

MIZUHO FINANCIAL GROUP INC
Form 6-K
May 15, 2015

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 6-K

REPORT OF FOREIGN PRIVATE ISSUER

PURSUANT TO RULE 13a-16 OR 15d-16

UNDER THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the month of May 2015

Commission File Number 001-33098

Mizuho Financial Group, Inc.

(Translation of registrant's name into English)

5-5, Otemachi 1-chome

Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100-8176

Japan

(Address of principal executive office)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant files or will file annual reports under cover of Form 20-F or Form 40-F. Form 20-F Form 40-F

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is submitting the Form 6-K in paper as permitted by Regulation S-T Rule 101(b)(1):

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is submitting the Form 6-K in paper as permitted by Regulation S-T Rule 101(b)(7):

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant by furnishing the information contained in this Form is also thereby furnishing the information to the Commission pursuant to Rule 12g3-2(b) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Yes No

If Yes is marked, indicate below the file number assigned to the registrant in connection with Rule 12g3-2(b): 82-_____ .

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

Date: May 15, 2015

Mizuho Financial Group, Inc.

By: /s/ Junichi Shinbo

Name: Junichi Shinbo

Title: Managing Executive Officer / Group CFO

For Immediate Release:

May 15, 2015

Financial Statements for Fiscal 2014

<Under Japanese GAAP>

Company Name: **Mizuho Financial Group, Inc. (MHFG)**

Stock Code Number (Japan): 8411
 Stock Exchange (Japan): Tokyo Stock Exchange (First Section)
 URL: <http://www.mizuho-fg.co.jp/english/>
 Representative: Yasuhiro Sato President & CEO
 For Inquiry: Yutaka Ueki General Manager of Accounting
 Phone: +81-3-6838-6101
 Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders (scheduled): June 23, 2015
 Filing of Yuka Shoken Hokokusho to the Kanto Local Finance Bureau (scheduled): June 24, 2015
 Commencement of Dividend Payment (scheduled): June 4, 2015
 Trading Accounts: Established
 Supplementary Materials on Annual Results: Attached
 IR Conference on Annual Results: Scheduled

Amounts less than one million yen are rounded down.

1. Financial Highlights for Fiscal 2014 (for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2015)

(1) Consolidated Results of Operations

	Ordinary Income		(%: Changes from the previous fiscal year)			
	¥ million	%	Ordinary Profits ¥ million	%	Net Income ¥ million	%
Fiscal 2014	3,180,225	8.6	1,010,867	2.3	611,935	(11.1)
Fiscal 2013	2,927,760	0.5	987,587	31.6	688,415	22.8

Note: Comprehensive Income:

Fiscal 2014 ¥1,941,073 million, 133.0%; Fiscal 2013: ¥832,927 million, (34.4)%

	Net Income per Share of Common Stock ¥	Diluted Net Income per Share of Common Stock ¥	Net Income on Own Capital %	Ordinary Profits to Total Assets %	Ordinary Profits to Ordinary Income %
Fiscal 2014	24.91	24.10	8.6	0.5	31.7
Fiscal 2013	28.18	27.12	11.6	0.5	33.7

Reference: Equity in Income from Investments in Affiliates:

Fiscal 2014: ¥15,052 million; Fiscal 2013: ¥15,491 million

(2) Consolidated Financial Conditions

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	Total Assets ¥ million	Total Net Assets ¥ million	Own Capital Ratio %	Total Net Assets per Share of Common Stock ¥
Fiscal 2014	189,684,749	9,800,538	4.3	322.86
Fiscal 2013	175,822,885	8,304,549	3.6	253.25

Reference: Own Capital:

As of March 31, 2015 ¥8,161,121 million; As of March 31, 2014: ¥6,457,311 million

Note: Own Capital Ratio was calculated as follows: (Total Net Assets - Stock Acquisition Rights - Minority Interests) / Total Assets × 100

Own Capital Ratio stated above was not calculated based on the public notice of Own Capital Ratio.

(3) Conditions of Consolidated Cash Flows

	Cash Flows from Operating Activities ¥ million	Cash Flows from Investing Activities ¥ million	Cash Flows from Financing Activities ¥ million	Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the fiscal year ¥ million
Fiscal 2014	6,654,958	2,619,227	(903,401)	27,840,775
Fiscal 2013	(2,286,042)	10,607,483	(305,744)	19,432,425

2. Cash Dividends for Shareholders of Common Stock

	Annual Cash Dividends per Share				Annual ¥	Total Cash Dividends (Total) ¥ million	Dividends Pay-out Ratio (Consolidated basis) %	Dividends on Net Assets (Consolidated basis) %
	First quarter-end ¥	Second quarter-end ¥	Third quarter-end ¥	Fiscal year-end ¥				
	Fiscal 2013		3.00						3.50	6.50	157,448	23.0	2.6
Fiscal 2014		3.50		4.00	7.50	183,797	30.1	2.6
Fiscal 2015 (estimate)		3.75		3.75	7.50		29.5	

Note: Please refer to Cash Dividends for Shareholders of Classified Stock (unlisted) mentioned later, the rights of which are different from those of common stock.

3. Consolidated Earnings Estimates for Fiscal 2015 (for the fiscal year ending March 31, 2016)

(%: Changes from the corresponding period of the previous fiscal year)

	Profit Attributable to Owners of Parent ¥ million	%	Net Income per Share of Common Stock ¥
1H F2015			
Fiscal 2015	630,000	2.9	25.42

Note: The number of shares of common stock used in the above calculation is based on the number of shares of common stock as of March 31, 2015.

It does not take into account any increase in the number of outstanding shares of common stock due to requests for acquisition (conversion) of the Eleventh Series Class XI Preferred Stock.

Notes

(1) Changes in Significant Subsidiaries during the Fiscal Year (changes in specified subsidiaries accompanying changes in the scope of consolidation): No

(2) Changes in Accounting Policies and Accounting Estimates / Restatements

Changes in accounting policies due to revisions of accounting standards, etc.: Yes

Changes in accounting policies other than above: No

Changes in accounting estimates: No

Restatements: No

(Note) For more information, please refer to (7) Change in Accounting Policies on page 1-29 of the attachment.

(3) Issued Shares of Common Stock

Year-end issued shares (including treasury stock):	As of March 31, 2015	24,621,897,967 shares	As of March 31, 2014	24,263,885,187 shares
Year-end treasury stock:	As of March 31, 2015	11,649,262 shares	As of March 31, 2014	13,817,747 shares
Average number of outstanding shares:	Fiscal 2014	24,368,115,969 shares	Fiscal 2013	24,189,669,565 shares

(Reference) Non-Consolidated Financial Statements for Fiscal 2014

Financial Highlights for Fiscal 2014 (for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2015)

(1) Non-Consolidated Results of Operations

	Operating Income		Operating Profits		Ordinary Profits		Net Income	
	¥ million	%	¥ million	%	¥ million	%	¥ million	%
Fiscal 2014	377,777	19.2	350,922	19.2	349,438	20.8	349,001	22.0
Fiscal 2013	316,886	20.8	294,294	22.0	289,031	22.5	285,861	18.4

(%: Changes from the previous fiscal year)

	Net Income per Share of Common Stock	Diluted Net Income per Share of Common Stock
	¥	¥
Fiscal 2014	14.11	13.74
Fiscal 2013	11.53	11.25

(2) Non-Consolidated Financial Conditions

	Total Assets	Total Net Assets	Own Capital Ratio	Total Net Assets per Share of Common Stock
	¥ million	¥ million	%	¥

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Fiscal 2014	6,603,104	5,096,205	77.1	198.15
Fiscal 2013	6,251,324	4,900,417	78.3	188.90

Reference: Own Capital:

As of March 31, 2015: ¥5,092,385 million; As of March 31, 2014: ¥4,897,237 million

Note : Own Capital Ratio was calculated as follows: $(\text{Total Net Assets} - \text{Stock Acquisition Rights}) / \text{Total Assets} \times 100$

Own Capital Ratio stated above was not calculated based on the public notice of Own Capital Ratio.

(Presentation of Implementation Status of Review Procedure)

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The audit procedure of consolidated and non-consolidated financial statements based on the Financial Instruments and Exchange Law has not been completed at the time of the disclosure of these Financial Statements.

This immediate release 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 Medium-term 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 January 27, 2015, both of which are available in the Financial Information section of our web page at www.mizuho-fg.co.jp/english/ and also at the SEC's web site at www.sec.gov.

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.

Cash Dividends for Shareholders of Classified Stock

Breakdown of cash dividends per share and total cash dividends related to classified stock, the rights of which are different from those of common stock, is as follows:

	Annual Cash Dividends per Share				Total Cash Dividends	
	First quarter	Second quarter	Third quarter	Fiscal year-end	Annual	(Annual) ¥ million
	¥	¥	¥	¥	¥	
Eleventh Series Class XI Preferred Stock						
Fiscal 2013		10.00		10.00	20.00	6,437
Fiscal 2014		10.00		10.00	20.00	4,910
Fiscal 2015 (estimate)		10.00		10.00	20.00	

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[Note to XBRL]	

Please note that the names of the English accounts contained in XBRL data, which are available through EDINET and TDNet, may be different from those of the English accounts in our financial statements.

An MHFG IR conference for institutional investors and analysts is scheduled for May 26, 2015 (Tuesday). The IR conference presentation materials and audio archive will be available for use by individual investors in the IR Information section of the Mizuho Financial Group HP immediately after the conference.

1. Consolidated Results of Operations and Financial Conditions

(1) Analysis of Results of Operations

Reviewing the economic environment over the fiscal year ended March 31, 2015, although the global economy as a whole continued to recover gradually, weakness in the recovery is seen in some regions. As for the future direction of the economy, although continued recovery is expected particularly in the major industrialized countries, increase of geopolitical risk and effect of decline in oil prices need continued and careful observation.

In the United States, the economy continues to recover as employment conditions improved and consumer spending picked up. As for the future direction of the economy, although the possible effects of movements toward normalization of monetary policy should be noted, steady recovery in the economy is expected to continue.

In Europe, the economies of the Euro area continued to recover gradually, in addition to steady recovery in the United Kingdom. It is expected that the economies of the region will continue to be on a gradual recovery trend; however such factors as the consequence of debt problems (including developments in Greece) and high unemployment rates, the effect of the slowdown of the Russian economy, and trends in monetary policy still require attention.

In Asia, China's economy continued to grow in a stable manner, although the growth speed was slightly reduced. This trend is expected to continue; however, a possibility of a slowdown in growth rate began to be recognized mainly due to the issue of excess equipment in the manufacturing sector and weakness in the real estate market. As for the economies of the region as a whole, the situation in which growth momentum was lacking continued partially due to the weakening of exports to Europe. As for the future direction of the economy, while domestic demand is expected to be boosted by the decline in oil prices, since there are some concerns including depreciation of currencies that may be caused by the expected increase in interest rates in the United States, the rate of economic expansion is expected to remain gradual.

In Japan, as the gradual economic recovery trend continued, improvement of employment conditions and companies' earnings were seen. As for the future direction of the economy, the Japanese economy can be expected to continue picking up, supported by such factors as growth in consumer spending backed by a recovery in employee compensation, and increased exports due to the continued trend of depreciation of the yen against other major currencies.

Under the foregoing business environment, we recorded Consolidated Gross Profits of ¥2,247.7 billion for fiscal 2014, increasing by ¥212.4 billion from the previous fiscal year.

Gross Profits of aggregate figures for Mizuho Bank and Mizuho Trust & Banking on a non-consolidated basis (BK+TB (ø1)) increased by ¥122.8 billion on a year-on-year basis to ¥1,629.7 billion. Total income from Customer Groups increased by ¥61.3 billion mainly due to increases in income from domestic and overseas business, particularly Non-interest income. Income from Trading and Others increased by ¥61.5 billion. General and Administrative Expenses of BK+TB increased by ¥44.0 billion on a year-on-year basis to ¥908.3 billion mainly due to injection of strategic expenses aimed at increasing gross profits, consumption tax increase, and depreciation in yen despite continuing efforts for cost reduction such as cost structure reforms and others.

Net Operating Revenues of Mizuho Securities on a consolidated basis (SC) increased by ¥72.3 billion on a year-on-year basis to ¥395.5 billion.

As a result, Consolidated Net Business Profits increased by ¥132.6 billion on a year-on-year basis to ¥876.9 billion.

Consolidated Credit-related Costs amounted to ¥4.6 billion.

Consolidated Net Gains (Losses) related to Stocks increased by ¥54.8 billion on a year-on-year basis to net gains of ¥131.9 billion.

Consolidated Net Income of SC for fiscal 2014 increased by ¥7.4 billion on a year-on-year basis to ¥58.6 billion.

As a result, Consolidated Net Income decreased by ¥76.4 billion on a year-on-year basis to ¥611.9 billion. However, this result shows a 111% achievement against the earnings plan for fiscal 2014 of ¥550.0 billion.

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As for earnings estimates for fiscal 2015, we estimate Ordinary Profits of ¥980.0 billion and Net Income (ø2) of ¥630.0 billion on a consolidated basis.

(ø1) Mizuho Bank and Mizuho Corporate Bank merged in July 2013. As for figures for the past for Mizuho Bank (BK), figures for the former BK for the first quarter, Mizuho Corporate Bank for the first quarter, and BK after the merger from the second quarter to the fourth quarter are simply aggregated.

(ø2) Net Income in earnings estimates for fiscal 2015 is Profit Attributable to Owners of Parent.

The above earnings estimates are based on information that is currently available to us and on assumptions regarding factors that have an influence on future results of operations. Actual results may differ materially from these estimates. Please refer to forward-looking statements on the second page of this immediate release.

(2) Analysis of Financial Conditions

Consolidated total assets as of March 31, 2015 amounted to ¥189,684.7 billion, increasing by ¥13,861.8 billion from the end of the previous fiscal year, mainly due to increases in Loans and Bills Discounted.

Securities were ¥43,278.7 billion, decreasing by ¥718.7 billion from the end of the previous fiscal year.

Loans and Bills Discounted amounted to ¥73,415.1 billion, increasing by ¥4,113.7 billion from the end of the previous fiscal year.

Deposits amounted to ¥97,757.5 billion, increasing by ¥8,702.0 billion from the end of the previous fiscal year.

Net Assets amounted to ¥9,800.5 billion, increasing by ¥1,495.9 billion from the end of the previous fiscal year. Shareholders' Equity was ¥6,131.1 billion, Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income was ¥2,029.9 billion and Minority Interests was ¥1,635.5 billion.

Net Cash Provided in Operating Activities was ¥6,654.9 billion mainly due to increased deposits. Net Cash Provided (Used in) by Investing Activities was ¥2,619.2 billion mainly due to sale of securities, and Net Cash Provided in Financing Activities was ¥903.4 billion mainly due to redemption of subordinated bonds. As a result, Cash and Cash Equivalents as of March 31, 2015 was ¥27,840.7 billion.

(3) Basic Policy on Profit Distribution, Proposed Dividend Payment for Fiscal 2014 and Forecast Dividend Payment for Fiscal 2015

We continue to perform disciplined capital management policy which maintains the optimum balance between strengthening of stable capital base and steady returns to shareholders.

As a new policy to return profits to shareholders, starting from fiscal 2014, we have implemented a steady dividend payout policy setting a dividend payout ratio on a consolidated basis of approximately 30% as a guide for our consideration.

Based on this policy, in consideration of our consolidated financial results, we plan to make cash dividend payments on common stock of ¥7.50 (¥3.50 for interim dividends and ¥4.00 for year-end dividends) for the end of the fiscal year ended March 31, 2015, increasing by ¥1.00 compared to fiscal 2013. We also plan to make cash dividend payments on Eleventh Series Class XI for the end of the fiscal year ended March 31, 2015 as prescribed.

Common Stock	¥ 4.00 per share	(increasing by ¥0.50 from Dividends Estimates)
Annual cash dividends including interim dividends	¥ 7.50 per share	(increasing by ¥1.00 compared to fiscal 2013)
Eleventh Series Class XI	¥ 10.00 per share	
Annual cash dividends including interim dividends	¥ 20.00 per share	

Furthermore, in accordance with the Articles of Incorporation, we determine dividend payments of surplus not by the resolution at the general meeting of shareholders but by the resolution at the board of directors unless otherwise stipulated by laws and regulations. We determined the cash dividend payments on common stock for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2015 at the board of directors held today.

For fiscal 2015, we continuously aim to make steady dividend payouts setting a dividend payout ratio on a consolidated basis of approximately 30% as a guide for our consideration and realize steady returns to shareholders. We will comprehensively consider the business environment such as the Group's business results, profit base, capital, and domestic and international regulation trends such as the Basel framework in determining cash dividend payments.

As for the dividend forecast of common stock for fiscal 2015, we plan to make cash dividend payments of ¥7.50 per share of common stock, which is the same as fiscal 2014. As for the dividend forecast of preferred stock for fiscal 2015, we plan to make cash dividend payments as prescribed. We intend to continue payments of cash dividends at the interim period to return profits to shareholders in a timely manner.

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(Dividends Estimates for Fiscal 2015)

Common Stock	Cash Dividends per Share	¥ 7.50
	of which Interim Dividends	¥ 3.75
Eleventh Series Class XI	Cash Dividends per Share	¥ 20.00
	of which Interim Dividends	¥ 10.00

The above dividend estimate is based on information that is currently available to us and on assumptions regarding factors that have an influence on future results of operations. Actual results may differ materially from these estimates. Please refer to forward-looking statements on the second page of this immediate release.

2. Organization Structure of Mizuho Financial Group

Mizuho Financial Group (the Group) is composed of Mizuho Financial Group, Inc. (MHFG) and its affiliates. The Group provides banking business, trust business, securities business, and other financial services.

(as of March 31, 2015)

(Note)MHFG conducted the structure change as of April, 1, 2015.

1. Group Planning Division and Corporate Planning Division were reorganized into newly established Strategic Planning Division and Planning Administration Division .

Of the major domestic subsidiaries and affiliates, the following company is listed on a domestic stock exchange:

Company Name	Location	Main Business	Ownership Percentage (%)	Listed Stock Exchanges
Orient Corporation	Chiyoda-Ku, Tokyo	Credit Business	21.5 <i>21.5</i>	Tokyo Stock Exchange (First Section)

Italic figures of Ownership Percentage denote percentage of interest held by subsidiaries.

3. Management Policy

(1) Principal Management Policy

In 2014, The Group established a new Mizuho Corporate Identity, as fundamental mindsets underlying all of its corporate activities, which is comprised of Corporate Philosophy, Vision, and the Mizuho Values. Sharing the new group corporate identity and working as one group, the Group will operate and promote business, bringing fruitfulness for each customer and contributing to the prosperity of economies and societies.

1. Corporate Philosophy: Mizuho's fundamental approach to business activities

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.

2. Vision: Mizuho's vision for the future

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.

1. The most trusted financial services group

2. The best financial services provider

3. The most cohesive financial services group

3. The Mizuho Values: The shared values and principles of Mizuho's people

1. Customer First: The most trusted partner lighting the future

2. Innovative Spirit: Progressive and flexible thinking

3. Team Spirit: Diversity and collective strength

4. Speed: Sharpness and promptness

5. Passion: Communication and challenge for the future

(2) Management's Medium/Long-term Targets and Issues to be Resolved

The Group has promoted the "One MIZUHO New Frontier Plan Stepping up to the Next Challenge", the medium-term business plan formulated for the three (3) years from the fiscal year 2013. This medium-term business plan is a proactive plan aimed at launching the new Mizuho toward the "new frontier" of the next generation of finance, in response to structural and regulatory changes in the economy and society both in Japan and overseas. In the medium-term business plan, the Group has developed five basic policies reflecting Mizuho's vision for the Group's future, the necessary elements for the new frontier of finance and the Group's future direction based on an analysis of Mizuho's current situation, and to add more detail to these five basic policies, we have also developed ten basic strategies in terms of business strategy and management foundations, etc., as follows.

Mizuho's 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.

1. The most trusted financial services group
2. The best financial services provider
3. The most cohesive financial services group

Five Basic Policies

1. Further develop integrated strategies across the group for each customer segment to respond to the diverse needs of our customers.
2. Contribute to sustainable development of the world and Japan by proactively responding to change.
3. Mizuho Means Asia: accelerate globalization.
4. Build strong financial and management foundations to support the essence of Mizuho.
5. Form strong corporate governance and culture in the spirit of One MIZUHO.

Ten Basic Strategies

[Business Strategy]

1. Strengthen integrated financial services by unifying banking, trust banking and securities functions to respond to finely delineated corporate and personal banking segments
2. Perform consulting functions taking advantage of our industry and business knowledge and forward-looking perspective.
3. Support formation of personal financial assets in Japan and invigorate their investment.

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4. Strengthen proactive risk-taking functions for growth industries and corporations.
5. Strengthen and expand Asia-related business in Japan and on a global basis.
6. Cultivate multi-level transactions by capturing the accelerating global capital and trade flows.

[Business Management, Management Foundations, etc.]

7. Strengthen stable financial foundations based on abundant liquidity and appropriate capital levels.
8. Establish the optimal management foundations (human resources and business infrastructure) to support business strategy.
9. Further strengthen proactive governance and risk management.
10. Embed the new Mizuho corporate identity toward forming a common culture throughout the group and take actions toward being the best financial services provider.

The Group considers the fiscal year 2015, which is the last fiscal year of the medium-term business plan, to be the year to concentrate its efforts on strengthening its competitive advantage and will further advance the unified strategies across the group-wide banking, trust banking and securities business areas in order to realize the purpose of the plan. At the same time, the Group will strive to further strengthen its corporate governance.

As part of this approach, the Group determined that it will prioritize the following four business areas: transactions with family-owned companies, transactions with large corporate customers, transactions with non-Japanese blue-chip companies and asset management business. The Group established a system to focus on these areas by assigning the Officers in charge of Strategic Planning (Priority Assignments) to these areas. The Group will steadily promote this strategy and strive to secure its competitive advantage in these areas.

As has been announced in March 2015, the Group determined to integrate its asset management group companies in order to strengthen its asset management business, with the aim to become a leading player in the industry in terms of both quality and size, which provides the highest quality solutions and has one of the highest volumes of assets under management in Japan. By making its asset management business the fourth pillar of the Group's business, which is situated next to its banking, trust banking and securities businesses, and further promoting collaboration among companies in the Group, the Group will exert its utmost efforts to meet customers' diversified and sophisticated needs.

As an approach over the medium to long term, based on its corporate philosophy, the Group became a Gold Partner in the category of Banking for the Tokyo 2020 Olympic and Paralympic Games (Tokyo 2020). In order to lead Tokyo 2020, which is a chance for Japan to grow and develop as a nation, to success, the Group will, over the next six years, use its unparalleled collective strengths, solid and broad business base and its carefully cultivated in-depth industry knowledge to provide finance-related support and expertise to Tokyo 2020-related business as well as to help customers create new business opportunities.

The Group will also continue to consider the possibility of consolidation between MHBK and MHTB.

[Business strategies]

Promoting business strategies across the group-wide banking, trust banking, securities and other business areas, the Group adopted a group operational structure that enables MHFG to determine strategies and initiatives, and specifically, ten business units and head-office coordination divisions were established.

Group Operational Structure of Mizuho

* In principle, group companies other than the above belong to each unit depending on the characteristics of their businesses.

Details of the business strategies of each unit are as follows.

(Personal Banking Unit)

Personal Banking Unit will continue to strive for improvement of capacity to provide financial instruments and financial services, with the objective of becoming a financial group continuously chosen by customers. It will also promote the approach for next-generation financial services, such as provision of new services utilizing SNS, etc., increasing customer convenience at branches, and provision of services in alliance with other companies.

(Retail Banking Unit)

Retail Banking Unit will make efforts to provide customers that have various needs with optimal solutions that can be provided by coordination across the corporate and personal banking units and collaboration among the banking, trust banking and securities businesses, with the aim to be the long-term business partner of customers.

(Corporate Banking Unit (Large Corporations))

Corporate Banking Unit (Large Corporations) will further facilitate the progress of the Group's business model to combine its specialized functions through collaboration among banking, trust banking and securities, and will provide advice on customers' management issues, such as business and financial strategies and capital structure as well as group-wide optimal solutions.

(Corporate Banking Unit)

Corporate Banking Unit will offer customers the optimal solutions to a wide range of management issues, including fund raising, overseas business expansion and business succession, according to the development stages of the customers' business, through collaboration among the banking, trust and securities businesses, and will meet the various needs of such customers.

(Financial Institutions and Public Sector Business Unit)

Financial Institutions and Public Sector Business Unit will provide optimal financial services on a group-wide basis: to customers that are financial institutions, it will provide services such as advice on financial strategies and proposals for various investment products; and to customers that are public-sector entities, it will provide services such as financing support through being entrusted with and underwriting of public bonds and services concerning Public Private Partnership/Private Finance Initiative (PPP/PFI). In addition, it will continue its efforts to realize regional revitalization, which is an important issue of the Japanese economy.

(International Banking Unit)

In addition to providing support for Japanese companies in overseas business expansion, International Banking Unit will endeavor to build long-term relationships with non-Japanese and global multinational companies by expanding the scope of transactions from loan financing to diverse transactions, such as settlement and securities related transactions. Furthermore, it will continue to expand its office network and at the same time engage proactively in forming business alliances with overseas local financial institutions and government-affiliated organizations to further enhance its capacity to provide financial services.

(Investment Banking Unit)

Investment Banking Unit will provide optimal solutions that meet the diverse needs of customers by further accelerating the unified operations across the group-wide banking, trust banking and securities business areas and functionally integrating the sophisticated expertise of each business area.

(Transaction Banking Unit)

Transaction Banking Unit will strengthen its capability to provide comprehensive proposals in marketing to large corporations, including advancement of marketing to headquarters, and strengthen the marketing approaches through coordination across the corporate and personal

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banking units. Furthermore, it will aim to become a core bank for transaction banking for customers who are doing business in Asia by starting full-scale operations that offer comprehensive services for overseas businesses of customers.

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(Asset Management Unit)

While preparing for and considering the integration of the asset management group companies, Asset Management Unit will offer superior investment products to individual customers, increase its capacity to provide and select products that match the diversified needs of pension funds, and strengthen its efforts to offer comprehensive services by integrating defined contribution pension schemes and defined benefits schemes into one. Furthermore, to address the expanding needs of local financial institutions in managing investment securities, Asset Management Unit will take actions to strengthen its capability to offer solutions and other measures.

(Markets Unit)

Markets Unit will continue to offer products, and improve the ability to provide solutions, that respond accurately to our customers' needs and strive to provide stable portfolio management in an effort for the Group to be the top global player in Asia offering a wide range of products based on the collaboration among banking, trust banking and securities.

The business strategies of the three core companies, which were developed based on the business strategies of each of the above units, are as follows.

(Mizuho Bank, Ltd.)

As a leading bank with one of the largest customer bases in Japan, MHBK will further enhance its strengths and characteristics that have been cultivated thus far and fully leverage the comprehensive capabilities of the Group, which is the biggest strength of the Group, to meet customers' diverse financial needs through initiatives that only Mizuho can provide.

For individual customers, MHBK will make efforts to strengthen its provision of products and services to them and to increase customer convenience.

For corporate customers, MHBK will enhance its lending function by demonstrating its ability to take intelligent risks and improve its ability to provide solutions based on the Group's uniqueness and competitive advantages, such as industry expertise and capabilities in developing new products.

With respect to business with overseas customers, in addition to providing support for Japanese companies in overseas business expansions, MHBK will endeavor to build long-term relationships with non-Japanese and global multinational companies by expanding the scope of transactions from loan financing to diverse transactions, such as settlements.

(Mizuho Trust & Banking Co., Ltd.)

MHTB will further accelerate the unified group strategy and strive to enhance its expertise as a professional in the trust banking business, in order to improve the entire Group's capability to provide solutions to customers.

For individual customers, MHTB will maximize its consulting functions, and further enhance its capability to meet customer needs related to the inheritance of assets, business, etc., through opening new branches and increasing personnel.

For corporate customers, MHTB will meet various needs by promoting solution-oriented sales activities through the utilization of trust-related solutions and by enhancing its capability to respond to real estate-related needs. In addition, in order to make the asset management business the fourth pillar, MHTB will strive to enhance its asset management capabilities with the asset management group companies.

(Mizuho Securities Co., Ltd.)

MHSC will further accelerate the unified group strategy and provide even more high-value added financial instruments and securities services to customers of the Group.

For individual customers, MHSC will provide various financial products, including equities, bonds, investment trusts and fund wraps as well as timely, high-quality research information, by leveraging its industry-leading domestic branch network and other channels, such as our Internet

and call centers.

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For corporate customers, MHSC will offer equities, bonds and other securities underwriting operations, support for listing stocks, advisory services for various types of financial matters and capital management, M&A advisory services, structured finance and other solutions closely in line with the business strategies of its customers.

For customers that are institutional investors, MHSC will provide products and various research reports that suit their investment strategies, improve its IR services and further reinforce its execution capabilities and thus meet the increasingly sophisticated needs of its customers.

[Business Management, Management Foundations, etc.]

By responding to the changes in the business environment, such as tightening of regulations, the Group will also firmly exert efforts in its business management and management foundations, which are inextricably linked to the business strategy.

(Enhancement of Corporate Governance)

While the Group has transformed into a Company with Three Committees, the Group will continue to endeavor to enhance the sophistication of the corporate governance structure that is suitable for a global systemically important financial institution (G-SIFI), in consideration of requirements both in Japan and overseas for a strong corporate governance, as can be observed in the amendments to the Companies Act, the establishment of the Corporate Governance Code, and the consultative document of the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision aiming to revise the Corporate Governance Principles for Banks. Furthermore, the Group will commit itself to continue to conduct its business operations appropriately, in compliance with the structure for ensuring appropriate conduct of operations (internal control system) determined by a resolution of the Board of Directors.

(Establishment of the Risk Appetite Framework)

Starting this fiscal year, the Group has introduced a risk appetite framework, in light of enhancement of corporate values through the integrated group-wide operation of business strategies, financial strategies and risk controls. Specifically, the Group will establish a policy on risk-taking, decide on the risk limits based on specific risk categories, and provide them to the units responsible for planning and advancing our business strategies. The risk-taking policy will be set separately for each of the three categories: universal risk-taking category, medium to long term objectives and current fiscal year objectives. The Group will implement effective business operations in accordance with its risk-taking policy, by nurturing a sound risk culture within the organization and by taking actions to raise the awareness of all officers and employees.

(Establishment of Data Management Division and Assignment of Chief Data Officer)

Against the backdrop of the strengthening of financial regulations and the development of information technology world-wide, the Group established the Data Management Division in July 2014, and the officer in charge was named the Chief Data Officer (CDO), in consideration of the importance of the collection and analysis, and the management of data that is applied to our business operations. The CDO is responsible for promoting data management and he/she will centrally manage data for the banking, trust banking and securities businesses and will enhance marketing efforts through strong risk management and effective application of big data.

(Establishment of Corporate Culture)

The Group will continue to take initiatives to establish a strong corporate culture that will support corporate governance. Specifically, it will further strengthen continued actions related to each initiative by having each division and branch create its own visions and supporting the initiatives towards realizing these visions, commencing discussion sessions with senior management, and off-site meetings for general managers of head office divisions and marketing offices in Japan and overseas.

(Further Market Penetration of Mizuho Brand)

The Group has adopted the brand slogan, "One MIZUHO: Building the future with you," to indicate our commitment to become "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." In order to further the market penetration of the Mizuho brand, the Group will strive to achieve the business plans for the fiscal year 2015 and make efforts to practice communication of the Mizuho brand. Specifically, Mizuho has started, since April 2015, the social contribution project,

"Mizuho Heartful Action," such as registering Mizuho branches as children's refuge centers, increasing branches with interpreting services for non-Japanese speaking customers, providing tablet banking service that allows users to fill out forms online, and conducting voluntary activities within the local communities. Moreover, Mizuho will continue to implement measures to further improve the value of the Mizuho brand by means such as contributing to the growth strategy of Japan through the appointment as a Tokyo 2020 Gold Partner in the category of "Banking."

The Group will continue to endeavor to strengthen the attitude toward governance and toward compliance with laws and regulations, including severance of business relations with anti-social elements, and at the same time, it will pursue the group strategy sharing with all of its management and employees the determination represented by the brand slogan, in the spirit of One MIZUHO. The Group will promote CSR initiatives and contribute to the sustainable development of society on a group-wide basis, and further promote its corporate values.

4. Basic Stance on Selection of Accounting Standards

MHFG prepares its consolidated financial statements in accordance with Japanese Generally Accepted Accounting Principles. With respect to International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), in light of any possible adoption in the future, MHFG is continuing research and study on the situation in Japan and Overseas and/or the development of IFRS.

5. Consolidated Financial Statements and Others

(1) Consolidated Balance Sheets

	As of		As of	Millions of yen
	March 31,		March 31,	
	2014		2015	
Assets				
Cash and Due from Banks	¥ 20,610,276	¥	*8	29,096,166
Call Loans and Bills Purchased	467,758			444,115
Receivables under Resale Agreements	8,349,528			8,582,239
Guarantee Deposits Paid under Securities Borrowing Transactions	5,010,740			4,059,340
Other Debt Purchased	3,263,057			3,239,831
Trading Assets	11,469,811		*8	10,781,735
Money Held in Trust	168,369			157,728
Securities	43,997,517		*1,*8,*16	43,278,733
Loans and Bills Discounted	69,301,405	*3,*4,*5,*6,*7,*8,*9		73,415,170
Foreign Exchange Assets	1,576,167		*7	1,623,736
Derivatives other than for Trading Assets	2,820,468			3,544,243
Other Assets	2,840,720		*8	4,066,424
Tangible Fixed Assets	925,266		*11,*12	1,078,051
Buildings	323,194			340,101
Land	459,986		*10	612,901
Lease Assets	18,838			18,566
Construction in Progress	34,830			13,786
Other Tangible Fixed Assets	88,415			92,695
Intangible Fixed Assets	531,501			657,556
Software	286,028			309,207
Goodwill	62,238			58,617
Lease Assets	5,332			8,245
Other Intangible Fixed Assets	177,902			281,486
Net Defined Benefit Asset	413,073			743,382
Deferred Tax Assets	104,909			36,938
Customers Liabilities for Acceptances and Guarantees	4,588,646			5,404,843
Reserves for Possible Losses on Loans	(616,307)			(525,486)
Reserve for Possible Losses on Investments	(27)			(2)
Total Assets	¥ 175,822,885	¥		189,684,749

Mizuho Financial Group, Inc.

	<i>Millions of yen</i>	
	As of March 31, 2014	As of March 31, 2015
Liabilities		
Deposits	¥ 89,055,505	¥ *8 97,757,545
Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	12,755,776	15,694,906
Call Money and Bills Sold	7,194,432	*8 5,091,198
Payables under Repurchase Agreements	16,797,803	*8 19,612,120
Guarantee Deposits Received under Securities Lending Transactions	6,085,331	*8 2,245,639
Commercial Paper	677,459	538,511
Trading Liabilities	8,183,037	8,743,196
Borrowed Money	7,838,357	*8,*13 7,195,869
Foreign Exchange Liabilities	323,327	473,060
Short-term Bonds	584,568	816,705
Bonds and Notes	5,245,743	*14 6,013,731
Due to Trust Accounts	1,300,655	1,780,768
Derivatives other than for Trading Liabilities	3,004,497	3,474,332
Other Liabilities	3,570,902	4,261,955
Reserve for Bonus Payments	52,641	59,869
Net Defined Benefit Liability	46,006	47,518
Reserve for Director and Corporate Auditor Retirement Benefits	1,547	1,527
Reserve for Possible Losses on Sales of Loans	1,259	13
Reserve for Contingencies	6,309	7,845
Reserve for Reimbursement of Deposits	16,451	15,851
Reserve for Reimbursement of Debentures	54,956	48,878
Reserves under Special Laws	1,273	1,607
Deferred Tax Liabilities	50,783	524,321
Deferred Tax Liabilities for Revaluation Reserve for Land	81,060	*10 72,392
Acceptances and Guarantees	4,588,646	5,404,843
Total Liabilities	¥ 167,518,336	¥ 179,884,211
Net Assets		
Common Stock and Preferred Stock	¥ 2,254,972	¥ 2,255,404
Capital Surplus	1,109,508	1,110,006
Retained Earnings	2,315,608	2,769,371
Treasury Stock	(3,874)	(3,616)
Total Shareholders Equity	5,676,215	6,131,166
Net Unrealized Gains (Losses) on Other Securities	733,522	1,737,348
Deferred Gains or Losses on Hedges	(6,677)	26,635
Revaluation Reserve for Land	140,745	*10 146,419
Foreign Currency Translation Adjustments	(63,513)	(40,454)
Remeasurements of Defined Benefit Plans	(22,979)	160,005
Total Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	781,096	2,029,955
Stock Acquisition Rights	3,179	3,820
Minority Interests	1,844,057	1,635,595
Total Net Assets	8,304,549	9,800,538
Total Liabilities and Net Assets	¥ 175,822,885	¥ 189,684,749

(2) Consolidated Statements of Income and Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income

[Consolidated Statements of Income]

	<i>Millions of yen</i>	
	For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2014	For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2015
Ordinary Income	¥ 2,927,760	¥ 3,180,225
Interest Income	1,417,569	1,468,976
<i>Interest on Loans and Bills Discounted</i>	920,295	931,883
<i>Interest and Dividends on Securities</i>	324,340	351,801
<i>Interest on Call Loans and Bills Purchased</i>	6,013	7,611
<i>Interest on Receivables under Resale Agreements</i>	29,602	27,995
<i>Interest on Securities Borrowing Transactions</i>	7,664	7,096
<i>Interest on Due from Banks</i>	35,771	50,093
<i>Other Interest Income</i>	93,880	92,495
Fiduciary Income	52,014	52,641
Fee and Commission Income	682,400	729,341
Trading Income	189,020	262,963
Other Operating Income	255,422	365,264
Other Ordinary Income	331,333	301,037
<i>Gains on Reversal of Reserves for Possible Losses on Loans</i>	103,690	73,301
<i>Recovery of Written-off Claims</i>	25,160	16,862
<i>Other</i>	202,481	*1 210,873
Ordinary Expenses	1,940,173	2,169,357
Interest Expenses	309,266	339,543
<i>Interest on Deposits</i>	105,802	123,559
<i>Interest on Negotiable Certificates of Deposit</i>	28,073	30,095
<i>Interest on Call Money and Bills Sold</i>	7,731	7,609
<i>Interest on Payables under Repurchase Agreements</i>	27,947	30,537
<i>Interest on Securities Lending Transactions</i>	9,860	7,549
<i>Interest on Commercial Paper</i>	1,826	1,682
<i>Interest on Borrowed Money</i>	26,527	19,287
<i>Interest on Short-term Bonds</i>	1,808	1,453
<i>Interest on Bonds and Notes</i>	72,152	81,441
<i>Other Interest Expenses</i>	27,536	36,326
Fee and Commission Expenses	121,631	135,981
Trading Expenses	1,598	
Other Operating Expenses	128,647	155,924
General and Administrative Expenses	1,258,227	1,351,611
Other Ordinary Expenses	120,800	*2 186,296
Ordinary Profits	¥ 987,587	¥ 1,010,867

Mizuho Financial Group, Inc.

	For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2014	<i>Millions of yen</i> For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2015
Extraordinary Gains	¥ 12,941	¥ 615
Gains on Disposition of Tangible Fixed Assets	428	615
Gains on Negative Goodwill Incurred	5,621	
Other Extraordinary Gains	6,891	
Extraordinary Losses	15,161	20,850
Losses on Disposition of Tangible Fixed Assets	6,929	9,156
Losses on Impairment of Fixed Assets	6,506	11,358
Other Extraordinary Losses	1,725	334
Income before Income Taxes and Minority Interests	985,366	990,632
Income Taxes:		
Current	137,010	260,268
Deferred	77,960	44,723
Total Income Taxes	214,970	304,992
Income before Minority Interests	770,396	685,640
Minority Interests in Net Income	81,980	73,705
Net Income	¥ 688,415	¥ 611,935

[Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income]

	For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2014	<i>Millions of yen</i> For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2015
Income before Minority Interests	¥ 770,396	¥ 685,640
Other Comprehensive Income	62,531	*1 1,255,433
Net Unrealized Gains (Losses) on Other Securities	135,024	1,004,848
Deferred Gains or Losses on Hedges	(91,618)	33,252
Revaluation Reserve for Land	3	7,531
Foreign Currency Translation Adjustments	15,979	15,144
Remeasurements of Defined Benefit Plans		183,108
Share of Other Comprehensive Income of Associates Accounted for Using Equity Method	3,142	11,548
Comprehensive Income	832,927	1,941,073
(Breakdown)		
Comprehensive Income Attributable to Owners of the Parent	741,562	1,862,651
Comprehensive Income Attributable to Minority Interests	91,365	78,422

(3) Consolidated Statements of Changes in Net Assets

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2014

	Shareholders Equity				<i>Millions of yen</i>
	Common Stock and Preferred Stock	Capital Surplus	Retained Earnings	Treasury Stock	Total Shareholders Equity
Balance as of the beginning of the period	2,254,972	1,109,508	1,814,782	(4,661)	5,174,601
Changes during the period					
Cash Dividends			(152,265)		(152,265)
Net Income			688,415		688,415
Repurchase of Treasury Stock				(37,387)	(37,387)
Disposition of Treasury Stock			(31)	1,177	1,145
Cancellation of Treasury Stock			(36,997)	36,997	
Transfer from Revaluation Reserve for Land			1,604		1,604
Change of scope of consolidation			(3)		(3)
Increase in Retained Earnings due to change of accounting period of subsidiaries			104		104
Net Changes in Items other than Shareholders Equity					
Total Changes during the period			500,826	787	501,614
Balance as of the end of the period	2,254,972	1,109,508	2,315,608	(3,874)	5,676,215

	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	Remeasurement of Defined Benefit Plans	Total Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	Stock Acquisition Rights	Minority Interests	
Balance as of the beginning of the period	615,883	84,634	142,345	(90,329)		752,533	2,687	1,806,407	7,736,230
Changes during the period									
Cash Dividends									(152,265)
Net Income									688,415
Repurchase of Treasury Stock									(37,387)
Disposition of Treasury Stock									1,145
Cancellation of Treasury Stock									
Transfer from Revaluation Reserve for Land									1,604
Change of scope of consolidation									(3)
Increase in Retained Earnings due to change of accounting period of subsidiaries									104
Net Changes in Items other than Shareholders Equity	117,638	(91,311)	(1,600)	26,816	(22,979)	28,562	492	37,649	66,705

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Total Changes during the period	117,638	(91,311)	(1,600)	26,816	(22,979)	28,562	492	37,649	568,319
Balance as of the end of the period	733,522	(6,677)	140,745	(63,513)	(22,979)	781,096	3,179	1,844,057	8,304,549

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For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2015

	<i>Millions of yen</i>				
	Common Stock and Preferred Stock	Capital Surplus	Shareholders Retained Earnings	Equity Treasury Stock	Total Shareholders Equity
Balance as of the beginning of the period	2,254,972	1,109,508	2,315,608	(3,874)	5,676,215
Cumulative Effects of Changes in Accounting Policies			16,107		16,107
Balance as of the beginning of the period reflecting Changes in Accounting Policies	2,254,972	1,109,508	2,331,715	(3,874)	5,692,322
Changes during the period					
Issuance of New Shares	431	431			863
Cash Dividends			(176,136)		(176,136)
Net Income			611,935		611,935
Repurchase of Treasury Stock				(273)	(273)
Disposition of Treasury Stock		66		531	598
Transfer from Revaluation Reserve for Land			1,856		1,856
Net Changes in Items other than Shareholders Equity					
Total Changes during the period	431	498	437,655	258	438,843
Balance as of the end of the period	2,255,404	1,110,006	2,769,371	(3,616)	6,131,166

	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	Remeasurements of Defined Benefit Plans	Total Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	Stock Acquisition Rights	Minority Interests	
Balance as of the beginning of the period	733,522	(6,677)	140,745	(63,513)	(22,979)	781,096	3,179	1,844,057	8,304,549
Cumulative Effects of Changes in Accounting Policies								573	16,681
Balance as of the beginning of the period reflecting Changes in Accounting Policies	733,522	(6,677)	140,745	(63,513)	(22,979)	781,096	3,179	1,844,631	8,321,230
Changes during the period									
Issuance of New Shares									863
Cash Dividends									(176,136)
Net Income									611,935
Repurchase of Treasury Stock									(273)
Disposition of Treasury Stock									598
Transfer from Revaluation Reserve for Land									1,856
Net Changes in Items other than Shareholders Equity	1,003,826	33,313	5,674	23,059	182,985	1,248,859	640	(209,035)	1,040,464

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Total Changes during the period	1,003,826	33,313	5,674	23,059	182,985	1,248,859	640	(209,035)	1,479,307
Balance as of the end of the period	1,737,348	26,635	146,419	(40,454)	160,005	2,029,955	3,820	1,635,595	9,800,538

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(4) Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

	For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2014	<i>Millions of yen</i> For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2015
Cash Flow from Operating Activities		
Income before Income Taxes and Minority Interests	¥ 985,366	¥ 990,632
Depreciation	153,098	156,946
Losses on Impairment of Fixed Assets	6,506	11,358
Amortization of Goodwill	3,672	3,698
Gains on Negative Goodwill Incurred	(5,621)	
Equity in Loss (Gain) from Investments in Affiliates	(15,491)	(15,052)
Increase (Decrease) in Reserves for Possible Losses on Loans	(143,059)	(103,554)
Increase (Decrease) in Reserve for Possible Losses on Investments	(14)	(25)
Increase (Decrease) in Reserve for Possible Losses on Sales of Loans	1,210	(1,245)
Increase (Decrease) in Reserve for Contingencies	(16,385)	1,600
Increase (Decrease) in Reserve for Bonus Payments	4,331	5,113
Decrease (Increase) in Net Defined Benefit Asset	(32,414)	(38,437)
Increase (Decrease) in Net Defined Benefit Liability	3,011	4,297
Increase (Decrease) in Reserve for Director and Corporate Auditor Retirement Benefits	(88)	(19)
Increase (Decrease) in Reserve for Reimbursement of Deposits	(12)	(600)
Increase (Decrease) in Reserve for Reimbursement of Debentures	19,538	(6,078)
Interest Income accrual basis	(1,417,569)	(1,468,976)
Interest Expenses accrual basis	309,266	339,543
Losses (Gains) on Securities	(115,111)	(219,340)
Losses (Gains) on Money Held in Trust	(97)	(145)
Foreign Exchange Losses (Gains) net	(903,027)	(645,471)
Losses (Gains) on Disposition of Fixed Assets	6,500	8,541
Decrease (Increase) in Trading Assets	2,944,549	999,513
Increase (Decrease) in Trading Liabilities	228,270	359,772
Decrease (Increase) in Derivatives other than for Trading Assets	1,809,906	(639,290)
Increase (Decrease) in Derivatives other than for Trading Liabilities	(1,537,943)	386,732
Decrease (Increase) in Loans and Bills Discounted	(1,853,147)	(2,289,581)
Increase (Decrease) in Deposits	3,587,057	7,446,245
Increase (Decrease) in Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	(2,975,290)	2,369,726
Increase (Decrease) in Borrowed Money (excluding Subordinated Borrowed Money)	186,454	(544,370)
Decrease (Increase) in Due from Banks (excluding Due from Central Banks)	195,716	471,141
Decrease (Increase) in Call Loans, etc.	1,920,731	918,102
Decrease (Increase) in Guarantee Deposits Paid under Securities Borrowing Transactions	533,173	951,399
Increase (Decrease) in Call Money, etc.	(1,620,912)	(1,521,429)
Increase (Decrease) in Commercial Paper	(108,048)	(253,152)
Increase (Decrease) in Guarantee Deposits Received under Securities Lending Transactions	(5,240,107)	(3,839,692)
Decrease (Increase) in Foreign Exchange Assets	(68,099)	88,558
Increase (Decrease) in Foreign Exchange Liabilities	140,124	149,446
Increase (Decrease) in Short-term Bonds (Liabilities)	107,168	232,137
Increase (Decrease) in Bonds and Notes	25,941	992,919
Increase (Decrease) in Due to Trust Accounts	179,958	480,112
Interest and Dividend Income cash basis	1,497,731	1,476,736
Interest Expenses cash basis	(328,747)	(346,060)
Other net	(631,487)	(84,770)
Subtotal	(2,163,391)	6,826,983

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Cash Refunded (Paid) in Income Taxes	(122,650)	(172,024)
Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Operating Activities	(2,286,042)	6,654,958

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Mizuho Financial Group, Inc.

	For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2014	<i>Millions of yen</i> For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2015
Cash Flow from Investing Activities		
Payments for Purchase of Securities	(72,279,170)	(81,055,617)
Proceeds from Sale of Securities	73,065,653	76,467,302
Proceeds from Redemption of Securities	10,156,411	7,599,068
Payments for Increase in Money Held in Trust	(76,215)	(5,770)
Proceeds from Decrease in Money Held in Trust	3,871	16,408
Payments for Purchase of Tangible Fixed Assets	(89,425)	(216,299)
Payments for Purchase of Intangible Fixed Assets	(142,229)	(187,451)
Proceeds from Sale of Tangible Fixed Assets	5,172	1,585
Proceeds from Sale of Intangible Fixed Assets	0	0
Payments for Purchase of Stocks of Subsidiaries (affecting the scope of consolidation)	(36,584)	
Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Investing Activities	10,607,483	2,619,227
Cash Flow from Financing Activities		
Repayments of Subordinated Borrowed Money	(52,500)	(100,000)
Proceeds from Issuance of Subordinated Bonds	154,380	150,000
Payments for Redemption of Subordinated Bonds	(130,700)	(464,705)
Proceeds from Issuance of Common Stock		6
Proceeds from Investments by Minority Shareholders	1,069	866
Repayments to Minority Shareholders		(241,729)
Cash Dividends Paid	(152,162)	(176,186)
Cash Dividends Paid to Minority Shareholders	(88,829)	(71,644)
Payments for Repurchase of Treasury Stock	(37,013)	(12)
Proceeds from Sale of Treasury Stock	10	2
Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Financing Activities	(305,744)	(903,401)
Effect of Foreign Exchange Rate Changes on Cash and Cash Equivalents	69,190	37,565
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	8,084,887	8,408,350
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the beginning of the fiscal year	11,347,537	19,432,425
Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents Due to Change of Accounting Period of Subsidiaries	0	
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the fiscal year	¥ 19,432,425	¥ *1 27,840,775

(5) Matters Related to the Assumption of Going Concern

There is no applicable information.

(6) Fundamental and Important Matters for the Preparation of Consolidated Financial Statements

1. Scope of Consolidation

a) Number of consolidated subsidiaries: 150

Names of principal companies:

Mizuho Bank, Ltd.

Mizuho Trust & Banking Co., Ltd.

Mizuho Securities Co., Ltd.

During the period, Mizuho AsiaInfra Capital Pte. Ltd. and two other companies were newly included in the scope of consolidation as a result of new establishment.

During the period, Mizuho Capital No.2 Limited Partnership and 11 other companies were excluded from the scope of consolidation as a result of dissolution and other factors.

b) Number of non-consolidated subsidiaries: 0

2. Application of the Equity Method

a) Number of non-consolidated subsidiaries under the equity method: 0

b) Number of affiliates under the equity method: 21

Names of principal companies:

Orient Corporation

The Chiba Kogyo Bank, Ltd.

Joint Stock Commercial Bank for Foreign Trade of Vietnam

c) Number of non-consolidated subsidiaries not under the equity method: 0

d) Affiliates not under the equity method:

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Name of principal company:

Asian-American Merchant Bank Limited

Affiliates not under the equity method are excluded from the scope of the equity method since such exclusion has no material effect on MHFG's consolidated financial statements in terms of Net Income (Loss) (amount corresponding to MHFG's equity position), Retained Earnings (amount corresponding to MHFG's equity position), Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (amount corresponding to MHFG's equity position) and others.

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3. Balance Sheet Dates of Consolidated Subsidiaries

- a) Balance sheet dates of consolidated subsidiaries are as follows:

July 31	1 company
December 29	16 companies
December 31	52 companies
March 31	81 companies

- b) Consolidated subsidiaries with balance sheet dates of December 29 were consolidated based on their tentative financial statements as of and for the period ended December 31.

The consolidated subsidiary with balance sheet date 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.

4. Standards of Accounting Method

Amounts less than one million yen are rounded down.

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 statements 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 fair value, assuming that such transactions are terminated and settled at the consolidated balance sheet date.

Trading Income and Trading Expenses include the interest received and the interest 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.

3. Securities

(i) Bonds held to maturity are stated at amortized cost (straight-line method) and determined by the moving average method. Investments in affiliates not under the equity method are stated at acquisition cost and determined by the moving average method. As to Other Securities, in principle, fair value of Japanese stocks is determined based on the average quoted market price over the month preceding the consolidated balance sheet date. Fair value of securities other than Japanese stocks is determined at the quoted market price if available, or other reasonable value at the consolidated balance sheet date (cost of securities sold is calculated primarily by the moving average method). Other Securities, the fair values of which are extremely difficult to determine, are stated at acquisition cost or amortized 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.

(ii) Securities which are held as trust assets in Money Held in Trust accounts are valued in the same way as given in (i) above.

4. Derivative Transactions

Derivative transactions (other than transactions for trading purposes) are valued at fair value.

5. Depreciation of Fixed Assets

(1) 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

(2) 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 consolidated subsidiaries.

(3) 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.

6. Deferred Assets

Bond issuance costs are expensed as incurred.

7. 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 Obligors), and to obligors that are effectively in similar conditions (Substantially Bankrupt Obligors), 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 Obligors), 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 Obligors and Obligors with Restructured Loans 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 are maintained at rates derived from historical credit loss experience and other factors. 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 Obligors and Substantially Bankrupt Obligors, 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 claims balances. The total directly written-off amount was ¥227,209 million.

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.

8. 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.

9. 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.

10. 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 respective fiscal years, based on the internally established standards.

11. 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.

12. 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.

13. 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.

14. 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.

15. Reserve under Special Laws

Reserve under Special Laws is Reserve for Contingent Liabilities from Financial Instruments and Exchange. 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.

16. Accounting Method for Retirement Benefits

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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 actuarial differences are 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.

17. 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.

18. Hedge Accounting

(1) 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 some of domestic consolidated trust banking subsidiaries is accounted for in accordance with the method stipulated in the Accounting and Auditing Treatment relating to Adoption of Accounting Standards for Financial Instruments for Banks (JICPA Industry Audit Committee Report No.24).

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 a 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.

Among Deferred Gains or Losses on Hedges recorded on the consolidated balance sheet, those deferred hedge gains or losses are included that resulted from the application of the macro-hedge method based on the Tentative Accounting and Auditing Treatment relating to Adoption of Accounting Standards for Financial Instruments for Banks (JICPA Industry Audit Committee Report No.15), under which the overall interest rate risks inherent in loans, deposits and others are controlled on a macro-basis using derivatives transactions. The deferred hedge gains/losses are amortized as interest income or interest expenses over the remaining maturity and average remaining maturity of the respective hedging instruments. The unamortized amounts of gross deferred hedge losses and gross deferred hedge gains on the macro-hedges, before net of applicable income taxes were ¥856 million and ¥704 million, respectively.

(2) Foreign Exchange Risk

Domestic consolidated banking subsidiaries and some of 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 Audit Committee Report No.25). 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 in foreign currency and Other Securities in foreign currency (except for

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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 in foreign currency.

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(3) 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 Audit Committee Reports 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.

19. 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.

20. Amortization Method of Goodwill and Amortization Period

Goodwill of Mizuho Trust & Banking Co., Ltd. is amortized over a period of 20 years under the straight-line method. Other 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.

21. Scope of Cash and Cash Equivalents on Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

For the purpose of the consolidated statement of cash flows, Cash and Cash Equivalents consists of cash and due from central banks included in Cash and Due from Banks on the consolidated balance sheet.

(7) Change in Accounting Policies

(Application of Accounting Standard for Retirement Benefits and others)

Mizuho Financial Group has applied Accounting Standard for Retirement Benefits (ASBJ Statement No. 26, May 17, 2012) (hereinafter, the Accounting Standard) and Guidance on Accounting Standard for Retirement Benefits (ASBJ Guidance No. 25, March 26, 2015) (hereinafter, the Guidance), in terms of regulations stipulated in the text of the Accounting Standard, Paragraph 35 and the Guidance, Paragraph 67, beginning with the fiscal year ended March 31, 2015. We have reviewed the calculation methods of retirement benefit obligations and service cost, changed the method of attributing the expected retirement benefits to periods of service from a straight-line basis to a benefit formula basis, and changed the method of determining the discount rate from the method using the discount rate based on the average period up to the estimated timing of the benefit payment and another period to the method using different discount rates according to the estimated timing of each benefit payment.

The Accounting Standard and the Guidance have been applied in accordance with the transitional treatment stipulated in the Accounting Standard, Paragraph 37, and the amount of financial impact resulting from the change in the calculation method of retirement benefit obligations and service cost was added to or deducted from retained earnings at the beginning of the fiscal year ended March 31, 2015.

As a result of this, Net Defined Benefit Asset increased by ¥19,795 million, Net Defined Benefit Liability decreased by ¥2,787 million, Retained Earnings increased by ¥16,107 million and Minority Interests increased by ¥573 million at the beginning of the fiscal year ended March 31, 2015. Ordinary Profits and Income before Income Taxes and Minority Interests for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2015 increased by ¥8,217 million, respectively.

(8) Issued but not yet Adopted Accounting Standard and Others

Accounting Standard for Business Combinations (September 13, 2013)

(1) Overview

This accounting standard was revised mainly focusing on the treatment of the parent company's changes in equity of its subsidiary while the parent company's control is continuing because of additional acquisition of shares of the subsidiary, the treatment of acquisition-related expenses, the treatment of provisional accounting, and the presentation of Net Income and the change from minority interests to non-controlling interests.

(2) Scheduled Date of Application

Mizuho Financial Group is scheduled to apply this accounting standard after revision from the beginning of the fiscal year starting on April 1, 2015.

(3) Effect of Application of this accounting standard

The effect of the application of this accounting standard is under consideration.

(9) Change in Presentation of Financial Statements

(Consolidated Statement of Income)

Refund of Income Taxes separately presented in the previous fiscal year has been included within Current Income Taxes from this fiscal year due to decreased materiality. Refund of Income Taxes presented in the previous fiscal year was ¥(5,629) million.

(10) Notes**(Notes to Consolidated Balance Sheet)**

1. The total amount of shares and investments in affiliates (excluding shares and investments in consolidated subsidiaries) is ¥291,974 million.
2. MHFG does not have unsecured loaned securities which the borrowers have the right to sell or repledge. 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 total of securities repledged was ¥12,240,951 million and securities neither repledged nor re-loaned was ¥1,264,787 million.
3. Loans and Bills Discounted include Loans to Bankrupt Obligor of ¥10,246 million and Non-Accrual Delinquent Loans of ¥425,778 million.
Loans to Bankrupt Obligor are loans, excluding loans written-off, on which delinquencies in payment of principal and/or interest have continued for a significant period of time or for some other reason there is no prospect of collecting principal and/or interest (Non-Accrual Loans), as per Article 96, Paragraph 1, Item 3, Subsections 1 to 5 or Item 4 of the Corporate Tax Law Enforcement Ordinance (Government Ordinance No. 97, 1965).
Non-Accrual Delinquent Loans represent Non-Accrual Loans other than (i) Loans to Bankrupt Obligor and (ii) loans on which interest payments have been deferred in order to assist or facilitate the restructuring of the obligors.
4. Balance of Loans Past Due for Three Months or More: ¥3,496 million
Loans Past Due for Three Months or More are loans on which payments of principal and/or interest have not been made for a period of three months or more since the next day following the first due date without such payments, and which are not included in Loans to Bankrupt Obligor, or Non-Accrual Delinquent Loans.
5. Balance of Restructured Loans: ¥614,928 million
Restructured Loans represent loans whose contracts were amended in favor of obligors (e.g. reduction of, or exemption from, stated interest, deferral of interest payments, extension of maturity dates and renunciation of claims) in order to assist or facilitate the restructuring of the obligors. Loans to Bankrupt Obligor, Non-Accrual Delinquent Loans and Loans Past Due for Three Months or More are not included.
6. Total balance of Loans to Bankrupt Obligor, Non-Accrual Delinquent Loans, Loans Past Due for Three Months or More, and Restructured Loans: ¥1,054,450 million
The amounts given in Notes 3 through 6 above are gross amounts before deduction of amounts for the Reserves for Possible Losses on Loans.
7. In accordance with JICPA Industry Audit Committee Report 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 ¥1,370,730 million.

8. The following assets were pledged as collateral:

Trading Assets:	¥ 2,567,206 million
Securities:	¥ 11,209,154 million
Loans and Bills Discounted:	¥ 6,580,383 million
Other Assets:	¥ 1,006 million

The following liabilities were collateralized by the above assets:

Deposits:	¥ 772,816 million
Call Money and Bills Sold:	¥ 1,265,000 million
Payables under Repurchase Agreements:	¥ 7,861,692 million
Guarantee Deposits Received under Securities Lending Transactions:	¥ 2,121,374 million
Borrowed Money:	¥ 5,516,730 million

In addition to the above, 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 ¥34,156 million, Trading Assets of ¥210,434 million, Securities of ¥4,518,541 million, and Loans and Bills Discounted of ¥191,639 million.

Other Assets includes margins for futures transactions of ¥193,743 million, guarantee deposits of ¥119,437 million, and collateral pledged for financial instruments and others of ¥571,163 million.

9. 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 ¥82,839,928 million. Of this amount, ¥64,322,076 million relates 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 contract is 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.
10. 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 ¥147,005 million.
11. Accumulated Depreciation of Tangible Fixed Assets amounted to ¥842,605 million.
12. The book value of Tangible Fixed Assets adjusted for gains on sales of replaced assets and others amounted to ¥35,685 million.

13. Borrowed Money includes subordinated borrowed money of ¥456,000 million with a covenant that performance of the obligation is subordinated to that of other obligations.

14. Bonds and Notes includes subordinated bonds of ¥1,409,149 million.

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15. The principal amounts of money trusts with contracts indemnifying the principal amounts, which are entrusted to domestic consolidated trust banking subsidiaries, are ¥701,373 million.
16. 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) amounted to ¥1,036,575 million.
(Notes to Consolidated Statement of Income)

1. Other within Other Ordinary Income includes gains on sales of stocks of ¥152,029 million.

2. Other Ordinary Expenses includes losses on write-offs of loans of ¥84,504 million.
(Notes to Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income)

1. Reclassification adjustments and the related tax effects concerning Other Comprehensive Income

Net Unrealized Gains on Other Securities:		
The amount arising during the period	¥ 1,630,152	million
Reclassification adjustments	¥ (241,126)	million
Before adjustments to tax effects	¥ 1,389,026	million
The amount of tax effects	¥ (384,178)	million
Net Unrealized Gains on Other Securities	¥ 1,004,848	million
Deferred Gains or Losses on Hedges:		
The amount arising during the period	¥ 80,563	million
Reclassification adjustments	¥ (30,961)	million
Before adjustments to tax effects	¥ 49,602	million
The amount of tax effects	¥ (16,349)	million
Deferred Gains or Losses on Hedges	¥ 33,252	million
Revaluation Reserve for Land:		
The amount arising during the period		
Reclassification adjustments		
Before adjustments to tax effects		
The amount of tax effects	¥ 7,531	million
Revaluation Reserve for Land	¥ 7,531	million
Foreign Currency Translation Adjustments:		
The amount arising during the period	¥ 13,108	million
Reclassification Adjustments	¥ 2,035	million

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Before adjustments to tax effects	¥	15,144	million
The amount of tax effects			
Foreign Currency Translation Adjustments	¥	15,144	million
Remeasurements of Defined Benefit Plans:			
The amount arising during the period	¥	249,665	million
Reclassification adjustments	¥	22,548	million
Before adjustments to tax effects	¥	272,213	million
The amount of tax effects	¥	(89,104)	million
Remeasurements of Defined Benefit Plans	¥	183,108	million
Share of Other Comprehensive Income of Associates Accounted for Using Equity Method:			
The amount arising during the period	¥	11,548	million
The total amount of Other Comprehensive Income	¥	1,255,433	million

(Notes to Consolidated Statement of Changes in Net Assets)

1. Types and number of issued shares and of treasury stock are as follows:

	<i>Thousands of Shares</i>				
	As of April 1, 2014	Increase during the fiscal year	Decrease during the fiscal year	As of March 31, 2015	Remarks
Issued shares					
Common stock	24,263,885	358,012		24,621,897	*1
Eleventh Series Class XI Preferred Stock	914,752			914,752	
Total	25,178,637	358,012		25,536,649	
Treasury stock					
Common stock	13,817	1,235	3,404	11,649	*2
Eleventh Series Class XI Preferred Stock	602,100	99,530		701,631	*3
Total	615,918	100,766	3,404	713,280	

*1. Increases are due to request for acquisition (conversion) of preferred stock (351,822 thousand shares) and exercise of stock acquisition rights (stock option) (6,190 thousand shares).

*2. Increases are due to repurchase of shares constituting less than one unit and other factors. Decreases are due to exercise of stock acquisition rights (stock option) (1,997 thousand shares) and repurchase of shares constituting less than one unit and other factors (1,407 thousand shares).

*3. Increases are due to request for acquisition (conversion) of preferred stock.

2. 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 (<i>Shares</i>)				As of March 31, 2015	Balance as of March 31, 2015 (<i>Millions of yen</i>)	Remarks
			As of April 1, 2014	Increase during the fiscal year	Decrease during the fiscal year				
MHFG	Stock acquisition rights (Treasury stock acquisition rights)		()	()	()	()	()		
	Stock acquisition						3,820		

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	rights as stock option	
Consolidated subsidiaries (Treasury stock acquisition rights)		()
Total		3,820 ()

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3. Cash dividends distributed by MHFG are as follows:

(1) Cash dividends paid during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2015

Resolution	Type	Cash Dividends (Millions of yen)	Cash Dividends per Share (Yen)	Record Date	Effective Date
June 24, 2014 Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders November 14,	Common Stock	84,886	3.5	March 31, 2014	June 24, 2014
[	Eleventh Series Class XI Preferred Stock	3,126	10	September 30, 2014	December 5, 2014
	Common Stock	85,344	3.5	September 30, 2014	December 5, 2014
[	Eleventh Series Class XI Preferred Stock	2,778	10	2014	2014
	Total	176,136			

(2) Cash dividends with record dates falling in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2015 and effective dates coming after the end of the fiscal year

Resolution	Type	Cash Dividends (Millions of yen)	Resource of Dividends Retained	Cash Dividends per Share (Yen)	Record Date	Effective Date
May 15 2015	Common Stock	98,452	Earnings Retained	4	March 31, 2015	June 4, 2015
[	Eleventh Series Class XI Preferred Stock	2,131	Earnings	10	March 31, 2015	June 4, 2015

(Notes to Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows)

1. Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the fiscal year on the consolidated statement of cash flows reconciles to Cash and Due from Banks on the consolidated balance sheet as follows:

*Millions of
yen*

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Cash and Due from Banks	¥ 29,096,166
Due from Banks excluding central banks	(1,255,391)
Cash and Cash Equivalents	¥ 27,840,775

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(Financial Instruments)

Matters relating to fair value of financial instruments and others

1. The following are the consolidated balance sheet amounts, fair values and differences between them as of March 31, 2015. Unlisted stocks and others, the fair values of which are extremely difficult to determine, are excluded from the table below.

	<i>(Unit: Millions of yen)</i>		
	Consolidated Balance Sheet Amount	Fair Value	Difference
(1) Cash and Due from Banks (*1)	29,094,362	29,094,362	
(2) Call Loans and Bills Purchased (*1)	443,394	443,394	
(3) Receivables under Resale Agreements	8,582,239	8,582,239	
(4) Guarantee Deposits Paid under Securities Borrowing Transactions	4,059,340	4,059,340	
(5) Other Debt Purchased (*1)	3,239,582	3,239,662	79
(6) Trading Assets			
Trading Securities	5,042,005	5,042,005	
(7) Money Held in Trust (*1)	157,225	157,225	
(8) Securities			
Bonds Held to Maturity	5,647,341	5,677,806	30,465
Other Securities	37,001,945	37,001,945	
(9) Loans and Bills Discounted	73,415,170		
Reserves for Possible Losses on Loans (*1)	(461,940)		
	72,953,230	74,059,603	1,106,373
Total Assets	166,220,667	167,357,586	1,136,918
(1) Deposits	97,757,545	97,725,179	(32,366)
(2) Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	15,694,906	15,694,463	(442)
(3) Call Money and Bills Sold	5,091,198	5,091,198	
(4) Payables under Repurchase Agreements	19,612,120	19,612,120	
(5) Guarantee Deposits Received under Securities Lending Transactions	2,245,639	2,245,639	
(6) Trading Liabilities			
Securities Sold, Not yet Purchased	3,200,813	3,200,813	
(7) Borrowed Money	7,195,869	7,171,622	(24,247)
(8) Bonds and Notes	6,013,731	6,151,033	137,301
Total Liabilities	156,811,824	156,892,070	80,245
Derivative Transactions (*2)			
Derivative Transactions not Qualifying for Hedge Accounting	313,667		
Derivative Transactions Qualifying for Hedge Accounting	[23,904]		
Reserves for Derivative Transactions (*1)	(13,797)		
Total Derivative Transactions	275,965	275,965	

(*1) General and specific reserves for possible losses on loans relevant to Loans and Bills Discounted and reserves for derivative transactions are excluded. Reserves for Cash and Due from Banks, Call Loans and Bills Purchased, Other Debt Purchased, Money Held in Trust and

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others are directly written off against the consolidated balance sheet amount due to immateriality.

- (*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.

2. Consolidated balance sheet amounts of financial instruments whose fair values are deemed to be extremely difficult to determine are indicated below, and are not included in Assets (5) Other Debt Purchased, Assets (7) Money Held in Trust, and Assets (8) Other Securities in fair value information of financial instruments.

Category	<i>(Millions of yen)</i> Consolidated Balance Sheet Amount
Unlisted Stocks (*1)	163,219
Investments in Partnerships and others (*2)	74,158
Other (*3)	100,595
Total (*4)	337,974

(*1) We do not treat Unlisted Stocks as being subject to disclosure of fair values as there are no market prices and they are deemed extremely difficult to determine fair values.

(*2) Of the Investments in Partnerships and others, we do not treat those whose assets consist of unlisted stocks and other financial instruments that are deemed extremely difficult to determine fair values as being subject to disclosure of fair values.

(*3) We do not treat Preferred Securities and others included in Other as being subject to disclosure of fair values as there are no market prices and other factors and they are deemed extremely difficult to determine fair values.

(*4) During the fiscal year ended March 31, 2015, the amount of impairment (devaluation) was ¥3,525 million on a consolidated basis.

(Securities)

In addition to Securities on the consolidated balance sheet, trading securities, short-term bonds and certain other items in Trading Assets, NCDs in Cash and Due from Banks, certain items in Other Debt Purchased and certain items in Other Assets are also included.

1. Trading Securities (as of March 31, 2015)

	<i>(Millions of yen)</i> Unrealized Gains (Losses) Included in Profit and Loss for the Fiscal Year
Trading Securities	(5,103)
2. Bonds Held to Maturity (as of March 31, 2015)	

		<i>(Millions of yen)</i>		
	Type	Consolidated Balance Sheet Amount	Fair Value	Difference
Bonds Whose Fair Values Exceed the Consolidated Balance Sheet Amount				
	Japanese Government Bonds	4,260,214	4,289,216	29,001
	Foreign Bonds	931,033	933,292	2,259
	Sub-total	5,191,248	5,222,508	31,260
Bonds Whose Fair Values Do Not Exceed the Consolidated Balance Sheet Amount				
	Japanese Government Bonds	99,911	99,738	(173)
	Foreign Bonds	356,181	355,560	(621)
	Sub-total	456,092	455,298	(794)
Total		5,647,341	5,677,806	30,465

3. Other Securities (as of March 31, 2015)

		<i>(Millions of yen)</i>		
	<u>Type</u>	Consolidated Balance Sheet Amount	Acquisition Cost	Difference
Other Securities Whose Consolidated Balance Sheet Amount Exceeds Acquisition Cost				
	Stocks	3,838,387	1,651,030	2,187,357
	Bonds	14,292,166	14,236,356	55,809
	Japanese Government Bonds	12,180,998	12,156,981	24,016
	Japanese Local Government Bonds	223,065	218,882	4,183
	Short-term Bonds			
	Japanese Corporate Bonds	1,888,103	1,860,492	27,610
	Other	8,409,331	8,029,303	380,027
	Foreign Bonds	6,207,461	6,126,701	80,760
	Other Debt Purchased	188,534	184,285	4,249
	Other	2,013,335	1,718,317	295,018
	Sub-total	26,539,885	23,916,691	2,623,193
Other Securities Whose Consolidated Balance Sheet Amount Does Not Exceed Acquisition Cost				
	Stocks	283,518	311,919	(28,401)
	Bonds	6,036,256	6,047,965	(11,708)
	Japanese Government Bonds	5,234,793	5,236,173	(1,379)
	Japanese Local Government Bonds	15,522	15,538	(15)
	Short-term Bonds	99	99	
	Japanese Corporate Bonds	785,840	796,153	(10,312)
	Other	4,844,843	4,896,549	(51,705)
	Foreign Bonds	3,825,059	3,865,759	(40,699)
	Other Debt Purchased	299,661	301,081	(1,419)
	Other	720,122	729,708	(9,586)
	Sub-total	11,164,618	11,256,434	(91,815)
Total		37,704,504	35,173,125	2,531,378

(Note) Unrealized Gains (Losses) includes ¥52,059 million which was recognized in the statement of income by applying the fair-value hedge method.

4. Bonds Held to Maturity which were sold during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2015

There were no Bonds Held to Maturity which were sold during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2015.

5. Other Securities Sold during the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 2015

	Amount Sold	Gains on Sales	(Millions of yen) Losses on Sales
Stocks	175,816	81,295	2,228
Bonds	57,275,999	63,014	4,322
Japanese Government Bonds	56,125,675	52,782	4,069
Japanese Local Government Bonds	67,442	53	47
Japanese Corporate Bonds	1,082,881	10,178	204
Other	19,379,289	208,921	102,348
Total	76,831,104	353,231	108,898

(Note) Figures include Other Securities for which it is deemed to be extremely difficult to determine the fair value.

6. Securities for which the Holding Purpose has Changed

There were no securities for which the holding purpose has changed during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2015.

7. Impairment (Devaluation) of Securities

Certain Securities other than Trading Securities (excluding Securities for which it is deemed to be extremely difficult to determine the fair value) are devalued to the fair value, and the difference between the acquisition cost and the fair value is treated as the 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 amount of impairment (devaluation) for the fiscal year was ¥3,206 million.

The criteria for determining whether a security's fair value has significantly deteriorated are outlined as follows:

Securities whose fair value is 50% or less of the acquisition cost

Securities 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

(Notes to Money Held in Trust)

1. Money Held in Trust for Investment (as of March 31, 2015)

(Millions of yen)

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	Consolidated Balance Sheet Amount	Unrealized Gains (Losses) Included in Profit and Loss for the Fiscal Year
Money Held in Trust for Investment	154,312	25
2. Money Held in Trust Held to Maturity (As of March 31, 2015)		

There was no Money Held in Trust held to maturity.

3. Other in Money Held in Trust (other than for investment purposes and held to maturity purposes)

(as of March 31, 2015)

	<i>(Millions of yen)</i>				
	Consolidated			Other in Money	Other in Money
	Balance	Acquisition Cost	Difference	Held in	Held in
	Sheet			Trust	Trust
	Amount			Whose	Whose
				Whose	Consolidated
				Consolidated	Balance
				Balance	Sheet
				Sheet	Amount Does Not
				Amount Exceeds	Exceed
				Acquisition Cost	Acquisition
					cost
Other in Money Held in Trust	3,415	3,415			

(Note) Other in Money Held in Trust Whose Consolidated Balance Sheet Amount Exceeds Acquisition Cost and Other in Money Held in Trust Whose Consolidated Balance Sheet Amount Does Not Exceed Acquisition Cost are components of Difference.

(Tax Effect Accounting)

Act on Partial Amendment to the Income Tax Act, etc. (Act No. 9, 2015) and Act on Partial Amendment to the Local Tax Act, etc. (Act No. 2, 2015) were promulgated on March 31, 2015, and accordingly, the corporate tax rate and other rates have been lowered from the fiscal year beginning on or after April 1, 2015.

Due to this change, the effective statutory tax rate used for the calculation of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities has been revised from the previous rate of 35.64%. The rate of 33.06% has been applied to the temporary differences, expected to be either deductible, taxable or expired in the fiscal year beginning on April 1, 2015, while the rate of 32.26% has been applied to the temporary differences, expected to be either deductible, taxable, or expired in or after the fiscal year beginning on April 1, 2016.

In addition, due to the revision of the carry-forward system of the net operating losses, the amount of net operating losses that can be deducted has been limited to the equivalent of 65% of taxable income before such deductions from the fiscal year beginning on April 1, 2015 through the fiscal year beginning on April 1, 2016, while the amount of net operating losses that can be deducted has been limited to the equivalent of 50% of taxable income before such deductions in or after the fiscal year beginning on April 1, 2017.

As a result of the changes in tax rates and the carry-forward system of the losses, Deferred Tax Liabilities decreased by ¥51,997 million, Net Unrealized Gains on Other Securities increased by ¥70,180 million, Deferred Gains or Losses on Hedges increased by ¥872 million, Remeasurements of Defined Benefit Plans increased by ¥7,685 million, and Deferred Income Taxes increased by ¥26,739 million. Deferred Tax Liabilities for Revaluation Reserve for Land decreased by ¥7,531 million and Revaluation Reserve for Land increased by the same amount.

(Business Segment Information)

1. Summary of reportable segment

We engage in banking, trust banking, securities and other financial businesses through consolidated subsidiaries and affiliates. As these subsidiaries and affiliates are in different industries and regulatory environments, we disclose business segment information based on the following principal consolidated subsidiaries to measure the present and future cash flow properly:

Mizuho Bank, Ltd. (MHBK): Banking business

Mizuho Trust & Banking Co., Ltd. (MHTB): Trust business Banking business

Mizuho Securities Co., Ltd. (MHSC): Securities business

Operating segments of MHBK are aggregated based on the type of customer characteristics into six customer segments and Trading and Others. The six customer segments are Personal Banking, Retail Banking, Corporate Banking (Large Corporations), Corporate Banking, Financial Institutions & Public Sector Business, and International Banking. The targets of these segments are as follows:

Personal Banking: individuals (excluding individuals who belong to Retail Banking);

Retail Banking: business owners, land owners, lease holders, and SMEs;

Corporate Banking (Large Corporations): large corporations and their affiliates in Japan;

Corporate Banking: relatively larger SMEs in Japan (quasi listed companies);

Financial Institutions & Public Sector Business: financial institutions and central and local governments; and

International Banking: Japanese companies that conduct business overseas and business with non-Japanese companies.

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 primarily in terms of net business profits (excluding the amounts of credit costs of trust accounts, before reversal of (provision for) general reserve for losses on loans) 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 business profits (excluding the amounts of credit costs of trust accounts, before reversal of (provision for) general reserve for losses on loans), and the amount of 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) is the total amount of Interest income, Fiduciary income, Fee and commission income, Trading income, and Other operating income.

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Net business profits (excluding the amounts of credit costs of trust accounts, before reversal of (provision for) general reserve for losses on loans) is the amount of which General administrative expenses (excluding non-recurring expenses) and Other (Equity in income from investments in affiliates and certain other consolidation adjustments) are deducted from Gross profits (excluding the amounts of credit costs of trust accounts).

Asset information by segment is not prepared on the grounds that management does not use asset information of each segment for the purpose of asset allocation or performance evaluation.

Gross profits (excluding the amounts of credit costs of trust accounts) relating to transactions between segments is based on the current market price.

3. Gross profits (excluding the amounts of credit costs of trust accounts) and 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) by reportable segment

Millions of yen

	MHBK (Consolidated)								
	MHBK (Non-consolidated)								
	Personal Banking	Retail Banking	Corporate Banking (Large Corporations)	Corporate Banking	Financial Institutions & Public Sector Business	International Banking	Trading and others		Others
Gross profits: (excluding the amounts of credit costs of trust accounts)									
Net interest income (expense)	217,500	78,400	179,400	100,500	33,500	141,900	183,696	934,896	152,401