetic	Sub-total	Traditional	Synthetic	Sub-total	Traditional	Synthetic	Sub-total	Traditional	Synthetic	Sub-total	Traditional	Synthetic	Sub-total	Traditional	Synthetic	Sub-total	Traditional	Synthetic	Sub-total	Traditional	Synthetic	Sub-total	Traditional	Synthetic	Sub-total																							
1	Retail (total) - of which																											¥-	¥-	¥-	¥-	¥-	¥-	¥-	¥-	¥-	¥-	¥9,401	¥-	¥9,401										
2	residential mortgage	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,547	-	6,547																																				
3	credit card	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-																																				
4	other retail exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,404	-	1,404																																				
5	re-securitization	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,449	-	1,449																																				
6	Wholesale (total) - of which																											-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	loans to corporates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,533	-	14,533																																				
8	commercial mortgage	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-																																				
9	lease and receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	327	-	327																																				
10	other wholesale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-																																				
11	re-securitization	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-																																				

(Millions of yen)

As of March 31, 2020																																																		
type of underlying assets	a			b			c			d			e			f			g			h			i																									
	Bank acts as originator			Bank acts as sponsor			Banks acts as investor			Traditional			Synthetic			Sub-total			Traditional			Synthetic			Sub-total																									
	Traditional	Synthetic	Sub-total	Traditional	Synthetic	Sub-total	Traditional	Synthetic	Sub-total	Traditional	Synthetic	Sub-total	Traditional	Synthetic	Sub-total	Traditional	Synthetic	Sub-total	Traditional	Synthetic	Sub-total	Traditional	Synthetic	Sub-total	Traditional	Synthetic	Sub-total																							
1	Retail (total) - of which																											¥-	¥-	¥-	¥-	¥-	¥-	¥-	¥-	¥-	¥-	¥30,122	¥-	¥30,122										
2	residential mortgage	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,414	-	7,414																																				
3	credit card	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-																																				
4	other retail exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21,957	-	21,957																																				
5	re-securitization	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	750	-	750																																				
6	Wholesale (total) - of which																											-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	loans to corporates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,589	-	9,589																																				
8	commercial mortgage	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-																																				
9	lease and receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	113	-	113																																				
10	other wholesale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-																																				
11	re-securitization	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-																																				

(C) SEC3: Securitization Exposures in the Banking Book and Associated Regulatory Capital Requirements - Bank Acting as Originator or as Sponsor

(Millions of yen)

		As of March 31, 2021							
		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h
		Total exposures	Traditional securitization	Of which securitization	Of which retail underlying	Of which wholesale	Of which re-securitization	Of which senior	Of which non-senior
Exposure values (by RW bands)									
1	≤20% RW	¥1,583,238	¥1,524,813	¥1,524,813	¥1,221,469	¥303,344	¥-	¥-	¥-
2	>20% to 50% RW	125,109	93,542	93,542	49,000	44,541	-	-	-
3	>50% to 100% RW	118,110	118,110	118,110	116,394	1,715	-	-	-
4	>100% to <1250% RW	70,960	62,420	62,420	55,360	7,060	-	-	-
5	1250% RW	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exposure values (by regulatory approach)									
6	Internal Ratings-Based Approach (SEC-IRBA)	1,897,419	1,798,887	1,798,887	1,442,224	356,663	-	-	-
7	External Ratings-Based Approach (SEC-ERBA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Standardised Approach (SEC-SA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	1250%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
RWA (by regulatory approach)									
10	Internal Ratings-Based Approach (SEC-IRBA)	428,679	410,969	410,969	333,096	77,873	-	-	-
11	External Ratings-Based Approach (SEC-ERBA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	Standardised Approach (SEC-SA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	1250%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital charge after cap									
14	Internal Ratings-Based Approach (SEC-IRBA)	34,294	32,877	32,877	26,647	6,229	-	-	-
15	External Ratings-Based Approach (SEC-ERBA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	Standardised Approach (SEC-SA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	1250%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

		As of March 31, 2021						
		i	j	k	l	m	n	o
		Synthetic securitization	Of which securitization	Of which retail underlying	Of which wholesale	Of which re-securitization	Of which senior	Of which non-senior
Exposure values (by RW bands)								
1	≤20% RW	¥58,425	¥58,425	¥-	¥58,425	¥-	¥-	¥-
2	>20% to 50% RW	31,566	31,566	-	31,566	-	-	-
3	>50% to 100% RW	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	>100% to <1250% RW	8,539	8,539	-	8,539	-	-	-
5	1250% RW	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exposure values (by regulatory approach)								
6	Internal Ratings-Based Approach (SEC-IRBA)	98,531	98,531	-	98,531	-	-	-
7	External Ratings-Based Approach (SEC-ERBA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Standardised Approach (SEC-SA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	1250%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
RWA (by regulatory approach)								
10	Internal Ratings-Based Approach (SEC-IRBA)	17,710	17,710	-	17,710	-	-	-
11	External Ratings-Based Approach (SEC-ERBA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	Standardised Approach (SEC-SA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	1250%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital charge after cap								
14	Internal Ratings-Based Approach (SEC-IRBA)	1,416	1,416	-	1,416	-	-	-
15	External Ratings-Based Approach (SEC-ERBA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	Standardised Approach (SEC-SA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	1250%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(Millions of yen)

		As of March 31, 2020							
		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h
		Total exposures	Traditional securitization	Of which securitization	Of which retail underlying	Of which wholesale	Of which re-securitization	Of which senior	Of which non-senior
Exposure values (by RW bands)									
1	≤20% RW	¥1,419,244	¥1,238,932	¥1,238,932	¥960,518	¥278,414	¥-	¥-	¥-
2	>20% to 50% RW	127,480	127,480	127,480	69,927	57,552	-	-	-
3	>50% to 100% RW	36,000	36,000	36,000	33,249	2,750	-	-	-
4	>100% to <1250% RW	82,297	70,729	70,729	69,236	1,493	-	-	-
5	1250% RW	680	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exposure values (by regulatory approach)									
6	Internal Ratings-Based Approach (SEC-IRBA)	1,665,022	1,473,142	1,473,142	1,132,931	340,210	-	-	-
7	External Ratings-Based Approach (SEC-ERBA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Standardised Approach (SEC-SA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	1250%	680	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
RWA (by regulatory approach)									
10	Internal Ratings-Based Approach (SEC-IRBA)	427,656	394,705	394,705	323,845	70,860	-	-	-
11	External Ratings-Based Approach (SEC-ERBA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	Standardised Approach (SEC-SA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	1250%	8,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital charge after cap									
14	Internal Ratings-Based Approach (SEC-IRBA)	34,212	31,576	31,576	25,907	5,668	-	-	-
15	External Ratings-Based Approach (SEC-ERBA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	Standardised Approach (SEC-SA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	1250%	680	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

		As of March 31, 2020						
		i	j	k	l	m	n	o
		Synthetic securitization	Of which securitization	Of which retail underlying	Of which wholesale	Of which re-securitization	Of which senior	Of which non-senior
Exposure values (by RW bands)								
1	≤20% RW	¥180,311	¥180,311	¥-	¥180,311	¥-	¥-	¥-
2	>20% to 50% RW	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	>50% to 100% RW	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	>100% to <1250% RW	11,567	11,567	-	11,567	-	-	-
5	1250% RW	680	680	-	680	-	-	-
Exposure values (by regulatory approach)								
6	Internal Ratings-Based Approach (SEC-IRBA)	191,879	191,879	-	191,879	-	-	-
7	External Ratings-Based Approach (SEC-ERBA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Standardised Approach (SEC-SA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	1250%	680	680	-	680	-	-	-
RWA (by regulatory approach)								
10	Internal Ratings-Based Approach (SEC-IRBA)	32,951	32,951	-	32,951	-	-	-
11	External Ratings-Based Approach (SEC-ERBA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	Standardised Approach (SEC-SA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	1250%	8,500	8,500	-	8,500	-	-	-
Capital charge after cap								
14	Internal Ratings-Based Approach (SEC-IRBA)	2,636	2,636	-	2,636	-	-	-
15	External Ratings-Based Approach (SEC-ERBA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	Standardised Approach (SEC-SA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	1250%	680	680	-	680	-	-	-

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(D) SEC4: Securitization Exposures in the Banking Book and Associated Regulatory Capital Requirements - Bank Acting as Investor

(Millions of yen)

		As of March 31, 2021							
		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h
		Total exposures	Traditional securitization	Of which securitization	Of which retail underlying	Of which wholesale	Of which re-securitization	Of which senior	Of which non-senior
Exposure values (by RW bands)									
1	≤20% RW	¥2,869,576	¥2,869,576	¥2,869,576	¥1,378,790	¥1,490,785	¥-	¥-	¥-
2	>20% to 50% RW	215,218	215,218	215,218	151,547	63,670	-	-	-
3	>50% to 100% RW	17,822	17,822	17,822	6,089	11,732	-	-	-
4	>100% to <1250% RW	177,178	177,178	177,178	162,185	14,993	-	-	-
5	1250% RW	28	28	28	0	28	-	-	-
Exposure values (by regulatory approach)									
6	Internal Ratings-Based Approach (SEC-IRBA)	2,094,491	2,094,491	2,094,491	1,108,816	985,675	-	-	-
7	External Ratings-Based Approach (SEC-ERBA)	1,183,639	1,183,639	1,183,639	588,133	595,506	-	-	-
8	Standardised Approach (SEC-SA)	1,663	1,663	1,663	1,663	-	-	-	-
9	1250%	28	28	28	0	28	-	-	-
RWA (by regulatory approach)									
10	Internal Ratings-Based Approach (SEC-IRBA)	492,983	492,983	492,983	322,430	170,552	-	-	-
11	External Ratings-Based Approach (SEC-ERBA)	228,207	228,207	228,207	65,830	162,376	-	-	-
12	Standardised Approach (SEC-SA)	249	249	249	249	-	-	-	-
13	1250%	353	353	353	0	353	-	-	-
Capital charge after cap									
14	Internal Ratings-Based Approach (SEC-IRBA)	39,438	39,438	39,438	25,794	13,644	-	-	-
15	External Ratings-Based Approach (SEC-ERBA)	18,256	18,256	18,256	5,266	12,990	-	-	-
16	Standardised Approach (SEC-SA)	19	19	19	19	-	-	-	-
17	1250%	28	28	28	0	28	-	-	-

		As of March 31, 2021						
		i	j	k	l	m	n	o
		Synthetic securitization	Of which securitization	Of which retail underlying	Of which wholesale	Of which re-securitization	Of which senior	Of which non-senior
Exposure values (by RW bands)								
1	≤20% RW	¥-	¥-	¥-	¥-	¥-	¥-	¥-
2	>20% to 50% RW	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	>50% to 100% RW	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	>100% to <1250% RW	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	1250% RW	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exposure values (by regulatory approach)								
6	Internal Ratings-Based Approach (SEC-IRBA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	External Ratings-Based Approach (SEC-ERBA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Standardised Approach (SEC-SA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	1250%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
RWA (by regulatory approach)								
10	Internal Ratings-Based Approach (SEC-IRBA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	External Ratings-Based Approach (SEC-ERBA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	Standardised Approach (SEC-SA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	1250%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital charge after cap								
14	Internal Ratings-Based Approach (SEC-IRBA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	External Ratings-Based Approach (SEC-ERBA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	Standardised Approach (SEC-SA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	1250%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(Millions of yen)

		As of March 31, 2020							
		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h
		Total exposures	Traditional securitization	Of which securitization	Of which		Of which re-securitization	Of which senior	Of which non-senior
					retail underlying	wholesale			
Exposure values (by RW bands)									
1	≤20% RW	¥2,731,147	¥2,731,147	¥2,731,147	¥1,311,887	¥1,419,260	¥-	¥-	¥-
2	>20% to 50% RW	143,760	143,760	143,760	76,525	67,234	-	-	-
3	>50% to 100% RW	95,644	95,644	95,644	95,494	150	-	-	-
4	>100% to <1250% RW	32,751	32,751	32,751	3,139	29,612	-	-	-
5	1250% RW	37	37	37	0	37	-	-	-
Exposure values (by regulatory approach)									
6	Internal Ratings-Based Approach (SEC-IRBA)	1,800,680	1,800,680	1,800,680	901,583	899,096	-	-	-
7	External Ratings-Based Approach (SEC-ERBA)	1,202,625	1,202,625	1,202,625	585,463	617,161	-	-	-
8	Standardised Approach (SEC-SA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	1250%	37	37	37	0	37	-	-	-
RWA (by regulatory approach)									
10	Internal Ratings-Based Approach (SEC-IRBA)	371,532	371,532	371,532	207,709	163,823	-	-	-
11	External Ratings-Based Approach (SEC-ERBA)	242,645	242,645	242,645	66,877	175,767	-	-	-
12	Standardised Approach (SEC-SA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	1250%	473	473	473	0	473	-	-	-
Capital charge after cap									
14	Internal Ratings-Based Approach (SEC-IRBA)	29,722	29,722	29,722	16,616	13,105	-	-	-
15	External Ratings-Based Approach (SEC-ERBA)	19,411	19,411	19,411	5,350	14,061	-	-	-
16	Standardised Approach (SEC-SA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	1250%	37	37	37	0	37	-	-	-

		As of March 31, 2020						
		i	j	k	l	m	n	o
		Synthetic securitization	Of which securitization	Of which		Of which re-securitization	Of which senior	Of which non-senior
				retail underlying	wholesale			
Exposure values (by RW bands)								
1	≤20% RW	¥-	¥-	¥-	¥-	¥-	¥-	¥-
2	>20% to 50% RW	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	>50% to 100% RW	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	>100% to <1250% RW	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	1250% RW	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exposure values (by regulatory approach)								
6	Internal Ratings-Based Approach (SEC-IRBA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	External Ratings-Based Approach (SEC-ERBA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Standardised Approach (SEC-SA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	1250%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
RWA (by regulatory approach)								
10	Internal Ratings-Based Approach (SEC-IRBA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	External Ratings-Based Approach (SEC-ERBA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	Standardised Approach (SEC-SA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	1250%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital charge after cap								
14	Internal Ratings-Based Approach (SEC-IRBA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	External Ratings-Based Approach (SEC-ERBA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	Standardised Approach (SEC-SA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	1250%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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■ **Market Risk**

See pages 116 to 118 for information regarding our market risk management structure, etc.

(1) Trading Activities

In the calculation of the market risk equivalent amounts under the regulatory capital requirements, the risk arising from fluctuations in common factors across the market as a whole (e.g. foreign exchange and interest rates, etc.) is referred to as general market risk, and the risk arising from a deterioration in creditworthiness or market liquidity inherent in bonds and stocks is referred to as specific risk. In principle, we calculate market risk equivalent amounts by determining both general market risk and specific risk by applying the Internal Models Approach (IMA) to the former and the standardized approach to the latter, and by simply adding up both amounts. The Internal Models Approach is applied to trading transactions and calculated by adding up VAR and stressed VAR.

(A) MR1 : Market risk under standardized approach

(Millions of yen)

No.		As of March 31, 2021	As of March 31, 2020
		RWA (Risk equivalent / 8%)	RWA (Risk equivalent / 8%)
1	Interest rate risk (general and specific)	¥454,781	¥428,815
2	Equity risk (general and specific)	339,581	312,525
3	Foreign exchange risk	57,630	47,344
4	Commodity risk	133,209	182,860
	Options		
5	Simplified approach	-	-
6	Delta-plus method	52,209	7,609
7	Scenario approach	-	-
8	Securitization	122,707	84,777
9	Total	¥1,160,121	¥1,063,932

(B) MR2:RWA flow statements of market risk exposures under IMA

(Billions of yen)

No.		A	B	C	D	E	F
		VAR	Stressed VAR	IRC	CRM	Other	Total
1a	RWA as of March 31, 2020	¥402.3	¥1,010.6	¥-	¥-	/	¥1,413.0
1b	Adjustment to RWA as of March 31, 2020	2.11	3.60	-	-	/	3.00
1c	IMA values as of March 31, 2020	190.2	280.1	-	-	/	470.4
2	Change in risk levels	(22.5)	(122.5)	-	-	/	(145.0)
3	Breakdown of changes during this reporting period	Model updates/changes	-	-	-	/	-
4		Methodology and policy	-	-	-	/	-
5		Acquisitions and disposals	-	-	-	/	-
6		Foreign currency fluctuations	(4.0)	43.4	-	-	/
7	Other	(69.3)	89.5	-	-	/	20.1
8a	IMA values as of March 31, 2021	94.2	290.5	-	-	/	384.8
8b	Adjustment to RWA as of March 31, 2021	3.05	3.02	-	-	/	3.03
8c	RWA as of March 31, 2021	288.0	880.4	-	-	/	1,168.5

(Billions of yen)

No.		A	B	C	D	E	F	
		VAR	Stressed VAR	IRC	CRM	Other	Total	
1a	RWA as of March 31, 2019	¥259.0	¥602.8	¥-	¥-	/	¥861.8	
1b	Adjustment to RWA as of March 31, 2019	3.92	2.76	-	-	/	3.03	
1c	IMA values as of March 31, 2019	66.0	217.9	-	-	/	283.9	
2		Change in risk levels	57.1	68.3	-	-	/	125.4
3	Breakdown of changes during this reporting period	Model updates/changes	-	-	-	-	/	-
4		Methodology and policy	-	-	-	-	/	-
5		Acquisitions and disposals	-	-	-	-	/	-
6		Foreign currency fluctuations	(4.9)	(100.6)	-	-	/	(105.5)
7		Other	72.1	94.5	-	-	/	166.6
8a	IMA values as of March 31, 2020	190.2	280.1	-	-	/	470.4	
8b	Adjustment to RWA as of March 31, 2020	2.11	3.60	-	-	/	3.00	
8c	RWA as of March 31, 2020	402.3	1,010.6	-	-	/	1,413.0	

(C) MR3 : IMA values for trading portfolios

(Millions of yen)

No.		As of March 31, 2021	As of March 31, 2020
	VAR (10 day 99%)		
1	Maximum value	¥24,455	¥21,317
2	Average value	11,830	8,038
3	Minimum value	5,758	5,022
4	Period end	7,538	15,218
	Stressed VAR (10 day 99%)		
5	Maximum value	44,314	39,947
6	Average value	22,821	21,633
7	Minimum value	17,389	13,614
8	Period end	23,246	22,415
	Incremental Risk Charge (99.9%)		
9	Maximum value	-	-
10	Average value	-	-
11	Minimum value	-	-
12	Period end	-	-
	Comprehensive Risk Capital Charge (99.9%)		
13	Maximum value	-	-
14	Average value	-	-
15	Minimum value	-	-
16	Period end	-	-
17	Floor (standardized measurement method)	-	-

Notes: 1. The historical simulation method is used for the calculation of VAR and stressed VAR under the Internal Models Approach.

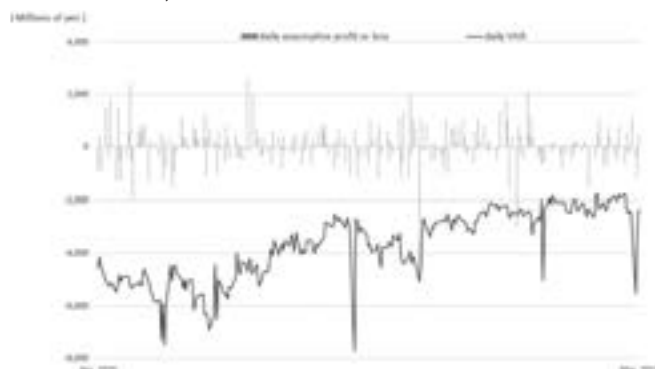
2. VAR is measured based on the observation period of 3 years (801 business days), a 99% confidence interval and a 1-day holding period. This 1-day VAR is scaled up to 10-business day VAR using the square-root-of-time (\sqrt{T}) rule. We update historical data on a daily basis, in principle, and do not weight such data. When re-pricing instruments, we use the full revaluation method, a sensitivity-based approach and the like. We consider change width or rate as market volatility of risk factors according to product attributes.

3. When measuring stressed VAR, the same measurement approach as VAR is used except for the observation period of 1 year (265 business days). As a stressed period, we select a period which has an adequate length of time and is considered the most stressful under a certain set of criteria established based on the most recent portfolio.

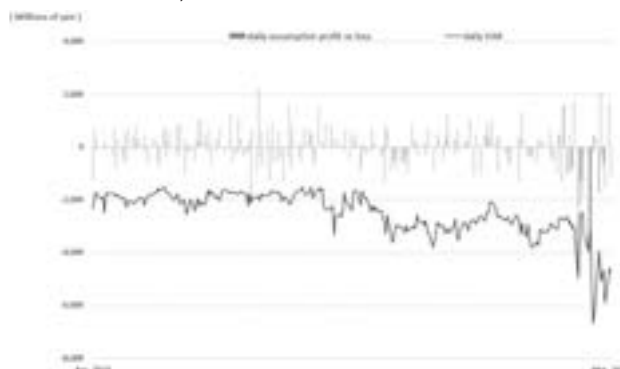
4. When applying the internal model, we regularly verify the preconditions used for VAR measurement.

(D) MR4 : Back testing results of IMA

As of March 31, 2021



As of March 31, 2020



Note: The number of cases where VAR on a particular day was exceeded by losses on the following business day for the past 250 business days was 1 as of March 31, 2021 (3 as of March 31, 2020). The following details information relevant to the excess incident:

VAR calculation date: January 11, 2021; Amount in excess: JPY 449 million; Primary cause of the excess: Commodity price and FX fluctuations

(2) Banking Activities

To comply with Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book (IRRBB) requirements, we are required to calculate expected changes in the economic value of equity (Δ EVE) arising from banking activities and expected changes in net interest income (Δ NII) from the reference date until the date no later than 12 months from the reference date under interest rate shock scenarios (i.e. parallel up and downwards shifts in the yield curve and the like). Δ EVE and Δ NII change according to changes in the banking portfolio.

(A) IRRBB1 : Interest rate risk

		(Millions of yen)							
		a		b		c		d	
		Δ EVE				Δ NII			
No.		As of March 31, 2021	As of March 31, 2020	As of March 31, 2021	As of March 31, 2020	As of March 31, 2021	As of March 31, 2020	As of March 31, 2021	As of March 31, 2020
1	Parallel up	¥1,004,953	¥901,099	¥(330,939)	¥(343,258)				
2	Parallel down	0	0	545,196	440,507				
3	Steeper	398,454	333,766	/	/				
4	Flattener	101,782	102,550	/	/				
5	Short rate up	383,205	329,962	/	/				
6	Short rate down	26,466	41,523	/	/				
7	Maximum	1,004,953	901,099	545,196	440,507				
		e				f			
		As of March 31, 2021				As of March 31, 2020			
8	Tier1 capital	¥9,701,931				¥9,024,404			

Notes: 1. Decreased economic values and interest income are shown as positive values.

2. As for some of those current deposits and ordinary deposits whose interest rates are not changed at predetermined intervals and from which depositors can withdraw money as desired on demand, we measure the interest rate risk associated with such deposits by applying an appropriate method after recognizing them as core deposits. The average repricing maturities are 0.7 years for yen deposits and 0.1 years for dollar deposits respectively. The longest repricing maturities are 10.0 years for yen deposits and 5.0 years for dollar deposits respectively. We measure interest rate risk associated with term deposits and loans in an appropriate manner by estimating their early redemption rates based on their historical prepayment and cancellation data.

3. When aggregating the respective Δ EVE of multiple currencies, we use the internal model that estimates the correlations between the key currencies based on historical data. When aggregating the respective Δ NII of multiple currencies, we simply add their respective Δ NII.

4. For the calculation of Δ EVE and Δ NII, we set an appropriate interest rate and spread according to a certain discount rate and reference rate.

5. When making the calculations above, we use regulatory defined preconditions including an interest rate shock scenario.

■ Investment or Equity Exposure

(1) Summary of Risk Profile, Risk Management Policies/ Procedures and Structure

With regard to equities, we manage default risk through our credit risk management structure and price fluctuation risk through our market risk management structure. With regard to subsidiaries and related companies in which we invest, we manage their risks on a consolidated basis, and manage them appropriately in accordance with their management classification. In addition, securities, a part of equity exposure, are valued as follows: Securities are stated at market price (cost of securities sold is calculated primarily by the moving average method). Stocks and others without a quoted market price are stated at acquisition cost and determined by the moving average method.

■ Operational risk

(1) Summary of Operational Risk Management and Procedures

See pages 120 to 121 for a summary of our operational risk management policies, etc.

(2) Approach Used for the Measurement of Operational Risk Equivalent

We use the Advanced Measurement Approach for the calculation of operational risk equivalent. See pages 121 to 123 for the outline of the Advanced Measurement Approach. In the measurement of operational risk equivalent, we do not recognize the risk mitigating impact of insurance. The following entities have adopted the Advanced Measurement Approach as of March 31, 2021. In the measurement of operational risk equivalent, we do not recognize the risk mitigating impact of insurance.

Mizuho Financial Group, Inc.; Mizuho Bank, Ltd., Mizuho Trust & Banking Co., Ltd.; Mizuho Securities; Mizuho Information & Research Institute Corporation Inc. (Mizuho Research & Technologies, Ltd. from April 1, 2021); Mizuho Credit Guarantee Co., Ltd.; Mizuho Business Service Co., Ltd.; Mizuho Trust Operations Co., Ltd.; Mizuho Trust Business Operations Co., Ltd.; Mizuho Trust Retail Support Co., Ltd.; Mizuho Bank Europe N.V.; and Mizuho International plc.

■Composition of Leverage Ratio

(Millions of yen, except percentage)

Corresponding line # on Basel III disclosure template (Table 2)	Corresponding line # on Basel III disclosure template (Table 1)	Item	As of March 31, 2021	As of March 31, 2020
On-balance sheet exposures			(1)	
1		On-balance sheet exposures before deducting adjustment items	¥155,709,473	¥176,472,143
1a	1	Total assets reported in the consolidated balance sheet	185,680,190	214,659,077
1b	2	The amount of assets of subsidiaries that are not included in the scope of the leverage ratio on a consolidated basis (-)	-	-
1c	7	The amount of assets of subsidiaries that are included in the scope of the leverage ratio on a consolidated basis (except those included in the total assets reported in the consolidated balance sheet)	-	-
1d	3	The amount of assets that are deducted from the total assets reported in the consolidated balance sheet (except adjustment items) (-)	29,970,716	38,186,933
2	7	The amount of adjustment items pertaining to Tier1 capital (-)	1,304,886	1,120,264
3		Total on-balance sheet exposures	(a) ¥154,404,587	¥175,351,879
Exposures related to derivative transactions			(2)	
4		RC multiplied by 1.4 associated with derivatives transactions, etc.	-	-
		Replacement cost associated with derivatives transactions, etc.	3,748,532	2,913,469
5		PFE multiplied by 1.4 associated with derivatives transactions, etc.	-	-
		Add-on amount associated with derivatives transactions, etc.	8,748,822	6,853,455
		The amount of receivables arising from providing cash margin in relation to derivatives transactions, etc.	1,149,309	1,480,143
6		The amount of receivables arising from providing collateral, provided where deducted from the consolidated balance sheet pursuant to the operative accounting framework	-	-
		The amount of receivables arising from providing cash margin, provided where deducted from the consolidated balance sheet pursuant to the operative accounting framework	143,761	266,007
7		The amount of deductions of receivables (out of those arising from providing cash variation margin) (-)	-	-
8		The amount of client-cleared trade exposures for which a bank holding company acting as a clearing member is not obliged to make any indemnification (-)	/	/
9		Adjusted effective notional amount of written credit derivatives	4,569,726	1,827,558
10		The amount of deductions from effective notional amount of written credit derivatives (-)	4,177,453	1,655,992
11	4	Total exposures related to derivative transactions	(b) ¥14,182,698	¥11,684,642
Exposures related to repo transactions			(3)	
12		The amount of assets related to repo transactions, etc.	14,331,366	20,824,650
13		The amount of deductions from the assets above (line 12) (-)	5,341,423	5,439,650
14		The exposures for counterparty credit risk for repo transactions, etc.	653,128	836,282
15		The exposures for agent repo transactions	/	/
16	5	Total exposures related to repo transactions, etc.	(c) ¥9,643,071	¥16,221,282
Exposures related to off-balance sheet transactions			(4)	
17		Notional amount of off-balance sheet transactions	50,359,566	41,023,520
18		The amount of adjustments for conversion in relation to off-balance sheet transactions (-)	28,043,292	23,303,756
19	6	Total exposures related to off-balance sheet transactions	(d) ¥22,316,273	¥17,719,764
Leverage ratio on a consolidated basis			(5)	
20		The amount of capital (Tier1 capital)	(e) 9,701,931	9,024,404
21	8	Total exposures ((a)+(b)+(c)+(d))	(f) ¥200,546,630	¥220,977,568
22		Leverage ratio on a consolidated basis ((e)/(f))	4.83%	4.08%

Corresponding line # on Basel III disclosure template (Table 2)	Corresponding line # on Basel III disclosure template (Table 1)	Item	As of March 31, 2021	As of March 31, 2020
		Leverage ratio on a consolidated basis (excluding the impact of any applicable temporary exemption of deposits with the Bank of Japan) (6)		
		Total exposures (f)	¥200,546,630	/
		The amount of deposits with the Bank of Japan	39,906,021	/
		Total exposures (excluding the impact of any applicable temporary exemption of deposits with the Bank of Japan) (f')	¥240,452,651	/
		Leverage ratio on a consolidated basis (excluding the impact of any applicable temporary exemption of deposits with the Bank of Japan) ((e)/(f'))	4.03%	/

Note: As an external audit of calculating the leverage ratio on a consolidated basis, we underwent an examination under the procedures agreed with by Ernst & Young ShinNihon LLC, on the basis of "Practical guidance on agreed-upon procedures for the calculation of capital adequacy ratio and leverage ratio" (Practical Guideline for specialized fields No. 4465 of the Japanese Institute of Certified Public Accountants). Note that this examination is not a part of the audit performed on our consolidated financial statements or internal controls over financial reporting. Ernst & Young ShinNihon LLC does not give its opinion or conclusion concerning the leverage ratio or our internal control structure regarding the calculation of the leverage ratio. Instead, it performs an examination to the extent both of us agreed to and reports the results to us.

The key drivers of material changes observed from the end of the previous reporting period to the end of the current reporting period

Leverage ratio as of March 31, 2021 is higher than March 31, 2020 due to a decrease in the total exposures as a result of the exclusion of deposits with the Bank of Japan, based on the amendment of Japanese Financial Services Agency(JFSA) Notification on June 30, 2020, under the provision to Paragraph 4 of Article 5 of the notification of JFSA No. 12, 2019.

■ TLAC Regulations

(1) TLAC1: TLAC composition for G-SIBs (at resolution group level)

(Millions of yen, except percentage)

Basel III Template No.	Items		a	b
			As of March 31, 2021	As of March 31, 2020
Preferred resolution strategy		(1)		
<p>The SPE (Single Point of Entry) resolution strategy is considered to be the preferred resolution strategy for Mizuho Financial Group, Inc. (MHFG) and its subsidiaries.</p> <p>More concretely, at the time of a stress, following the relevant authority's determination that one or more of the material sub-groups, i.e. Mizuho Bank, Ltd., Mizuho Trust & Banking Co., Ltd. and Mizuho Securities Co., Ltd. have reached the point of non-viability, losses incurred to them would be passed to MHFG, the ultimate holding company. While this could lead to a resolution of MHFG, the material sub-groups are expected to continue their business as usual under the Specified Bridge Financial Institution, etc. incorporated by the Deposit Insurance Corporation of Japan (DICJ) to which MHFG transfers its business.</p>				
Regulatory capital elements of TLAC and adjustments		(2)		
1	Common Equity Tier 1 capital (CET1)	(A)	¥7,849,969	¥7,244,776
2	Additional Tier 1 capital (AT1) before TLAC adjustments	(B)	1,851,961	1,779,627
3	AT1 ineligible as TLAC as issued out of subsidiaries to third parties	(C)	-	-
4	Other adjustments	(D)	-	-
5	AT1 instruments eligible under the TLAC framework ((B)-(C)-(D))	(E)	1,851,961	1,779,627
6	Tier 2 capital (T2) before TLAC adjustments	(F)	1,683,464	1,697,873
7	Amortised portion of T2 instruments where remaining maturity > 1 year	(G)	(357,938)	(256,731)
8	T2 capital ineligible as TLAC as issued out of subsidiaries to third parties	(H)	-	-
9	Other adjustments	(I)	245,650	210,907
10	T2 instruments eligible under the TLAC framework ((F)-(G)-(H)-(I))	(J)	1,795,752	1,743,698
11	TLAC arising from regulatory capital ((A) + (E) + (J))	(K)	11,497,683	10,768,102
Non-regulatory capital elements of TLAC		(3)		
12	External TLAC instruments issued directly by the bank and subordinated to excluded liabilities	(L)	3,649,134	3,506,196
13	External TLAC instruments issued directly by the bank which are not subordinated to excluded liabilities but meet all other TLAC term sheet requirements		/	/
14	of which: amount eligible as TLAC after application of the caps		/	/
15	External TLAC instruments issued by funding vehicles prior to 1 January 2022		/	/
16	Eligible ex ante commitments to recapitalise a G-SIB in resolution	(M)	1,687,049	1,553,530
17	TLAC arising from non-regulatory capital instruments before adjustments ((L) + (M))	(N)	5,336,183	5,059,726
Non-regulatory capital elements of TLAC: adjustments		(4)		
18	TLAC before deductions ((K) + (N))	(O)	16,833,866	15,827,828
19	Deductions of exposures between MPE resolution groups that correspond to items eligible for TLAC (not applicable to SPE G-SIBs)	(P)	-	-
20	Deduction of investments in own other TLAC liabilities	(Q)	4,699	3,441
21	Other adjustments to TLAC	(R)	-	-
22	TLAC after deductions ((O)-(P)-(Q)-(R))	(S)	16,829,166	15,824,386
Risk-weighted assets and leverage exposure measure for TLAC purposes		(5)		
23	Total RWA	(T)	67,481,983	62,141,217
24	Leverage ratio exposure measure	(U)	200,546,630	220,977,568
TLAC ratios and buffers		(6)		
25	TLAC before deduction of CET1 specific buffer requirement (as a percentage of RWA) ((S)/(T))		24.93%	25.46%
25a	TLAC as a percentage of RWA		21.42%	21.95%
26	TLAC as a percentage of leverage ratio exposure measure ((S)/(U))		8.39%	7.16%
27	CET1 available after meeting the bank's minimum capital requirements		7.13%	7.15%
28	Total of bank CET1 specific buffer requirements		3.51%	3.51%
29	of which: capital conservation buffer requirement		2.50%	2.50%
30	of which: countercyclical buffer requirement		0.01%	0.01%
31	of which: bank G-SIB/D-SIB additional requirements		1.00%	1.00%

(Millions of yen, except percentage)

Basel III Template No.	Items	a	b
		As of March 31, 2021	As of March 31, 2020
	TLAC as a percentage of leverage ratio exposure measure (excluding the impact of any applicable temporary exemption of deposits with the Bank of Japan) (7)		
	Leverage ratio exposure measure (U)	¥200,546,630	/
	The amount of deposits with the Bank of Japan	39,906,021	/
	Leverage ratio exposure measure (excluding the impact of any applicable temporary exemption of deposits with the Bank of Japan) (U')	240,452,651	/
	TLAC as a percentage of leverage ratio exposure measure (excluding the impact of any applicable temporary exemption of deposits with the Bank of Japan) ((S)/(U'))	6.99%	/

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(2) TLAC2:Material subgroup entity – creditor ranking at legal entity level

(Millions of yen)

Mizuho Bank (Non-consolidated)												
As of March 31, 2020												
Basel III Template	Items	Creditor ranking										Sum of 1 to 5
		1 most junior		2		3		4		5 most senior		
1	Is the resolution entity the creditor/investor?	✓	-	✓	-	✓	-	✓	-	✓	-	
2	Description of creditor ranking	Common equity		Additional Tier 1 capital instruments		Tier 2 capital instruments		Eligible Tier 2 capital instruments subject to phase-out arrangements		Other internal TLAC eligible instruments		
3	Total capital and liabilities net of credit risk mitigation (A)	3,690,389	-	1,805,004	-	1,391,867	-	163,245	393,000	3,506,196	-	10,949,702
4	Subset of row 3 that are excluded liabilities (B)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Total capital and liabilities less excluded liabilities ((A)-(B))	3,690,389	-	1,805,004	-	1,391,867	-	163,245	393,000	3,506,196	-	10,949,702
6	Subset of row 5 that are eligible as TLAC	3,690,389	-	1,805,000	-	1,228,622	-	-	-	3,506,196	-	10,230,208
7	Subset of row 6 with 1 year ≤ residual maturity < 2 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	864,017	-	864,017
8	Subset of row 6 with 2 years ≤ residual maturity < 5 years	-	-	-	-	105,000	-	-	-	1,317,283	-	1,422,283
9	Subset of row 6 with 5 years ≤ residual maturity < 10 years	-	-	-	-	1,023,622	-	-	-	1,044,705	-	2,068,327
10	Subset of row 6 with 10 years ≤ residual maturity, but excluding perpetual securities	-	-	-	-	100,000	-	-	-	280,190	-	380,190
11	Subset of row 6 that is perpetual securities	3,690,389	-	1,805,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,495,389

* Additional Tier 1 capital instruments include eligible Tier 1 capital instruments subject to phase-out arrangements (4 million yen)

(Millions of yen)

Mizuho Bank (Non-consolidated)												
As of March 31, 2021												
Basel III Template	Items	Creditor ranking										Sum of 1 to 5
		1 most junior		2		3		4		5 most senior		
1	Is the resolution entity the creditor/investor?	✓	-	✓	-	✓	-	✓	-	✓	-	
2	Description of creditor ranking	Common equity		Additional Tier 1 capital instruments		Tier 2 capital instruments		Eligible Tier 2 capital instruments subject to phase-out arrangements		Other internal TLAC eligible instruments		
3	Total capital and liabilities net of credit risk mitigation (A)	3,690,227	-	1,873,004	-	1,618,120	-	166,080	353,000	4,526,854	-	12,227,286
4	Subset of row 3 that are excluded liabilities (B)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Total capital and liabilities less excluded liabilities ((A)-(B))	3,690,227	-	1,873,004	-	1,618,120	-	166,080	353,000	4,526,854	-	12,227,286
6	Subset of row 5 that are eligible as TLAC	3,690,227	-	1,873,000	-	1,452,040	-	-	-	3,649,134	-	10,664,401
7	Subset of row 6 with 1 year ≤ residual maturity < 2 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	426,272	-	426,272
8	Subset of row 6 with 2 years ≤ residual maturity < 5 years	-	-	-	-	223,040	-	-	-	1,432,198	-	1,655,238
9	Subset of row 6 with 5 years ≤ residual maturity < 10 years	-	-	-	-	1,174,000	-	-	-	1,469,576	-	2,643,576
10	Subset of row 6 with 10 years ≤ residual maturity, but excluding perpetual securities	-	-	-	-	55,000	-	-	-	321,088	-	376,088
11	Subset of row 6 that is perpetual securities	3,690,227	-	1,873,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,563,227

* Additional Tier 1 capital instruments include eligible Tier 1 capital instruments subject to phase-out arrangements (4 million yen)

(Millions of yen)

Mizuho Trust & Banking (Non-consolidated)								
As of March 31, 2020								
Creditor ranking								
Basel III Template	Items	1		2		3		Sum of 1 to 3
		most junior				most senior		
1	Is the resolution entity the creditor/investor?	✓	-	✓	-	✓	-	
2	Description of creditor ranking	Common equity		Eligible Tier 2 capital instruments subject to phase-out arrangements		Other internal TLAC eligible instruments		
3	Total capital and liabilities net of credit risk mitigation (A)	262,874	-	-	10,000	-	-	272,874
4	Subset of row 3 that are excluded liabilities (B)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Total capital and liabilities less excluded liabilities ((A)-(B))	262,874	-	-	10,000	-	-	272,874
6	Subset of row 5 that are eligible as TLAC	262,874	-	-	-	-	-	262,874
7	Subset of row 6 with 1 year ≤ residual maturity < 2 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Subset of row 6 with 2 years ≤ residual maturity < 5 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Subset of row 6 with 5 years ≤ residual maturity < 10 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Subset of row 6 with 10 years ≤ residual maturity, but excluding perpetual securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Subset of row 6 that is perpetual securities	262,874	-	-	-	-	-	262,874

(Millions of yen)

Mizuho Trust & Banking (Non-consolidated)								
As of March 31, 2021								
Creditor ranking								
Basel III Template	Items	1		2				Sum of 1 to 2
		most junior		most senior				
1	Is the resolution entity the creditor/investor?	✓	-	✓	-			
2	Description of creditor ranking	Common equity		Other internal TLAC eligible instruments				
3	Total capital and liabilities net of credit risk mitigation (A)	262,874	-	-	-	-	-	262,874
4	Subset of row 3 that are excluded liabilities (B)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Total capital and liabilities less excluded liabilities ((A)-(B))	262,874	-	-	-	-	-	262,874
6	Subset of row 5 that are eligible as TLAC	262,874	-	-	-	-	-	262,874
7	Subset of row 6 with 1 year ≤ residual maturity < 2 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Subset of row 6 with 2 years ≤ residual maturity < 5 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Subset of row 6 with 5 years ≤ residual maturity < 10 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Subset of row 6 with 10 years ≤ residual maturity, but excluding perpetual securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Subset of row 6 that is perpetual securities	262,874	-	-	-	-	-	262,874

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(Millions of yen)

Mizuho Securities (Non-consolidated)		As of March 31, 2020						Sum of 1 to 3
Basel III Template	Items	Creditor ranking						
		1 most junior		2		3 most senior		
1	Is the resolution entity the creditor/investor?	✓	-	✓	-	✓	-	
2	Description of creditor ranking	Common equity		Long-term subordinated debt/Short-term subordinated debt		Other internal TLAC instruments		
3	Total capital and liabilities net of credit risk mitigation (A)	485,530	21,286	-	90,000	-	-	596,816
4	Subset of row 3 that are excluded liabilities (B)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Total capital and liabilities less excluded liabilities ((A)-(B))	485,530	21,286	-	90,000	-	-	596,816
6	Subset of row 5 that are eligible as TLAC	485,530	21,286	-	-	-	-	506,816
7	Subset of row 6 with 1 year ≤ residual maturity < 2 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Subset of row 6 with 2 years ≤ residual maturity < 5 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Subset of row 6 with 5 years ≤ residual maturity < 10 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Subset of row 6 with 10 years ≤ residual maturity, but excluding perpetual securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Subset of row 6 that is perpetual securities	485,530	21,286	-	-	-	-	506,816

(Millions of yen)

Mizuho Securities (Non-consolidated)		As of March 31, 2021						Sum of 1 to 3
Basel III Template	Items	Creditor ranking						
		1 most junior		2		3 most senior		
1	Is the resolution entity the creditor/investor?	✓	-	✓	-	✓	-	
2	Description of creditor ranking	Common equity		Long-term subordinated debt/Short-term subordinated debt		Other internal TLAC instruments		
3	Total capital and liabilities net of credit risk mitigation (A)	485,530	21,286	-	90,000	-	-	596,816
4	Subset of row 3 that are excluded liabilities (B)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Total capital and liabilities less excluded liabilities ((A)-(B))	485,530	21,286	-	90,000	-	-	596,816
6	Subset of row 5 that are eligible as TLAC	485,530	21,286	-	-	-	-	506,816
7	Subset of row 6 with 1 year ≤ residual maturity < 2 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Subset of row 6 with 2 years ≤ residual maturity < 5 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Subset of row 6 with 5 years ≤ residual maturity < 10 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Subset of row 6 with 10 years ≤ residual maturity, but excluding perpetual securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Subset of row 6 that is perpetual securities	485,530	21,286	-	-	-	-	506,816

(3) TLAC3:Resolution entity – creditor ranking at legal entity level

(Millions of yen)

Mizuho Financial Group (Non-Consolidated)						
		As of March 31, 2020				Sum of 1 to 4
Basel III Template	Items	Creditor ranking				
		1 most junior	2	3	4 most senior	
1	Description of creditor ranking	Common equity	Additional Tier 1 capital instruments	Tier 2 capital instruments	Unsecured senior debts	
2	Total capital and liabilities net of credit risk mitigation (A)	3,453,427	1,805,000	1,555,112	3,511,476	10,325,015
3	Subset of row 2 that are excluded liabilities (B)	-	-	-	5,280	5,280
4	Total capital and liabilities less excluded liabilities ((A) - (B))	3,453,427	1,805,000	1,555,112	3,506,196	10,319,735
5	Subset of row 4 that are eligible as TLAC	3,453,427	1,805,000	1,555,112	3,506,196	10,319,735
6	Subset of row 5 with 1 year ≤ residual maturity < 2 years	-	-	-	864,017	864,017
7	Subset of row 5 with 2 years ≤ residual maturity < 5 years	-	-	431,490	1,317,283	1,748,773
8	Subset of row 5 with 5 years ≤ residual maturity < 10 years	-	-	1,023,622	1,044,705	2,068,327
9	Subset of row 5 with 10 years ≤ residual maturity, but excluding perpetual securities	-	-	100,000	280,190	380,190
10	Subset of row 5 that is perpetual securities	3,453,427	1,805,000	-	-	5,258,427

*1 :Tier 2 capital instruments include eligible Tier 2 capital instruments subject to phase-out arrangements issued by SPC (163,245 million yen)

*2 :Internal transactions are excluded from unsecured senior debts

*3 :Excluded liabilities are recognized on a conservative basis in consideration of the materiality of the amounts

(Millions of yen)

Mizuho Financial Group (Non-Consolidated)						
		As of March 31, 2021				Sum of 1 to 4
Basel III Template	Items	Creditor ranking				
		1 most junior	2	3	4 most senior	
1	Description of creditor ranking	Common equity	Additional Tier 1 capital instruments	Tier 2 capital instruments	Unsecured senior debts	
2	Total capital and liabilities net of credit risk mitigation (A)	3,453,427	1,873,000	1,784,200	4,532,618	11,643,245
3	Subset of row 2 that are excluded liabilities (B)	-	-	-	5,764	5,764
4	Total capital and liabilities less excluded liabilities ((A) - (B))	3,453,427	1,873,000	1,784,200	4,526,854	11,637,481
5	Subset of row 4 that are eligible as TLAC	3,453,427	1,873,000	1,784,200	3,649,134	10,759,761
6	Subset of row 5 with 1 year ≤ residual maturity < 2 years	-	-	166,080	426,272	592,352
7	Subset of row 5 with 2 years ≤ residual maturity < 5 years	-	-	389,120	1,432,198	1,821,318
8	Subset of row 5 with 5 years ≤ residual maturity < 10 years	-	-	1,174,000	1,469,576	2,643,576
9	Subset of row 5 with 10 years ≤ residual maturity, but excluding perpetual securities	-	-	55,000	321,088	376,088
10	Subset of row 5 that is perpetual securities	3,453,427	1,873,000	-	-	5,326,427

*1 :Tier 2 capital instruments include eligible Tier 2 capital instruments subject to phase-out arrangements issued by SPC (166,080 million yen)

*2 :Internal transactions are excluded from unsecured senior debts

*3 :Excluded liabilities are recognized on a conservative basis in consideration of the materiality of the amounts

■ **Geographical Distribution of Credit Exposures Used in the Countercyclical Buffer**

(1) **CCyB1: Geographical distribution of credit exposures used in the countercyclical buffer**

(Millions of yen, except percentage)

	As of March 31, 2021			
	a	b	c	d
Geographical breakdown	Countercyclical buffer rate	Risk-weighted assets used in the computation of the countercyclical buffer	Countercyclical buffer requirements	Countercyclical buffer amount
Hong Kong SAR	1.00%	528,016	/	/
Luxembourg	0.50%	271,847	/	/
Subtotal	/	799,864	/	/
Total	/	55,211,072	0.01%	6,748

Notes: Credit risk-weighted assets used in the computation of the countercyclical buffer of each country or region are calculated based on where counterparties are located.

Some equity exposures, regarded-method exposures, securitization exposures and standardized approach portion which are difficult to calculate based on the locations of counterparties, are calculated based on the country or region in which the reporting office is located.

(Millions of yen, except percentage)

	As of March 31, 2020			
	a	b	c	d
Geographical breakdown	Countercyclical buffer rate	Risk-weighted assets used in the computation of the countercyclical buffer	Countercyclical buffer requirements	Countercyclical buffer amount
France	0.25%	235,298	/	/
Hong Kong SAR	1.00%	525,507	/	/
Luxembourg	0.25%	252,773	/	/
Subtotal	/	1,013,578	/	/
Total	/	49,862,640	0.01%	6,214

Notes: Credit risk-weighted assets used in the computation of the countercyclical buffer of each country or region are calculated based on where counterparties are located.

Some equity exposures, regarded-method exposures, securitization exposures and standardized approach portion which are difficult to calculate based on the locations of counterparties, are calculated based on the country or region in which the reporting office is located.

■ **Indicators for Assessing Global Systemically Important Banks (G-SIBs)**

(1) **GSIB1: Disclosure of G-SIB indicators**

(Millions of yen)

	Category	Individual indicator	As of March 31, 2021	As of March 31, 2020
1	Cross-jurisdictional activity	Cross-jurisdictional claims	57,233,736	57,180,192
2		Cross-jurisdictional liabilities	39,284,794	40,186,448
3	Size	Total exposures	241,757,537	222,097,832
4	Interconnectedness	Intra-financial system assets	15,878,955	14,160,806
5		Intra-financial system liabilities	18,558,968	18,733,603
6		Securities outstanding	34,129,399	26,108,286
7	Substitutability / Financial institution infrastructure	Assets under custody	99,479,933	80,709,479
8		Payment activity	5,514,937,889	4,997,671,697
9		Underwritten transactions in debt and equity markets	19,481,804	15,291,594
10	Complexity	Notional amount of over-the-counter derivatives	1,409,658,971	1,366,796,397
11		Level 3 assets	3,795,782	2,245,462
12		Trading and available for sale securities	11,867,627	11,063,839

■Liquidity Coverage Ratio

The information disclosed herein is in accordance with "The matters pertaining to the criteria to determine the soundness of liquidity risk among the matters separately prescribed by the Commissioner of the Financial Services Agency regarding the status of sound management, pursuant to Article 19-2, Paragraph 1, Item 5, Sub-item (e) , and other related provisions of the Regulation for Enforcement of the Banking act (the FSA Notice No. 7 of 2015).

(1) Disclosure of quantitative information regarding Liquidity Coverage Ratio

(In million yen, the number of data)

Item	For the three months ended March 31, 2021	For the three months ended December 31, 2020
High-Quality Liquid Assets (1)	/	/
1 Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)	¥72,792,220	¥71,926,717
Cash Outflows (2)	TOTAL UNWEIGHTED VALUE	TOTAL WEIGHTED VALUE
2 Cash outflows related to unsecured retail funding	51,202,422	3,992,606
3 of which, Stable deposits	16,148,885	484,466
4 of which, Less stable deposits	35,053,536	3,508,139
5 Cash outflows related to unsecured wholesale funding	81,990,295	47,394,248
6 of which, Qualifying operational deposits	0	0
7 of which, Cash outflows related to unsecured wholesale funding other than qualifying operational deposits and debt securities	70,636,015	36,039,968
8 of which, Debt securities	11,354,279	11,354,279
9 Cash outflows related to secured funding, etc	/	1,564,576
10 Cash outflows related to derivative transactions, etc. funding programs, credit and liquidity facilities	32,654,509	9,125,814
11 of which, Cash outflows related to derivatives transactions, etc	1,983,351	1,983,351
12 of which, Cash outflows related to funding programs	32,520	32,520
13 of which, Cash outflows related to credit and liquidity facilities	30,638,637	7,109,942
14 Cash outflows, etc. related to contractual funding obligations	7,598,790	1,951,439
15 Cash outflows related to contingencies	75,980,780	626,183
16 Total cash outflows	/	64,654,868
Cash Inflows (3)	TOTAL UNWEIGHTED VALUE	TOTAL WEIGHTED VALUE
17 Cash inflows related to secured lending and investments, etc.	13,909,125	1,264,397
18 Cash inflows related to collections of loans, etc	10,940,046	7,584,703
19 Other cash inflows	9,608,272	2,198,718
20 Total cash inflows	34,457,445	11,047,819
Consolidated liquidity coverage ratio (4)		
21 Total HQLA allowed to be included in the calculation	/	72,792,220
22 Net cash outflows	/	¥53,607,048
23 Consolidated liquidity coverage ratio	/	135.8%
24 The number of data used to calculate the average value	60	63

(2) Disclosure of qualitative information regarding Liquidity Coverage Ratio

(A) Chronological changes in Liquidity Coverage Ratio

Our Consolidated LCR has remained stable over the past two years.

(B) Evaluation of the consolidated Liquidity Coverage Ratio Level

Our Consolidated LCR surpasses the final regulatory standard (100%), with no issues. Our Consolidated LCR disclosed herein does not differ significantly from our original expectations, and we do not expect our Consolidated LCR to deviate significantly from the current level in the future.

(C) Composition of the total HQLA allowed to be included in the calculation

There are no significant changes in the composition, such as by currency or type, and geographic distribution of the HQLA allowed to be included in the calculation. In addition, there is no significant currency mismatch between total amount of the HQLA allowed to be included in the calculation and net cash outflow regarding main currencies (those currencies of which the aggregate liabilities denominated amount to 5% or more of our total liabilities).

(D) Other matters regarding the Liquidity Coverage Ratio

We do not apply the "exception regarding qualifying operational deposits" in Article 28 of the Notice No. 62 and "the amount of additional collateral required due to market valuation changes to derivatives transactions estimated by the scenario approach" in Article 37 of the Notice No. 62. "Cash outflows from other contracts" in Article 59 of the Notice No. 62 includes "cash outflows related to small consolidated subsidiaries." There are no material items that require detailed explanation of "cash outflows from other contingent events" in Article 52 of the Notice No. 62 and "cash inflows from other contracts" in Article 72 of the Notice No. 62. Monthly or quarterly data is used for our consolidated subsidiaries.

■ Status of Major Liquid Assets

(Billions of yen)

Item	As of March 31, 2021	As of March 31, 2020
Cash and Due from Banks (including Due from Central Banks)	¥47,981.9	¥41,069.7
Trading Securities	6,421.3	5,377.1
Securities	42,567.4	33,978.7
Bonds Held to Maturity	885.5	860.2
Other Securities	41,681.9	33,118.5
Japanese Stocks	2,865.9	2,338.4
Japanese Bonds	24,145.0	15,702.5
Japanese Government Bonds	20,920.5	12,601.9
Japanese Local Government Bonds	463.5	272.5
Japanese Corporate Bonds	2,760.9	2,828.0
Other	14,670.9	15,077.6
Foreign Bonds	12,433.9	12,702.2
Other	2,236.9	2,375.3
Total	96,970.8	80,425.7
Portion pledged as collateral	(12,728.6)	(9,478.3)
Total after the deduction above	¥84,242.1	¥70,947.3

Notes: 1. All securities included in the above table have fair value.

2. Portion pledged as collateral mainly consists of securities and others collateralized for borrowed money, foreign and domestic exchange transactions or derivatives transactions, or substituted for margins for futures transactions.

3. Figures in the above table do not represent high quality liquid assets.

■ Status of Major Funding

(Billions of yen)

Types of Financial Instruments	As of March 31, 2021					
	Within 1 year	1-3 years	3-5 years	5-7 years	7-10 years	Over 10 years
Deposits	¥129,715.7	¥2,688.0	¥708.6	¥28.5	¥34.6	¥136.7
Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	16,870.9	236.9	84.9	-	-	-
Call Money and Bills Sold	1,312.7	-	-	-	-	-
Borrowed Money	6,375.1	233.2	273.1	233.8	125.8	170.4
Commercial Paper	456.0	-	-	-	-	-
Issued Bonds	1,411.4	1,603.5	1,755.5	1,465.9	1,362.2	865.1
Due to Trust Account	1,160.6	-	-	-	-	-
Total	¥157,302.8	¥4,761.7	¥2,822.2	¥1,728.3	¥1,522.7	¥1,172.3

(Billions of yen)

Types of Financial Instruments	As of March 31, 2020					
	Within 1 year	1-3 years	3-5 years	5-7 years	7-10 years	Over 10 years
Deposits	¥127,327.0	¥2,904.2	¥742.6	¥46.1	¥42.6	¥126.8
Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	12,985.2	232.2	66.2	-	-	-
Call Money and Bills Sold	2,263.0	-	-	-	-	-
Borrowed Money	4,104.9	376.2	192.5	220.4	112.9	202.7
Commercial Paper	373.6	-	-	-	-	-
Issued Bonds	456.0	2,153.5	1,503.1	1,170.8	1,126.6	676.5
Due to Trust Account	1,055.5	-	-	-	-	-
Total	¥148,565.5	¥5,666.3	¥2,504.6	¥1,437.5	¥1,282.2	¥1,006.1

Notes: 1. Regarding Deposits, Demand deposits are included in "Within 1 year"

2. Borrowed money or issued bonds with open ended, 0.0 billion, 1,820.0 billion, respectively, at March 31, 2020, and 30.0 billion, 1,858.0 billion, respectively, at March 31, 2021, are excluded.

■ Compensation of Directors and Employees

(1) Qualitative Disclosure

(A) State of the Organizational System Relating to Compensation of "Subject Directors and Employees" of Mizuho Group

1. Scope of "Subject directors and employees"

"Subject directors, etc." and "Subject employees, etc." subject to disclosure as provided for in the FSA Notice (collectively, "Subject directors and employees") are as follows:

(1) Scope of "Subject directors, etc."

"Subject directors, etc." are directors and executive officers as defined in the Companies Act of Mizuho Financial Group, Inc. ("MHFG"). Outside directors are excluded.

(2) Scope of "Subject employees, etc."

"Subject employees, etc." who are subject to disclosure are executive officers (as defined in our internal regulations), and employees of MHFG and directors and employees of its "Major consolidated subsidiaries", who are "persons who receive large amounts of compensation" and "materially affect the operation of business or the state of assets of Mizuho group or its major consolidated subsidiaries."

(a) Scope of "Major consolidated subsidiaries"

A "Major consolidated subsidiary" is a consolidated subsidiary, etc., (i) whose total assets as a percentage of consolidated total assets exceeds 2% of a bank holding company or bank and (ii) who materially affects the management of our group. Specifically, those are Mizuho Bank, Ltd. ("MHBK"), Mizuho Bank (USA) and other subsidiaries who conduct banking business similar to a branch of MHBK, Mizuho Trust & Banking Co., Ltd. ("MHTB"), Mizuho Securities Co., Ltd. ("MHSC") and Mizuho Securities USA Inc.

(b) Scope of "Persons who receive large amounts of compensation"

A "Person who receives large amounts of compensation" refers to a person who receives compensation that exceeds the base amount from MHFG or its "Major consolidated subsidiaries." The base amount at MHFG has been set at ¥70 million. Such base amount has been set based on the average amounts of the compensation of directors and executive officers (as defined in the Companies Act) of MHFG, MHBK and MHTB for the last three fiscal years (excluding persons who resigned or retired during each of such fiscal years), taking into account fluctuations in amounts of compensation over past fiscal years. The preceding base amount has been adopted as the common base in order to unify the selection criteria of persons who receive large amounts of compensation at each of the companies in this paragraph.

(c) Scope of "Persons who materially affect the operation of business or the state of assets of Mizuho group"

A "Person who materially affects the operation of business or the state of assets of Mizuho group" means a person who exerts significant influence on the operation of the business of MHFG or a "Major consolidated subsidiary" through his or her work in conducting transactions or management, or who materially affects the state of assets by incurring losses on transactions. Specifically, it includes executive officers (as defined in our internal regulations) of MHFG and directors, executive officers (as defined in our internal regulations) and market department employees of "Major consolidated subsidiaries."

2. Decisions on compensation of "Subject directors and employees" and the name, composition and duties of the committee to supervise business execution and other major organizations relating to payment of compensation and other compensation, etc.

(1) State of maintaining and ensuring the Compensation Committee, etc.

MHFG is a Company with Three Committees, and has established the Compensation Committee as a statutory committee.

The chairman of the statutory Compensation Committee shall be an outside director, and in principle its members shall be appointed from among the outside directors (or at least non-executive directors) in order to ensure objectivity and transparency in director and executive officer compensation. As of March 2021, all three members of the Compensation Committee, including the chairman, were outside directors. The Compensation Committee shall determine the compensation for each individual director and executive officer of MHFG, exercise approval rights in MHFG for compensation for each individual director of MHBK, MHTB and MHSC, determine the basic policy and compensation system for directors and executive officers of MHFG and exercise approval rights in MHFG for the basic policy and compensation system for directors and executive officers of MHBK, MHTB and MHSC.

In addition, the president of each of MHBK, MHTB and MHSC determines the amount of compensation for each of its executive officers and specialist officers.

(2) Decisions on compensation of "Subject employees, etc."

Matters relating to executive officers (as defined in our internal regulations) and specialist officers of MHFG and directors, executive officers (as defined in our internal regulations) of MHBK, MHTB and MHSC are as set out in (1) *State of maintaining and ensuring the Compensation Committee, etc.*. With regard to the compensation of directors of MHBK, MHTB and MHSC, it is determined through approval by the Compensation Committee, pursuant to each statutory procedure for directors who are Audit & Supervisory Committee Members and for directors who are not Audit & Supervisory Committee Members, and set within the scope of the total amount of compensation of directors resolved at the ordinary general meeting of shareholders.

The compensation of subject employees, etc., is decided and paid in accordance with the salary and bonus system established by MHFG and the "Major consolidated subsidiaries." Such system is designed and put into writing by the human resources departments of MHFG and the "Major consolidated subsidiaries" which are independent of departments furthering business. In terms of the compensation of overseas employees, each overseas office or operation determines its own compensation policy based on local laws and regulations as well as employment relationships.

3. Total amount of compensation paid to members of the compensation committee and number of meetings held by the Compensation Committee

	Number of meetings held (April 2020 – March 2021)
Compensation Committee (MHFG)	5

Note: The total amount of compensation is not set out above as it is not possible to separately calculate the amounts that are paid as consideration for the execution of duties by the compensation committee.

(B) Evaluating the Appropriateness of the Design and Operation of the System Relating to Compensation of "Subject Directors and Employees" of Mizuho Group

1. Policies relating to compensation

(1) Policies relating to compensation of "Subject directors, etc. "

Mizuho Financial Group set out the "Mizuho Financial Group Basic Policy for Executive Compensation" (the "Basic Policy for Executive Compensation") concerning the determination of compensation for each individual director and executive officer ("Officers, etc.") of Mizuho Financial Group .

a. "Mizuho Financial Group Basic Policy for Executive Compensation"

(i) Basic Principle

Executive compensation shall be provided as compensation for the responsibilities assigned to and the performance of each individual director and executive officer (the "Officers") and function as an incentive for each of the Officers to exercise their designated function to the fullest in our effort to realize management that contributes to value creation for various stakeholders and improve corporate value through continuous and stable corporate growth, based on our basic management policies under our corporate philosophy.

(ii) Executive Compensation System

(a) Executive compensation for each Officer shall be determined based on a pre-determined executive compensation system.

(b) The executive compensation system shall include systems and rules related to, among other factors, payment compensation standard (standard amounts), structure (such as fixed and variable portions), form (such as cash or stocks) and timing (such as regular payment or payment at resignation).

(c) The executive compensation system shall be established in accordance with both domestic and foreign rules and guidelines concerning executive compensation.

(d) The executive compensation system shall reflect our economic and social environment as well as our group's medium- and long-term business performance, and we shall establish our system appropriately by referring to such systems of other companies, including our competitors, in its establishment.

(iii) Control

(a) Part of an Officer's executive compensation shall be provided on a deferred payment basis over multiple years in order to mitigate risks stemming from actions taken for short-term gains that are excessively risky or could compromise value creation for various stakeholders.

(b) We shall introduce, as necessary, methods to decrease or compel forfeiture of such deferred amounts or to compel forfeiture of, in whole or in part, compensation already paid.

(iv) Governance

(a) In order to effectively secure objectivity, appropriateness and fairness with respect to executive compensation, the Compensation Committee shall determine important related matters such as this policy, the design of the executive compensation system and the executive compensation for each of director and executive officer as defined in the Companies Act.

(b) All members of the Compensation Committee shall be in principle appointed from among outside directors (or at least nonexecutive directors), and the Chairman thereof shall be an outside director.

(v) Disclosure

In order to effectively secure transparency with respect to executive compensation, this policy, the executive compensation system and executive compensation that has been decided, shall be disclosed in a lawful, appropriate manner through suitable means.

b. Compensation System

I. The basic compensation system for Officers Responsible for Business Execution shall be a “Basic Salary”, “Performance Payment” and “Stock Compensation”, the composition ratio of compensation is determined in accordance with the roles and responsibilities of Officers and is determined so that the composition ratio of fixed compensation for Group CEO is minimized. The compensation for Non-Executive Officers Responsible for Management Supervision, in principle, shall be in the form of fixed compensation consist of “Basic Salaries” and “Stock Compensation I,” from the perspective of ensuring the effectiveness of the supervisory function, and the composition shall, in principle, be 85% and 15% for “Basic Salaries” and “Stock Compensation I,” respectively.

(i) “Basic Salaries” shall factor in the function and responsibility of each Officer, etc., in addition to the standard amount for each position, and payment will be made monthly in cash.

(ii) “Performance Payment” shall be made as a monetary incentive for Officers, etc., to achieve the annual budget and as compensation for their achievement. The payment thereof shall reflect the results of organizations (our in-house companies and units, etc.) that each Officer, etc., is in charge of and the performance of each Officer, etc., in addition to the standard amount for each position. “Performance Payment” shall be paid, in principle, within the range of 0% to 170% of the standard amount for each position. A system shall be adopted which, based on resolution by the Compensation Committee, etc., enables certain amounts of deferred payments of the performance payment over three years, as well as a decrease or forfeiture of the deferred amount depending on performance, etc., of the company or the individual.

(iii) “Stock Compensation” shall be paid in the form of shares of common stock of Mizuho Financial Group consisting of “Stock Compensation I” and “Stock Compensation II,” (together “Stock Compensation I and II”) acquired from the stock market through a trust with an aim to align the interests of Officers, etc., with those of the shareholders and increase the incentive to enhance corporate value.

(a) “Stock Compensation I” shall be paid at the time of retirement of each Officer, etc., in the form of shares of common stock of Mizuho Financial Group calculated based on each position. A system shall be adopted which enables a decrease or forfeiture of the amount by resolution of the Compensation Committee, etc., depending on performance of the company or the individual.

(b) “Stock Compensation II” shall be paid in accordance with the status of achieving our Five-Year Business Plan in addition to the standard amount for each position. “Stock Compensation II” shall be paid, in principle, within the range of 0% to 130% of the standard amount for each position.

A system shall be adopted which enables the entire amount of deferred payments over three years, as well as a decrease or forfeiture of the deferred amount by resolution of the Compensation Committee, etc., depending on performance of the company or the individual.

II. There are cases where compensation for some personnel, including those officers recruited locally in countries other than Japan, may be designed individually in compliance with local compensation regulations while taking into consideration local compensation practices and the responsibilities, business characteristics and market value, etc., of each respective officer.

For cases where compensation is designed individually, payment of compensation is also made in accordance with the performance of the company or the individual. Payment of compensation is designed to avoid excessive risk-taking through a system which enables certain amount or a portion of deferred payments and non-monetary payments such as stock, as well as a decrease or forfeiture of the deferred amount depending on the performance, etc., of the company or the individual.

c. Compensation Determination Process

- I. The Compensation Committee shall determine the compensation for each individual director and executive officer of MHFG, exercise approval rights in MHFG for compensation for each individual director of MHBK, MHTB and MHSC, determine the basic policy and compensation system for directors and executive officers of MHFG and exercise approval rights in MHFG for the basic policy and compensation system for directors and executive officers of MHBK, MHTB and MHSC, in order to effectively secure the transparency and objectivity of compensation.
- II. The President & CEO, pursuant to this policy and regulations and detailed rules, etc., shall determine the compensation for each executive officer, as defined in our internal regulations, and approve at the MHFG the compensation of each individual executive officer of MHBK, MHTB and MHSC.
- III. The Compensation Committee will verify the validity of the compensation system and standards based on economic and social conditions and survey data with respect to management compensation provided by external specialized organizations.
- IV. All members of the Compensation Committee shall be appointed from among outside directors (or at least non-executive directors) and the Chairman thereof shall be an outside director.
- V. The Compensation Committee may have officers who are not members of the committee (including officers of MHBK, MHTB and MHSC) such as the President & CEO and external experts, etc., attend its meetings and provide their opinion in order to facilitate adequate and appropriate discussions and determinations.

(2) Policies relating to compensation of "Subject employees, etc."

The policies relating to compensation for executive officers (as defined in our internal regulations) of MHFG and directors, executive officers (as defined in our internal regulations) of MHBK, MHTB and MHSC are also the same as the policies described in (1) *Policies relating to compensation of "Subject directors, etc."* above. Compensation for other employees, etc., is determined in accordance with their duties and responsibilities. Some bonuses that are linked to performance are determined after comprehensively evaluating the employee's contribution to business, including any qualitative contributions to the organization, in a manner that does not place an excessive emphasis on results.

2. The effect of the overall level of compensation, etc., on equity capital

The Compensation Committee of MHFG receives reports on the amount of compensation paid to directors, executive officers (as defined in the Companies Act), executive officers (as defined in our internal regulations) of MHFG, MHBK, MHTB and MHSC in the previous fiscal year and confirms that there is no material effect on the Mizuho group's performance or the adequacy of equity capital.

(C) Compatibility between System for Compensation of "Subject Directors and Employees" of Mizuho Group and Risk Management and Matters Relating to Linking Compensation with Performance

1. Compatibility between system for compensation of "Subject directors and employees" and risk management
The compensation of employees in risk management department, compliance department and internal audit department is decided in accordance with the salary and bonus system, and specific payment amounts are conclusively determined in accordance with employee performance evaluations made by the relevant department and the human resources department, independent from departments furthering business.
Each employee of the risk management department, the compliance department and the internal audit department sets their own objectives in the employee performance evaluations, subject to the approval of their superiors. The degree to which the objectives are achieved is evaluated by taking into account the degree of the employee's contribution to the establishment of a system for risk management, compliance and internal audit.
2. Linking compensation of "Subject directors and employees" with performance
The performance payments and performance-based stock compensation for "Officers Responsible for Business Execution" shall be made or paid in accordance with each officer's performance, the result of organizations (our in-house companies and units, etc.) that each Officer, etc., in charge of, and the status of achieving our 5-Year Business Plan etc., against the annual business plan in addition to the standard amount of each position. A certain amount of the performance payments and the entire amount of the performance-based stock compensation shall be made or paid in deferred payments over three years, and a decrease or forfeiture of the deferred amount may be made depending on the performance, etc., of the company and such officer. It should be noted that certain "Subject directors and employees" have entered into compensation-related contracts. Stock compensation for "Non-Executive Officers Responsible for Management Supervision" shall be made in accordance with the standard amount set for each position, and the payment level shall not change based on the performance of each officer. With regard to compensation for other employees, salary is determined according to their job duties and responsibilities. In addition, the proportion linked to the performance bonus is determined through appropriately and comprehensively evaluating the contribution to performance, including the degree of contribution to the organization, etc., so as not to become excessively performance based.

(2) Quantitative Disclosure Items

(A) REM1 : Compensation Assigned to the Relevant Fiscal Year

(Millions of yen, except people)

No.		a	b
		“Subject directors, etc.”	“Subject employees, etc.”
1	Number of “Subject directors, etc.” and “Subject employees, etc.”	18	202
2	Fixed compensation amount (3+5+7)	¥870	¥9,674
3	Cash compensation amount	779	7,202
4	Of which, deferred amount	—	—
5	Stock compensation amount or stock-based type compensation amount	88	41
6	Of which, deferred amount	88	41
7	Other compensation amount	2	2,431
8	Of which, deferred amount	—	—
9	Number of “Subject directors, etc.” and “Subject employees, etc.”	15	192
10	Variable compensation amount (11+13+15)	390	11,404
11	Cash compensation amount	218	10,946
12	Of which, deferred amount	18	4,453
13	Stock compensation amount or stock-based type compensation amount	171	458
14	Of which, deferred amount	165	290
15	Other compensation amount	—	—
16	Of which, deferred amount	—	—
17	Number of “Subject directors, etc.” and “Subject employees, etc.”	—	—
18	Retirement benefits amount	—	—
19	Of which, deferred amount	—	—
20	Number of “Subject directors, etc.” and “Subject employees, etc.”	—	165
21	Other compensation amount	—	827
22	Of which, deferred amount	—	—
23	Compensation amount (2+10+18+21)	¥1,261	¥21,907

- Notes: 1. Amounts of compensation of “Subject directors, etc.” include amounts of compensation received for duties performed as a director or executive officer of a “Major consolidated subsidiary.”
2. The number of employees is the actual number of persons (a) for the compensation for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2021 and (b) for the compensation for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2020 for the payments made or anticipated payments for which the amount became clear during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2021 are stated.
3. The stated amount is the total amount for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2021 and the fiscal year ended March 31, 2020.
4. No. 7, “Fixed compensation,” “Other compensation amount,” includes condolence money insurance premiums, based on the decision of our Compensation Committee.
5. No. 11, “Variable compensation” “Cash compensation amount,” includes the recorded performance payment for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2020 for directors, executive officers (as defined in the Companies Act), and executive officers (as defined in our internal regulations) of MHFG, MHBK, MHTB and MHSC. For portions that exceed a certain amount, we plan to defer payment over the three-year period from the fiscal year ending March 31, 2022.
6. No. 13, “Variable compensation” “Stock compensation amount or stock-based type compensation amount” includes the amount obtained by multiplying the stock compensation and performance-based stock compensation ownership points (with one point to be converted into one share of MHFG stock) granted to the directors, executive officers (as defined in the Companies Act), and executive officers (as defined in our internal regulations) of MHFG, MHBK, MHTB and MHSC for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2020 by the book value of MHFG’s shares (1,369.231 yen per share). For stock compensation and performance-based stock compensation for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2020, we plan to defer payment over the three-year period from the fiscal year ending March 31, 2022.
7. Because the amounts of the stock compensation, performance payment and performance-based-type stock compensation for the directors, executive officers (as defined in the Companies Act), and executive officers (as defined in our internal regulations) MHFG, MHBK, MHTB and MHSC for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2021 have not been determined at this time, they are not included in the above compensation. However, we have recorded the required reserves for accounting purposes.
8. The exercise periods for the stock compensation-type stock options (stock acquisition rights) are as set out below. Under the stock option agreements, exercise of the options is postponed, even during the exercise period, until the time of retirement of the director or employee.

	Exercise period
Fourth Series of stock Acquisition Rights of MHFG	December 9, 2011 to December 8, 2031
Fifth Series of stock Acquisition Rights of MHFG	September 3, 2012 to August 31, 2032
Sixth Series of stock Acquisition Rights of MHFG	February 18, 2014 to February 17, 2034
Seventh Series of stock Acquisition Rights of MHFG	December 2, 2014 to December 1, 2034

(B) REM2 : Special Compensation

(Millions of yen, except people)

	a	b	c	d	e	f
	Bonus guarantees		Lump sum payments at the time of recruitment		Additional retirement benefits	
	People	JPY	People	JPY	People	JPY
“Subject directors, etc.”	—	—	—	—	—	—
“Subject employees, etc.”	—	¥—	1	¥6	9	¥436

(C) REM3 : Deferred Compensation

(Millions of yen)

	a	b	c	d	e	
	Deferred compensation amount	Of which, the deferred compensation amount subject to adjustment or variation	Regarding compensation after allocation, variable amounts adjusted but not linked to variations for the relevant fiscal year	Regarding compensation after allocation, variable amounts adjusted and linked to variations for the relevant fiscal year	Amount of deferred compensation paid in the relevant fiscal year	
“Subject directors, etc.”	Cash compensation amount	¥21	¥21	¥—	¥—	¥3
	Stock compensation amount or stock-based type compensation amount	301	235	—	39	110
	Other compensation amount	—	—	—	—	—
“Subject employees, etc.”	Cash compensation amount	6,785	120	90	—	3,077
	Stock compensation amount or stock-based type compensation amount	738	273	96	20	141
	Other compensation amount	—	—	—	—	—
Total amount	¥7,846	¥651	¥187	¥60	¥3,332	

(D) Other Relevant Matters Relating to Our System of Compensation for "Subject Directors and Employees" of Mizuho Group

Not applicable, other than those covered in the above.

Disclosure Policy

1. Basic principles

We are committed to growing together with our customers in a stable and sustainable manner and bringing together our group-wide expertise to contribute to the prosperity of economies and societies throughout the world as the leading Japanese financial services group with a global presence and a broad customer base. For this reason, we place one of the highest management priorities on continuing to disclose information to our customers, shareholders, and investors both in and outside Japan in a fair, timely and appropriate manner, in order that they may form proper judgments and appraisals of the group. To achieve this aim, we observe applicable domestic and international laws and regulations as well as stock exchange rules relating to corporate disclosure, and we establish and implement appropriate Disclosure Controls and Procedures.

2. Disclosure Controls and Procedures

(1) Establishment and implementation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Our Disclosure Controls and Procedures are established to observe applicable domestic and international laws and regulations as well as stock exchange rules and to implement fair, timely and appropriate corporate disclosure. The Disclosure Controls and Procedures are the process carried out by directors, officers and employees of Mizuho Financial Group and include Internal Controls over Financial Reporting designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of Financial Reporting and the Preparation of Financial Statements. We have established the basic principles underlying our Disclosure Controls and Procedures as well as our internal rules related to Disclosure Controls and Procedures that govern the management framework for the entire Mizuho Financial Group including group companies, and we endeavor to establish, implement and continuously improve our Disclosure Controls and Procedures. Our Disclosure Committee is the Business Policy Committee that is responsible for discussing and coordinating matters relating to Disclosure Controls and Procedures.

(2) Evaluation of effectiveness of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Our Disclosure Controls and Procedures are documented, and evaluation of the overall effectiveness of our Disclosure Controls and Procedures is conducted regularly by reviewing the contents of such documentation and their implementation. In addition, evaluation of the effectiveness and appropriateness of Disclosure Controls and Procedures is conducted through internal audits.

(3) Others

We established a “Code of Ethics for Financial Professionals” to be observed by all directors and executive officers, as well as all managers and other employees within Mizuho Financial Group who engage in financial reporting, accounting or disclosure. We have also developed the “internal control and audit hotline,” a system designed for reporting questionable accounting, internal control, or auditing matters from both inside and outside Mizuho Financial Group.

3. Disclosure methods, other

(1) Disclosure methods

With respect to the information which is required to be disclosed pursuant to applicable domestic and international

laws and regulations as well as stock exchange rules, we follow the defined disclosure procedures such as publishing such information in business reports (Jigyo–Hokoku), annual securities reports (Yukashoken–Hokokusho), Integrated Report (Annual Review) and other disclosure publications, as well as providing such information through the information distribution systems of domestic and international stock exchanges and through press releases. We also endeavor to disclose other information in a fair, timely and appropriate manner. When we disclose such information, we basically publish on our website the information we disclose. In addition, we endeavor to utilize the latest disclosure methods and tools to provide more fair and widespread disclosure.

(2) Investor relations activities

Investor relations activities to market participants both in and outside Japan such as shareholders, investors and securities analysts are conducted by the President & Group CEO, Group CFO, Chief IR Officer, and executives and employees designated by them. In accordance with our basic principles described in section 1 above, and with due attention to two–way communication, we endeavor sincerely to facilitate a proper understanding of our management strategies, financial condition and other matters. In this way, we aim to earn the trust of the market and obtain an appropriate market reputation.

Beginning with the disclosure required by applicable domestic and international laws and regulations as well as stock exchange rules, we endeavor to grasp properly the types of information desired by the market and to disclose useful and appropriate information voluntarily and proactively, in accordance with the so-called Fair Disclosure Rule (“FDR”). Regarding disclosure of information we consider particularly important, we communicate such information on an ad hoc basis as and when necessary, even if a press release has already been issued, through such means as special briefing sessions.

In addition, we respect various disclosure principles including fair disclosure. Accordingly, at individual calls, private meetings or conferences hosted or attended by representatives of Mizuho Financial Group we endeavor to limit carefully our explanations to matters already disclosed and facts commonly known.

Should we happen to disclose important information such as information subject to insider trading regulations and/or undisclosed financial results that might have a significant influence on stock prices, we endeavor to take necessary action such as officially announcing the information as soon as possible, in accordance with FDR.

(3) Correction of misconceptions in the markets

If we identify significant misconceptions regarding Mizuho Financial Group in the market due to the spread of rumors or otherwise, we endeavor to investigate their causes and correct such misconceptions promptly.

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Building the future with you



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