

Mizuho Financial Group
2016 Integrated Report

–Annual Review–

April 2015 – March 2016



One MIZUHO

Building the future with you

**The most trusted financial services
a broad customer base, contributing
and Japan.**

**The most trusted
financial services
group**

To be our customer's most trusted partner with innovative thinking and the extensive financial experience and expertise accumulated from relationships with wide-ranging customers.

**The best financial
services provider**

To continuously provide the best leading-edge financial services to each of our customers, the related economies and societies we serve, by anticipating changes on both the global and local stages.

**The most cohesive
financial services
group**

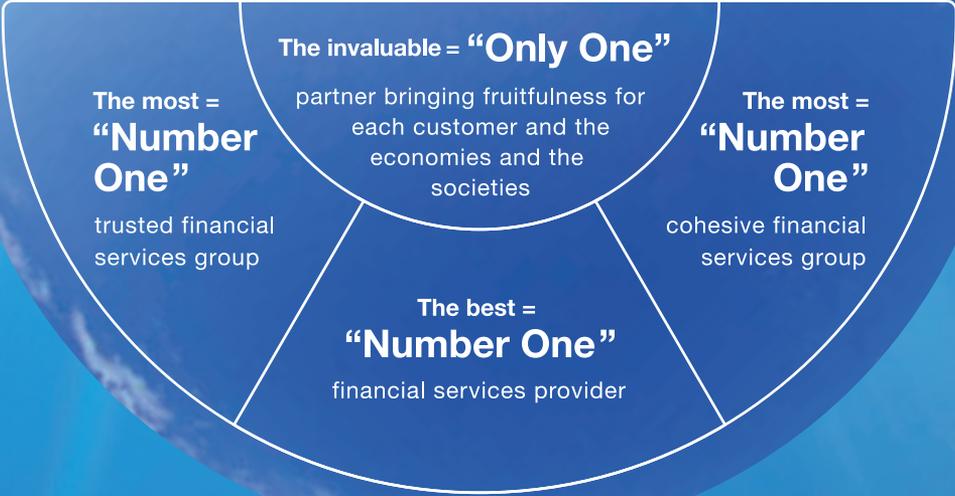
To maximize our extensive expertise and collective capabilities as experienced financial services professionals in order to meet the diversified and changing needs of our customers, economies and societies.

group with a global presence and
to the prosperity of the world, Asia,

One MIZUHO

Building the future with you

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



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Editorial Policy

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

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

Guidelines Referred To

International Integrated Reporting Council's International Integrated Reporting Framework (published on December 2013)

Scope of the report

Period covered:
From April 1, 2015 to March 31, 2016
Also includes some information after April 2016

Scope covered:
In principle, MHFG and its subsidiaries and affiliates

Publication Information

Date of issue: September 2016

Definition

MHFG:	Mizuho Financial Group
MHBK:	Mizuho Bank
MHTB:	Mizuho Trust & Banking
MHSC:	Mizuho Securities
TCSB:	Trust & Custody Services Bank
MHAM:	Mizuho Asset Management
DIAM:	DIAM
MHRI:	Mizuho Research Institute
MHIR:	Mizuho Information & Research Institute
MHPW:	Mizuho Private Wealth Management
The Group: MHFG and its subsidiaries and affiliates	



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

Forward-Looking Statements

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

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

We may not be successful in implementing our business strategies, and management may fail to achieve its targets, for a wide range of possible reasons, including, without limitation: increase in allowance for loan losses and 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 and 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 amendments and other changes to the laws and regulations that are applicable to us. Further information regarding factors that could affect our financial condition and results of operations is included in "Item 3.D. Key Information—Risk Factors," and "Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects" in our most recent Form 20-F filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") and our report on Form 6-K furnished to the SEC on July 29, 2016, 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 website at www.sec.gov.

The contents of this Integrated Report were prepared prior to the announcement of our financial results for the first quarter of fiscal 2016.

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.

Who We Are

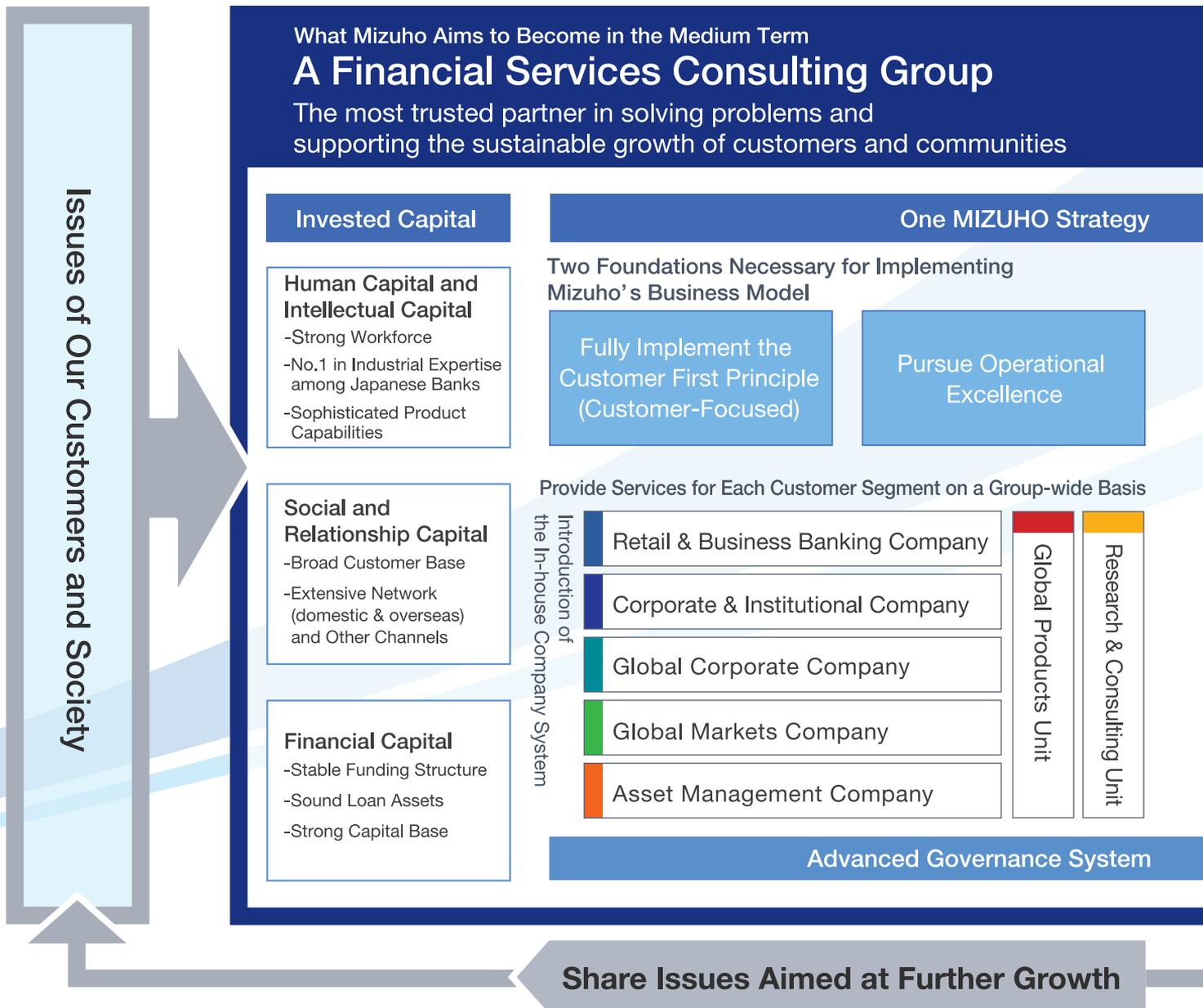
Value Creation Process

Mizuho's Corporate Philosophy, which is contained in its Corporate Identity statement, includes "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."

To implement this Corporate Philosophy, Mizuho, drawing on its strengths and taking account of changes in the business environment in Japan and overseas, is structuring a new business model, a "financial services consulting group" by taking the "One MIZUHO Strategy" to the next stage. Specifically, based on the foundations of the "customer first" principle

(customer-focused perspective) and "operational excellence" and through its sophisticated risk-taking capability and financial intermediary functions, Mizuho is fundamentally committed to maintaining close relationships with its customers and to building the future of economies and societies as the most trusted financial partner in providing solutions for its customers and communities.

Seeking to establish competitive advantage and to increase its corporate value by securing sustainable and stable profits, Mizuho will fulfill even greater social missions than ever before.



Realize Increased Corporate Value and Fulfill Even Greater Social Missions

Risk-taking Capabilities

Fully deploy our consulting capabilities

Financial Intermediary Functions

Address Customer Issues and Contribute to Sustainable Growth

Build the Future of Economies and Societies

Promote industrial development that takes into considerations global issues



Support business and asset succession, and innovative companies



Create and innovate businesses using new technology



Revitalize regional economies



Revitalize the flows of financial assets in Japan



Business Domain

Mizuho Financial Group (“the Group”) is composed of MHFG (holding company) and its subsidiaries and affiliates and provides banking, trust banking, securities and other financial services.

Since April 2016, Mizuho has introduced an in-house company structure based on customer segments. The aim of this structure is to utilize Mizuho’s strengths and competitive advantage, under a holding company which integrates the banking, trust banking and securities functions, to responsively provide highest-quality financial services that closely match customer needs.

Two units independent from the in-house companies were established to further enhance expertise and support all of the in-house companies.

Group Structure of Mizuho



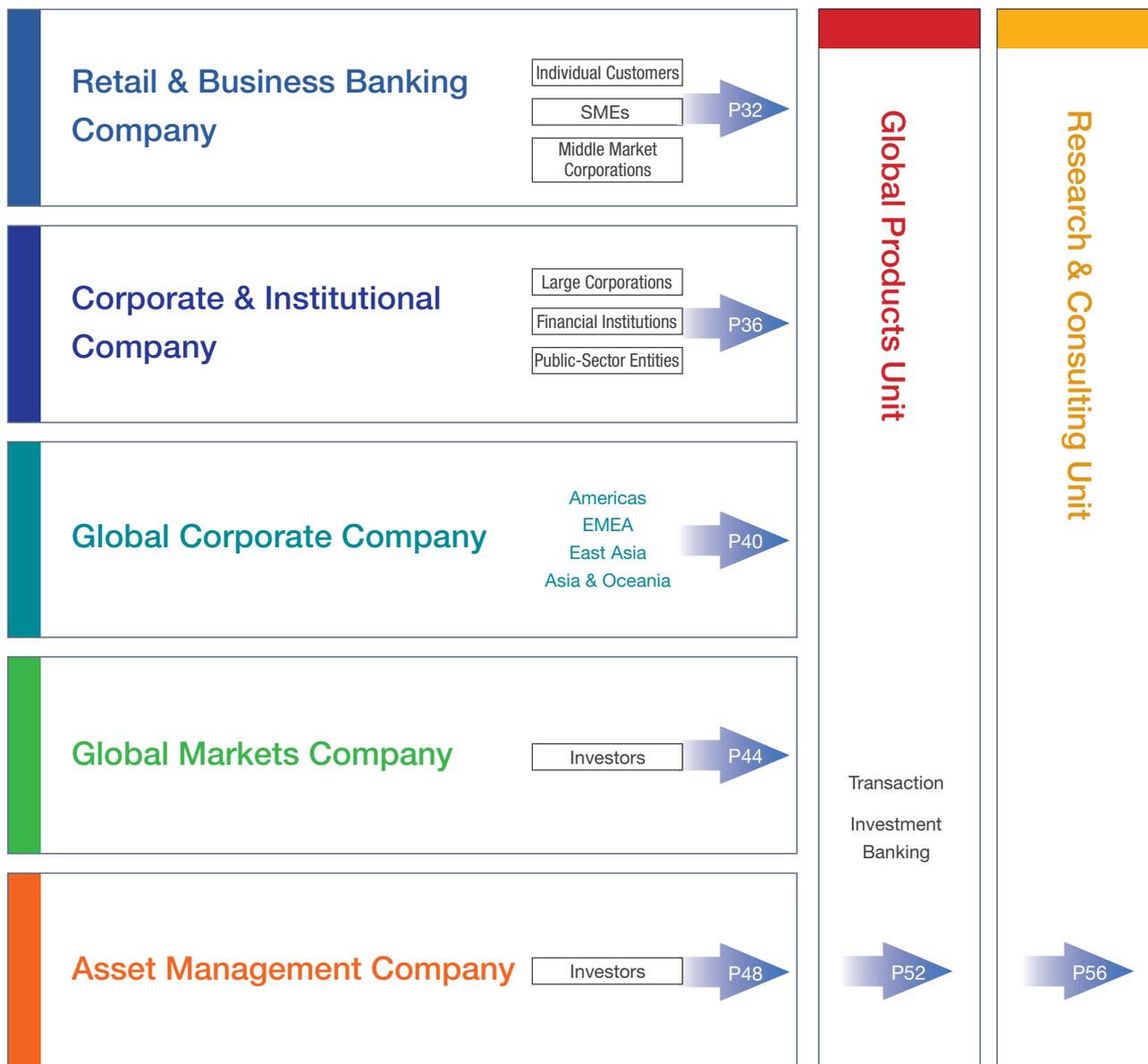
*1. An affiliate under the equity method

*2. U.S. bank holding company (launched on July 1, 2016)

Note: In July 2016, DIAM, the asset management function of MHTB, MHAM and Shinko Asset Management entered into a definitive integration agreement. The effective date of integration will be October 1, 2016, subject to certain conditions precedent, and the name of the new company will be “Asset Management One.”



In-house Company Structure



[Reference] Net Business Profits in Fiscal 2015

Calculated taking account of the in-house company system based on results by division in fiscal 2015

(billions of ¥)

	FY2015 Results	
		Before head office expense deduction
Retail & Business Banking Company	16	87
Corporate & Institutional Company	253	276
Global Corporate Company	170	192
Global Markets Company	398	428
Asset Management Company	22	22

(Exchange rate: US\$1=¥123)

Mizuho's Strengths

Broad Customer Base

(As of June 30, 2016 excluding ATM network)

Japan

Mizuho is the sole megabank to have branches in all 47 prefectures, and has the No. 1 ATM network*1 in Japan

Branches in Japan: approximately **800**

Of which joint branches among MHBK, MHTB and MHSC: approximately **190**

ATMs*2: approximately **6,700**

*1. Mizuho is No.1 in terms of the number of proprietary ATM locations along with the number of other ATM locations offering the similar user fees through its own membership service.

*2. Approximately 1,800 MHBK ATM locations and 4,900 Aeon Bank ATM locations (as of March 31, 2016)



Global

Broad global network with a focus on Asia, where economic growth is continuing



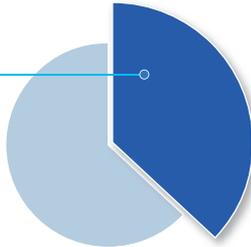
Products Capability

Outstanding performance in each field achieved through offering optimal solutions

¥8.6 trillion

Syndicated Loans (Japan)

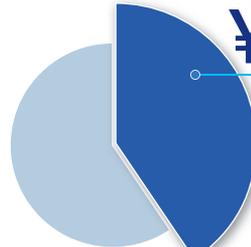
*Bookrunner basis
(April 2015 to March 2016, financial closing date basis)
Source: Prepared by MHBK based on data from Thomson Reuters



¥1.8 trillion, 170 deals

ABS Lead Manager Underwriting Size & No. of deals

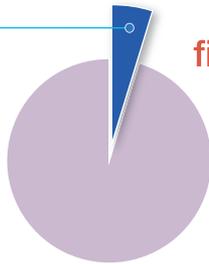
*Amount basis
(April 2015 to March 2016, settlement date basis)
Source: Prepared by MHSC based on data from Thomson Reuters



\$6.4 billion

Syndicated Loans (Asia, excluding Japan)

*Bookrunner basis
(USD, EUR, JPY, AUD, HKD, SGD)
(January to December 2015)
Source: Thomson Reuters

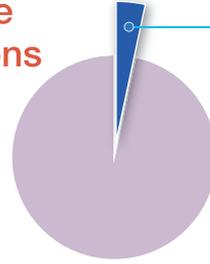


Mizuho is **No.1** among Japanese financial institutions

\$20.5 billion

DCM in the Americas

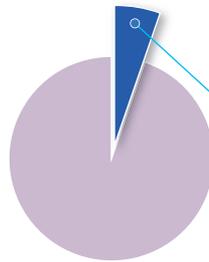
*Bookrunner basis
U.S. Investment Grade Corporate Debt: Bonds externally rated as investment grade and above issued by U.S. corporations with issuance amounting to US\$250 million and above.
(April 2015 to March 2016)
Source: Dealogic



169 deals

M&A Advisory for Announced Deals (Japanese Corporations)

*Number of deals basis
(any Japanese involvement announced, excluding real estate deals)
(April 2015 to March 2016)
Source: Prepared by MHSC based on Thomson Reuters



No. 1 in Industry Expertise among Japanese Banks

Mizuho's Industry Research Department has amassed in-depth understanding and expertise on industries and corporations, and, by combining its analyst functions, strategist function, and corporate finance support function, offers global and comprehensive solution.

Since April 2016, as part of Mizuho's "One Think Tank," the department has strengthened cooperation with the group's research and consulting functions to contribute to tackling customers' diverse business issues. ➡ Research & Consulting Unit, See P56

Disseminating Information

Mizuho releases reports including *Mizuho Industry Research*, which analyzes industry from a broad perspective, and *MIZUHO Research & Analysis*, which surveys areas from macroeconomic trends to industry structure changes and developments in individual business fields.



Analyst function

Provides a wide range of industry expertise regarding industry trends in Japan and overseas

Strategist function

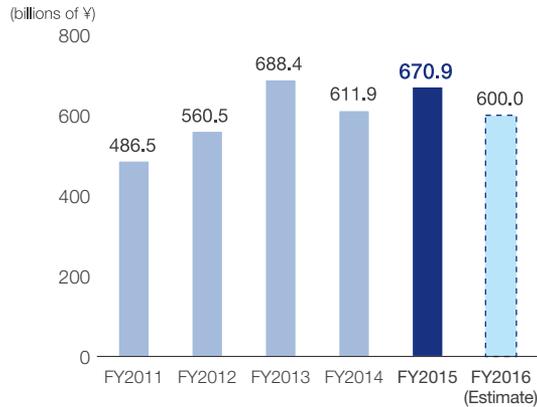
Provides business strategy development support and policy advice based on a solid background of industry expertise

Corporate finance support function

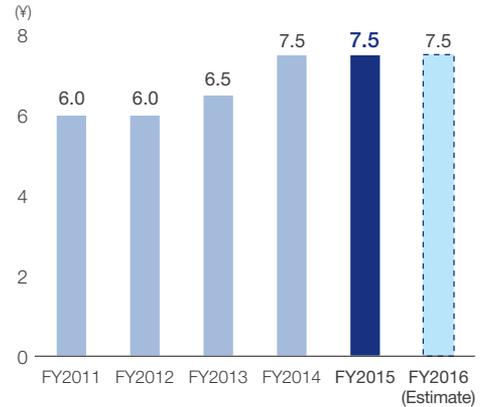
Supports the formulation of customers' financial and management strategies

Financial Highlights

Profit Attributable to Owners of Parent

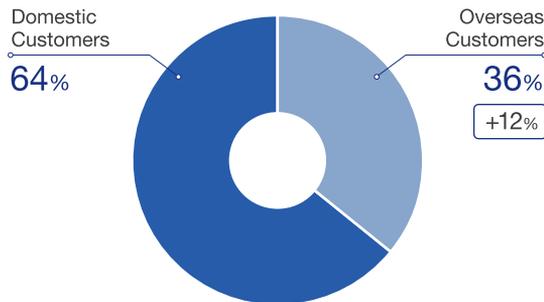


Cash Dividend per Share of Common Stock



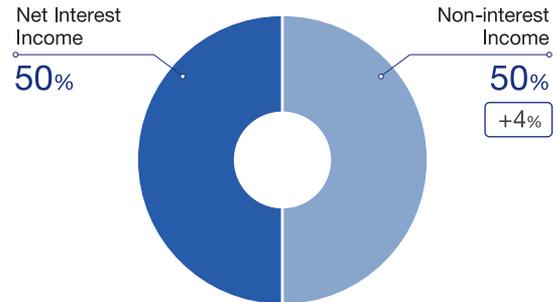
Proportion of Income from Domestic and Overseas Customers (Net Business Profits)
(MHBK + MHTB + MHSC, managerial accounting)

FY2015
Figure shown in □ represent changes from FY2012

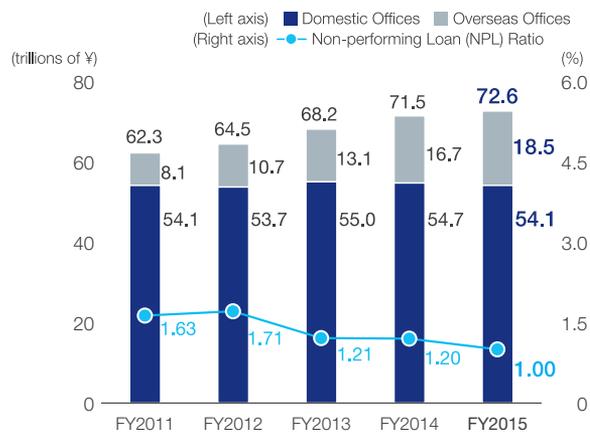


Proportion of Non-interest Income from Customer Groups (Gross Profits)
(MHBK + MHTB + MHSC, managerial accounting)

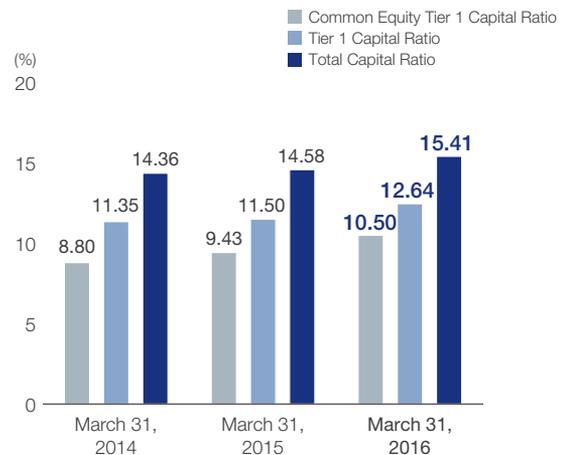
FY2015
Figure shown in □ represent changes from FY2012



Loan Balance*1 (Average Balance, Two Banks*2),
Non-performing Loan (NPL) Ratio



BIS Capital Ratio



*1. Excluding loans to MHFG. "Overseas Offices" is calculated based on an aggregate of banking and trust account basis and represents loans booked at overseas offices, including the impact of foreign exchange translation

*2. Aggregate figures for MHBK and MHTB on a non-consolidated basis

ESG Highlights

Mizuho addresses environmental, social and governance (ESG) issues to contribute to the sustainable development of society and to create corporate value

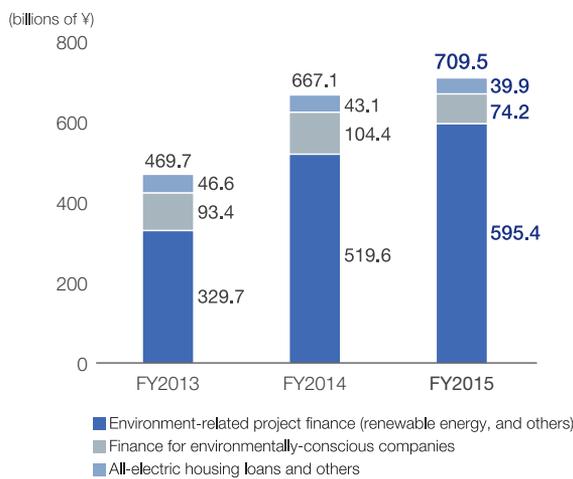
For more details, please access MHBK's websites. <http://www.mizuho-fg.co.jp/english/csr/index.html>

Environment

Environment-related Funding

Drawing on its knowledge as a global financial group, Mizuho will develop and offer financial products and services that encourage society to promote environmental considerations.

Environment-related Funding Provided by MHBK



Environment-related Awards

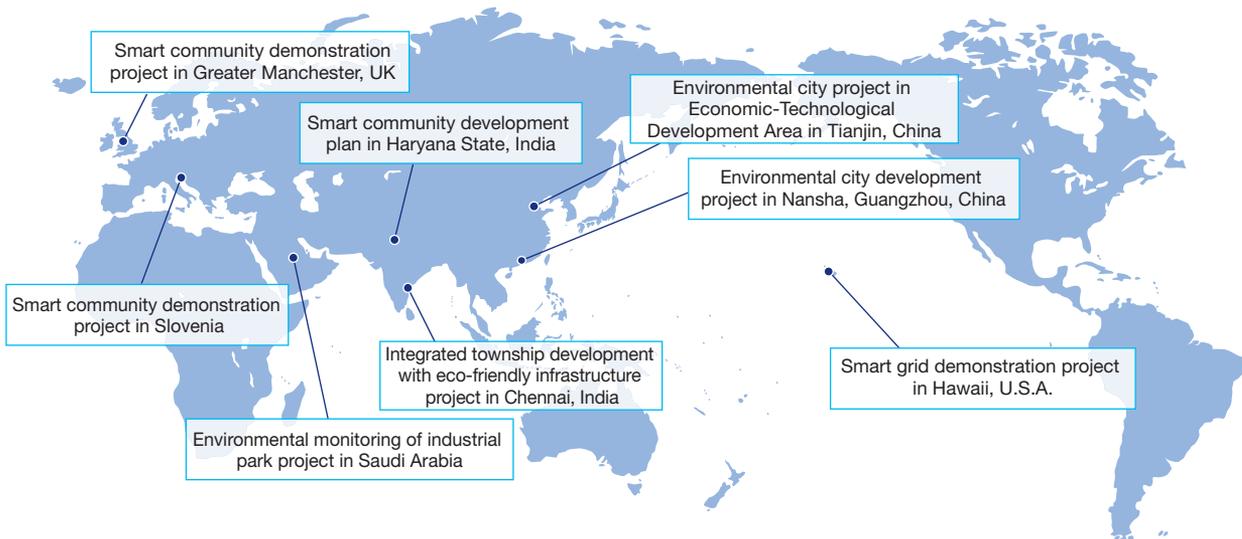
Finance for solar photovoltaic (PV) power plant project located in Jordan which was arranged by MHBK was awarded Environmental Finance of the Year (Solar Category) from *Environmental Finance* in March 2016. With an expected output of 52.5 megawatts, this is one of the largest solar PV power plant projects in the Middle East. It is also the first solar power project in the Middle East financed by commercial banks.



Initiatives for Smart City Project

Mizuho's goal is to support growth strategies of Japanese industries and promote the development of high-quality, sustainable infrastructure from a financial standpoint using our smart city project management expertise with Japanese environmental technology.

Smart City Projects with Mizuho's Involvement

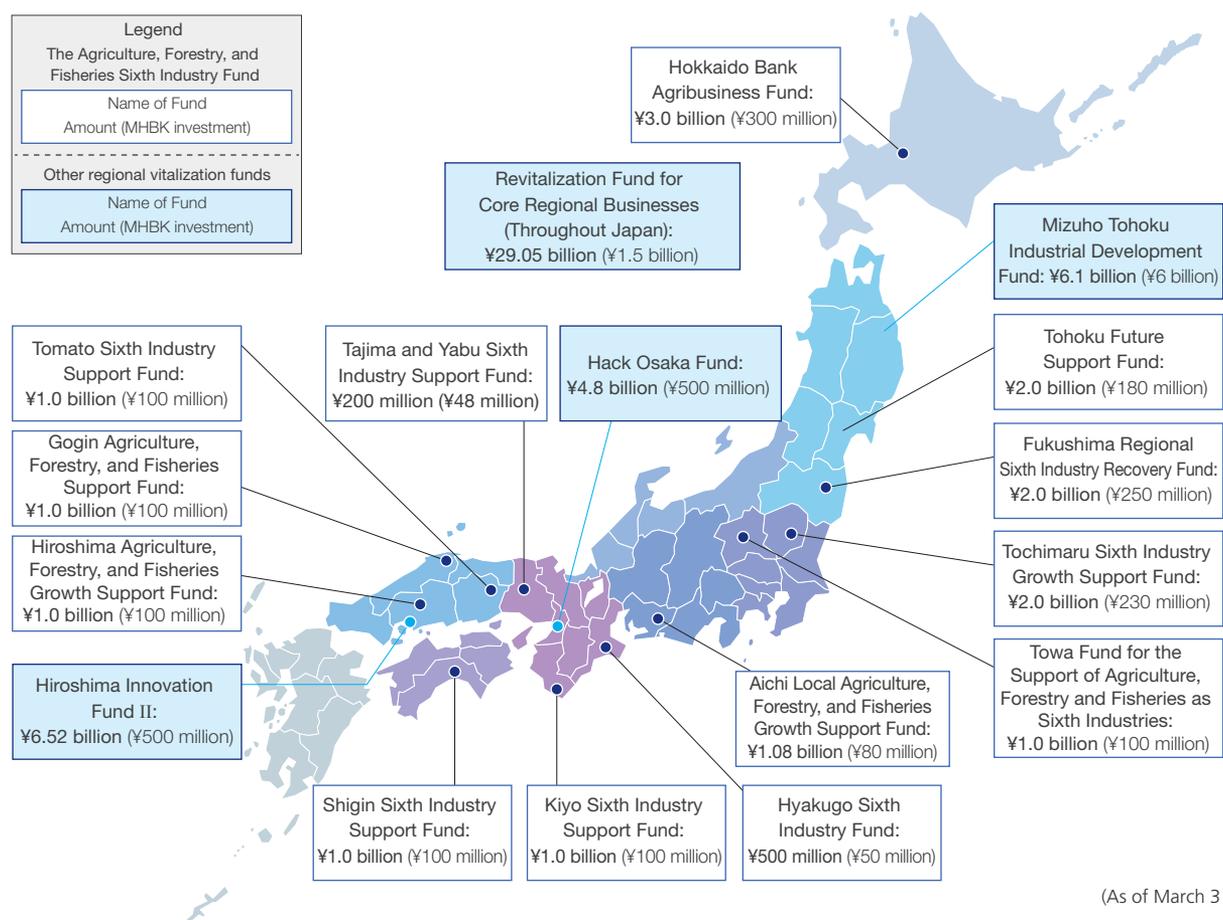


Society

Revitalizing Local Communities

Mizuho has invested a total of around ¥10.2 billion in 17 funds and is providing industry knowledge and capital with the aim of contributing to the development of Japan's economy and society, strengthening the competitiveness of Japanese industries through the collaboration with regional banks, national and local public entities, and investing in Sixth Industry Funds and regional vitalization funds.

Regional Revitalization-related Funds Invested by Mizuho



(As of March 31, 2016)

Governance

As a Company with Three Committees, MHFG has built a corporate governance framework centering on the Board of Directors.

▶ Corporate Governance, See P66-73

	Board of Directors	Nominating Committee	Compensation Committee	Audit Committee
Chairman*1	Outside Director	Outside Director	Outside Director	Internal Non-executive Director
Percentage of Outside Directors*1	46% *2	100%	100%	60%
Number of Meetings Held in FY2015 (Average Attendance Rate)*3	13 (100%)	6 (100%)	8 (95%)	18 (100%)

*1. As of June 24, 2016

*2. Over half of members (61%) are Non-Executive Directors.

*3. Average attendance rate for Directors as of March 31, 2016

Initiatives to Promote Diversity and Work-life Balance

Mizuho strives to improve its work environments and change mindsets within the company so that each and every employee in the Group can work without difficulty, feel motivated by their work and exercise their abilities to their maximum potential.

▶ Human Resources Strategy, See P90-93

Percentage of Management Positions Filled by Women (Domestic)



Percentage of Management Positions Filled by Employees Hired outside Japan (MHBK overseas offices)



Diversity-related Awards

In March 2016, MHFG was awarded as a “New Diversity Management Selection 100” company for actively engaging in diversity management by the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI). Also it was chosen as “Nadeshiko Brand” for initiatives related to promoting women’s participation in the workforce by METI, and Tokyo Stock Exchange.



Childcare Support

In March 2016, our six group companies* were certified as “Platinum Kurumin” by the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare, a special certified company that provides superior childcare support for its employees based on “Act on Advancement of Measures to Support Raising Next-Generation Children.”

*MHFG, MHBK, MHTB, MHSC, MHIR and TCSB



ESG Evaluation

The ESG initiatives that have been carried out by Mizuho thus far have received high evaluations, and Mizuho has been a part of social responsibility investment indices both inside and outside Japan.

Social Responsibility Indices which include Mizuho (as of June 2016)



FTSE4Good



Mizuho in Fiscal 2015

We positioned fiscal 2015 as the year in which the Group would do its utmost to establish competitive advantages, and together strived to further promote the evolution of the integrated strategy among banking, trust banking and securities functions and enhance its corporate governance.



*Mizuho Financial Group is a Tokyo 2020 Gold Banking Partner



(Contains some information dated after April 1, 2016.)

Board of Directors



Yasuhiro Sato ①

President & Group CEO
(Representative Executive Officer)

- Mar. 2003 Executive Officer / Senior Corporate Officer of International Banking Unit of Mizuho Corporate Bank (MHCB)
- Apr. 2004 Managing Executive Officer / In charge of business promotion
- Mar. 2006 Executive Managing Director / Head of Corporate Banking Unit
- Apr. 2007 Deputy President / Chief Auditor
- Apr. 2009 President & CEO (until Jul. 2013)
- Jun. 2009 Member of the Board of Directors of MHFG
- Jun. 2011 Member of the Board of Directors of MHBK President & Group CEO of MHFG (until Jun. 2014)
- Jul. 2013 President & CEO of MHBK*
- Apr. 2014 Member of the Board of Directors (current)
Member of the Board of Directors of MHTB (current)
Member of the Board of Directors of MHSC (current)
- Jun. 2014 Member of the Board of Directors, President & Group CEO of MHFG (current)

Shusaku Tsuhara ⑩

Senior Managing Executive Officer
Head of Compliance Group / Group CCO

- Apr. 2010 Executive Officer / General Manager of Executive Secretariat of MHFG
- Apr. 2012 Managing Executive Officer / In charge of Branch Banking Group of MHBK
- Jul. 2013 Managing Executive Officer / In charge of Corporate Banking of MHBK*
- Apr. 2015 Senior Managing Executive Officer / Head of Compliance Group of MHFG
Senior Executive Managing Director / Head of Compliance Group of MHBK (current)
- Jun. 2015 Member of the Board of Directors, Senior Managing Executive Officer / Head of Compliance Group of MHFG (current)

Ryusuke Aya ⑪

Managing Executive Officer
Head of Risk Management Group / Group CRO

- Apr. 2010 General Manager of Risk Management Division of MHCB
- Apr. 2012 Executive Officer / General Manager of Risk Management Division of MHFG (until Nov. 2013)
Executive Officer / General Manager of Risk Management Division of MHBK
Executive Officer / General Manager of Risk Management Division of MHCB
- Jul. 2013 Executive Officer / General Manager of Risk Management Division of MHBK*
- Nov. 2013 Managing Executive Officer / Head of Risk Management Group of MHFG (until Jun. 2014)
Managing Executive Officer / Head of Risk Management Group of MHBK
Managing Executive Officer / In charge of Risk Management Group of MHTB
Managing Executive Officer / In charge of Risk Management Group of MHSC
- Apr. 2014 Executive Managing Director / Head of Risk Management Group of MHBK (current)
- Jun. 2014 Member of the Board of Directors, Managing Executive Officer / Head of Risk Management Group of MHFG (current)

Koji Fujiwara ⑫

Managing Executive Officer
Head of Strategic Planning Group / Group CSO

- Apr. 2010 General Manager of Investor Relations Division of MHFG
- Apr. 2012 Executive Officer / General Manager of Investor Relations Division
- Apr. 2014 Managing Executive Officer / Head of Strategic Planning Group
Executive Managing Director / Head of Strategic Planning Group of MHBK (current)
- Jun. 2014 Member of the Board of Directors, Managing Executive Officer / Head of Strategic Planning Group of MHFG (current)

Koichi Iida ⑬

Managing Executive Officer
Head of Financial Control & Accounting Group / Group CFO

- Apr. 2011 General Manager of Syndicated Finance Structuring Division of MHCB
- Apr. 2012 General Manager of Corporate Banking Division No.10
Head of Corporate Coverage Department I of MHSC (until Apr. 2016)
- Jul. 2013 General Manager of Corporate Banking Division No.10 of MHBK*
- Apr. 2015 Executive Officer, General Manager of Corporate Banking Division No.10
- Apr. 2016 Managing Executive Officer, Head of Financial Control & Accounting Group of MHFG
Executive Managing Director, Head of Financial Control & Accounting Group of MHBK (current)
- Jun. 2016 Member of the Board of Directors, Managing Executive Officer / Head of Financial Control & Accounting Group of MHFG (current)

Hideyuki Takahashi ⑧

Deputy Chairman of the Board of Directors
Member of the Audit Committee (Chairman)

- Apr. 2007 Executive Officer / Senior Corporate Officer of Strategic Planning Group of MHCB
- Apr. 2009 Managing Executive Officer / Head of Global Portfolio Management Unit, Head of Financial Institutions & Public Sector Business Unit, Head of Global Alternative Investment Unit
- Apr. 2010 Managing Executive Officer / Chief Financial Officer and Chief Portfolio Management Officer
- Apr. 2011 Managing Executive Officer / Chief Financial Officer, Chief Portfolio Management Officer and Chief Information Officer

- Apr. 2012 Managing Executive Officer / Head of Financial Control & Accounting Group of MHFG
Managing Executive Officer / Head of Financial Control & Accounting Group of MHBK (until Apr. 2013)
Managing Executive Officer / Head of Financial Control & Accounting Group of MHCB (until Apr. 2013)
Managing Executive Officer / In charge of Strategic Planning, Financial Control & Accounting Group of MHTB (until Apr. 2013)
President & CEO of Mizuho Financial Strategy (until Apr. 2014)
- Jun. 2012 Executive Managing Director / Head of Financial Control & Accounting Group of MHFG
- Apr. 2013 Deputy President / Head of Financial Control & Accounting Group (until Apr. 2014)
Deputy President & Executive Officer / Head of Financial Control & Accounting Group of MHBK
Deputy President & Executive Officer / Head of Financial Control & Accounting Group of MHCB
Managing Executive Officer / In charge of Strategic Planning, Financial Control & Accounting Group of MHTB (until Apr. 2014)
Managing Executive Officer / In charge of Financial Control & Accounting Group of MHSC (until Apr. 2014)
- Jul. 2013 Deputy President & Executive Officer / Head of Financial Control & Accounting Group of MHBK*
- Apr. 2014 Member of the Board of Directors of MHFG (current)
- Jun. 2014 Member of the Board of Directors of MHBK (current)

Nobukatsu Funaki ⑨

Member of the Audit Committee

- Mar. 2010 Audit & Supervisory Board Member of MHCB (until Jun. 2013)
- Apr. 2013 Audit & Supervisory Board Member (Outside Member) of MHSC (until Jun. 2014)
- Jun. 2013 Audit & Supervisory Board Member of MHFG
- Jun. 2014 Member of the Board of Directors (current)

Mitsuo Ohashi ②

Member of the Nominating Committee (Chairman)

- Mar. 1959 Joined Mitsui Bank, Ltd.
- Dec. 1961 Joined Showa Denko K.K.
- May 1988 General Manager of Corporate Planning Division
- Mar. 1989 Director / General Manager of Corporate Planning Division
- Mar. 1993 Managing Director
- Mar. 1995 Senior Managing Director
- Mar. 1997 President and Chief Executive Officer
- Jan. 2005 Representative Director and Chairman of the Board of Directors
- Jun. 2005 Member of the Board of Directors (Outside Director) of MHFG (current)
- Mar. 2007 Director and Chairman of the Board of Directors of Showa Denko K.K.
- Mar. 2010 Senior Advisor
- Mar. 2014 Senior Counselor (current)

Tetsuo Seki ③

Member of the Compensation Committee
Member of the Audit Committee

- Apr. 1963 Joined Yawata Iron & Steel Co., Ltd.
- Jun. 1993 Director of Nippon Steel Corporation
- Apr. 1997 Managing Director
- Apr. 2000 Representative Director and Executive Vice President
- Jun. 2003 Executive Advisor
- Jun. 2004 Senior Corporate Auditor
- Jun. 2006 Independent Director of Terumo Corporation (until Sep. 2008)
- Mar. 2007 Outside Director of Sapporo Holdings Limited (until Sep. 2008)
- Jun. 2007 Outside Director of Tokyo Financial Exchange Inc. (until Sep. 2008)
- Oct. 2007 Chairperson of the Japan Corporate Auditors Association (until Oct. 2008)
Outside Director of Japan Post Holdings Co., Ltd. (until Sep. 2008)
- Jun. 2008 Executive Advisor to Nippon Steel Corporation (until Sep. 2008)
- Oct. 2008 President (Representative Director) of the Shoko Chukin Bank, Ltd.
- Jun. 2013 General Advisor (current)
- Jun. 2015 Member of the Board of Directors (Outside Director) of MHFG (current)
- Mar. 2016 Audit & Supervisory Board Member of Sapporo Holdings Limited (current)

Takashi Kawamura ④

Member of the Nominating Committee
Member of the Compensation Committee

- Apr. 1962 Joined Hitachi, Ltd.
- Jun. 1995 Director
- Jun. 1997 Executive Managing Director
- Apr. 1999 Executive Vice President and Representative Director
- Apr. 2003 Director (until Jun. 2007)
- Jun. 2003 Chairman of the Board and Representative Executive Officer, Hitachi Software Engineering Co., Ltd.
- Jun. 2005 Chairman of the Board, Hitachi Plant Engineering & Construction Co., Ltd. (until Jun. 2009)
- Jun. 2006 Chairman of the Board, Hitachi Software Engineering Co., Ltd. (until Jun. 2007)
- Jun. 2007 Chairman of the Board, Hitachi Maxell, Ltd. (until Jun. 2009)
- Apr. 2009 Representative Executive Officer, Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer, Hitachi, Ltd.
- Jun. 2009 Representative Executive Officer, Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer and Director
- Apr. 2010 Representative Executive Officer, Chairman and Director
- Apr. 2011 Chairman of the Board
- Apr. 2014 Director
- Jun. 2014 Advisor (until Jun. 2016)
Member of the Board of Directors (Outside Director) of MHFG (current)

Tatsuo Kainaka ⑤

Member of the Nominating Committee
Member of the Compensation Committee (Chairman)
Member of the Audit Committee

- Apr. 1966 Appointed as Public Prosecutor
- Jan. 2002 Superintending Prosecutor of the Tokyo High Public Prosecutors Office
- Oct. 2002 Justice of the Supreme Court
- Mar. 2010 Admitted to the Tokyo Bar Association
- Apr. 2010 Joined Takusyou Sogo Law Office (current)
- Jan. 2011 President of the Life Insurance Policyholders Protection Corporation of Japan (current)
- Nov. 2013 Member of the Board of Directors (Outside Director) of MHBK (until Jun. 2014)
- Jun. 2014 Member of the Board of Directors (Outside Director) of MHFG (current)

Hirotake Abe ⑥

Member of the Audit Committee

- Jan. 1970 Joined Tohmatsu Awoki & Co.
- Jun. 1985 Temporarily transferred to Deloitte & Touche New York Office (until Oct. 1992)
- Jul. 1990 Senior Partner of Tohmatsu & Co.
- Jun. 2001 CEO (until May 2007)
- Jun. 2004 Executive Member of Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Limited (until May 2007)
- Jun. 2007 Senior Adviser of Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu (until Dec. 2009)
- Jan. 2010 Established the Certified Public Accountant Hirotake Abe Office (current)
- Jun. 2015 Member of the Board of Directors (Outside Director) of MHFG (current)

Hiroko Ota ⑦

Chairman of the Board of Directors
Member of the Nominating Committee

- Apr. 1996 Associate Professor, the Graduate School of Policy Science, Saitama University
- Oct. 1997 Associate Professor, National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies
- Apr. 2001 Professor, National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies
- Apr. 2002 Director for Economic Research, Cabinet Office
- Mar. 2003 Deputy Director General for Economic Research, Cabinet Office
- Apr. 2004 Director General for Economic Research, Cabinet Office
- Aug. 2005 Professor, National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies
- Sep. 2006 Minister of State for Economic and Fiscal Policy
- Aug. 2008 Professor, National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies (current)
- Apr. 2009 Vice-President, National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies (until Mar. 2011)
- Jun. 2014 Member of the Board of Directors (Outside Director) of MHFG (current)

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

What We Aim to Do

Message from the Group CEO

As a “financial services consulting group,” we aim to be the most-trusted partner in solving problems and supporting the sustainable growth of customers and communities.



Yasuhiro Sato

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

As President & Group CEO of MHFG, I would like to express our deep appreciation for your continued interest in and support of our Group.

We announced a new medium-term business plan for the next three-year period starting from fiscal 2016, entitled *Progressive Development of "One MIZUHO"—The Path to a Financial Services Consulting Group*.

To enable you to gain a more in-depth understanding of Mizuho, including the spirit of the new medium-term business plan, I would like to provide an explanation of our plans.

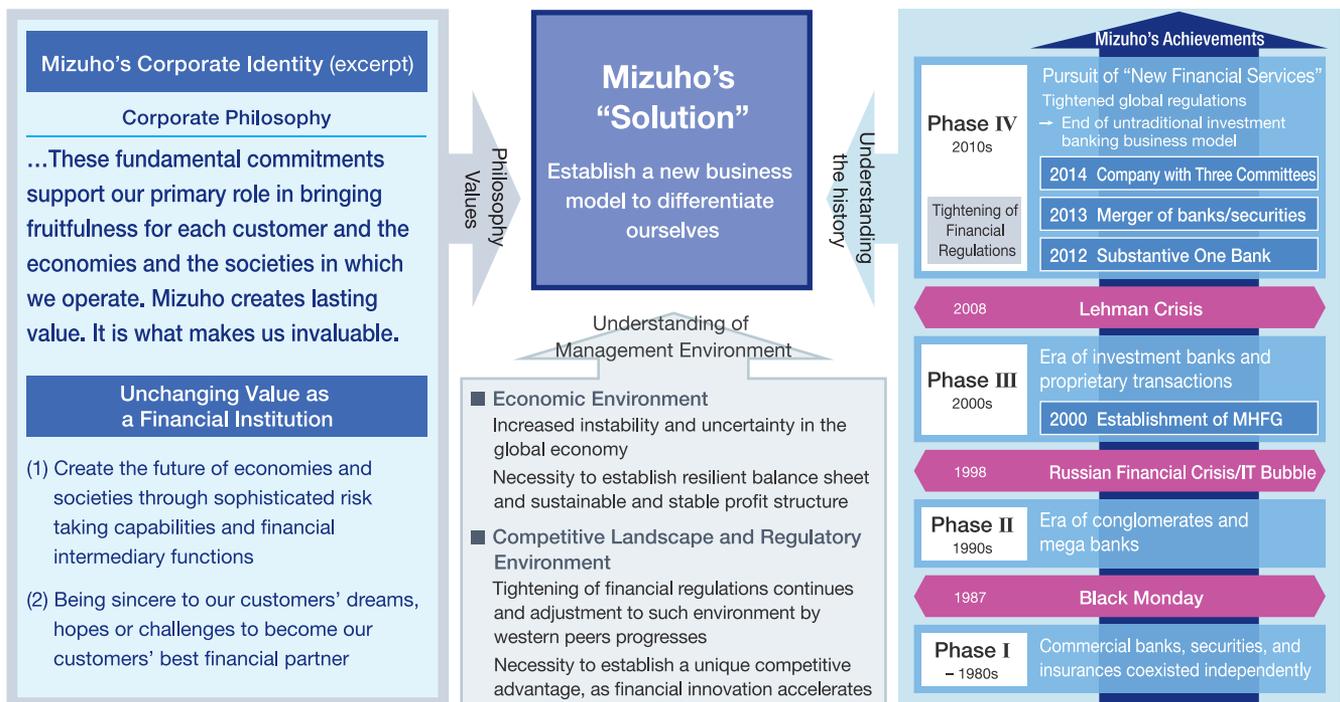
First, let us take a look at the business model transitions that have been made in the financial industry. What we have positioned as Phase IV, or the decade of the 2010s, is a time of exploring a new business model after the Lehman Crisis. In the previous medium-term business plan, Mizuho presented a progressive business model, the "One MIZUHO Strategy," which promoted the integrated strategy among banking, trust banking and securities functions. In preparing our new medium-term business plan, we gave consideration to creating a new business model that would take account of the management environment, the accomplishments and challenges under the previous medium-term business plan, the unchanging value as a financial institution and Mizuho's Corporate Identity.

Understanding of Management Environment

Although the world economy is likely to continue to grow, the slowdown in the rate of growth in the United States and in the emerging countries, such as China, will limit the overall economic growth going forward, and uncertainty about its future course is growing. While paying careful attention to the development of regulatory reforms of the global financial system, we are aware of the necessity for establishing a financial base supported by a balance sheet that is resilient against the uncertainties in the world economy, and by a sustainable and stable profit structure.

Also, in view of structural changes in the economic and social environment in Japan and overseas, including Japan's declining birthrate and the aging and shrinking population, the globalization of business activities, continuing technological innovation, climate change and other factors, as a global financial services group with its base in Japan, we will help address and contribute to the solutions of a wide range of social issues. Consideration of these factors has given us a renewed awareness of the necessity of creating new business opportunities. Especially, in the midst of technological progress, the accelerating financial innovation, as exemplified by Fintech, has made clear the need to create new value for our customers by working together with selected third parties, and thereby establish unique competitiveness.

Transition of the Business Model for the Financial Industry, Our Corporate Philosophy and Unchanging Value as a Financial Institution



Accomplishments and Challenges to be Addressed under the Previous Medium-term Business Plan

Under the previous medium-term business plan, *One MIZUHO New Frontier Plan—Stepping Up to the Next Challenges*, we focused on the actual needs of our customers, and, to respond effectively to their diverse and differing needs, we introduced a group management structure by which group-wide business units took the lead in formulating and promoting business strategies and initiatives for banking, trust banking, securities and other functions. Over the three years of the previous plan, under the banner of One MIZUHO, we positioned the “customer first” principle (customer-focused perspective) as a cornerstone of the plan and implemented our “One MIZUHO Strategy.” As a result, we met almost all of our financial targets and made progress toward reforming to a sustainable and stable profit structure. We also successfully enhanced our corporate governance by shifting to a “Company with Three Committees” and by strengthening the functions of the holding company.

On the other hand, as one of the Global Systemically Important Financial Institutions (G-SIFIs), we believe that it is necessary for us to further strengthen our capital base and establish a sustainable and stable profit structure through such measures as further cost structure reforms.

New Medium-term Business Plan

From the implications gained from our views of the management environment, we concluded that we would formulate a new medium-term business plan for creating a new business model as a “financial services consulting group” in order for us to effectively respond to possible changes in the business environment, maintaining and continuing the core value of the previous medium-term business plan, the “customer first” principle.

This new plan will further perfect and move our “One MIZUHO Strategy” to the next stage upward, which will lead us to support the sustainable growth of our customers and communities. This is the fundamental idea of the new plan.

Defining our objectives as being “a financial services consulting group – The most trusted partner in solving problems and supporting the sustainable growth of customers and communities,” we set five basic policies in the new plan, based on our risk appetite policy for the medium-term and business portfolio analysis. These policies were further specified as 10 basic strategies relating to business strategies, financial strategies and management foundations.

Furthermore, we set “fully implementing the ‘customer first’ principle” and “pursuing ‘operational excellence,’” as the two fundamental requirements for becoming a “financial services consulting group.”

Achievements of Principal Financial Targets under the Previous Medium-term Business Plan

		Plan for the previous Medium-term Business Plan Revised FY2015 Targets	FY2015 Results	Achievements & Challenges
	Consolidated ROE	Approx. 9% <small>Mid 9% range (Approx. 8%¹)</small>	10.0% ^{*1} (8.2%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Increase in non-interest income contributed to the achievement ■ Aim to further strengthen profitability through establishing competitive advantage
	RORA (Profit Attributable to Owners of Parent on Risk-weighted Assets)	Approx. 0.9%	1.0%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Pursue adequacy of capital sufficient under stress even after meeting the target
	Common Equity Tier 1 Capital Ratio ² (Fully-effective basis)	8% or higher <small>10 to 11%</small>	10.85%	
Profitability	Profit Attributable to Owners of Parent	¥550 billion level <small>¥630 billion</small>	¥670.9 billion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Achieved the target by reforming the profit structure through the development of integrated strategies between banking, trust banking and securities functions ■ Aim to further strengthen profitability through establishing competitive advantage
	Income from Customer Groups (from April 2013 to March 2016)	+¥200 billion (Cumulative Amount)	+¥272 billion (Cumulative Amount)	
	Proportion of Income from Overseas Customers (Net Business Profits)	33% level	36%	
	Proportion of Non-interest Income from Customer Groups (Gross Profits)	50% level	50%	
Efficiency	Group Expense Ratio ^{*3}	Mid 50% range	60.3%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Continue the promotion of cost structure reform
	Expense Ratio (Banking Subsidiaries) ^{*4}	Lower 50% level	56.9%	
Soundness	Ratio of Cross-shareholdings against Tier 1 Capital ^{*5}	<small>25% or lower</small> Approx. 25%	22.1%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Further reduction of cross-shareholding to reduce equity risk

^{*1}. Excluding Net Unrealized Gains on Other Securities, figures in () includes Net Unrealized Gains on Other Securities ^{*2}. Including Eleventh Series Class XI Preferred Stock

^{*3}. MHBK+MHTB+MHSC ^{*4}. Two banks basis ^{*5}. Including hedging effects. Tier 1 Capital is calculated based on Basel III phase-in basis, including Eleventh Series Class XI Preferred Stock in the CET1 Capital

Fully Implementing the “Customer First” Principle (Customer-Focused Perspective)

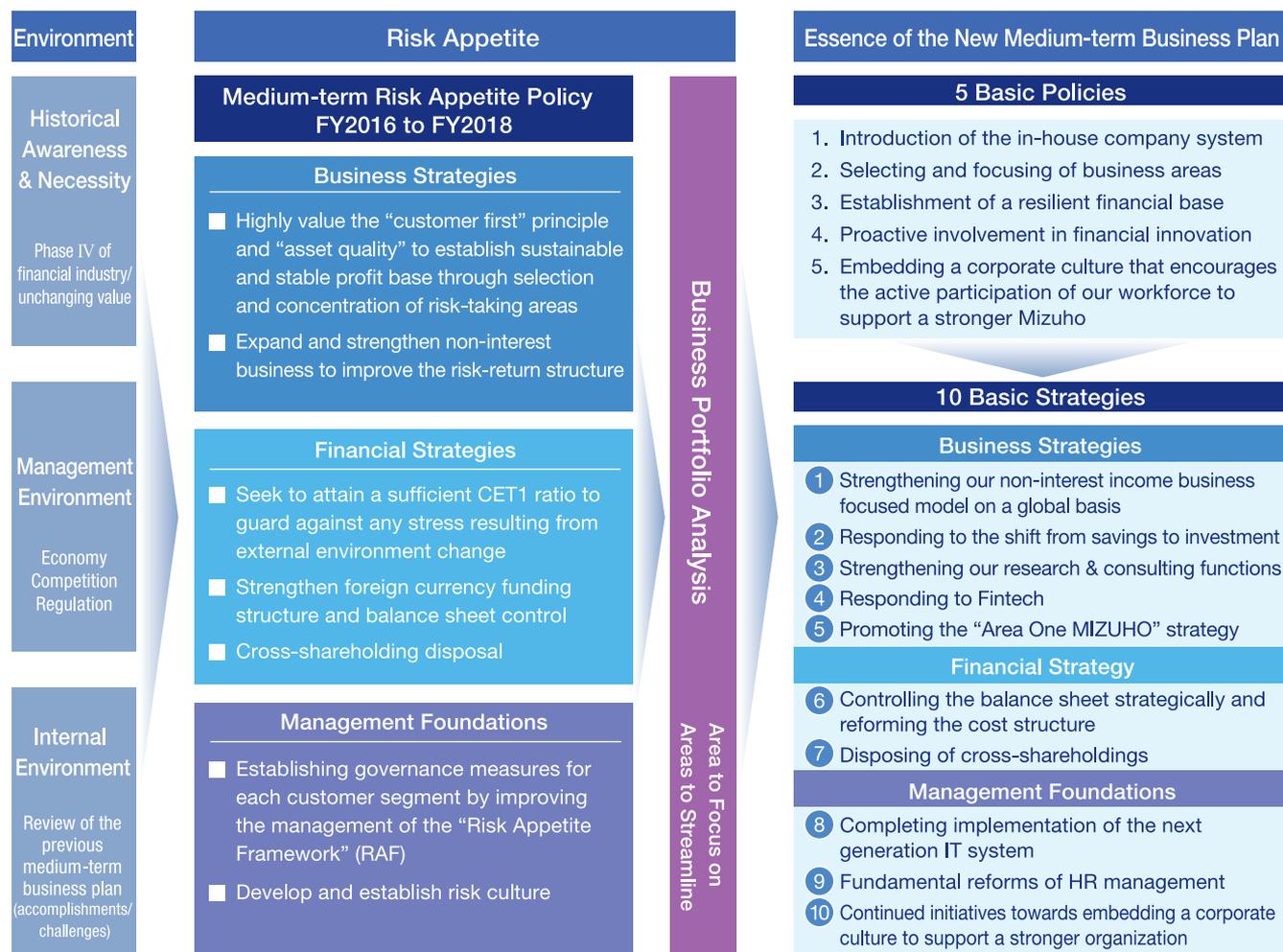
Accompanying changes in the economy and society, customer needs are becoming increasingly diverse and more sophisticated year by year. To respond to these needs, we must forecast future trends in the economy and society from many different perspectives, and, as a partner of our customers in the medium-to-long term, we must always move with them and identify not only the needs and problems that are already apparent but also discover latent needs and problems that customers have not yet noticed. By offering customers appropriate and timely solutions, we will realize our objective of implementing the “customer first” principle. To put this into action, in addition to the three pillars of banking, trust banking and securities functions, we will fully deploy the consulting capabilities of the Group’s asset management function as the fourth pillar and research & consulting functions as the fifth pillar. With the top-quality services provided by these five pillars of our business

activities, we will be positioned to offer a superior selection of consulting services.

Regarding the fourth pillar, on October 1, 2016, Mizuho plans to consolidate the asset management functions of several existing group entities into a new company, which will be named “Asset Management One.” The new company will fulfill its fiduciary duties* and, by strengthening its asset management and product offering capabilities through the merger, it will deliver solutions of the highest level that are in its customers’ best interests and aim to become the number one asset management company in Asia.

For the fifth pillar, we have brought together the full complement of our research and consulting functions to form a newly established Research & Consulting Unit as “One Think Tank.” By structuring think tank functions that are the best in Japan, we have differentiated our services in this field and will work to become the most trusted partner in solving the various challenges of our customers and communities.

Formulation of the Medium-term Business Plan



What We Aim to Do

*Fiduciary duties is a general term for the broad range of various roles and responsibilities that fiduciaries are expected to fulfill when engaging in certain business activities in order to live up to the trust that is placed in them by their customers. The term appears—as a loan word in Japanese—in the Financial Service Agency's Strategic Directions and Priorities.

Pursuit of “Operational Excellence”

The term “operational excellence” in some companies is used to mean primarily cost reduction and improvement in productivity. At Mizuho, however, we use the term to mean simplifying and streamlining daily activities, speeding-up of decision-making, reviewing the cost structure, and other activities to improve overall business efficiency. In addition, we have defined “operational excellence” to mean actively incorporating financial innovation, including Fintech, that will enhance the added value of customer services. To realize these objectives, we have recently formed an Operational Excellence Promotion Committee which I chair, and we are pursuing operational excellence on a group-wide basis.

Introduction of the In-House Company System

To thoroughly strengthen our “customer first” approach (customer-focused approach) and, to realize our goal of becoming a “financial services consulting group,” we have introduced a new in-house company system based on customer segments. This organizational reform has three objectives.

The first objective is to ensure consistency of strategy. The new in-house company structure, which will provide integrated banking, trust banking and securities functions seamlessly through the same in-house companies, will allow us to take more-consistent actions according to the attributes of each customer during all processes from the formulation of strategy at head office to its execution on the front lines.

The second objective is to speed up our decision-making processes and enhance the Group's front-line capabilities. To this end, we reorganized our ten existing units into five in-house companies and two units. By making the organization simpler, we will realize streamlining of head office operations and faster decision-making, and by shifting more head office personnel to the front lines, we are aiming to further enhance the front-line capabilities.

The third objective is to clarify responsibility for profits. Having introduced in-house company ROE, we have clearly defined the responsibility of the heads of the in-house companies for profits. At the same time, we have delegated necessary authority to these heads of the companies for formulation of strategy, and allocation of managerial and human resources, etc.

We introduced the in-house company system to accomplish these three objectives, but the ultimate goal is to fully implement the “customer first” principle and effectively respond to the needs of our customers. Under a holding company structure, each in-house company will commit itself to deliver the best possible services to our customers to meet their actual needs in an integrated manner between the head office and front lines, among banking, trust banking and securities functions, and also along with asset management and research & consulting functions.

Embedding a Corporate Culture that Encourages the active participation of our workforce to Support a Stronger Mizuho

One essential element for creating a strong organization that can realize the goal of being a “financial services consulting group” is to take initiatives to embed a corporate culture that encourages active workforce participation.

To promote the active participation of the workforce, we will conduct a fundamental reform of our human resource management in order to motivate all employees to step forward in their own careers and to contribute to our organization, and to have them fully demonstrate their capabilities as much as possible by continuously helping them develop their expertise.

As for our efforts to establish and strengthen our corporate culture that is now putting down its roots as a result of our past initiatives, we will continue to encourage all employees to put the Mizuho Values* into practice, and to further promote internal communication.

*The values and principles shared by all of Mizuho's internal stakeholders to pursue the “Vision”: Customer First, Innovative Spirit, Team Spirit, Speed and Passion.

Group Management Policy in Fiscal 2016

To further pursue the “customer first” principle in fiscal 2016, as we give due attention to the uncertainties arising from changes in the management environment, we will be working to initiate the in-house company system and move it on track. At the same time, by promoting specific measures to attain “operational excellence,” we will endeavor to realize our objective of being a “financial services consulting group” as we steadily implement the ten basic strategies set in the new medium-term business plan.

In Conclusion

During the three years under the new medium-term business plan, in addition to an uncertain regulatory environment, financial institutions face a number of challenges affecting the management environment. These include an approaching paradigm shift marked by instability in the economic structure under which emerging markets were the drivers of growth, and by prolonged stagnation in natural resource prices, as well as the appearance of game-changing factors such as a new competitive environment in all financial services fields as a result of rapid development of financial innovations.

Amid this environment, Mizuho is determined to fulfill its social responsibilities with a view to its unchanging value as a financial institution. This means that we must contribute to the economic and social development of the world, Asia and Japan, and that we must also proactively respond to the expectations of all our stakeholders, including our shareholders as well as our customers, our communities, our own management, staff and their families.

To rise to this task, we will continue to perfect the “One MIZUHO Strategy” by creating a new business model as a “financial services consulting group.” We will be fundamentally committed to maintaining close relationships with our customers through our sophisticated risk taking capability and financial intermediary function and build the future of economies and societies as the most trusted financial partner in providing solutions for our customers and communities. Moreover, we will work to establish a sustainable competitive advantage, increase our corporate value and fulfill even greater social missions than ever before.

Note: The above contains statements that constitute forward-looking statements within the meaning of the United States Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. See the disclaimer at the bottom of page 3 of this Integrated Report for information regarding factors that could cause actual results to differ from those in the forward-looking statements.

July 2016



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



Message from the Group CFO



Mizuho's Financial Management Principles

Mizuho aims to contribute to the sustainable growth of its diverse range of stakeholders, particularly its customers, the economies and industries of Japan and countries around the world, and its shareholders.

To achieve this, our fundamental approach to financial management is to establish a stable profit structure and a robust financial base that can withstand changes in the business environment, and to fulfill our sound risk-taking function to help our customers, economies, and industries realize growth.

Summary of Fiscal 2015

As a result of the challenging business environment including increased uncertainties in the domestic and overseas economic environment during the second half of fiscal 2015, Consolidated Net Business Profits amounted to ¥852.8 billion (year-on-year decrease of ¥24.1 billion). On the other hand, Credit-related Costs amounted to ¥30.4 billion, which remained below the planned level, and as a result of progress in cross-shareholdings disposal, Net Gains Related to Stocks amounted to ¥205.6 billion (year-on-year increase of ¥73.7 billion). Therefore, Consolidated Profit Attributable to Owners of Parent was ¥670.9 billion (year-on-year increase of ¥59.0 billion).

Regarding our capital, Consolidated Common Equity Tier 1 Capital Ratio (CET1 Capital Ratio)*¹ was 10.85% on a fully-effectives basis*², maintaining a sufficient level.

*1. Calculated by Mizuho including Eleventh Series Class XI Preferred Stock (balance as of March 31, 2015 : ¥213.1 billion, balance as of March 31, 2016: ¥98.9 billion, mandatory conversion date: July 1, 2016)

*2. Calculated by Mizuho based on fully-effective Basel III Rule as of March 2019, deducting total amount of regulatory adjustments

Mizuho's View of the Business Environment and Financial Targets under the New Medium-term Business Plan

View of the Business Environment

During the term of the new medium-term business plan entitled "Progressive Development of 'One MIZUHO,'" which was announced in May 2016 and will cover the three-year period ending in fiscal 2018, we cannot look forward to economic growth at the same levels as in the past. Factors accounting for this will be the less favorable growth in the emerging countries, including China, which was a driving force for global economic growth, the stagnation in crude oil and other natural resource prices, and absence of strong growth momentum in the industrialized countries. In Europe and Japan, negative interest rate policies have been introduced, and the business environment for financial institutions is expected to remain challenging. In addition, continuous consideration is being given to strengthen global financial regulations.

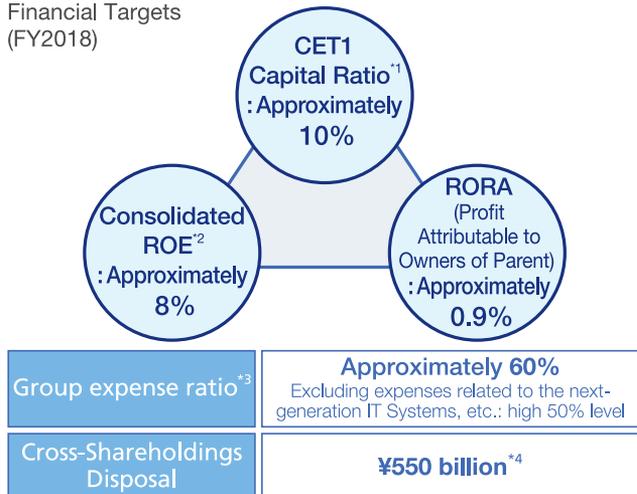
Financial Targets

As we work steadily to implement our new medium-term business plan, we will also move forward with reforms in our business structure with a view to the next generation, and build a stable profit structure and a robust financial base and, thereby, establish a resilient financial structure.

Specific financial targets of the New Medium-Term Business Plan include attaining CET1 Capital Ratio*¹ of approximately 10%, Consolidated ROE*² of approximately 8%, RORA (Profit Attributable to Owners of Parent on Risk-weighted Assets) of approximately 0.9%, Group Expense

Ratio*³ of approximately 60% (high 50% level, excluding expenses related to the next-generation IT systems, etc.), and Cross-shareholdings Disposal of ¥550.0 billion*⁴.

Financial Targets
(FY2018)



*1. Basel III fully-effective basis (based on current regulations), excluding Net Unrealized Gains on Other Securities

*2. Excluding Net Unrealized Gains on Other Securities

*3. Group aggregate basis

*4. Shares listed on Japanese stock market, acquisition cost basis, cumulative amount from FY2015 to FY2018

Financial Strategy in the New Medium-term Business Plan

To increase risk and cost return, we will establish a stable profit structure and robust financial base to establish a resilient financial structure through implementing the following financial strategies.

Establishing a Stable Profit Structure

Strengthen Income from Customer Groups Centering on Non-interest Income Business through a Major Shift of Management Resources

Through fully implementing the “customer first” principle, we will make a major shift of management resources, including risk assets and personnel, to business areas where high profitability and growth are expected, and aim to strengthen profitability in Customer Groups mainly through development of non-interest income business.

Reforming Productivity and Cost Structure by Pursuing Operational Excellence

Transcending the framework of in-house companies and head office, we will conduct a thorough review, without exception, of issues faced by the front-lines and existing work procedures

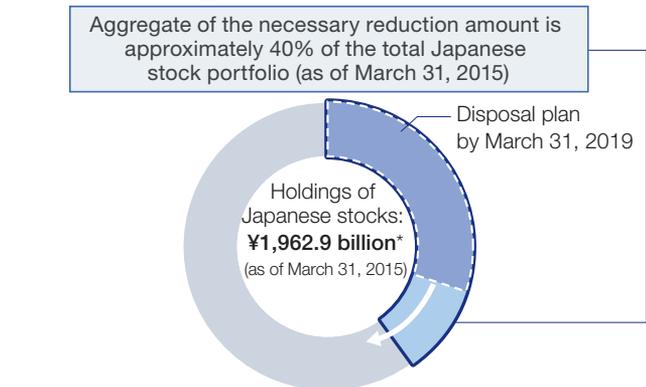
and pursue “operational excellence” and proceed with activities to improve productivity and reform the cost structure.

Establishing a Robust Financial Base

Disposal of Cross Shareholdings

To minimize the potential impact on our financial position due to fluctuations in stock prices, we will reduce book value of such shares by ¥550.0 billion between March 31, 2015 and March 31, 2019, the final year of the new medium-term business plan.

Cross-Shareholdings Disposal Plan



Dispose of at least approximately 70% of the necessary reduction amount by March 31, 2019

Aim to achieve 40% to 50% of the above disposal plan by March 31, 2017 through accelerating dialogue and negotiation with customers

*Other securities which have readily determinable fair values. Acquisition cost basis

Maintaining an Optimal Balance between Strengthening a Stable Capital Base and Providing Steady Returns to Shareholders

To strengthen Mizuho’s capabilities for coping with changes in the business environment, including trends in global financial regulations, Mizuho will work to build a stable capital base to a level that is comparable with competing financial groups. In addition, we will continuously aim to make steady dividend payouts with a dividend payout ratio on a consolidated basis of approximately 30% as a guide for our consideration, in order to realize steady returns to shareholders.

In addition, as we maintain a grasp of changes in the business environment, we will work to strengthen control over our balance sheets in order to optimize risk and return by managing risk-weighted assets and controlling liquidity proactively and flexibly.

Note: The above contains statements that constitute forward-looking statements within the meaning of the United States Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. See the disclaimer at the bottom of page 3 of this Integrated Report for information regarding factors that could cause actual results to differ from those in the forward-looking statements.

Our Strategies for Value Creation

New Medium-term Business Plan: Progressive Development of “One

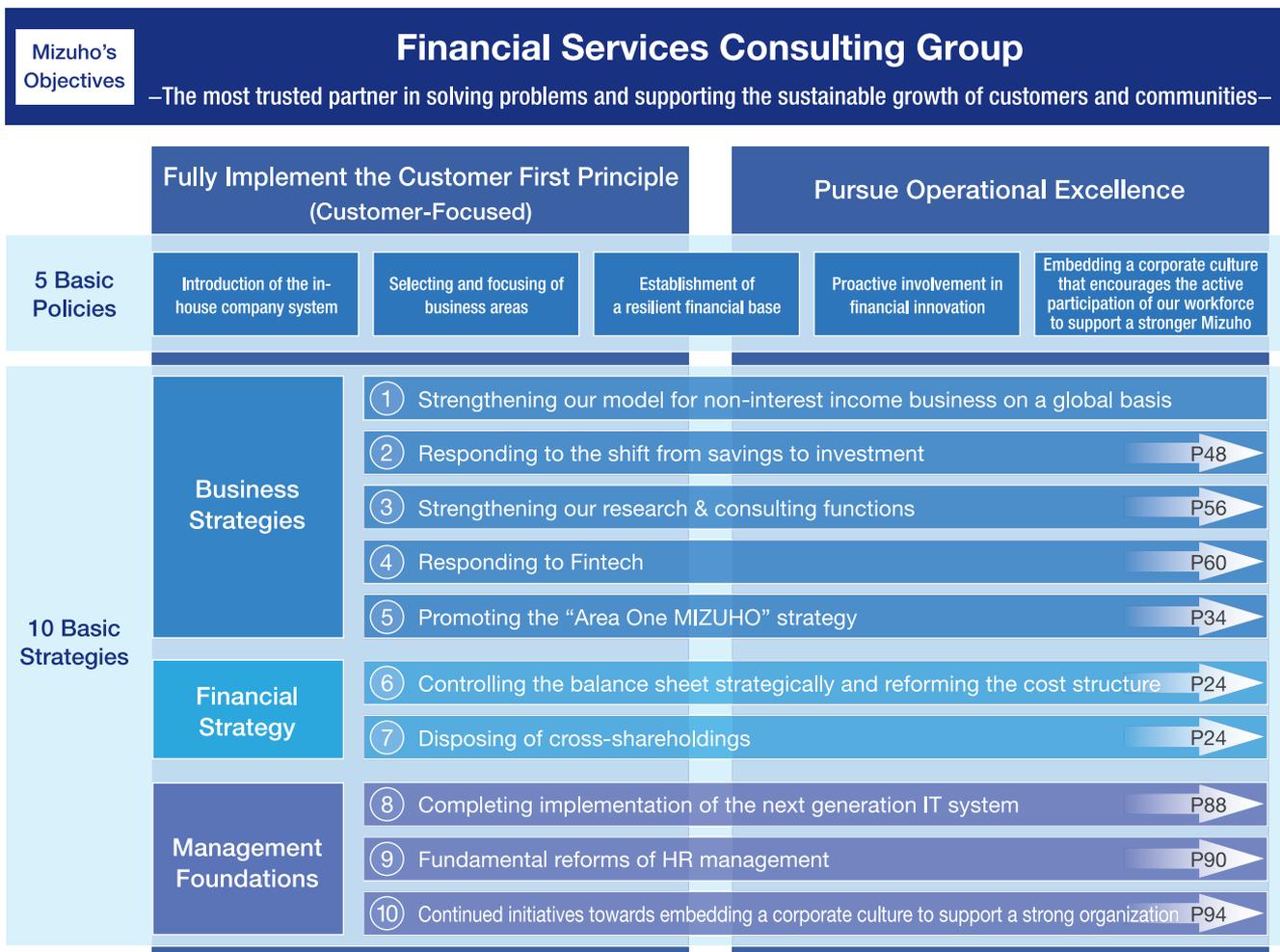
Outline of the New Medium-term Business Plan

Beginning in fiscal 2016, Mizuho began to implement its new three-year medium-term business plan, entitled *Progressive Development of “One MIZUHO”—The Path to a Financial Services Consulting Group*.

In addition to an uncertain regulatory environment, financial institutions face a number of challenges affecting the business environment. These include approaching a turning point in the global economy marked by instability in the economic structure under which emerging markets were the drivers of growth and by prolonged stagnation in natural resource prices, as well as the appearance of game-changing factors such as the rapid development of financial innovations. The new medium-term business plan seeks to establish a new business model for the financial industry in light of these business environment changes.

Specifically, we will further reinforce the “customer first” principle (customer-focused perspective) that we promoted in the previous medium-term business plan. At the same time, in response to the challenging business environment, we will pursue “operational excellence” as part of a project to promote greater improvements and efficiency of our operational processes.

Under the new medium-term business plan, Mizuho will perfect the “One MIZUHO Strategy” by creating a new business model as a “financial services consulting group” based on the foundations of the “customer first” principle and operational excellence. The new medium-term business plan sets forth what Mizuho aims to become in the medium-term through the implementation of 5 basic policies and 10 basic strategies in three areas. In the 10 basic strategies, the plan indicates what must be implemented with a focus on business strategy, financial strategy and management foundations.



MIZUHO” —The Path to a Financial Services Consulting Group

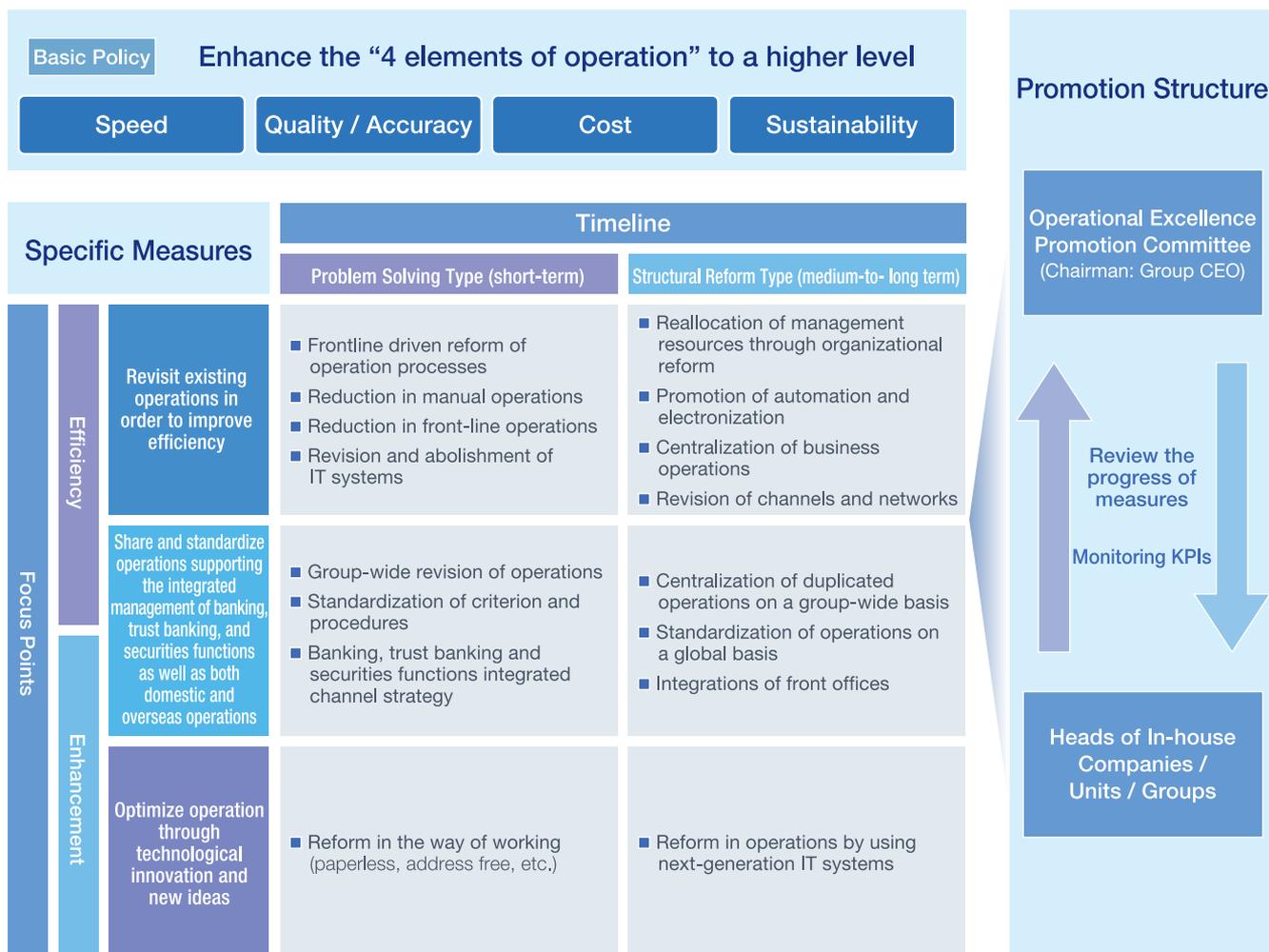
Operational Excellence

Mizuho's operations are the actions that we take to fulfill the goals of the “One MIZUHO Strategy.” By pursuing “operational excellence,” we will make our operations more efficient, take the four elements of operation, namely: speed, quality/accuracy, cost and sustainability, to a higher level, differentiate our “customer first” strategy from those of our competitors and enhance the added value of our services, which will lead to establishing a sustainable competitive advantage.

To accomplish this, we will thoroughly review our existing business processes, and will work to share and standardize

operations supporting the integrated management of banking, trust banking and securities functions as well as both domestic and overseas operations. In addition, we will incorporate technological innovation such as Fintech and new ideas. Through these processes, Mizuho will aim for improving operational efficiency and enhancing value for customers through raising the sophistication of its operations.

Accordingly, we have newly formed our Operational Excellence Promotion Committee, which is chaired by the Group CEO, and will promote these initiatives across the Group.



Five Basic Policies

1. Introduction of the In-House Company System

To further strengthen our “customer first” approach, on April 1, 2016, we introduced an in-house company system based on customer segments. The aim of this system is to leverage Mizuho’s strengths and competitive advantage, which is the seamless integration of Mizuho’s banking, trust banking and securities functions under a holding company structure, to speedily provide high-quality financial services that closely match customer needs. Previous to this transition, under the former business unit structure, the units were organized across several entities and each specialized in serving specific segments of customers. Further pursuing this concept, the in-house company system allows for the organization to take stronger, faster, and more consistent action according to the attributes of each customer during all processes from the formulation of strategy to its execution.

Specifically, Mizuho has established the following five in-house companies, each covering a different customer segment: the Retail & Business Banking Company, the Corporate & Institutional Company, the Global Corporate Company, the Global Markets Company, and the Asset Management Company.

This new structure strengthens our “customer first” (the market-driven) approach.

In addition, we reorganized our product and research functions into two independent units, to enhance expertise and promote the group-wide utilization of these functions. The Group’s research & consulting functions have been consolidated into the Research & Consulting Unit as “One Think Tank,” thereby creating an ensemble of experts dedicated to helping customers develop solutions to any issue they may be dealing with.

From the view of implementing an effective management structure based on customer segments, we have introduced ROE as a performance indicator for each in-house company and have made it clear that the heads of these companies have responsibility for profits and have delegated necessary authority for this purpose.

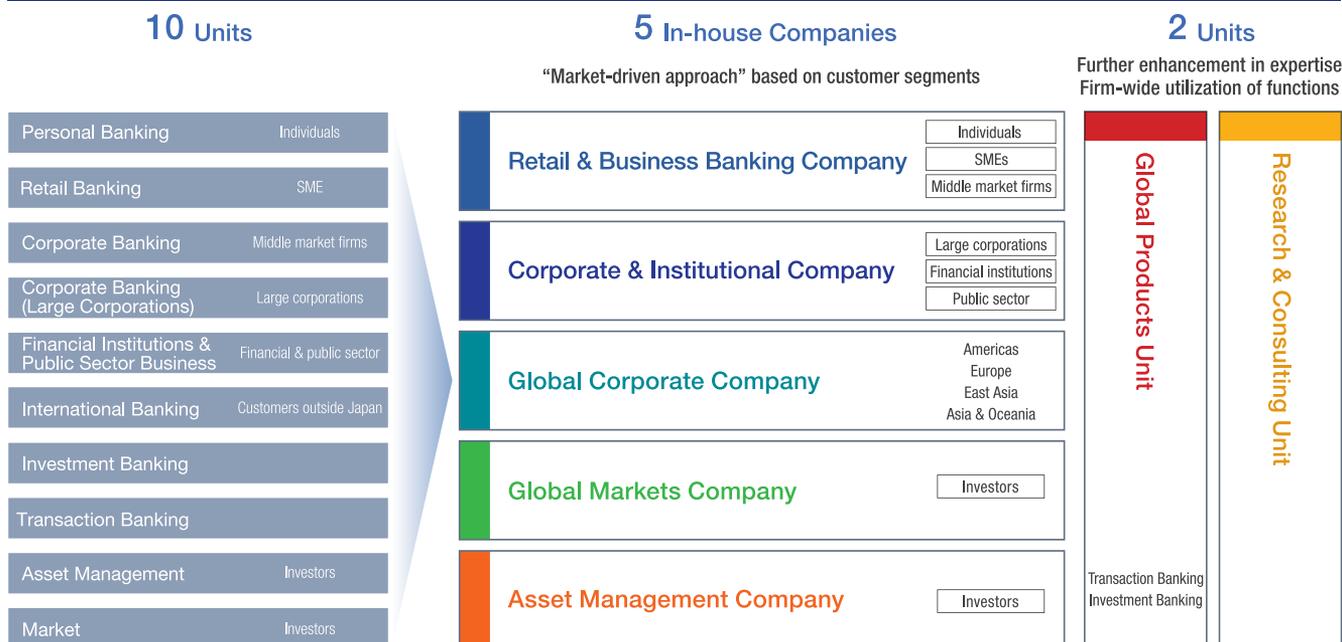
Based on the Group’s risk appetite policies (basic policies regarding the Group’s risk-taking), Mizuho is working to increase profitability and reform its risk-return structure. We are also endeavoring to streamline our head office operations and implement speedy decision-making processes to further enhance the Group’s front-line business and sales capabilities.

① Consistency of strategy

② Speed up decision-making processes and enhance group’s front-line capabilities

③ Clear responsibility for profits

Implementation of in-house company ROE Implement in-house company ROE with the aim of effective management structure based on customer segments
Strengthened authority of Heads of Companies Delegate necessary authority to the Heads of Companies to achieve their profit responsibilities



2. Selecting and Focusing of Business Area

Mizuho has clarified areas of focus and areas to streamline based on attractiveness of the respective markets and its competitive advantages. With a view to improving profitability, becoming even more customer focused, and optimizing business promotion, we are working to improve profitability by streamlining and revisiting strategies and reallocating management resources into areas of focus.

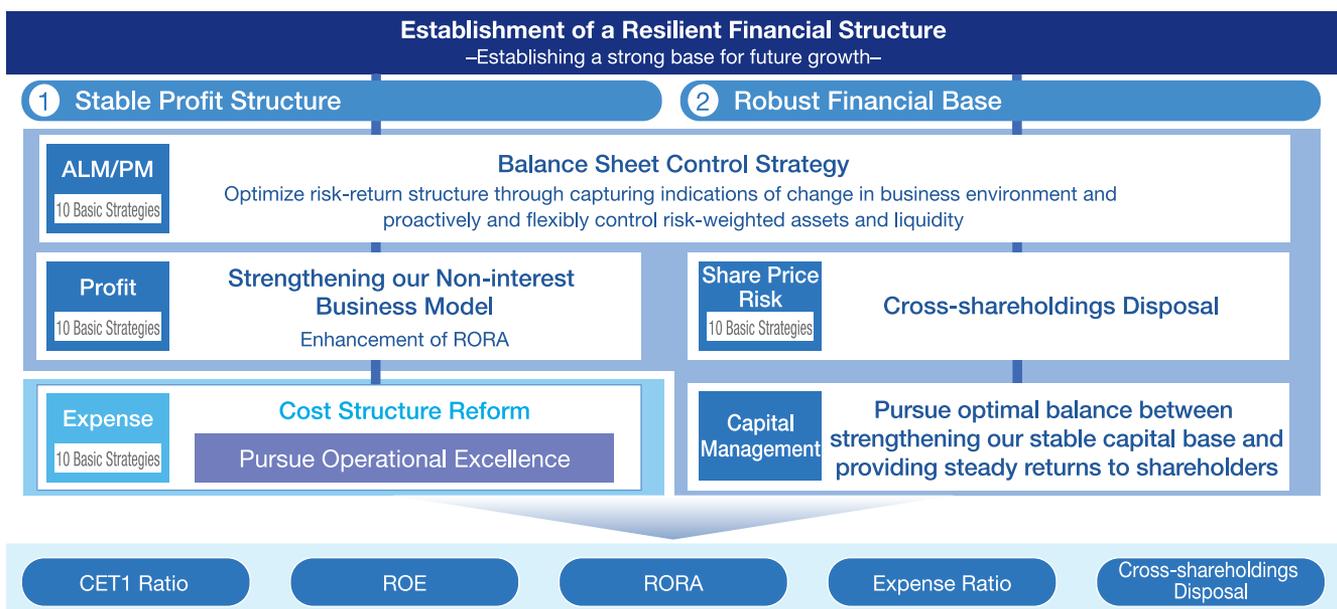


*1. Including risk-weighted asset equivalent amount

*2. Relatively illustrating the increase/decrease prospect of the major policies on a three-step basis as of May 2016

3. Establishment of a Resilient Financial Base

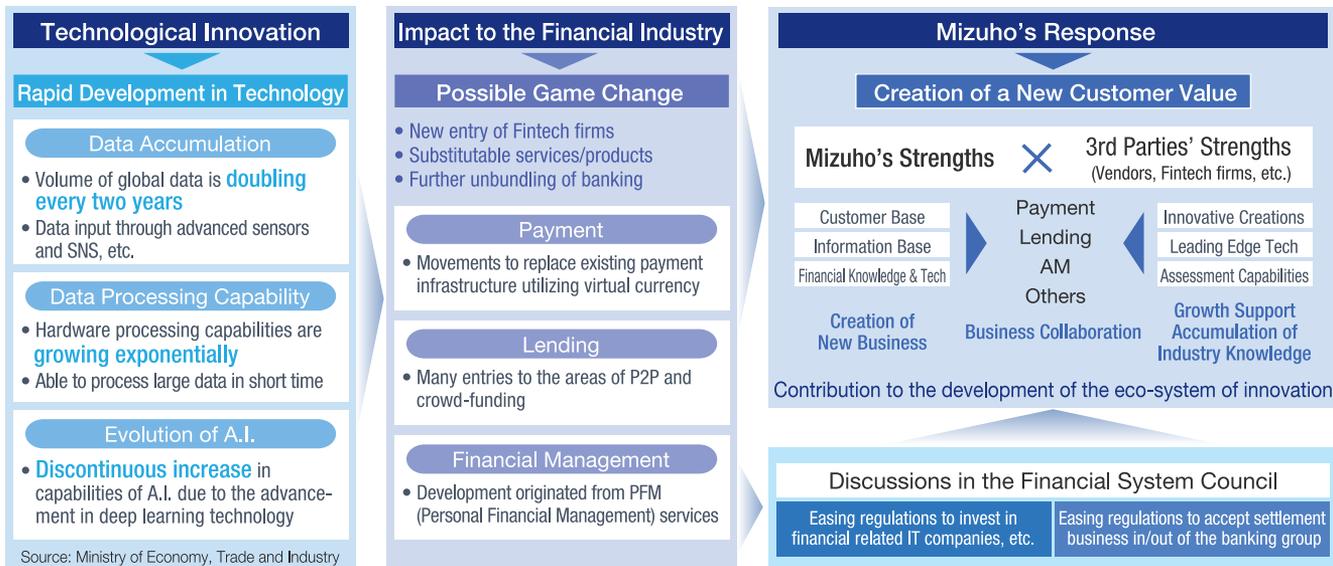
We are endeavoring to strengthen profitability by improving risk-return and controlling expenses and, to achieve a stable profit structure and create a robust financial base, Mizuho is accumulating additional capital and aiming for reforms that will establish a resilient financial structure. ➡ Related page: [Message from the Group CFO, P24-25](#)



Our Strategies for Value Creation

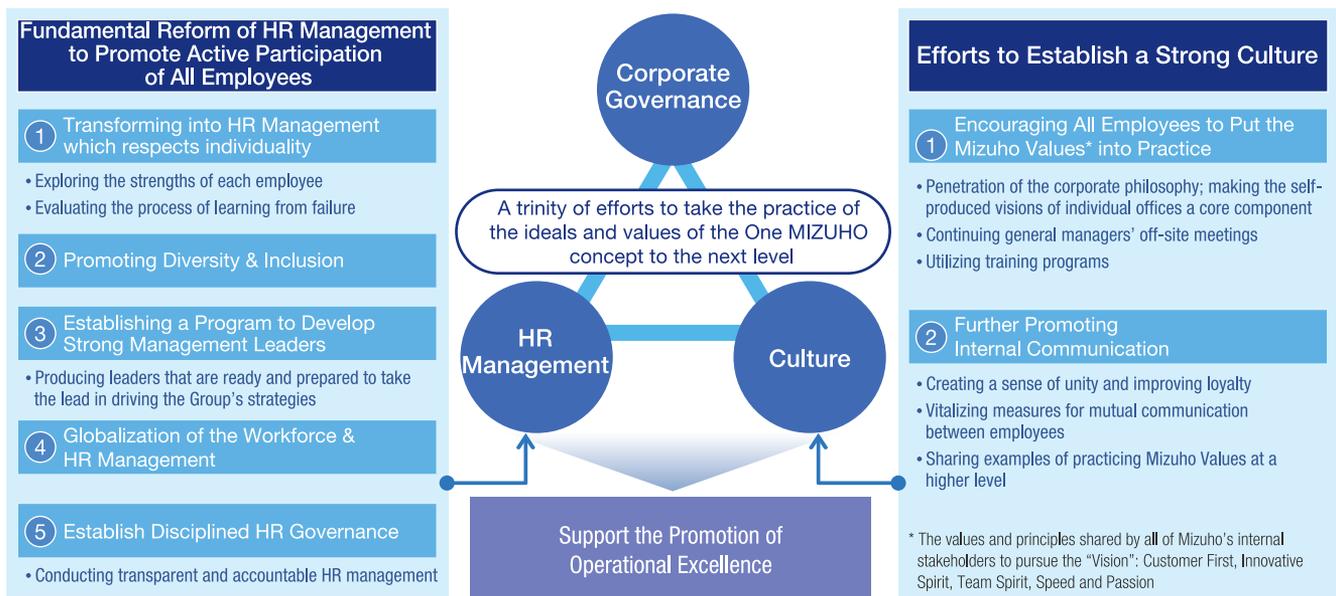
4. Active Involvement in Financial Innovation

Technological advances such as “Artificial Intelligence” and “Big Data” are opening up new opportunities that may be game changing for a wide range of financial service fields. Working together with selected third party Fintech companies, Mizuho looks to offer products delivering improved and new customer value. ➡ Related page: [P60-61](#)



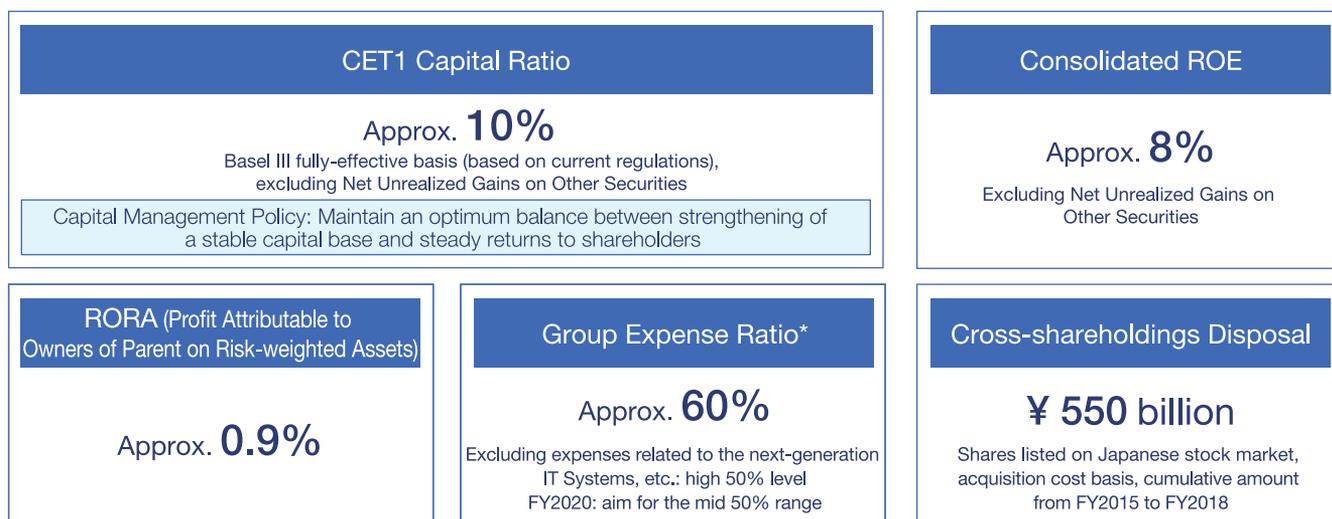
5. Embedding a Corporate Culture that Encourages the Active Participation of Our Workforce to Support a Stronger Mizuho

With objective of creating a sustainable competitive advantage, Mizuho is continuing its initiatives to make major reforms in its human resource management and strengthening its activities to establish a strong corporate culture. ➡ Related page: [P90-93 ,94](#)



Financial Targets for Fiscal 2018

Under the new medium-term business plan, Mizuho has established the following financial targets for fiscal 2018, which will be the plan’s final year. These are to establish a stable profit base, create a robust financial base, and transform into a resilient financial structure.



(Financial Market Assumptions for FY2018) 3-month TIBOR: 0.05%, 10-year JGB: 0.30%, Nikkei 225: ¥19,000, Foreign Exchange Rate (US\$/¥): ¥122

* Group aggregate



Retail & Business Banking Company

We will become a financial services consulting company which grows along with our customers by providing the most suitable solutions for a variety of individual and corporate customer needs.

Head of Retail & Business Banking Company
Toshitsugu Okabe



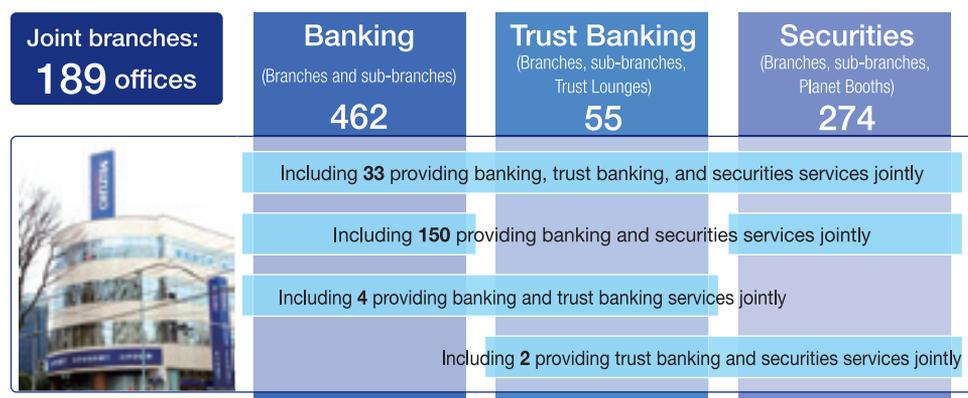
Offering more sophisticated and speedier services than before spanning seamlessly the range from banking, trust banking, securities to asset management and research & consulting to a wide variety of customers

The Retail & Business Banking Company was formed through the consolidation of the Personal Banking Unit, Retail Banking Unit, and Corporate Banking Unit. This Company provides services to individual customers, small to medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) and middle-market corporations.

For individual customers, drawing on the Group's capabilities, the Company offers optimal products and services, in ways that comprehensively satisfy customer needs in the fields of asset management and asset succession. Moreover, Mizuho has banking branches in every prefecture in Japan and stands No. 1 among Japanese megabanks in ATM network and number of joint branches through which it provides banking, trust banking and securities

services. Mizuho is also working to increase customer convenience through initiatives that include further developing and increasing the sophistication of its Internet and smartphone banking services.

For SMEs and middle-market corporate customers, the Company provides the best solutions swiftly for their management issues such as growth strategies, dealing with business inheritance issues, launching overseas operations, and others. For corporate owners and others, the Company responds to the wide range of needs of customers for assistance in asset succession, asset management, and other matters by formulating optimal solutions in an integrated manner among banking, trust banking, securities, asset management, and research and consulting functions in the Group.



*All figures for the number of offices are as of June 30, 2016

Key Aspects of the Company

Conditions in the External Environment

- Concerns about the slowdown in the global economy, changes in the business environment resulting from negative interest rate policies
- Increasing prominence of the shift from savings to investment and the business inheritance issues
- The greater entry into financial sector by companies in other businesses utilizing Fintech

Issues for Mizuho

- Accelerate integrated strategies for banking, trust banking, securities, asset management, and research and consulting as well as integrated strategies for corporations and their owners
- Structuring efficient front-line systems and optimizing service channels
- Expansion of services for beginner and early-stage investors

Mizuho's Strengths

- Group's areawide strategy promotion structure
- Customer base and channel network
 - Corporates: About 600,000 customers
 - Individuals: About 24 million
 - Staffed locations: 790 locations

New Medium-term Business Plan for the Company (FY2016 through FY2018)

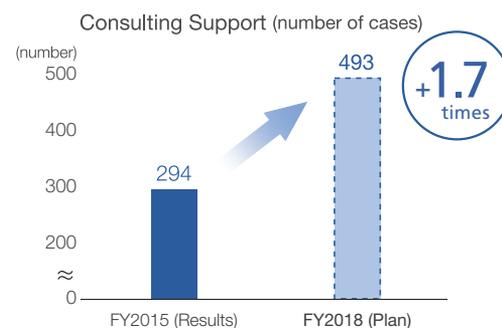
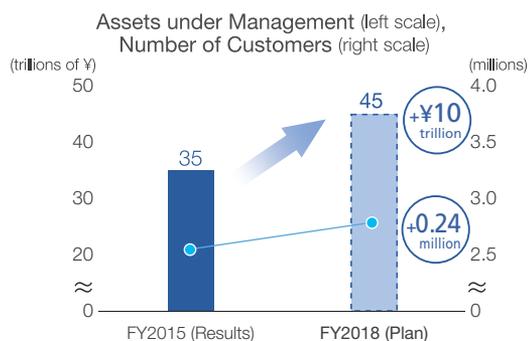
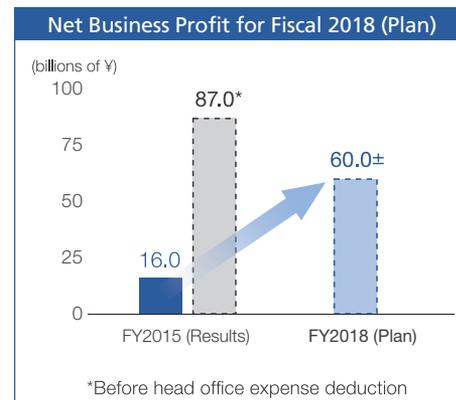
Pursuing optimal solutions to a variety of customer needs and realizing reforms in the profit structure with balance sheet control

Along with changes in the financial environment and rapid progress in financial innovation, customer needs are becoming more and more diverse, sophisticated, and global in scope. By demonstrating comprehensive financial services consulting capabilities, with the group companies working together as a whole, Mizuho will not only respond to emerging customer needs but also identify latent needs and issues that customers have yet to realize, and then offer optimal services.

The Group is steadily expanding its transactions base by supporting individual customers in encouraging their shift from "savings to investment" by providing optimal proposals for responding to their needs for asset management, asset succession, and other services. We are also developing new business domains by innovating businesses that make use of new financial technologies, such as Fintech, and big data.

For small to medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) and middle-market corporations, we are providing support for their growth

strategies based on our comprehensive financial services consulting capabilities while also strengthening our initiatives related to business inheritance, initial public offerings (IPOs), and other activities. Through these initiatives, the Group is working together to provide optimal integrated solutions to meet the needs of both corporations and their owners.



Note: The above contains statements that constitute forward-looking statements within the meaning of the United States Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. See the disclaimer at the bottom of page 3 of this Integrated Report for information regarding factors that could cause actual results to differ from those in the forward-looking statements.

Major Strategies under the New Medium-term Business Plan

- ▶ Provide financial services consulting in an integrated manner among banking, trust banking, securities, asset management, and research and consulting functions
- ▶ Accelerate initiatives for encouraging the shift from savings to investments
- ▶ Establish new business domains by expanding the transactions base through alliances with other companies and adding channels not requiring face-to-face contact
- ▶ Establish overwhelming competitive advantage in our business inheritance-related services
- ▶ Meet the needs for corporations and their owners by supporting growth strategies, drawing on Mizuho's consulting capabilities
- ▶ Strengthen support for innovative start-ups

Key strategies

Value for customers

- Pursue the provision of optimal solutions to wide ranging customer needs in an integrated manner among banking, trust banking, securities, asset management, and research and consulting functions

Value for society

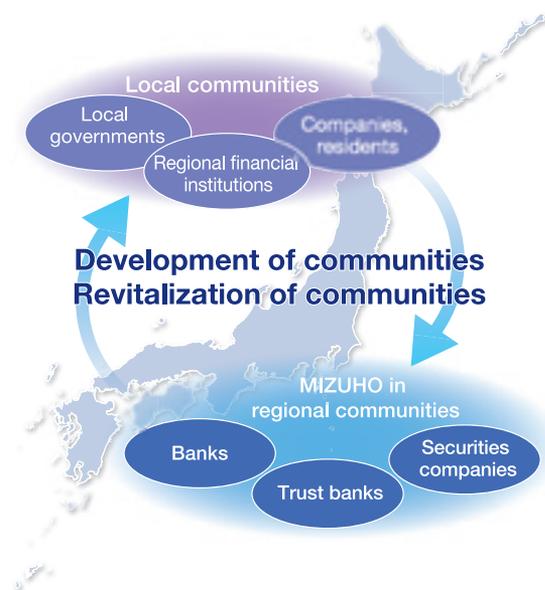
- Facilitate flow of funds for supporting growth in individual monetary assets and enabling sustainable growth in the Japanese economy
- Contribute to sustainable growth in the Japanese economy by offering support for growth strategies of SMEs and middle-market corporations

Providing Solutions that Support Sustainable Growth of Customers and Society

The new Area One MIZUHO Promotion Project

To provide the highest quality integrated financial services to customers, drawing on Mizuho's banking, trust banking and securities capabilities, Mizuho initiated its Area One MIZUHO Promotion Project in fiscal 2014. The banking, trust banking and securities functions in each region convene meetings to identify, from a wide perspective, and then implement what will be necessary to become "the most trusted financial services group."

Beginning in fiscal 2016, Mizuho newly launched its Area One MIZUHO Promotion Project with the aim of growing together with regional economies and societies, confront the issues that must be addressed in each region through integrated banking, trust banking and securities functions, and then implementing initiatives to solve various issues in collaboration with regional governments, regional financial institutions, local businesses, members of regional communities, and others. By building cooperative relationships with local cities, towns, and villages as well as regional banks, local chambers of commerce and others, Mizuho will be able to take active initiatives in counteracting the decline in local regions due to shrinking population, the rise in welfare and medical needs along with the demographic aging of the population, and, thereby contribute to regional economies and societies.



Review of Fiscal 2015

Responding to wide-ranging customer financial needs and steadily expanding the transactions base for asset management, corporate lending, etc.

Individual Customers

Offering each and every customer optimal products and services, providing in-depth responses to the financial needs of individual customers, we widened the customer base for asset management.

In addition, through the introduction of asset management roboadvisors utilizing Fintech, strengthening smart-phone and SNS services, etc., we took initiatives to increase customer convenience. As a result, Mizuho has been awarded the Mobile Computing Promotion Consortium (MCPC) award for five consecutive years.

SME and Middle-market Corporations

In addition to responding actively to fund-raising needs, we offered a wide range of solutions for corporations and their owners that include solving management issues, helping asset succession arrangements and managements for business owners and other customers, and, thereby, worked to expand our customer base.

We also provided support for corporate growth strategies from a “market-in” standpoint, offering assistance in M&A, formulating corporate strategy and financial strategy in entering overseas markets, while also offering support for business inheritance and other related matters appropriate to the growth stage of each customer. Through these activities we endeavored to assist customers in increasing their corporate value.

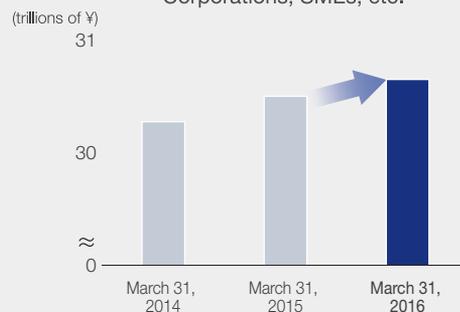
Number of Individual Customers Using Mizuho’s Investment Products



Number of Corporate Customers (Number of primary corporate customers)



Balance of Loans to Middle-Market Corporations, SMEs, etc.



TOPICS

Initiatives to support innovative start-ups

For innovative start-ups that have superior technology and ideas, Mizuho provides both loans and equity financing, while also actively offering business development opportunities such as business matching as well as through collaboration with industry, academia, and government ministries. Other assistance includes holding seminars for training and mentoring.

In April 2016, MHBK newly established its Innovative Start-ups Coordination Department, and MHSC formed a Strategic Research Department with the aim of improving and strengthening its activities to support start-ups. Through these activities, Mizuho aims to provide financial support that will lead to sustainable growth in Japanese economy and creation of new jobs.



Corporate & Institutional Company

We will become our customers' most "Trusted Global Partner" by drawing on all our comprehensive capabilities to offer solutions that respond to customers' diverse issues and needs.

Head of Corporate & Institutional Company
Kosuke Nakamura



As its customers' "Trusted Global Partner," Mizuho offers a full lineup of financial solutions

The Corporate & Institutional Company was formed and commenced operations following the combination of the Corporate Banking Unit (Large Corporations) and the Financial Institutions & Public Sector Business Unit. This Company is in charge of providing services to large corporations, financial institutions, and public-sector entities in Japan.

In the large corporate customer market, based on its strong and long-standing relationships with large corporate customers in Japan, the Company offers a full lineup of financial solutions that combine its specialized functions in banking, trust banking and securities to meet customer needs for fund-raising and fund-management as well as for formulation of corporate management and financial strategies.

In the financial institutions market, requirements of customers for formulation of capital policies and the sophistication of asset management are rising, and the Company offers optimal solutions to meet their needs based on collaboration among group companies.

For public sector entities, the Company provides comprehensive financial services including supporting for fund-raising through underwriting public bonds and performing services as a designated financial institution.

Also, as one of the important issues in the Japanese economy is revitalizing regional economies, the Company is working to transform agriculture, forestry, and fisheries industries into growth sectors and is actively introducing PPP and PFI arrangements* to facilitate financing of airport and public facilities projects.

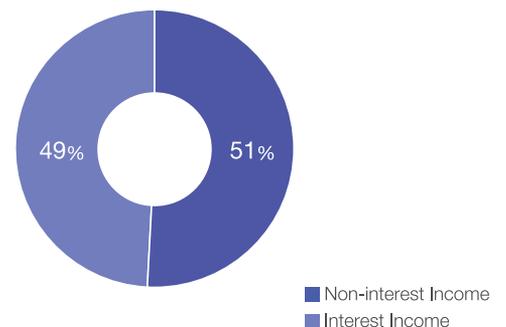
*PPP, or Public Private Partnership is a scheme that enables collaboration between the public and private sectors in projects that offer public services. PFI, or Private Finance Initiative, is a typical form of PPP under which private-sector funds and knowhow are used in the maintenance and operation of public facilities and the private-sector participants in PFI projects take the initiative in supplying public services.

Composition of Net Business Profit in Fiscal 2015*



* Rounded figures, managerial accounting

Proportion of Non-interest Income (Fiscal 2015)



Key Aspects of the Company

Conditions in the External Environment

- Concerns about the slowdown in the global economy, changes in the business environment resulting from negative interest rate policies
- Globalization of customers' business activities, and a trend toward strategic emphasis on the interests of shareholders
- Trends toward convergence in some areas of strategies with competitors
- More active initiatives in the public and private sectors for growth industries including agriculture and revitalize regional economies

Issues for Mizuho

- Further integration of management of banking, trust banking and securities functions
- Restructuring the business portfolio through selectivity and concentration
- Strengthen responsiveness to projects requiring a high level of sophistication, including equity finance, cross-border M&A, and other functions
- Building an efficient front-office system and business processes

Mizuho's Strengths

- Strong relationships with its customers and customer base in each market
- Ahead of competitors in integrating banking, trust banking and securities functions
- Sophisticated risk-taking capabilities accumulated through developing new financial businesses and know-how

New Medium-term Business Plan for the Company (FY2016 through FY2018)

Further evolving the "One MIZUHO Strategy" and restructuring the business portfolio through rebalancing management resources

The needs of customers are becoming increasingly diverse, sophisticated, and global in scope. In addition, regulations regarding the risk-weighted assets and balance sheets of financial institutions are being tightened.

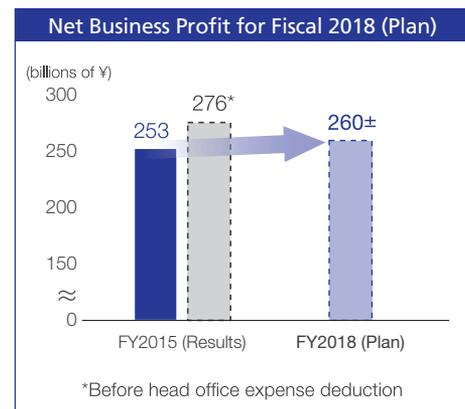
The Company aims to pursue the further development of the "One MIZUHO Strategy," create the highest-level operating systems in Japan, and become the most "Trusted Global Partner" of its customers. At the same time, the Company is transforming its business model through the rebalancing of management resources, including organizational units, human resources, and assets, to build a robust and profitable business portfolio.

In specific terms, this means realizing business synergies through alliances and collaborative arrangements with parties within and outside the Company and rebalancing of management resources.

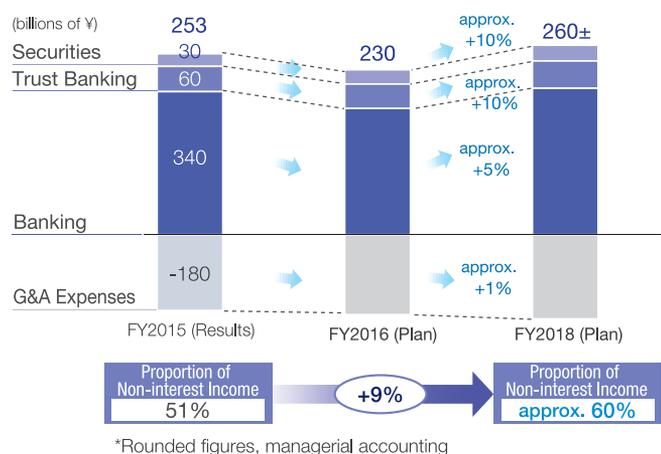
Moreover, the Company will accelerate its activities to achieve collaboration of banking, trust banking, and securities functions and build teamwork among its operating bases in Japan and overseas.

Through the implementation of these strategies, the Company is working to increase profitability and raise its presence in league tables.

League Tables	FY2015 (Results)	FY2018 (Plan)
Domestic Straight Bonds and Municipal Bonds (Underwriting amount)	No. 1	No. 1
Total Equity Underwriting Worldwide (Underwriting amount)	No. 3	No. 2
M&A (Any Japanese involvement) (Number of transactions)	No. 1	No. 1



Plans for Net Interest Profit and Non-interest Income



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Major Strategies under the New Medium-term Business Plan

- ▶ Realize business synergies among large corporations, financial institutions, and public-sector entities and collaborate further with other in-house companies/units
- ▶ Strategic and flexible staffing in focus areas where growth and profitability are expected
- ▶ Increase profitability through asset rebalancing
- ▶ Progressive measures for integration of management in banking, trust banking and securities functions and acceleration of borderless response in Japan and overseas
- ▶ Structure business systems and operating processes to improve execution and successfully implement the Company's strategy

Key strategies

Value for customers

- Offering optimal solutions to respond quickly to customers' diverse issues and needs
- Provide support for financial and business strategy that help customers' sustainable growth
- Provide risk money based on sophisticated risk-taking capabilities

Value for society

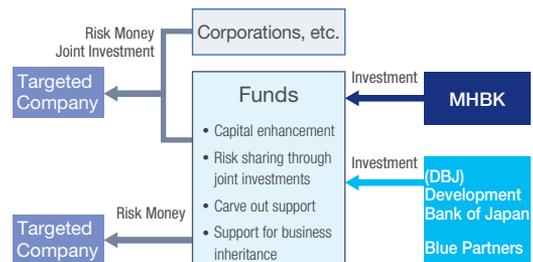
- Contribute to Japanese and global economic development through providing stable and steady flows of funds to large corporations, financial institutions, and public sector entities
- Help revitalize Japanese economy through contributing to nurturing new industries, realigning existing industries, and revitalizing regional economies

Providing Solutions that Support Sustainable Growth of Customers and Society

Arrangement of risk money investment program responding to growth funding needs of Japanese companies

Financial institutions are expected to play roles in supporting companies from a broad perspective by sharing risk, providing industry and business knowledge, and supporting the creation of corporate governance frameworks.

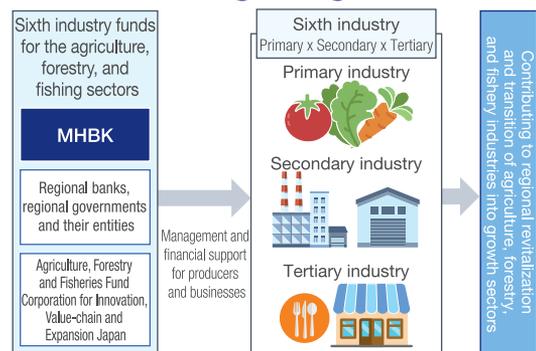
MHBK has arranged a joint investment program, "Blue Partners Fund," in cooperation with the Development Bank of Japan. In a wide range of situations, Japanese companies need funding for business growth. By supporting corporate growth and providing risk money through joint investments with companies and provision of equity capital, MHBK is contributing to strengthening the competitiveness of Japan's economy and society.



Support for transforming agriculture, forestry, and fisheries into the sixth industrial sector through collaboration with regional financial institutions and central/regional governments

MHBK has invested in 13 agriculture, forestry, and fisheries sixth industry funds nationwide in collaboration with regional financial institutions and central/regional governments, and these funds have invested in 15 related projects.

Looking forward, by drawing on its customer base throughout Japan, MHBK is supporting the transformation of Japan's agricultural, forestry, and fisheries industries into growth sectors and working to contribute to the revitalization of Japan's economy and society through regional revitalization.



Review of Fiscal 2015

Working to Steadily Realize Increased Profits through Building a Strong Presence in Each Customer Segment

Large Corporations

We worked to meet customer needs for fund-raising and asset management as well as for financial and management strategies, and took the initiative in assisting in the development of new industries and growth sectors by providing a wide range of solutions and drawing on our industrial expertise.

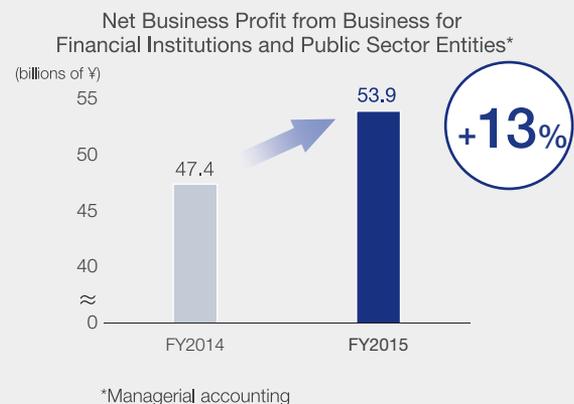
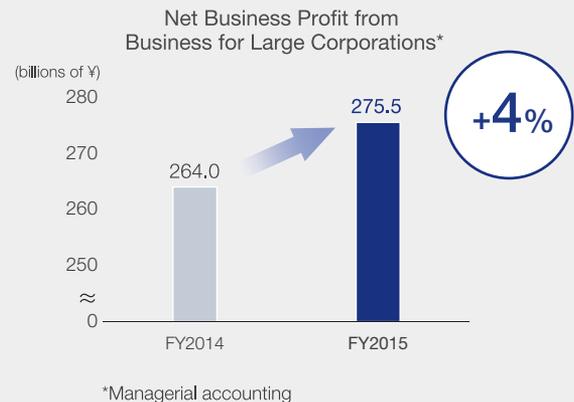
In addition, MHSC realigned its systems for serving large corporations and increased its customer relationship managers. MHBK and MHTB stepped up their collaboration in the areas of real estate and pension funds and strengthen their marketing capabilities.

Financial Institutions and Public Sector Entities

In view of the overseas M&A initiatives of major insurance companies and their moves to step up their overseas business development as well as the needs of regional financial institutions for formulating capital policies and increasing the sophistication of their asset management, we won the mandates as financial advisor and lead arranger, and took the initiative in proposing a wide range of asset management products.

For public sector entities, we maintained our leading share in underwriting public sector bonds and offered services as a designated financial institution for such customers as the Tokyo metropolitan government.

In addition, in collaboration with financial institutions and public-sector entities, we expanded our investments in agriculture, forestry, and fisheries sixth industry funds and undertook other active initiatives to promote regional revitalization.



TOPICS

Establishment of private equity funds for promoting exports to the Middle East

Mizuho established the Gulf Japan Food Fund and launched its investment activities. This is a private equity fund which aims to provide support on the financing side for expanding exports of Japanese agricultural, forestry and fisheries products, while, at the same time, working to improve food security in the six nations of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC)*.

The objective of this fund is to invest in joint ventures newly established by Japanese and Middle Eastern companies in the food and agriculture related businesses with the aim of promoting their growth. This fund is also working to add value and create markets that match Japanese corporations with those in the Middle East.

*A total of six countries are member states of the Gulf Cooperation Council: Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, Oman, Qatar and Kuwait.



Gulf Japan Food Fund Signing Ceremony

Global Corporate Company

We aim to be a company that achieves sustainable growth backed by in-depth understanding of our customers' businesses and strengths in the field of corporate finance. We provide solutions to customers, adapting to major changes in world economic trends and the regulatory environment.

Head of Global Corporate Company
Akira Sugano



Offering optimal solutions to Japanese companies entering new markets and blue-chip companies around the world

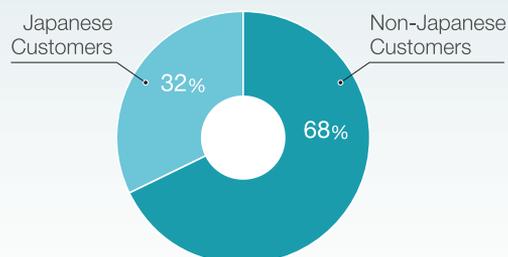
The Global Corporate Company mainly serves Japanese companies operating overseas and non-Japanese companies, focusing on blue-chip customers with international business operations.

For Japanese corporate customers, we support their business expansion beyond the borders through financial solutions and consulting services ranging from providing information for customers considering entry into new markets to advising on business and financial strategies.

For non-Japanese corporate customers, we focus our resources on selected companies, responding to a broad range of needs while working to expand our business with them through building long-term relationships. We support their business and financial strategies in an integrated manner through collaboration among banking, trust banking, and securities functions, providing them not only with financing but also with M&A advisory, bond underwriting (i.e. debt capital market (DCM) origination), transaction banking, and other solutions.

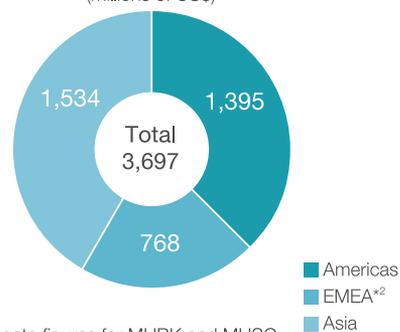
In addition, in order to enhance our support for these companies, we are establishing more new offices around the world and are actively forming business alliances with financial institutions and government-affiliated institutions of various countries.

Overseas Loan Portfolio* (Fiscal 2015)



*Major overseas subsidiaries including MHBK, International Banking Unit managerial basis

Net Business Profits by Region*1 (Fiscal 2015)
(millions of US\$)



*1. Aggregate figures for MHBK and MHSC, including major overseas subsidiaries, International Banking Unit managerial basis

*2. Europe, Middle East and Africa

Key Aspects of the Company

Conditions in the External Environment

- Uncertainty in the European economies, the slowdown of growth in China and other emerging economies, prolonged stagnation in natural resource prices, and rising geopolitical risks
- Trend among U.S. and European banks to focus on their home markets or specialize in the regions and fields where they have competitive advantages
- Increase in funding costs denominated in non-yen currencies, increase in scarcity of liquidity and capital due to tightening regulations

Issues for Mizuho

- Sustainably expanding the blue-chip customer base on a global scale
- Improving profitability through cross-selling of securities and market products, transaction services, etc.
- Upgrading of product and service offerings as well as strengthening capabilities for making proposals to customers
- Further enhancement of non-yen currency-denominated deposits and diversification of non-yen currency funding sources

Mizuho's Strengths

- Blue-chip customer base and strong portfolio
- Strong presence in Asia and North America
- Strong capabilities to provide solutions backed by integrated banking and securities functions
- Broad office network in Asia and access to information on local companies and regulations

New Medium-term Business Plan for the Company (FY2016 through FY2018)

Developing a sustainable customer, service, and business base with growth potential for realizing our objectives

As the world economy becomes increasingly uncertain and the trend of tightening regulations continues, the Company works to strongly and sustainably support customers' businesses to become their most reliable business partner.

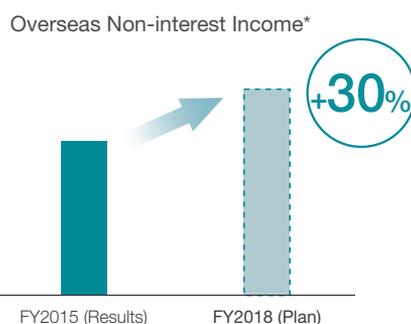
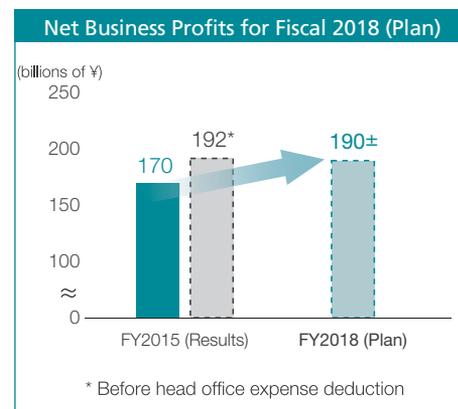
As for non-Japanese companies, we have selected about 300 corporate groups on a worldwide basis for focus and are developing long-term relationships with them for mutual sustainable growth.

Furthermore, we adopt the industry sector-based approach to these companies, focusing on sectors where we have an in-depth understanding and a record of accomplishments. Along with this approach, we offer solutions based on our Group-wide services reinforced by transaction banking, which we are working to strengthen in order to provide enhanced services and generate more profits.

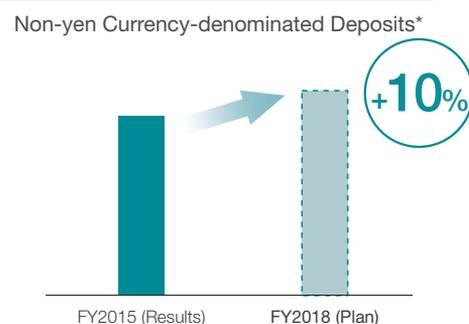
Meanwhile, in order to secure the liquidity in non-yen currencies, the Company is working to strengthen its non-yen currency-denominated

deposits and diversify its funding sources through the issuance of non-yen currency-denominated bonds.

Moreover, the Company is actively pursuing operational excellence to improve its business processes.



* Global Corporate Company managerial basis, excluding commitment fees and guarantee fees, etc.



* Major overseas subsidiaries including MHBK, Global Corporate Company managerial basis, non-yen currency-denominated customer deposits, planned amount versus FY2015 estimate

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Major Strategies under the New Medium-term Business Plan

- ▶ **Improving the business portfolio**
 - Concentration of capital and liquidity in portfolios with high profitability
 - Expanding the Super 30 (50) Strategy to Global 300 Strategy
- ▶ **Maximizing cross-selling**
 - Maintain the top 10 positions in DCM in the Americas and use our presence in the U.S. to strengthen DCM business on a global basis
 - Enhance capabilities for offering proposals for customers' business and financial strategies, using the industry sector-based approach
 - Strengthen transaction banking to secure stable non-interest income and non-yen currency base
- ▶ **Reinforcing the business and management base**
 - Enhance non-yen currency funding capabilities
 - Pursue operational excellence

Key strategies

Value for customers

- Support the global development of customers' businesses by offering optimal solutions for their business and financial strategies

Value for society

- Contribute to realignment of industries on a global scale and industrial development in emerging economies
- Contribute to further development of financial markets in countries around the world and human resources development

Providing Solutions that Support Sustainable Growth of Customers and Society

Development of the Non-Japanese Focus Strategy: From the Super 30 (50) to Global 300

Previously, Mizuho selected around 30 to 50 corporate groups for focused business promotion, in each of the following four regions: the Americas, EMEA, Asia & Oceania, and East Asia. However, since economic sizes, growth rates, and market maturity, etc., vary by region, we now select targeted corporate groups on a global basis and pursue what we renamed Global 300 Strategy. As of fiscal 2015, we had selected more than 250 such global corporate groups, and we are aiming to expand the list to about 300 corporate groups by fiscal 2018 to ensure sustainable growth of our customer base.

We are working to build long-term relationships with our Global customer groups, including their top management. Backed by our strengths in analyzing fundamentals and trends in addition to our know-how and expertise in business and finance in making proposals, we will offer a broad range of products and services to address our customers' needs and thereby contribute to the development of industries worldwide.



Review of Fiscal 2015

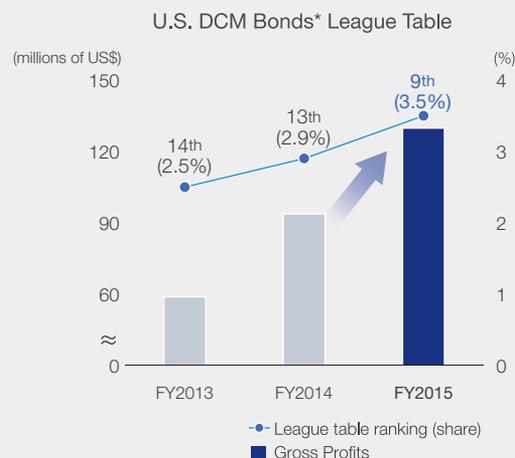
Steadily raised Mizuho's global presence by expanding our non-Japanese customer base and our office network around the world

Accelerated our focus strategy for non-Japanese companies (Super 30 and Super 50 Strategy)

In addition to supporting the global business expansion of our Japanese corporate customers, we have selected approximately 30 to 50 non-Japanese customers for focused business promotion at each of the four regional units: the Americas, EMEA, Asia & Oceania, and East Asia. In North America, we acquired the wholesale asset portfolio from the Royal Bank of Scotland and hired more than 100 staff from their operations, thus further strengthening our banking and securities collaboration and expanding our blue-chip customer base. In fiscal 2015, we ranked within the top 10 in the U.S. DCM league table ranking, reflecting our increasing presence beyond the borders.

Expanded Our Network and Alliances

To provide in-depth support to companies entering new markets and expanding their businesses abroad, we are continuing to augment our global office network. In fiscal 2015, we opened a branch in Yangon and a front office in Thilawa in Myanmar. We also opened a branch in Ahmedabad in India and a representative office in San Francisco in the U.S. More recently, we opened a new branch in Vienna, Austria. In addition, to provide support for Japanese companies entering new markets, we proactively concluded memorandums of understanding for business cooperation with government-affiliated institutions and financial institutions around the world.



* Bonds with issuance amount of US\$250 million and above issued by investment grade corporations in the Americas. Source: Dealogic



Opening ceremony for the Ahmedabad Branch

TOPICS

Responding to medium- to long-term funding needs in Asian currencies and initiatives to nurture the growth of Asian bond markets

In July 2015, MHBK issued bonds denominated in offshore renminbi. In addition, in September 2015, MHBK issued Thai baht (THB) denominated bonds in the Thai domestic market based on the ASEAN+3 Multi-Currency Bond Issuance Framework (AMBIF)*, which was the first issuance of bonds under this framework. Both of these issues were listed on the Tokyo Pro-Bond Market. Going forward, Mizuho will actively respond to the needs of its customers for funding denominated in Asian local currencies and work to contribute to the development of bond markets in Asia. (The issuance of THB-denominated bonds was selected by the Thai Bond Market Association as the Deal of the Year 2015.)

* AMBIF: The ASEAN+3 Multi-Currency Bond Issuance Framework is part of the Asian Bond Market Initiative, which has been jointly established by the finance ministries and central banks of the ASEAN+3 countries. The framework aims to standardize documentation and procedures related to bond issuance among these countries to promote cross-border bond transactions.

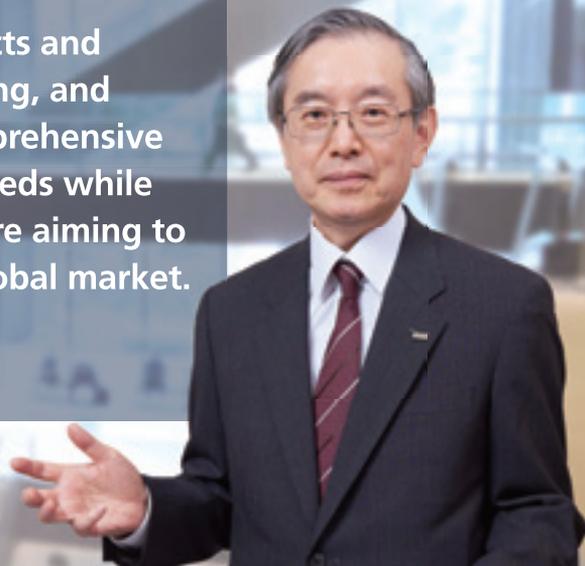


Ceremony for presentation of the Best Bond Award by the Thai Bond Market Association

Global Markets Company

By drawing on the broad range of products and services of Mizuho's banking, trust banking, and securities functions, we will provide comprehensive solutions to effectively meet customer needs while generating high and stable profits, and are aiming to become a top-class Asian player in the global market.

Head of Global Markets Company
Junichi Kato



Providing solutions using market products to customers and managing a stable portfolio in ALM / Investment businesses

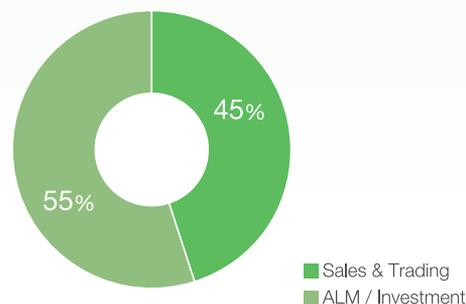
The Global Markets Company conducts sales & trading by offering solutions to customers through providing market products, and engages in ALM* and investment businesses through asset management and fund-raising.

In the Sales & Trading business, the Company responds to the risk hedging and asset management needs of a wide range of customers in Japan and overseas. It has an in-depth understanding of customers' needs and draws on detailed analysis and forecasts of financial market trends. It also takes advantage of its sophisticated knowledge and experience, etc., in various financial products and its expertise to offer optimal solutions to each customer.

In the ALM / Investment business, it identifies changes in the market quickly through early warning control, and implements diversified investment suited to the market environment and the outlook. In this way, it works to conduct portfolio management that achieves a high and stable performance.

*Asset liability management (ALM): Comprehensive management of assets and liabilities

Breakdown of Gross Profit (Fiscal 2015)



Key Aspects of the Company

Conditions in the External Environment

- Higher volatility in each market due to uncertainty about the future outlook, declining risk appetite of market participants, and increasing geopolitical risks
- Growing needs among customers for risk hedges and asset management

Issues for Mizuho

- Responding to the needs of investors including hedge funds, overseas management companies, etc.
- Enhancement of portfolio management

Mizuho's Strengths

- Sophisticated product capabilities based on collaboration among banking, trust banking and securities functions
- Sales & Trading structure that provide customized solutions for a wide variety of needs by customer segment and individual company
- Portfolio management structure that optimizes asset allocation and adjusts risks by diversified investment depending on market environment

New Medium-term Business Plan for the Company (FY2016 through FY2018)

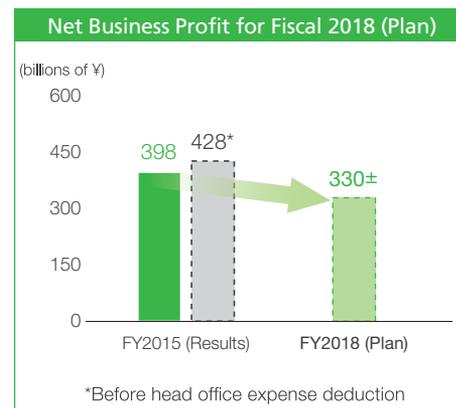
Achieve the aims of Mizuho's market business model by pursuing "Customer First" Principle (Customer-focused Perspective)

The Company responds to various kinds of risk hedging and asset management needs of customers related to interest rates, foreign exchange, equities, etc., by offering market products. The Company's basic strategy under its new medium-term business plan is to achieve Mizuho's market business model by offering products and solutions that meet the needs of each customer segment and individual company through the "customer first" approach.

In the Sales & Trading business, it works to offer optimal solutions to meet customer needs through collaboration between banking and securities functions. It places a particular focus on its business for global investors, expanding its product line-up and upgrading its capabilities.

In the ALM / Investment business, it is enhancing portfolio management through emphasis on early warning control and diversified investment, aiming to generate stable profits.

With Sales & Trading and ALM / Investment as its two pillars of business, the Global Markets Company aims to establish a base for generating stable profits and enhance its capabilities for providing high quality services to its customers.



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Major Strategies under the New Medium-term Business Plan

- ▶ Make further progress in Sales & Trading toward providing customized solutions for a wide variety of needs by customer segment and individual company
- ▶ Strengthen business with investors
- ▶ Enhance portfolio management based on early warning control and diversified investment
- ▶ Respond to new technologies, including artificial intelligence
- ▶ Increase productivity by pursuing operational excellence

Key strategies

Value for customers

- Provide optimal solutions based on market products that respond to a wide range of risk hedge and management needs

Value for society

- As global financial professionals, provide market liquidity and contribute to the sound development of financial markets through participation in industry groups

Providing Solutions that Support Sustainable Growth of Customers and Society

Initiatives to help customers attain sustainable growth and contribute to the sound development of financial markets through responding to risk hedge and asset management needs

Mizuho provides support for customers' business and financial strategies by offering high-quality solutions that make use of market products and answers to customer needs for risk hedges and asset management, through collaboration among its banking, trust banking and securities functions.

We also cover a wide range of business domains, and among companies providing clearing services of Japan Securities Clearing Company (JSCC), MHBK stands No.1 in such services for yen interest rate derivatives.

In addition, we are an active participant in the International Swaps and Derivatives Association (ISDA) and other industry groups. Within these associations, we provide support to our customers for responding to regulations and contribute to the sound development of financial markets by making proposals based on our abundant knowledge and know-how accumulated through various businesses.



Dealing room in the Head Office of MHBK

Review of Fiscal 2015

Provided effective portfolio management and strengthened capabilities for providing services to customers

Sales & Trading Business

In the Sales & Trading business, MHBK worked to further develop its business by offering proposals for optimal market products, such as foreign exchange, interest rate, commodities, etc., responding to changes in the market environment. Meanwhile, MHSC took steps to strengthen its capabilities for offering products in the equity and fixed income businesses.

In addition to these initiatives, in Japan and overseas, we focused on further advancing the collaboration between our banking and securities functions, and thereby steadily expanded our customer business.

ALM / Investment Business

In the ALM / Investment business, business environment was quite challenging as investment yields dropped substantially along with the global decline in interest rates and shrinkage in the spreads between short-term and long-term. We worked to identify changes in the market at an early stage, and then conduct operations that timely capture market movements. In addition, we took sufficient account of risk and return, and, through optimal allocation among bonds, equities, credit instruments, etc. worked to manage portfolios based on diversified investment.

Trends in Sales & Trading-related Income*1,2



*1. Index with FY2013 results defined as 100

*2. Transaction Banking Unit managerial basis

Trends in ALM / Investment-related Income*1,2



*1. Index with FY2013 results defined as 100

*2. Transaction Banking Unit managerial basis

TOPICS

Issuance of U.S. dollar-denominated Formosa Bonds (offshore bonds issued in the Taiwan market)

To support customers' business in non-yen currencies, Mizuho issues non-yen currency denominated bonds not only in U.S. dollars but also Hong Kong dollars, Singapore dollars, etc., to provide a stable non-yen currency funding base.

In fiscal 2015, we newly issued Formosa Bonds denominated in U.S. dollars. In this way, Mizuho is working to further diversify its non-yen currency funding sources and follow on from this to expand opportunities for offering products to large investors in the Taiwan market.



Asset Management Company

Contribute to activating domestic financial assets through asset management business by fulfilling the highest level of fiduciary duties* and satisfying customer needs.

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

Head of Asset Management Company
Katsunobu Motohashi



Newly established Asset Management One* will work together with Mizuho's banking, trust banking, and securities functions to provide customers with products and services that will respond to a broad range of their needs

* Newly formed Asset Management One will commence operations in October 2016 and bring together the asset management functions of the Group in a single company.

The Asset Management Company works together with its banking, trust banking, securities, and companies providing asset management to serve the needs of a wide range of customers, from individuals to institutional investors (pension funds, financial institutions, business corporations, etc.) by providing products and services of the highest quality.

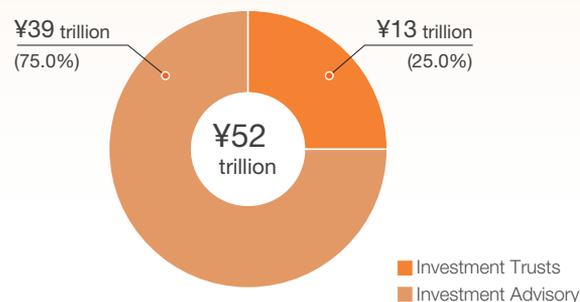
A new asset management company will be formed from the integration of DIAM, the asset management functions of MHTB, MHAM, and Shinko Asset Management and will play a central role in the Company. This company will be established and begin operations in October 2016, named as "Asset Management One."

Asset Management One will bring together their asset management know-how in the domains of investment trusts, investment advisory, trust banking, and life insurance. It will offer products and services that will aim to substantially increase customer satisfaction.

In addition, MHBK and MHTB are in charge of management and administration for DC pension plans^{*1}, which are long-term and tax-exempt asset formation scheme.

Furthermore, MHTB will administer DB pension plans^{*2}, while MHSC is responsible for management of wrap accounts^{*3}.

Assets under Management as of March 31, 2016



*1. Defined Contribution Pension Plan

*2. Defined Benefit Pension Plan

*3. Under wrap accounts, individual customers sign discretionary asset management contracts with securities companies or trust banks, and they provide services covering from asset management to administration services.

Key Aspects of the Company

Conditions in the External Environment

- Expansion of the range of tax-exempt asset formation scheme, including introduction of NISA* and DC pension plan reforms
- Ongoing shift from savings to investments
- Possibility that public pension payments may be cut in the future due to the decline in the birthrate and demographic aging of the population
- Introduction of a negative interest rate policy by the Bank of Japan

*NISA: Small-lot, tax-exempt investment accounts

Issues for Mizuho

- Strengthen its capabilities for providing products and services to accelerate the shift “from savings to investments” among individual customers
- Strengthen the offerings of high-value-added products and services, as well as its consulting functions, for institutional investors

Mizuho's Strengths

- Strong capabilities for asset management and product offerings of Asset Management One in which Mizuho's asset management know-how in investment trusts, investment advisory, trust banking, and life insurance were integrated

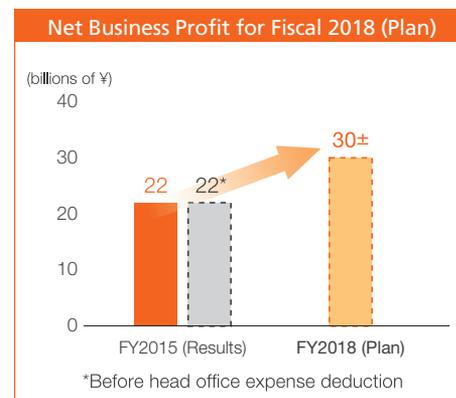
New Medium-term Business Plan for the Company (FY2016 through FY2018)

Developing product capabilities, which is the driver for the asset management business

The Company will contribute to the vitalization of household financial assets through providing high-quality products and services that draw on the strengths developed in a variety of business lines of the companies to be integrated into Asset Management One, and develop investment products which will be suitable to medium- to long-term asset building for individual customers who need stable asset formation and solutions for coping with negative interest rate as well as products which can substitute for deposits, thus encouraging a shift “from savings to investments.”

For institutional investors who have sophisticated asset management needs such as further portfolio diversification and stabilization and identifying alternatives to investments in government bonds, the Company will make full use of the management know-how of Asset Management One.

In addition, in the pension business, it is expanding its service offerings along with its consulting functions.



Net Inflow of Publicly Offered Stock Investment Trusts (excl. ETFs*)



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Major Strategies under the New Medium-term Business Plan

▶ Developing product capabilities

- Offer products that respond to the needs of depositors under a negative interest rate environment and that meet the requirements of institutional investors for ESG^{*1} and engagement^{*2}

*1. An abbreviation for environment, society, and governance, which is one of the criteria used by investors for selecting investees

*2. "Having constructive dialogue" with investee companies to encourage them to increase their corporate value and attain sustainable growth

▶ Focusing on investment trust business

- Provide optimal asset management services that respond to customer needs through group-wide collaboration

▶ Expand services for the pension business

- Strengthen consulting functions for pension funds
- Address reforms in the pension systems, including the DC pension system for individuals

Key strategies

Value for customers

- Respond to the increasingly diverse and sophisticated needs of institutional investors and provide proactive asset management support for individuals' asset formation efforts

Value for society

- Contribute to future expansion of national wealth, supply funds for growth to companies, and work toward realizing a virtuous circle in the economy by promoting the shift "from savings to investments"

Providing Solutions that Support Sustainable Growth of Customers and Society

Develop and offer asset formation products that will provide a bridge for individual customers to shift "from savings to investments"

In view of the declining birthrate and aging of the population, there is a strong possibility that the level of payments from public pensions may erode. Accordingly, it will become increasingly important for individuals to build their asset portfolios through asset management on their own initiative.

According to the "2014 Actual Valuation of the Employees' Pension Insurance and the National Pension," prepared by Japan's Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, the income replacement ratio* was 62.7% in fiscal 2014, but the outlook is for a gradual decline to 50.6% by fiscal 2043. In addition, it is necessary to consider the possibility that cash and deposits set aside by individuals for their retirement would be eroded by inflation.

In view of this pension market environment, to meet the medium- to long-term asset formation needs of individual customers, Mizuho is working to develop and offer asset management products that will lead to the shift "from savings to investments."

In addition, through these initiatives, we will contribute to vitalizing domestic financial assets.

* This ratio shows the amount of public pension payments that pensioners receive when they begin to receive pensions at age 65, compared with the cash salaries received (including bonuses) of persons of working age.



Review of Fiscal 2015

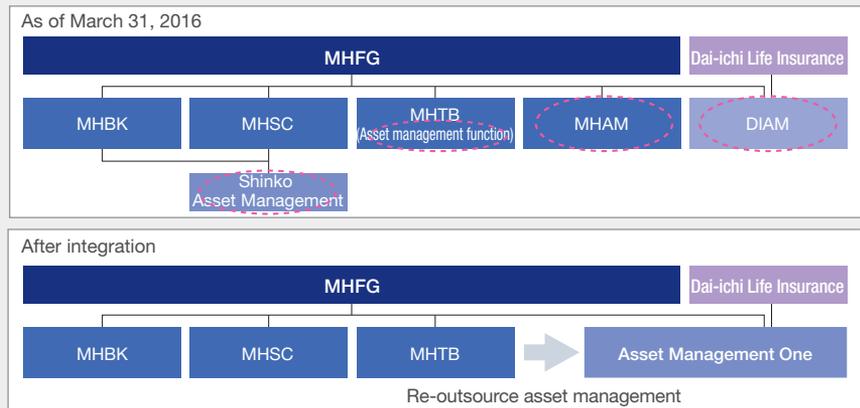
For individual customers, we offered investment trust, fund wrap, and other products to meet their needs for medium- to long-term asset formation. For institutional investors, we offered advice on asset allocation and the combination of asset management strategies based on analysis and evaluation of their portfolios.

Also in the DC pension plan business, Mizuho is in the top ranks in terms of the number of subscribers and assets under management in corporate-type DC pension plans.



Decided to Integrate Group Asset Management Functions: Birth of a Leading Asset Management Company in Asia

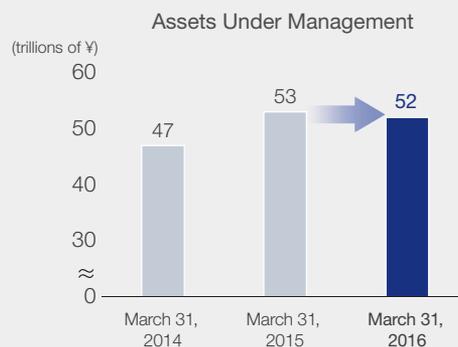
The company's name, "Asset Management One," represents our vision of becoming the number one asset management company in terms of customer trust by providing a higher level of satisfaction through the collaboration among the four companies integrated into the new company. Furthermore, the new name also represents our aim to become the number one asset management company in Asia and become competitive with the largest global asset management companies.



The establishment of Asset Management One will mark the birth of an asset management company that is outstanding quality and quantity. In terms of quality, in the public investment trust and investment advisory, it will offer various funds that have been highly regarded by third parties. In terms of quantity, Asset Management One will have assets under management (AUM) of ¥52 trillion, which will make it a top-class AUM in Asia. It will also result in the top ranks in terms of funds entrusted from Japan's GPIF*, which is the largest public pension fund in the world.

*1. Government Pension Investment Fund

*2. As of March 31, 2015 (Source) GPIF



TOPICS

Capital and business alliance with Matthews Asia*

*Brand name for Matthews International Capital Management

Mizuho entered into a strategic capital and business alliance with Matthews Asia, which is an independent, privately owned firm and the largest dedicated Asia investment specialist in the United States. The alliance will enhance Mizuho's capabilities to respond to customers' needs as well as expand Mizuho's global asset management platform. Mizuho will work to expand the lineup of competitive investment products that cover the pan-Asia region.



Global Products Unit

By providing optimal solutions for customers, drawing on Mizuho’s capabilities across its banking, trust banking, and securities functions as well as in-house companies, we aim to become a professional group that realizes the development of “financial services consulting group.”

Head of Global Products Unit
Daisuke Yamada



Offering sophisticated optimal solutions through the fusion of investment banking and transaction banking functions

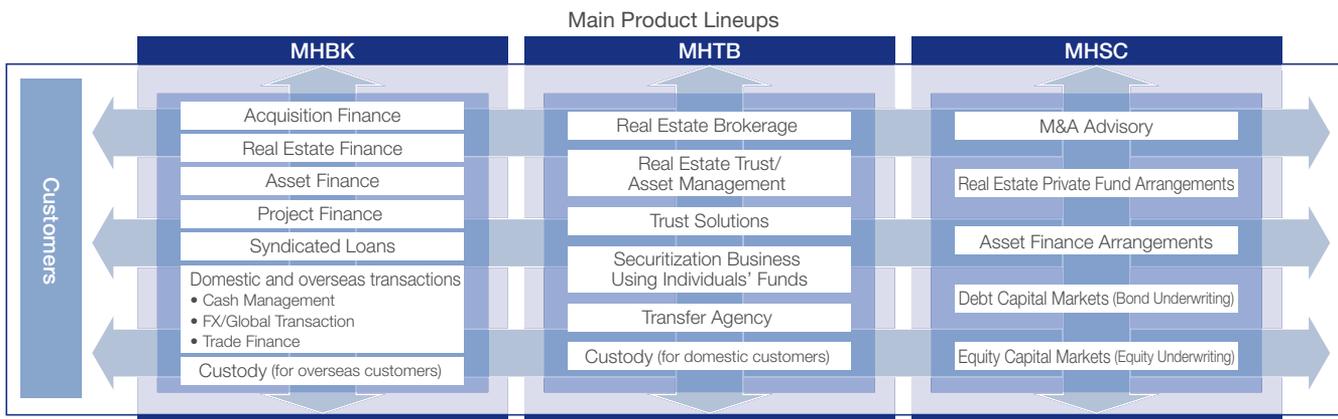
The Global Products Unit was formed from the integration of Mizuho’s Investment Banking Unit and Transaction Banking Unit.

In the investment banking business, the Unit offers optimal solutions through collaboration across the banking, trust banking and securities functions, focusing on the five areas of M&A, real estate, asset finance, project finance, and corporate finance.

For the transaction banking business, services provided include domestic remittances, foreign exchange, cash management, trade finance, correspondent bank yen settlements, yen custody,

global custody, fund management, securities transfer agency services, and securities administration.

This Unit acts as the functional product platform for the Group as a whole and endeavors to further increase Mizuho’s level of professionalism and the usage of functions across customer segments. Adhering to the market-driven approach that Mizuho is aiming for, this Unit is working to enhance its expertise in financial products and to offer solutions for a wide range of customers across the in-house companies in Mizuho.



Key Aspects of the Unit

Conditions in the External Environment

- Increasing risks of price fluctuations in equities, bonds, real estate, natural resources, and other assets caused by growing uncertainty in the global economy
- Expansion of new settlement businesses as a result of advancements in settlement methods and technological innovation such as Fintech

Issues for Mizuho

- Strengthening our service capabilities through accelerating seamless operation of banking, trust banking, and securities functions
- Strengthening our global operations in line with product lineup
- Developing products responding to new technologies and changes in the business environment
- Structuring front-line systems to promote efficient businesses

Mizuho's Strengths

- Structures that enable organic combinations of the expertise of Mizuho's group companies
- Best-in-class record of accomplishments in M&A advisory, project finance, asset-backed securities (ABS), syndicated loans, DCM (bond underwriting), custody, cash management systems (CMS), and other areas

New Medium-term Business Plan for the Unit (FY2016 through FY2018)

Offer optimal solutions for customer needs as a professional group of financial products

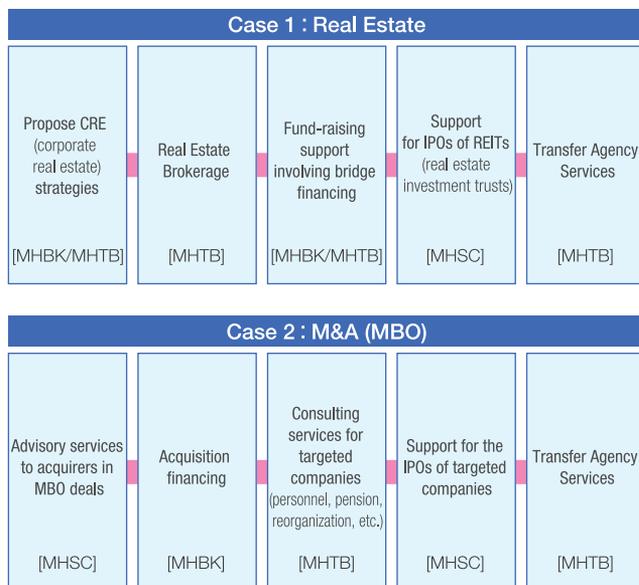
To realize Mizuho's aim of being customer first (the market-in) approach, Mizuho need to respond to constantly changing customer needs, by identifying changes in the external environment and various risks that may emerge from them.

With customers' needs increasingly sophisticated and diversified, the Unit will advance the management system in an

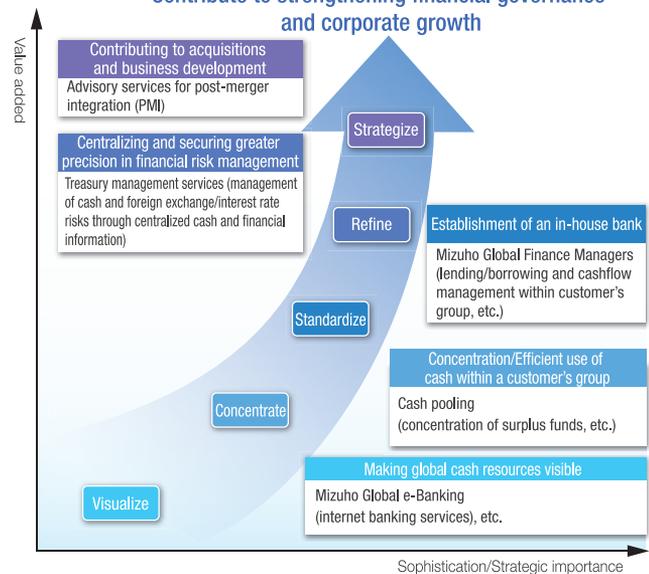
integrated manner among banking, trust banking, and securities functions on a global basis and to enhance its expertise, in order to continuously provide optimal products and services.

In addition, by strengthening its initiatives in new business domains, the Unit will work to contribute to improving customer convenience.

Offering seamless solutions of banking, trust banking and securities functions (Investment banking)



Offering solutions for each customer at each stage of cash management (Transaction banking)
Contribute to strengthening financial governance and corporate growth



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Major Strategies under the New Medium-term Business Plan

- ▶ Strengthen capabilities for providing products seamlessly among banking, trust banking and securities functions
- ▶ Strengthen proactive initiatives in new business domains
 - Offer new fund-raising solutions that make use of funds of individual investors, etc.
 - Offer new settlement solutions using Fintech
- ▶ Promote Operational Excellence, structure systems for supplying optimal products, and strengthen the human resource and operational base
 - Expand comprehensive business promotions on a global basis
 - Rebalance organizations and personnel, etc.

Key strategies

Value for customers

- Contribute to customers' businesses and financial strategies as their needs become more diversified and sophisticated through providing optimal solutions globally

Value for society

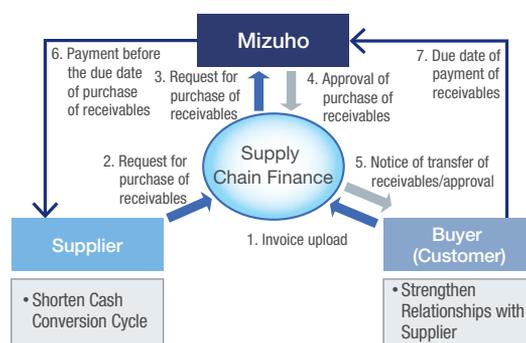
- Offer solutions on a global basis, taking advantage of sophisticated expertise, and contribute to the development of the social infrastructure
- Contribute to the development of global settlements system through participating in activities of industry groups, etc.

Providing Solutions that Support Sustainable Growth of Customers and Society

Started providing supply chain finance that supports improvements in customer's cashflows

Mizuho has begun to provide supply chain finance systems for large corporations that contribute to improving the cash conversion cycle* by improving the efficiency of cash settlements with suppliers in Japan and overseas and the efficiency of cashflow management. These systems improve the efficiency of cash usage for customers, and, at the same time, help to facilitate the cash inflow and outflow for suppliers, thus making it possible to strengthen their ties with suppliers.

*Number of days it takes a customer to collect cash used for procurements from sales of its products



Providing of new fund raising methods aimed at wider use of renewable energy sources

To assist in the development of a sustainable society, Mizuho is providing various types of support to expand the use of renewable energy. In June 2016, Takara Leben Infrastructure Fund, which is investing mainly in mega solar power plants, became the first fund to list on the Infrastructure Fund Market of the Tokyo Stock Exchange. At that time, Mizuho provided its full support with MHSC acting a listing lead manager, MHTB performing the role of Administrator of the Investors' Registry, and MHBK taking the lead role in arranging the financing.



Leben Solar Shiyoa

Review of Fiscal 2015

Compiling a top-class list of accomplishments in each of its business lines and put in place frameworks for promoting further business development

Investment Banking Business

We arranged various deals, including major acquisition deals overseas and business succession deals as financial advisor (FA), and the first project financing for the concession business* in Japan.

In addition, in order to establishing competitive advantage, we expanded our bond underwriting divisions and strengthened our capabilities to respond to real estate investors.

*Arrangements under which the operation of public facilities, etc., is assigned to a private sector business, while the ownership of the facilities remains with the public sector.

Transaction Banking Business

We have strengthened consulting functions that include establishing a dedicated team to provide “one stop” services, responding to increasing customers’ requirements for efficient global cash management, and the formation of a dedicated team to provide services in the stock transfer business for newly listed companies.

In addition, we expanded services to increase convenience for customers, including the introduction of a supply chain finance system to help customers increase the efficiency of their cash management and provide support for strengthening relationships with suppliers, and services that allow corporate customers to open new accounts via the Internet.

Principal Accomplishments in the Investment Banking	FY2015 Results
M&A Advisory for Announced Deals (Japan Corporations)* ¹	No. 1
Project Finance (Japan)* ²	No. 1
Syndicated Loans (Japan)* ³	No. 1
ABS Lead Manager* ⁴	No. 1
Japan Publicly Offered Bonds (Industrial Bonds & Electric Power Bonds)* ⁵	No. 1

*1. Number of deals basis, excluding real estate deals

*2. Amount basis, bookrunner basis

*3. Amount basis, bookrunner basis

*4. Amount basis, Asset Backed Securities

*5. Underwriting amount basis, excluding own bonds

Principal Accomplishments in Transaction Banking	FY2015 Results
CMS* ¹	No. 1
Custody (Sub-Custodian)* ²	No. 1

*1. Cash Management Service

Mizuho won the first place in terms of customer satisfaction in the CMS ranking survey of *Asia Money* magazine (in the Japanese market, covering companies with large sales).

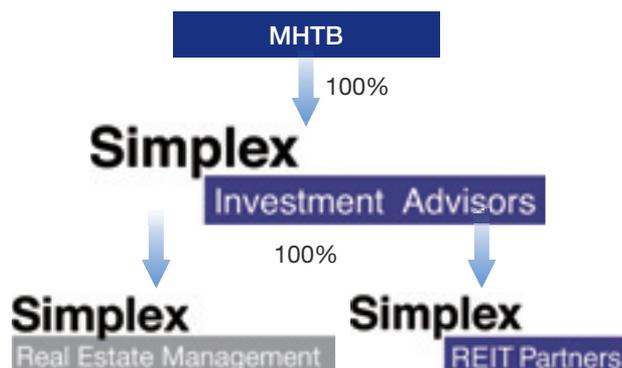
*2. Securities custody and administration for securities investments

Mizuho won the first place in custody bank survey rankings in Japan in both *Global Custodian* magazine and *Global Investor* magazine.

TOPICS

Acquisition of shares of Simplex Real Estate Management and Simplex REIT Partners

In order to enhance its asset management capabilities and expand its business areas, which are expected to show further development and expansion, MHTB made Simplex Real Estate Management, an asset management company for private-placement real estate funds, and Simplex REIT Partners, an asset management company of REIT, its subsidiaries through the establishment of Simplex Investment Advisors. Mizuho will offer high-quality and professional services by utilizing the abundant expertise of these two companies.



Research & Consulting Unit

Through the establishment of “One Think Tank,” which is the first full-scale research and consulting unit to be established by a Japanese bank, we aim to create a team of experts dedicated to addressing the various challenges our customers may face.

Head of Research & Consulting Unit
Keiichiro Ogushi

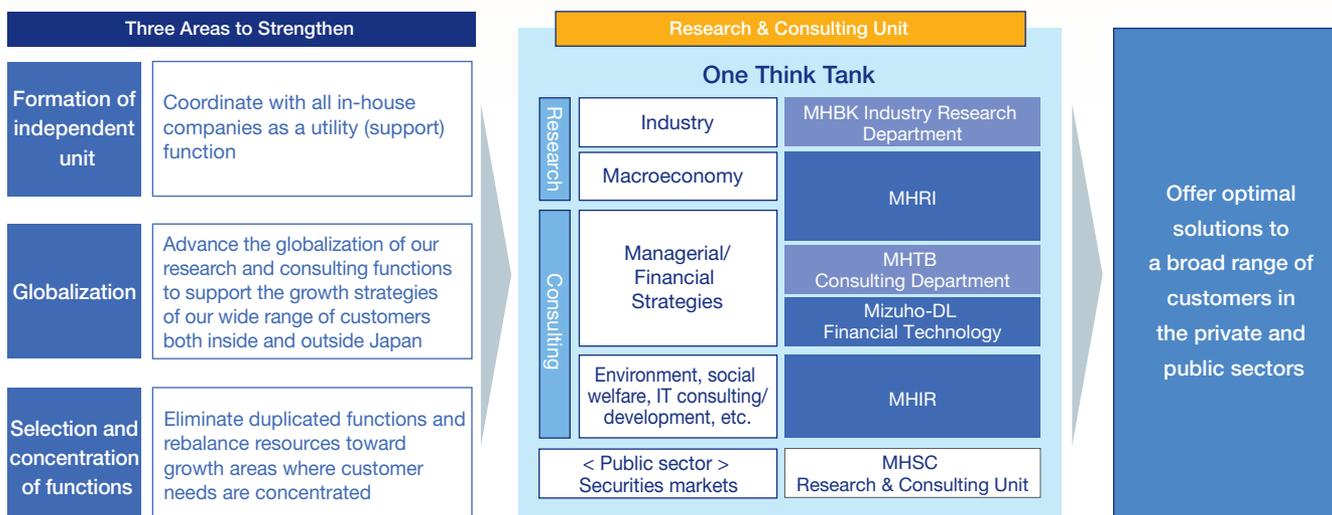


Offering optimal solutions to the issues customers are facing and issues they may face as “One Think Tank”

The Research & Consulting Unit was launched by gathering together all the Group’s research and consulting functions into a single unit of experts that is dedicated to addressing the various challenges our customers may face.

The Unit is comprised of the MHBK Industry Research Department, the MHTB Consulting Department, the MHSC Research & Consulting Unit, MHIR, MHRI, and Mizuho-DL Financial Technology.

The Unit’s research functions cover a range of fields from industries to the macroeconomy, and its consulting functions are spread over many fields that are of general interest to customers, ranging from management and financial strategy to highly specialized areas such as the environment, social security, and IT. The companies and departments within the Unit act as “One Think Tank” and collaborate seamlessly, to formulate and offer comprehensive solutions based on sophisticated expertise and know-how.



Key Aspects of the Unit

Conditions in the External Environment

- Rapidly-changing, difficult to forecast economic, financial, and social environment
- Increasingly diverse, complex and global issues faced by customers
- Homogenization of strategies implemented by competitors, including collaboration of banking, trust banking and securities functions

Issues for Mizuho

- Creating further business opportunities that draw on the specialties of group companies
- Strategic reconfiguration of research & consulting functions and rebalancing of human resources
- Expanding opportunities for offering research and consulting functions

Mizuho's Strengths

- Research function that has broad coverage of trends ranging from the macroeconomy to industry
- Consulting functions that cover a wide range of fields from management and financial strategy to the environment, social security, and IT
- Top-class team in Japan with about 3,500 professionals

New Medium-term Business Plan for the Unit (FY2016 through FY2018)

Fuse research and consulting functions and contribute broadly to addressing issues as “One Think Tank”

“One Think Tank” has four key strategies: establish its position as a utility (support) function, increase its brand value, strengthen capabilities for responding globally, and contribute to business expansion by the market-driven approach. Implementation of these strategies will strengthen the Unit’s research and consulting functions.

To establish its position as a utility (support) function, the Unit must concentrate its expertise and offer seamless information and solutions to the in-house companies to help customers address a diverse range of issues.

To increase its brand value, the Unit must communicate the accomplishments of “One Think Tank.” In addition to sharing

this information with many customers, the Unit will structure a system that better reflects customer feedbacks.

To strengthen its capabilities for responding globally, the Unit will expand its systems on a global basis to respond to the needs of customers in Japan and overseas, which are becoming increasingly global in scope, diverse, and complex.

To contribute to business expansion by the market-driven approach, the Unit must move closer to its customers to understand their needs and create customer support systems that will enable the provision of optimal solutions to a diverse range of customer needs.



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Major Strategies under the New Medium-term Business Plan

- ▶ Offer the Unit's expertise seamlessly and support across in-house companies
- ▶ Increase Mizuho's brand value by actively communicating accomplishments of "One Think Tank"
- ▶ Improve business capabilities on a global basis and support the strategies of customers broadly in Japan and overseas
- ▶ Create new growth areas drawing on the Group's network
- ▶ Strengthen support for growth of innovative companies
- ▶ Establish overwhelming superiority in consulting function for customers' growth strategies and business inheritance for the upper middle segment of companies

Key strategies

Value for customers

- Contribute to its customers' growth strategies by addressing their increasingly complex issues with comprehensive solutions offered in an integrated manner among group companies under "One Think Tank"

Value for society

- Contribute to the vitalization of regional areas and the fostering of next-generation growth industries by making use of the industry expertise of the MHBK Industry Research Department, the expertise of MHIR, and the research function of the MHRI to offer policy recommendations

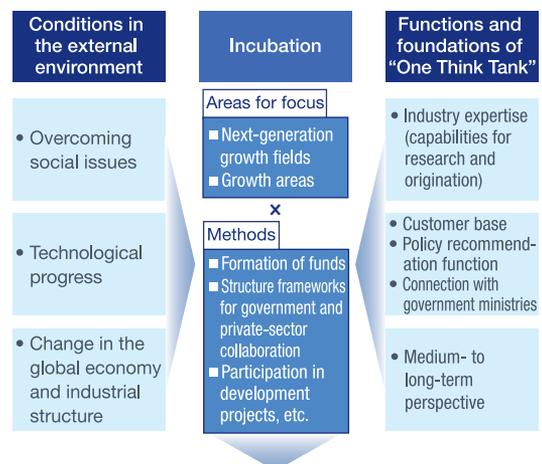
Providing Solutions that Support Sustainable Growth of Customers and Society

Providing growth support through comprehensive and optimal solutions to the issues customers are facing and issues they may face

In economic, financial, and social environments that are constantly undergoing severe changes, the issues that customers face are becoming increasingly diverse. Through the market-driven approach, in addition to the issues customers currently face, Mizuho brings together the expertise of "One Think Tank" to prepare comprehensive and optimal solutions for latent issues that customers are not currently aware of. Through these activities, Mizuho supports the growth strategies of its customers.

Fostering next-generation growth fields based on in-depth knowledge of industry trends

In an external environment where changes in the economic and the industrial structure as well as technological progress are accelerating, Mizuho endeavors to understand the directions of change in society from an industrial perspective through promoting solutions to customers' medium- to long-term issues. Drawing on its in-depth expertise about industrial trends and the capabilities for providing support for formulating corporate strategy as well as its capabilities for making policy proposals, Mizuho takes active initiatives in creating and fostering next-generation growth fields.



- ▶ Structure prototypes that will lead to Mizuho's new business
- ▶ Offer a platform to support customers' growth strategy and business development
- ▶ Contribute to increasing Mizuho's brand value through advanced initiatives

Composition of the Unit

Concentrate research functions and consulting functions in “One Think Tank”



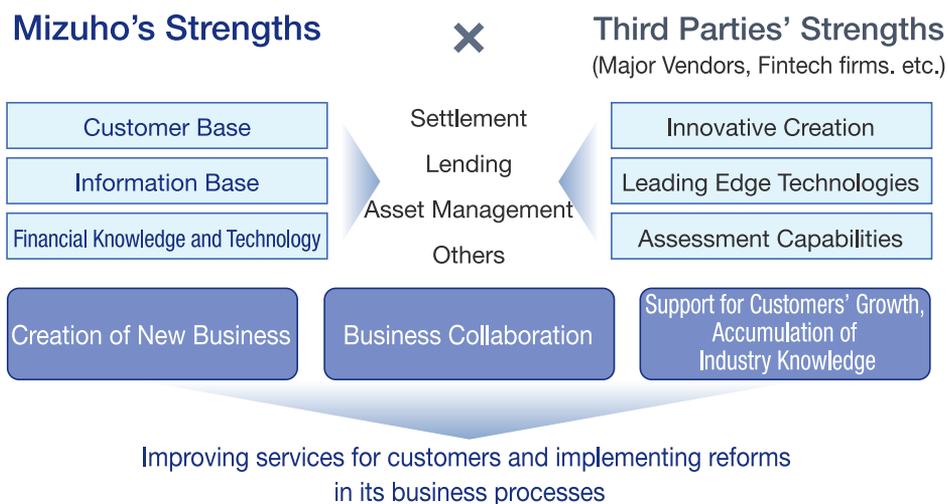
Proactive Initiatives for New Technology

MIZUHO FinTech

Along with the progress in information technology, the diversification of communication methods accompanying the expansion in the use of social media, and the penetration of electronic settlements into our daily lives, financial technology is evolving at a dramatic pace. Amid this operating environment, through collaborating with external organizations and making use of cutting-edge technology, Mizuho is endeavoring to create new businesses and provide highly convenient services for our customers more so than before, so as to create an advanced brand image as a financial institution.

Technology Policy

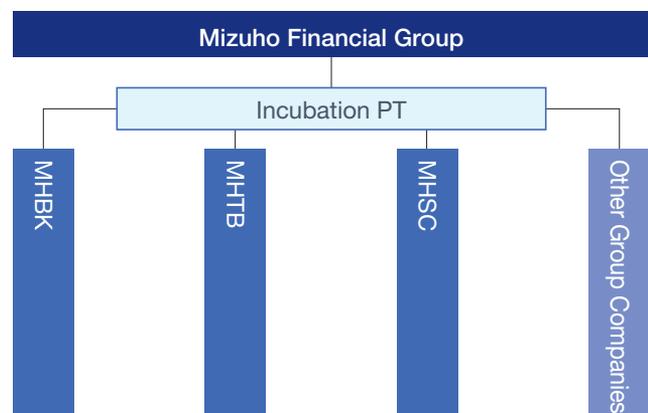
Improve our products and services and implement business process reforms by utilizing outside expertise and technologies



Promotion Structure

Established Incubation PT as an independent organizational unit across the Group

- To strengthen new business creation and initiatives across the Group, Mizuho established "Incubation PT," an independent and specialized team, in July 2015.
- "Incubation PT," by drawing on expertise and technology from outside the Group, is working to create new businesses that cause "disruptive innovation" and are not bound by prevailing notions and ideas.
- In addition, the director in charge of Incubation PT as Chief Digital Innovation Officer is in overall charge of the management of creating new business and makes decisions flexibly and quickly.



Specific Initiatives to Date

Incubation PT is drawing on cutting-edge component technologies and actively collaborating with other companies through open innovation* with the aim of providing new services

*Open innovation: An approach to creating innovative services and businesses by not relying exclusively on internal resources but also bringing in technology and ideas from external organizations.

Principal component technologies: **Artificial Intelligence (AI), Big Data, Blockchain, and Robotics, etc.**

SMART FOLIO (Robo-Advisor)

This service is provided over the Internet and gives suggestions for investment trust portfolios based on customers' risk appetite for free of charge. For customers who use Mizuho Direct, the SMART FOLIO service has value-added functions that aim to help customers reach their investment objectives through goal approach analyses, and support them to select savings-type insurance products.



Collaboration with Money Forward

To provide support for corporate customers in raising efficiency in their accounting operations, Mizuho has introduced its automated services incash receipt reconciliation and salary payment. These services combine the cloud computing services of Money Forward, and Mizuho's bank settlement services.



Simple Balance Checking Services through LINE

On the LINE service for balance checking, customers with MHBK accounts can confirm their balance and activities on account simply by sending a stamp of the official character of MHBK.



Collaboration with Money Tree

Through collaboration with Money Tree, which provides personal financial management services, Mizuho provides its "Mizuho Direct" application platform with the Lifetime Financial Record service, which enables viewing customers' account activities on smartphones over the customers' lifetime.



Medium- to Long-term Initiatives

Fusion of AI and Robotics

The humanoid robot "Pepper," which combines AI and robotics, joined MHBK in July 2015. Pepper provides a new kind of hospitality for customers by making small talk about finance and giving them guidance. In addition, in May 2016, Mizuho took up the next challenge of combining Pepper with IBM's Watson technology to provide more sophisticated services.



Welcoming Ceremony held for Pepper to MHBK

Open Innovation Initiatives

In October 2015, Mizuho held a Fintech Forum, and more than 200 persons attended, mainly from start-up companies. Going forward, Mizuho will continue these initiatives to actively bring in expertise and technology from the outside, and endeavor to create new businesses and improve services for customers.



Mizuho Fintech Forum

Blockchain-related Technology

Blockchain* technology holds the promise of making the system faster, safer and lower-cost. Mizuho participates in the international consortium led by U.S. start-up company R3 CEV and is conducting testing of a number of original technologies in collaboration with outside companies and taking other initiatives with the aim of commercializing Blockchain technology at an early date.

*Blockchain: A distributed database that contains a growing list of data records that is secured from tampering and revision

Initiatives for Responsible Investment and Financing

Finance: Initiatives for Applying the Equator Principles

As a global financial institution, Mizuho is committed to meet the banking needs of the communities in Japan and around the world, where it operates. To deliver on its responsibilities as a bank, and for the sound development of economies and societies, Mizuho draws on its sophisticated risk taking capabilities structured within its firm risk management framework.

MHBK recognizes that large scale development projects may have adverse impacts on the environment and local communities. To minimize and/or mitigate the environmental and social risks associated with such large scale developments, MHBK, in collaboration with the project proponents (customers), conducts appropriate environmental and social risks assessment/due-diligence as required under Equator Principles*. Mizuho believes that environmental and social risk

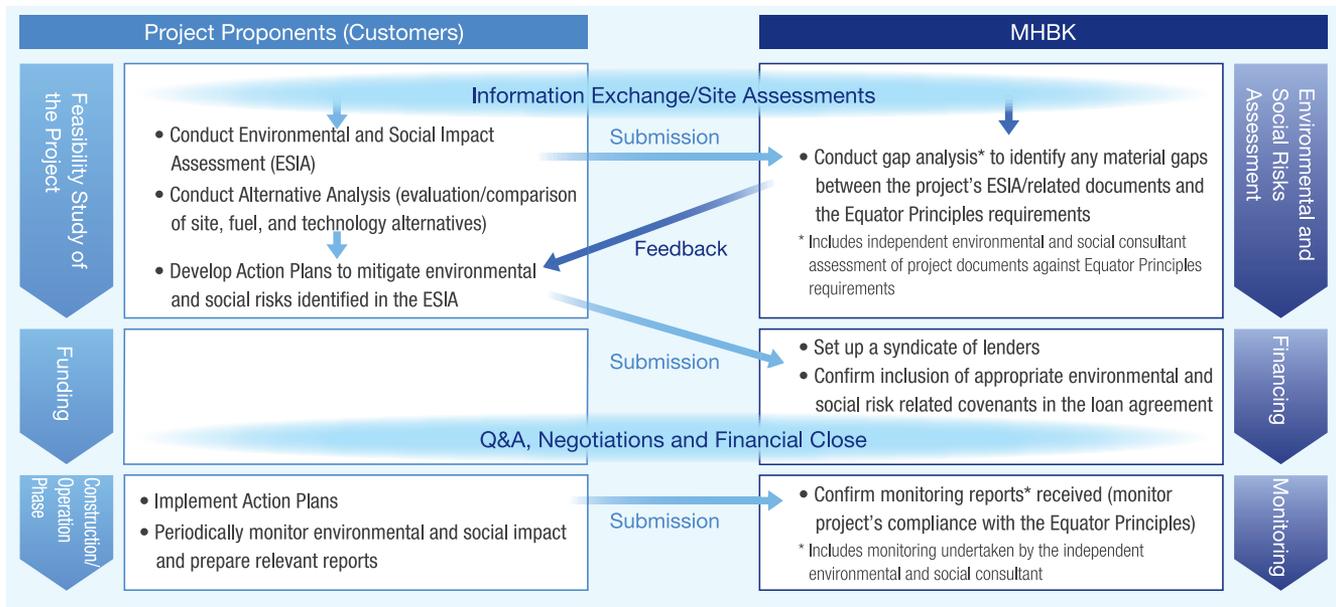
management through Equator Principles creates value for our stakeholders by reducing the credit risk and by ensuring environmentally and socially responsible development of projects. Through the implementation of Equator Principles, Mizuho serves to fulfill its social responsibilities as a financial institution by taking a responsible approach to financing that leads to both economic development as well as environmental preservation.



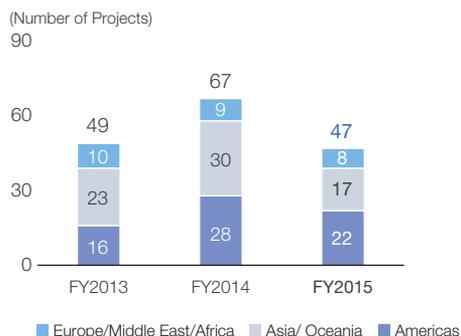
* The Equator Principles are a set of voluntary guidelines adopted by private financial institutions to ensure that large-scale development or construction projects appropriately consider the associated potential impacts on the natural environment and the affected communities.

For further details, please access the following URL: <http://www.mizuho-fg.co.jp/english/csr/environment/equator/index.html>

Overview of Environmental and Social Risk Management/Assessment Process Required under Equator Principles (EP)



Closed transactions* Screened for EP Compliance (By region)



*The figures above have been confirmed by the third party.

TOPICS

Activities to promote awareness of environmental and social risk management

MHBK, together with the Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ and Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation, published a practitioners' guidebook on the Equator Principles in March 2016. MHBK believes that this publication, which is the first such publication on the Equator Principles in Japan, will help promote awareness regarding the Equator Principles and other significant environmental and social risk management guidelines and frameworks, and will lead to enhanced information sharing among the various industries and financial institutions in Japan.



Investment: Initiatives for Fulfilling the Stewardship Responsibilities as Institutional Investors

Mizuho believes that improving and fostering the investee companies' enterprise value and its sustainable growth through constructive engagement (involving purposeful dialogue) will enhance the medium- to long-term investment return for its customers.

MHTB, MHAM, Shinko Asset Management, and DIAM accept and are implementing the principles of the Japanese

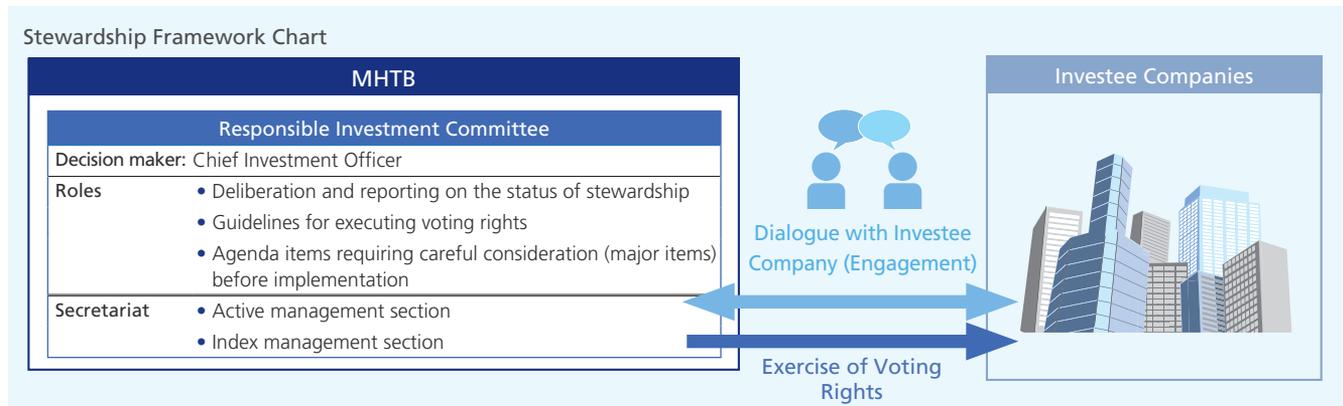
version of the Stewardship Code for "responsible institutional investors" to fulfill their stewardship responsibility as responsible institutional investors.

Asset Management One, the asset management company that Mizuho is scheduled to form in October 2016 through consolidation of the group asset management companies, will also work to fulfill its stewardship responsibilities.

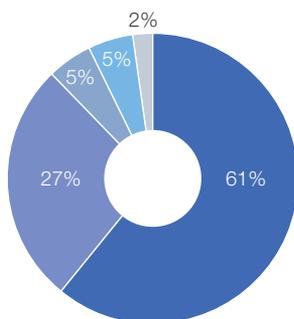
Examples of Specific Initiatives

MHTB has worked actively to increase the investee companies' enterprise value and capital efficiency in the medium-to-long term, and has pursued the objective of promoting sustainable growth through constructive engagement based not only on financial information of the investee companies but also these companies' non-financial information, including corporate governance and how investee companies address social and environmental issues. In July 2014, a Responsible Investment Committee was newly formed to strengthen the framework for fulfilling stewardship responsibilities, and the Secretariat

for these matters is organized into two sections, one for active management and the other for index management. The Responsible Investment Committee deliberates and reviews progress on stewardship activities, including the exercise of voting rights, and conducts dialogues with investee companies, while striving at all times to refine and improve Mizuho's stewardship initiatives. In addition, the Secretariat prepares records of dialogues between analysts and investee companies, keeps these in good order, and shares this information with the Responsible Investment Committee.



Principal Items for Engagement (Fiscal 2015)



- **Business Strategies** Management strategies and business plans that contribute to increasing corporate value in the medium-to-long term
- **Business Performance** Changes in corporate performance and causal factors
- **Capital Structure** Financial strategies, capital policies, and other matters that contribute to increasing capital efficiency and sustainable growth
- **Corporate Governance** Management systems and related matters, corporate governance
- **Risks and others** Responding to risk factors that may have a major impact on management
Responding to other matters that may have a major impact on management (anti-social behavior, etc.)

Management Support for SME Customers and Regional Revitalization

Management Support for SME Customers

Mizuho shares information on the needs and issues of its customers at various stages in their development, offers them proposals for solutions, and supports their implementation.

Mizuho will strive to strengthen its follow-up measures after consultations and applications regarding financing, the adjustment of loan conditions and other items and to proactively offer consulting services regarding management challenges aimed at providing problem resolution proposals. Thereby we fulfill our responsibilities as a financial institution to provide support for customers' business expansion, business improvement, business revitalization, and other efforts based on a

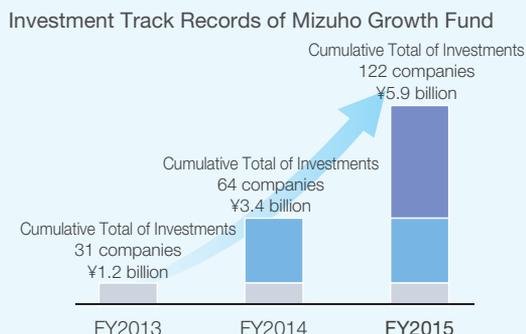
good understanding of customers' perspectives

The specialized section to support the business revitalization within the credit group in Mizuho works intensively to provide support for SME customers' business improvement and business revitalization. In addition, Head Office and front-lines cooperatively provide consultation and support for the customers, collaborating with external organizations, external specialists, and other financial institutions.

Support for Business Establishment and Business Expansion

Mizuho Growth Support Fund

MHBK and Mizuho Capital jointly set up the "Mizuho Growth Support Fund," which provides risk money for diverse purposes, including business start-ups, mezzanine funding, and MBO-related needs.



Business Matching

To support its customers' corporate growth strategy, Mizuho actively engages in business matching to provide opportunities for its customers to meet with one another and discover opportunities for business expansion. In addition to individual matching on the request from our customers or our proposal, Mizuho also sponsors business discussion forums from time to time in places throughout Japan.

Forums Held in Fiscal 2015

Number of forums held: 8 times	Themes: Manufacturing, inbound tourism, innovation, revitalization of regional areas, etc.
Number of companies participated: Cumulative total of 740	Number of business discussions: Approximately 1,700

Support for Overseas Business Activities

Mizuho actively provides support for its customers who are entering other countries in Asia and other parts of the world. Specialized departments within Mizuho and its offices in Japan and overseas come together to offer a range of solutions. In addition, Mizuho uses external organizations to provide information, including the holding of seminars, for its customers entering overseas markets.



Support for Business Revitalization and Shifting to Other Industries

Mizuho collaborates with external organizations and other financial institutions to provide assistance to its customer for revitalizing their businesses and shifting to other lines of business.

Case 1

For a business customer intending to close its current business (wholesaler of marine products), Mizuho utilized the Regional Economy Vitalization Corporation of Japan (REVIC), which offer special assistance for tackling business challenges once more to work out the customer's obligations and the guarantees of their management.



Case 2

For a customer (in the lodging business) burdened with excessive debt, MIZUHO collaborated with the revitalization support associations, credit guarantee associations and others to provide thoroughgoing revitalization support through the use of the secondary corporations method.

Regional Revitalization Initiatives

As a result of the trend in Japan toward concentration of businesses and other activities sole in Tokyo, regional populations are expected to decline and their economies to shrink in the future. Revitalization of regional towns is an urgent task, through a virtuous circle in which people and jobs return to regional areas.

Utilizing its network of branches in each of Japan's prefectures, Mizuho is striving to promote the revitalization of regional economies and industries by providing its customers with smooth supplies of funding, engaging in management consultations, and supplying various other kinds of management support.

Case Examples

Aiming for Recovery following the earthquake disaster in Fukushima Prefecture

In March 2016, MHFG and Fukushima Prefecture signed a collaborative agreement. This agreement looks to the holding of the Tokyo 2020 Olympic and Paralympic Games when Mizuho, as a Gold Banking Partner* will work with Fukushima Prefecture, to generate a positive mood in the prefecture with the objective of hastening recovery from the Great East Japan Earthquake.

With the goal of recovery from the megaquake, Mizuho and Fukushima have collaborated in many ways, and will work to step up these activities, including sponsoring sporting events jointly in Fukushima.

* Mizuho is a Tokyo 2020 Gold Bank Partner



Signing of the collaborative agreement

Revitalizing local industry in Ehime Prefecture

In April 2015, MHBK concluded a comprehensive agreement on industrial promotion and other activities with Ehime Prefecture. Under this agreement Mizuho and Ehime Prefecture are creating frameworks for revitalizing local industries, including Ehime's traditional arts, crafts and regional brands.

In addition to a wide range of activities aimed at regional revitalization, Mizuho moves forward on specific initiatives to contribute to what the government has specified as "creating towns, people and jobs" through making various proposals and suggestions based on Mizuho's industry expertise. Those include the transformation of agriculture, forestry and fisheries into sixth industries, building industrial clusters, and so on.



Signing of the comprehensive agreements

Finance Facilitation and Management Guarantee Guideline Initiatives

Finance Facilitation Initiatives

Earnestly determined to fulfill a financial institution's social role of facilitating finance, Mizuho works to promote facilitating finance in accordance with the Group's fundamental policies

by appropriately responding to such customer requests as those for new loans and loan condition adjustments, and by striving to utilize its consulting functions.

Initiatives Related to "Guidelines for Management Guarantee"

Mizuho, in line with "Guidelines for Management Guarantees," is working to establish and maintain good relationships of trust with its customers.

Accomplishments in Fiscal 2015 Related to Management Guarantees (MHBK+MHTB)

Items	Number
Number of new loans without guarantees	29,634
Number of loans using alternatives* to management guarantees	28
Number of loans for which existing guarantees were removed	1,640

* Asset Backed Loans, Guarantee with suspensive condition, Guarantee with condition subsequent

Foundations for Our Corporate Value

Corporate Governance

MHFG, as the Group’s holding company, is taking continuing initiatives to realize “what we aim to be” with regard to our Board of Directors and corporate governance. To fulfill our social role and mission by giving due regard to creating value for shareholders and other stakeholders, realizing improved corporate value through continuous and stable corporate

growth, and contributing to economic and industrial development and prosperity of society inside and outside of Japan, we have established our corporate governance system consisting with the Board of Directors at its core, and endeavor to further enhance our corporate governance.

Basic Policy and Principal Features regarding MHFG’s Corporate Governance System

Basic Policy regarding MHFG’s Corporate Governance System

The basic policy regarding MHFG’s corporate governance system is as follows.

Effectiveness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ <u>Ensuring the separation of supervision and management</u> Secure the effectiveness of corporate governance by ensuring the separation of supervision and management and making supervision of the management such as the execution of duties, etc. by executive officers the primary focus of the Board of Directors
Speed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ <u>Delegating decisions on business execution to the executive officers</u> Make it possible for the management to make swift and flexible decisions and realize expeditious corporate management by the Board of Directors’ delegating decisions on business execution to the executive officers
Transparency and Fairness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ <u>Securing independence of management supervision</u> Utilize committees, etc. comprising mainly outside directors who are independent from the management of Mizuho, and secure transparency and fairness in decision-making processes regarding the appointment and dismissal of, and compensation for, the management as well as the effective supervision of the management
Global Perspective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ <u>Adopting global standards</u> Establish a governance structure appropriate for a financial group expanding across the globe, by actively adopting operations and practices that are recommended at a global level

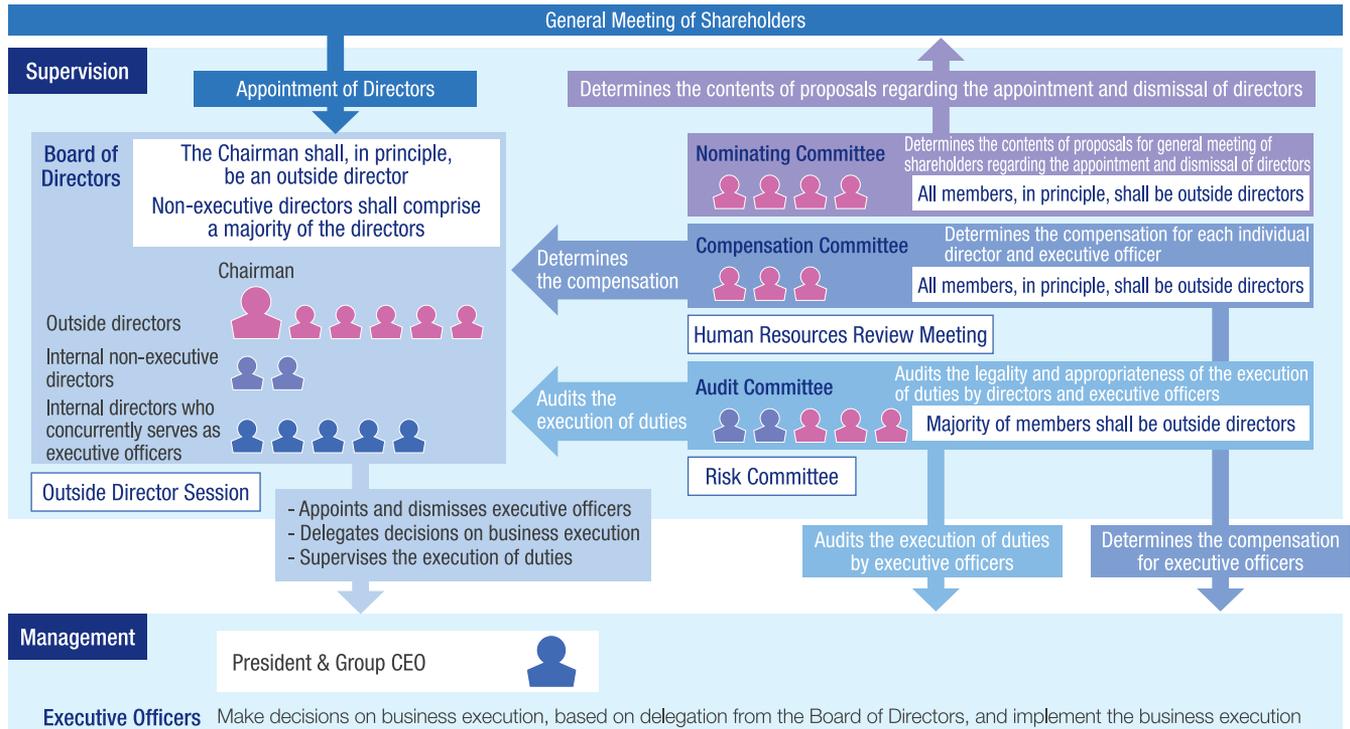
Principal Features of MHFG’s Corporate Governance System

The principal features of MHFG’s corporate governance system are stated below. These include the fact that non-executive directors account for a majority of the Board of Directors.

Composition of the Board of Directors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ <u>Majority of the Board of Directors shall comprise non-executive directors</u> In light of the role of the Board of Directors to supervise the management, the number of non-executive directors (outside directors and internal non-executive directors) shall comprise a majority of the directors in the Board of Directors. Meanwhile, we appoint a sufficient number of internal directors for the purpose of ensuring quality, including expertise, in decision making and effective supervision by directors who are familiar with financial businesses and regulations as well as Mizuho’s business model.
Chairman of the Board of Directors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ <u>The Chairman of the Board of Directors shall, in principle, be an outside director</u> The Chairman of the Board of Directors shall, in principle, be an outside director (or at least a non-executive director) in light of the role of the Board of Directors to supervise the management. The Deputy Chairman of the Board of Directors shall be selected from among the internal non-executive directors and assists the Chairman in the performance of his or her duties.
Composition of the Nominating Committee and Compensation Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ <u>The members of the Nominating Committee and the Compensation Committee shall, in principle, all be outside directors</u> The Nominating Committee shall determine the contents of proposals regarding the appointment and dismissal of directors of MHFG to be submitted to the general meeting of shareholders, and shall exercise approval rights in MHFG with respect to the appointment and dismissal of directors of each of the core subsidiaries*. The Compensation Committee shall determine the compensation for directors and executive officers of MHFG, exercise approval rights in MHFG for compensation for directors of the core subsidiaries. All members of both committees, including the Chairman, shall be appointed from among the outside directors (or at least non-executive directors) to ensure objectivity and transparency in the process of appointment of, and compensation for, directors. *MHBK, MHTB and MHSC

Corporate Governance System

We have adopted a “Company with Three Committees” with the belief that, under the current legal system, a “Company with Three Committees” is the most effective as a system to realize the basic policy regarding MHFG’s corporate governance system.



Outside Directors

Each outside director has deep insight and knowledge and extensive experience in areas such as corporate management, risk management, compliance with laws and regulations, crisis management, financial accounting, internal control, macroeconomic policy, organizational and cultural reform, or global management. Each outside director also has the ability

to get an overview and understanding of the overall management of Mizuho, the ability to grasp essential issues and risks, and the ability to appropriately interview management and express opinions to and persuade management, etc. In addition, all the outside directors satisfy the Independence Standards of Outside Directors of MHFG.

For MHFG’s “Overview of Independence Standards of Outside Directors,” please refer to our website http://www.mizuho-fg.co.jp/english/company/structure/governance/g_report.html#director

Name	Reason for Selecting Him/Her
Mitsuo Ohashi	Expected to contribute to strengthening the effectiveness of both the decision-making and supervisory functions of MHFG’s Board of Directors, leveraging his extensive experience and deep insight as a top executive.
Tetsuo Seki	Expected to contribute to (i) strengthening the effectiveness of both the decision-making and supervisory functions of MHFG’s Board of Directors, (ii) MHFG’s effort to further enhance internal control systems and group governance, etc., leveraging his extensive experience and deep insight as a top executive, etc.
Takashi Kawamura	Expected to contribute to (i) strengthening the effectiveness of both the decision-making and supervisory functions of MHFG’s Board of Directors, (ii) MHFG’s effort to enhance group governance, etc., leveraging his extensive experience and deep insight.
Tatsuo Kainaka	Expected to contribute to (i) strengthening the effectiveness of both the decision-making and supervisory functions of MHFG’s Board of Directors and (ii) the further enhancement of the corporate governance, compliance and risk management system of MHFG, leveraging his extensive experience, deep insight and high level of expertise as a prosecutor, judge and attorney-at-law.
Hirotake Abe	Expected to contribute to strengthening the effectiveness of both the decision-making and supervisory functions of MHFG’s Board of Directors, leveraging his extensive experience, deep insight and high level of expertise as a certified public accountant.
Hiroko Ota	Expected to contribute to strengthening the effectiveness of both the decision-making and supervisory functions of MHFG’s Board of Directors, leveraging her extensive experience and deep insight as a university professor and a former Minister of State for Economic and Fiscal Policy, which includes, among other things, the ability to see things from macroeconomic perspective (e.g., from a public policy and economic policy perspective) as well as a high level of awareness of the problems that must be resolved for the revival of the Japanese economy.

Board of Directors



How the Board of Directors Meetings Are Operated

The Board of Directors has delegated decision-making, in principle, to the President & Group CEO for items other than those legally specified as matters to be determined solely by the Board of Directors. The Chairman of the Board of Directors plays a central role in narrowing down the agendas to enable concentration on truly necessary proposals and, regarding proposals associated with core management issues, the Board of Directors promotes comprehensive discussions of essential points in a free and vigorous manner with the inclusion of high-quality opinions and suggestions from

outside directors.

The Board of Directors held 13 meetings during fiscal 2015 and had high-quality discussions regarding medium-term issues in preparation for the new medium-term business plan. In addition, to realize such objectives as providing directors with a good understanding of the overall management from a panoramic perspective, the Board of Directors received reports on such topics as the execution of priority strategies, business performance and other important issues.

Evaluating the Effectiveness of the Board of Directors

As a front runner in the area of corporate governance, Mizuho is aiming to increase its corporate value through pursuing “growth-oriented” governance reforms designed to foster “earning potential.”

In order to confirm the progress and results of the reforms and to identify issues to be addressed going forward, we conduct the evaluation of the effectiveness of the Board of Directors as a whole.

For the evaluation of the effectiveness of the Board of Directors for fiscal 2015, self-evaluation was made regarding the gap between present conditions and “what we aim to be” in terms of the Board of Directors and corporate governance and issues to be addressed and measures to be taken going forward were discussed, after considering inputs from the standpoints of an independent third party institution.

Summary of Evaluation

It was confirmed that “what we aim to be” with regard to MHFG’s Board of Directors and corporate governance was largely realized and that the Board of Directors is exerting their supervisory function to foster “earning potential.” Based on the following points, it was also evaluated that the effectiveness of the Board of Directors was reasonably secured:

- (1) The Board of Directors as a whole kept promoting corporate governance reform, under the leadership of the Group CEO
- (2) The Board of Directors exercised the supervisory function that contributes to fostering “earning potential” by continuously encouraging executive officers to try new ways to increase corporate value
- (3) Especially, for fiscal 2015, high-quality discussions were made at the Board of Directors meetings in preparation for formulating the new medium-term business plan

Efforts Going Forward

For the evaluation of fiscal 2015, it was also confirmed and shared that in order to take the effectiveness of the Board of Directors to the next level, additional efforts are necessary and we continually make further efforts on the following three points:

- (1) **To further make deliberations at the Board of Directors meetings more fulfilling and efficient**
Efforts are to be made to further make deliberations more fulfilling and efficient, in ways such as clarifying key issues to be deliberated on a proposal and narrowing down agenda items.
- (2) **To further utilize outside directors’ insights and reflect them on business execution**
In order to reflect outside directors’ insights on business execution in a more effective manner and to strengthen “earning potential,” efforts are to be made to deepen mutual understanding between the outside directors and the executive officers, such as exchanging outside directors’ objective views and the executive officers’ information on actual business as well as circumstances particular to financial institutions, etc.
- (3) **To agree on how the Board of Directors should be engaged in dialogue with stakeholders**
How the Board of Directors should be engaged in dialogues with stakeholders are to be discussed and shared as medium- to long-term issues.

■ Method of Evaluating the Effectiveness of the Board of Directors in Fiscal 2015

The Board of Directors conducted self-evaluation through the following procedure:

- (1) The Outside Director Session (where only outside directors attended) conducted an interim evaluation;
- (2) A third party evaluation with inputs from a third party institution was made, based on questionnaires and inter-

- views given to all directors, as well as hearings of certain executive officers, the Corporate Secretariat supporting the Board of Directors and the Audit Committee office; and
- (3) The Board of Directors in the April 2016 meeting took into account the evaluations mentioned above, and discussed issues to be addressed and measures to be taken going forward

Nominating Committee

The role of the Nominating Committee of MHFG is to determine the contents of proposals regarding the appointment and dismissal of directors of MHFG to be submitted to the general meeting of shareholders, exercise the approval rights held by MHFG with respect to the appointment and dismissal of directors of each of the core subsidiaries (MHBK, MHTB,

and MHSC) and exercise the approval rights held by MHFG with respect to the appointment and removal of representative directors and senior directors of the core subsidiaries.

Currently, the Nominating Committee is comprised of four outside directors.

Foundations for Our Corporate Value

How the Nominating Committee Meetings Are Operated

Regarding appointment of directors and other issues of MHFG and the core subsidiaries, the President & Group CEO drafted proposals in accordance with the Nominating Committee Chairman's instructions and the Nominating Committee engaged in repeated deliberations regarding those proposals. During this process, the Human Resources Review Meeting, which consists of the President & Group CEO and outside directors who serve as members of the Nominating Committee and Compensation Committee, undertook deliberations based on consideration of objective indicators of external evaluations,

specialized expertise gained through work experience and other factors. They also undertook such measures as those to ensure opportunities to obtain information from individual personal interviews and reports presented by officers to the Board of Directors. Through these activities, the Committee worked to create a highly transparent process of appointing directors, principally by outside directors to ensure its effectiveness.

The Committee held six meetings in fiscal 2015 and decided on the candidates for directors and approved the selection of directors of core subsidiaries.

Compensation Committee

The role of the Compensation Committee is to determine the compensation for each individual director and executive officer of MHFG, exercise the approval rights held by MHFG regarding compensation of each individual director of the core subsidiaries, and determine the basic policies and

compensation system for directors and executive officers of MHFG and the core subsidiaries.

Currently, the Compensation Committee is comprised of three outside directors.

How the Compensation Committee Meetings Are Operated

Considering such factors as MHFG's medium- to long-term business performance and economic and social circumstances, the President & Group CEO drafted proposals with respect to the compensation policy based on the role and responsibility assigned to and the performance of each of the Directors, in accordance with the Compensation Committee Chairman's instructions, and the Compensation Committee engaged in repeated deliberations regarding those proposals. To properly incentivize members of management to work toward sustainable growth and restrain excessive risk taking, MHFG has established a highly transparent and objective process for reviewing the compensation system that is conducted mainly by outside directors. This system makes

compensation more appropriately reflect the performance of each of directors and executive officers, etc. by setting more appropriate ratios of variable compensation by lowering the fixed compensation portion, introducing performance payments and performance stock compensation.

The Committee held eight meetings in fiscal 2015 and made decisions regarding the revision of the compensation system for directors and executive officers of MHFG and the core subsidiaries. The Committee also decided on the compensation of individual directors and executive officers of MHFG and the compensation of individual directors of the core subsidiaries.

Audit Committee

The Audit Committee of MHFG audits the execution of duties by the directors and executive officers, monitors and inspects the establishment and management of the internal control system of MHFG and its subsidiaries, monitors and inspects the condition of the execution of duties with respect to cor-

porate management of subsidiaries and others by executive officers, and prepares audit reports.

Currently, the Audit Committee is comprised of two internal non-executive directors and three outside directors.

How the Audit Committee Meetings Are Operated

Regarding items necessary for audits of directors' and executive officers' performance of duties, the Audit Committee obtained timely and appropriate reports and explanations from directors, executive officers, employees, and the accounting auditor (hereinafter, "directors, etc.") and gave instructions and recommendations when necessary.

In addition, the Audit Committee has ensured the effectiveness of its audits by confirming the processes and contents of decision making by the business execution departments through such measures by full-time Audit Committee members as those to arrange for the attendance at important

meetings held by the business execution departments, examine important decision-related documents, obtain reports from directors, etc., and coordinate operations with the Internal Audit Group and other group units.

In fiscal 2015, the Audit Committee held 18 meetings and passed resolutions concerning such matters as the formulation of audit plans and agreement on the basic audit plans of the Internal Audit Group. It also confirmed such matters as the situation regarding the execution of duties by directors and by executive officers, etc.

Human Resources Review Meeting

We established the Human Resources Review Meeting that consists of the President & Group CEO and outside directors who serve as members of the Nominating Committee and Compensation Committee as a deliberative body that mainly conducts the deliberation of proposals to appoint executive

officers as defined in the Companies Act, and executive officers as defined in our internal regulations with title of MHFG, and executive officers as defined in our internal regulations with title of core subsidiaries, as well as assessment of executive officers.

Risk Committee

We established the Risk Committee that in principle fully consists of non-executive directors or external experts as an advisory body that mainly advises the Board of Directors

with respect to the supervision of the determination and the implementation relating to risk governance.

Outside Director Session

We established the Outside Director Session that consists of all outside directors and the President & Group CEO as a forum for free discussions with an aim to deepen outside di-

rectors' understanding of Mizuho and share the top management's awareness of issues through communication among directors.

Senior Executives

Members of the Board of Directors/ Executive Officers as Defined in the Companies Act

Yasuhiro Sato

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

Shusaku Tshara

Senior Managing Executive Officer
Member of the Board of Directors
Head of Compliance Group (Group CCO)

Ryusuke Aya

Managing Executive Officer
Member of the Board of Directors
Head of Risk Management Group (Group CRO)

Koji Fujiwara

Managing Executive Officer
Member of the Board of Directors
Head of Strategic Planning Group (Group CSO)

Koichi Iida

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

Hideyuki Takahashi

Member of the Board of Directors

Nobukatsu Funaki

Member of the Board of Directors

Mitsuo Ohashi

Member of the Board of Directors

Tetsuo Seki

Member of the Board of Directors

Takashi Kawamura

Member of the Board of Directors

Tatsuo Kainaka

Member of the Board of Directors

Hirotake Abe

Member of the Board of Directors

Hiroko Ota

Member of the Board of Directors

Toshitsugu Okabe

Deputy President & Executive Officer
(Representative Executive Officer)
Head of Retail & Business Banking Company

Daisaku Abe

Deputy President & Executive Officer
*Head of IT & Systems Group / Head of Operations
Group (Group CIO / Group COO)*

Kosuke Nakamura

Deputy President & Executive Officer
Head of Corporate & Institutional Company

Akira Sugano

Senior Managing Executive Officer
Head of Global Corporate Company

Junichi Kato

Senior Managing Executive Officer
Head of Global Markets Company

Katsunobu Motohashi

Senior Managing Executive Officer
Head of Asset Management Company

Masayuki Yonetani

Senior Managing Executive Officer
Head of Internal Audit Group (Group CA)

Keiichiro Ogushi

Senior Managing Executive Officer
Head of Research & Consulting Unit

Daisuke Yamada

Managing Executive Officer
*Head of Global Products Unit / In charge of
Incubation Project Team*

Satoshi Ishii

Managing Executive Officer
Head of Human Resources Group (Group CHRO)

Executive Officers as Defined in Our Internal Regulations and Specialist Officers

Satoshi Miyazaki

Deputy President & Executive Officer
*Deputy President (Western Japan (Kinki, Chugoku,
and Shikoku regions))*

Yasuo Agemura

Senior Managing Executive Officer
*In charge of Specific Business of Global Markets
Company*

Hiroshi Suehiro

Senior Managing Executive Officer
*Head of the Americas / In charge of Compliance
with US FBO Regulation*

Takeshi Watanabe

Senior Managing Executive Officer
In charge of Specific Duties

Tetsuhiko Saito

Senior Managing Executive Officer
*In charge of Specific Business of Retail & Business
Banking Company*

Tetsuo Iimori

Managing Executive Officer
*In charge of Specific Business of Retail & Business
Banking Company*

Haruki Nakamura

Managing Executive Officer
Joint Head of IT & Systems Group

Yuusei Matsubara

Managing Executive Officer
*In charge of Specific Business of Corporate &
Institutional Company*

Amane Oshima

Managing Executive Officer
Deputy Head of Global Markets Company

Akihiro Nakanishi

Managing Executive Officer
*In charge of Specific Business of Retail & Business
Banking Company*

Kazuya Kobayashi

Managing Executive Officer
*In charge of Specific Business of Global Corporate
Company*

Kouji Arita

Managing Executive Officer
Joint Head of Operations Group

Akira Nakamura

Managing Executive Officer
*In charge of Specific Business of Corporate &
Institutional Company*

Teiji Teramoto

Managing Executive Officer
Head of Europe, Middle East and Africa

Masahiro Otsuka

Managing Executive Officer
*Deputy Head of Retail & Business Banking
Company*

Takashi Saito

Managing Executive Officer
Deputy Head of Global Markets Company

Seiji Imai

Managing Executive Officer
Head of Asia & Oceania excl. East Asia

Takahiko Yasuhara

Managing Executive Officer
Head of East Asia

Motonori Wakabayashi

Managing Executive Officer
Deputy Head of Research & Consulting Unit

Shuji Kojima

Managing Executive Officer
Deputy Head of Internal Audit Group

Kazuhisa Sawa

Managing Executive Officer
*Deputy Head of Strategic Planning Group / Deputy
Head of Financial Control & Accounting Group /
Deputy Head of IT & Systems Group / Deputy Head
of Operations Group*

Nobumitsu Watanabe

Managing Executive Officer
*Deputy Head of Global Corporate Company /
Deputy Head of Global Markets Company /
Deputy Head of Global Products Unit*

Takashi Kamada

Managing Executive Officer
*Deputy Head of Retail & Business Banking
Company*

Yoshihito Bando

Managing Executive Officer
Deputy Head of Asset Management Company

Masashi Hara

Managing Executive Officer
Deputy Head of Global Products Unit

Isao Nakamura

Managing Executive Officer
Deputy Head of Corporate & Institutional Company
/ Deputy Head of Research & Consulting Unit

Toshio Sobue

Managing Executive Officer
Deputy Head of Risk Management Group /
Deputy Head of Compliance Group

Keisuke Saito

Managing Executive Officer
Deputy Head of Global Products Unit

Hiroaki Ehara

Managing Executive Officer
Deputy Head of Human Resources Group /
Deputy Head of Internal Audit Group

Hiroto Koda

Managing Executive Officer
Deputy Head of Human Resources Group

Masahiro Miyamoto

Managing Executive Officer
Deputy Head of Corporate & Institutional Company

Naofumi Fuke

Managing Executive Officer
Deputy Head of Retail & Business Banking
Company

Hidefumi Kobayashi

Managing Executive Officer
Deputy Head of Research & Consulting Unit /
Deputy Head of Financial Control & Accounting
Group / Deputy Head of Risk Management Group

Masaya Usuha

Managing Executive Officer
Deputy Head of Internal Audit Group

Tatsuya Yamada

Managing Executive Officer
Deputy Head of IT & Systems Group /
Deputy Head of Operations Group

Kenji Tsujitsugu

Managing Executive Officer
Deputy Head of Corporate & Institutional Company

Masaya Oishi

Managing Executive Officer
Deputy Head of Asset Management Company

Taiji Kumagai

Managing Executive Officer
Deputy Head of Compliance Group

Atsushi Takahashi

Managing Executive Officer
Deputy Head of Global Corporate Company /
Deputy Head of Global Products Unit /
Deputy Head of Strategic Planning Group

Kouji Yonei

Executive Officer
General Manager of IT & Systems Planning
Department

Shinji Taniguchi

Executive Officer
General Manager of Global Products Coordination
Department

Masamichi Ishikawa

Executive Officer
General Manager for Asset Management Company

Makoto Umemiya

Executive Officer
General Manager of Financial Planning Department

Naoto Takahashi

Executive Officer
General Manager of Next-Generation IT Systems
Coordination Project Team

Kazushi Takeda

Executive Officer
Co-General Manager of East Asia Department

Asashi Katou

Executive Officer
General Manager of IT & Systems Promotion
Department

Eishi Shimizu

Executive Officer
General Manager of Channel Strategy Department

Masahiko Abe

Executive Officer
General Manager of Corporate & Institutional
Coordination Department

Hisashi Kikuchi

Executive Officer
General Manager of Corporate Secretariat

Yuzo Kanamori

Executive Officer
Deputy Head of Global Corporate Company /
Deputy Head of Global Products Unit

Masahiko Katou

Specialist Officer
General Manager for IT & Systems Group

Yasumasa Mukai

Specialist Officer
General Manager for IT & Systems Group

Notes:

1. Mr. Mitsuo Ohashi, Mr. Tetsuo Seki, Mr. Takashi Kawamura, Mr. Tatsuo Kainaka, Mr. Hirotake Abe and Ms. Hiroko Ota are "outside directors" as provided for in Article 2, Item 15 of the Companies Act.
2. Mr. Tetsuo Seki, Mr. Takashi Kawamura, Mr. Tatsuo Kainaka, Mr. Hirotake Abe and Ms. Hiroko Ota, who are "outside directors" are "independent directors" required by the Tokyo Stock Exchange, Inc.

(As of June 24, 2016)

Message from the Chairman of the Board of Directors

As a front-runner in the area of corporate governance, Mizuho is aiming to increase its corporate value through pursuing “growth-oriented” governance reforms designed to foster “earning potential.”



Hiroko Ota

2004 Director General, Cabinet Office
2005 Professor, National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies
2006 Minister of State for Economic and Fiscal Policy
2008 Professor, National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies (current)
2014 Director of MHFG (Chairman of the Board of Directors) (current)

How the Board of Directors Meetings Are Operated

Mizuho began the full-scale corporate governance reforms in fiscal 2014 and transformed the holding company into a Company with Three Committees. This form of governance enables both the supervisory functions of the Board (defensive governance) and its advisory functions (growth-oriented governance) to be strengthened, while the Board delegates to the management substantially more decision-making power on business execution. As a result, the speed of decision-making increases, and the Board is able to engage in discussions regarding substantive corporate management issues.

The most significant theme for the Board in fiscal 2015 was the formulation of the medium-term business plan, which would begin in fiscal 2016. The Board discussed in

depth what will be necessary for Mizuho to overcome its weaknesses and acquire new strengths as well as what risks Mizuho will face over the coming three years.

The Board held 13 meetings during the fiscal year, and discussions at each of these sessions were quite lively. Frequently, discussions lasted for close to four hours. As a result of the participation of outside directors with experiences in various fields, their ideas provided new perspectives on management issues. In addition, the presence of outside directors helps the management to have stronger commitment to leading Mizuho for creating value for various stakeholders. I believe the functions of the Board, both growth-oriented and defensive, have become more effective over the past year.

As the Chairman of the Board of Directors

The biggest role of the Chairman of the Board of Directors is to make discussions more lively and productive at the meetings. It is necessary to narrow down the matters to be discussed to ensure that enough time can be devoted to the items on the agenda, and clarify the issues to be discussed on the matters to ensure substantive discussions. To do this, it is also necessary to make sure that concise and well-prepared materials are submitted, and I work with the Corporate Secretariat to prepare these documents in advance.

I feel it is important for effective governance that an outside director serves as Chairman of the Board. I set the agenda from an outsider's perspective, and this makes it possible to conduct persuasive discussions. On the other hand, it is important that company information is properly communicated to the outside directors. Unless correct information

is delivered from the management and shared with outside directors, the directors cannot perform their role properly.

Regarding this aspect, the Deputy Chairman of the Board, who holds the position of the Chairman of the Audit Committee concurrently, plays an important role. Mr. Takahashi, who holds this position, is a non-executive director. He formerly held the position of CFO and has in-depth familiarity with management matters. Similarly, the Corporate Secretariat also plays important roles as a dedicated organization. The Corporate Secretariat is responsible for preparations for each Board meeting and for sharing information with the outside directors. Looking ahead, the Chairman, the Deputy Chairman, and the Corporate Secretariat will keep working as a team to realize what the Board aims to be.

Issues to Be Addressed Going Forward

As is appropriate for a front-runner in corporate governance, the Board has worked together to implement governance reforms. However, these reforms are not finished yet, and we are still on the way to further improving ourselves through trial and error. In the evaluation of the effectiveness of the Board in fiscal 2015, an interim evaluation was made at the Outside Director Session; a third-party evaluation with inputs from an outside institution was made; and the Board took into account the foregoing and discussed issues to be addressed.

Moreover, not only the members of the Board but also each and every Mizuho employee must understand the perspectives of shareholders, customers, and other stakeholders; they must also make judgments and take proper action. This is what real governance reform means. I feel there is a tendency among people at Mizuho that they stay in organizational silos and that they do not care about outside matters, maybe because they came to lose confidence after experiencing failures several times in the past. Under Mizuho's traditional human resource management, personnel are selected according to the year-group of entering the company based

on the evaluations they have accumulated since joining the organization, and there are concerns that personnel may be marked down disproportionately for the mistakes they have made. I believe this leads personnel to avoid taking up the challenges of addressing difficult issues and making reforms. To overcome this tendency, at present, Mizuho is proceeding with a major reform of human resource management. It will take time for this reform to be felt and understood by each and every employee, but this is the most important. I will be paying close attention to how well the new human resource management approaches take root in Mizuho.

In fiscal 2016, the most important issue will be strengthening profitability. Because the strategic direction was set up, it is essential for the management to set high targets and insist that the targets be met. The progress toward the objectives of the newly introduced medium-term business plan and the results of introducing the in-house company system, which is a key aspect of the new plan, must be reviewed in depth and subjected to full discussion, in order to realize an even stronger Mizuho.

Risk Appetite Framework (RAF)

Role of Risk Appetite Framework

The purpose of our risk appetite framework (RAF) is to (1) maximize our corporate value by securing sustainable and stable profits and (2) fulfill our social responsibilities. Based on such purpose, our core risk appetite is to take appropriate risk and providing solutions based on our customers' actual needs, establishing our competitive advantage against our peers.

In order to achieve this core risk appetite, we will further concretely define our risk appetite in establishing our medium-term and fiscal year business plan. The risk appetite will

be the basis for establishing our business strategy, resource allocation and budget thus integrating risk management and business strategy in order to maximize our risk-return.

The RAF is the cornerstone of Mizuho's risk governance, and the Board of Directors is responsible for determining our risk appetites and other fundamental matters including the governance structure of RAF and the documentation of the Risk Appetite Statement (RAS).

Operation of Risk Appetite Framework

Formulation of Risk Appetite

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

Formulation of our risk appetite begins with discussions among management regarding our footing in external environments such as the macroeconomic environment, the regulatory environment and the competitive environment, and our future prospects. Main scenarios are then devised to be shared through the organization. Management also discusses risks that may adversely affect the Group, such as a recession or disturbances in the financial market, and devises risk scenarios.

We then formulate a risk appetite policy based on our

awareness of these external environments, create specific strategies and measures according to this policy and determine corporate resource allocation and profit plans. Our risk appetite metrics is expressed in terms of capital strength, profitability and liquidity utilizing measures such as CET1 Capital Ratio, ROE and LCR.

Further, quantitative level of risk appetite metrics are cascaded down into our in-house companies, which are established according to the customer segments and are the driving forces of our strategies, to ensure the effectiveness of our RAF.

The companies formulate their own business plans and carry out their business activities based on the Group's general risk appetite policy and the company's specific risk appetite level.

Mizuho's Risk Appetite Framework Control Structure



*1. Head of Risk Management Group *2. Head of Financial Control & Accounting Group

Monitoring of Risk Appetite

To ensure that the formulated risk appetite is achieved, the Group monitors progress on a quarterly basis, with additional monitoring carried out as necessary. Specifically, we monitor changes in external environments compared to the scenarios we set initially, and progress in implementing our strategies and level of our capital compared to the risk appetite policy

and risk appetite level. This monitoring enables timely and appropriate actions, including revisions of our risk appetite and strategies, to be discussed and carried out in the event of environmental changes that increase risk or impede our risk appetite and strategies.

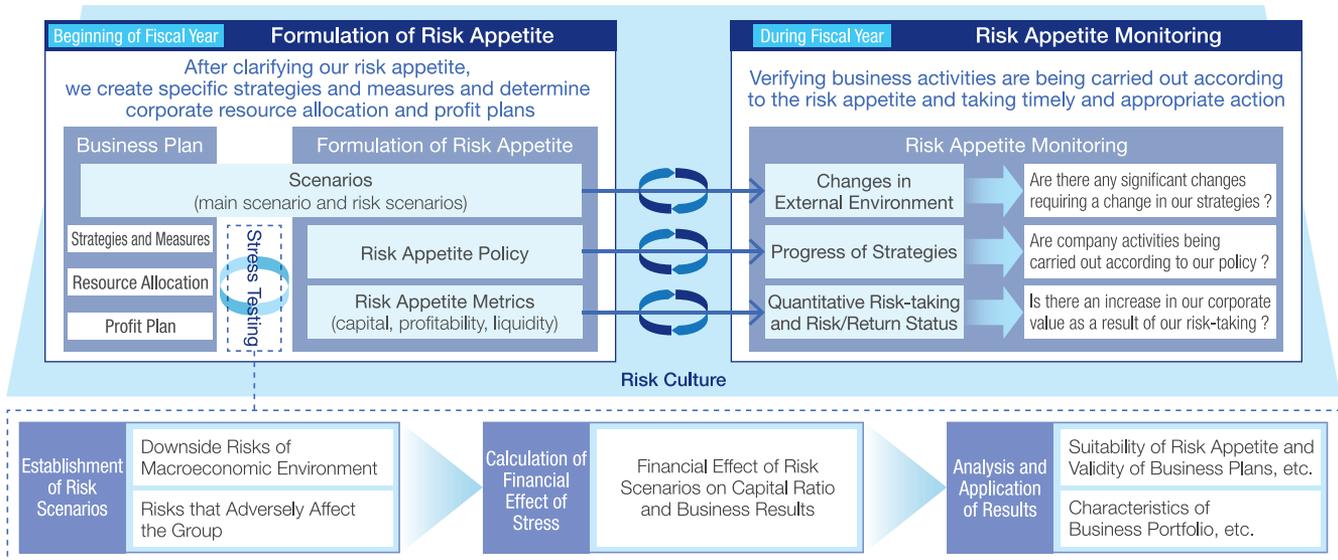
Verification of Risk Appetite by Stress Testing

We assess the suitability of our risk appetite and the validity of our business plans through stress testing that assesses the financial effect of the set risk scenarios on our capital and profitability. The results are analyzed and verified to confirm that the required capital ratio and business results can be achieved even if the risk scenarios occur. If those cannot be achieved, we discuss and then carry out a revision of our risk

appetite and business plans.

Our stress testing also serves as a foundation for understanding the characteristics of our business portfolio and enables planning in advance about the course of action that should be taken if the risk scenario occurs, which will enhance our risk management.

Mizuho's RAF Operation Process



Mizuho's Risk Culture

By embedding sound risk culture, every director and employee maintains a high level of sensitivity and knowledge regarding risk and endeavors to make correct decisions and take appropriate actions. This enables us to achieve our risk appetite and strategies and maintain and improve our corporate value.

Mizuho has established Behavioral Guidelines for a Sound Risk Culture to heighten directors' and employees' risk sensitivity and improve their responses and countermeasures in the event of risks. Measures such as training are carried

out so that these guidelines become ingrained in the minds of every director and employee.

These guidelines provide foundation for appropriate values and courses of action that should be employed by Mizuho's directors and employees when approaching risks. Each director and employee can refer back to these guidelines if they are unsure of a judgment that needs to be made in their daily work. This improves their responses and countermeasures to risk and fosters a sound risk culture. These initiatives also prevent inappropriate behavior by directors and employees.

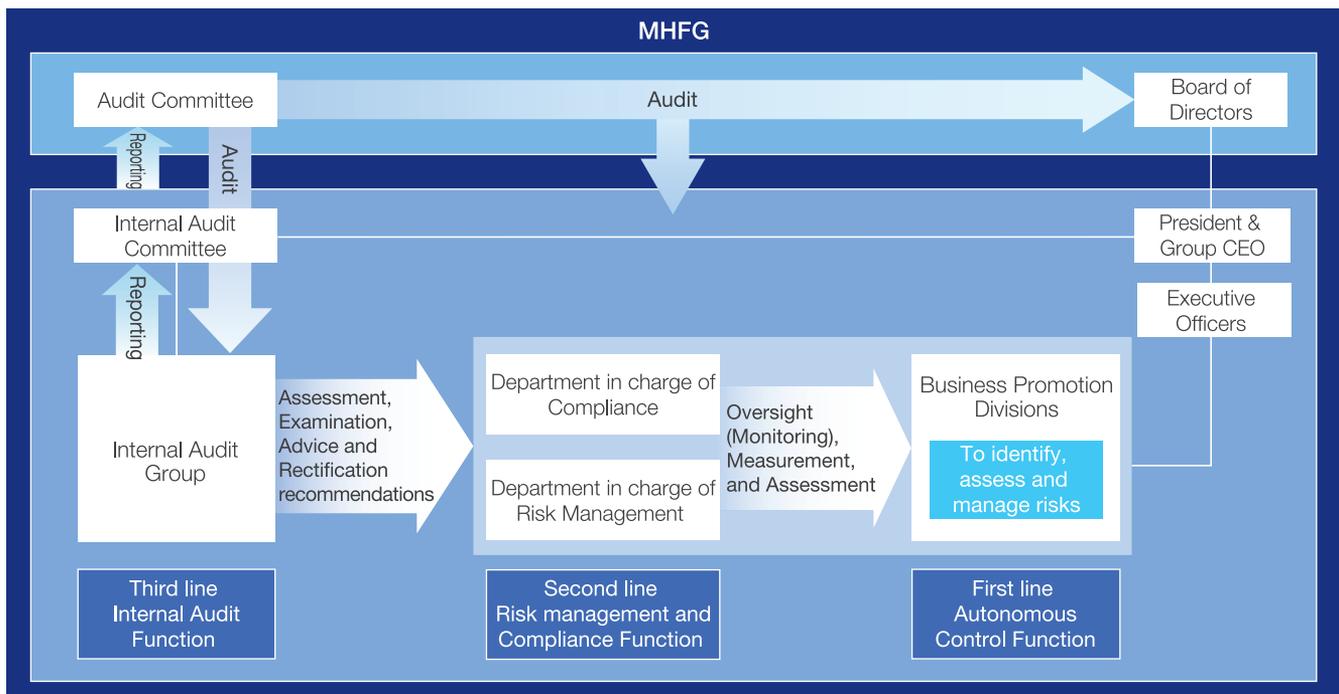
Mizuho’s Definition of the Three Lines of Defense

Basic Approach

Following the concept of the “three lines of defense,” as shown in the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision’s “Corporate governance principles for banks” as revised and published in July 2015, we have established the Internal Audit Committee that is separate from the business promo-

tion divisions to ensure autonomous control with respect to the business promotion division and divisions in charge of compliance and risk monitoring by the internal audit group is conducted appropriately and effectively.

MHFG’s Framework of Operations and Audit and Internal Control Framework



Mizuho’s Definition of the Three Lines of Defense

First line	<p>Autonomous Control Function</p> <p>Based on the rules, procedures and risk appetite, conduct daily operations and has a primary responsibility for risks and compliance matters identified in their section, banking offices, or head office as a risk owner, and for performing autonomous control activities (to identify, assess, and manage/control risks)</p>
Second line	<p>Risk Management and Compliance Function</p> <p>Oversee (monitor), measure and assess the first line’s autonomous control activities for risks and compliance, and be responsible for establishing and promoting basic policies for risk compliance control</p>
Third line	<p>Internal Audit Function</p> <p>Independent of the first and second lines, conduct assessment and examination of the operations of the first and second lines and be responsible for providing advice and rectification recommendations to settle issues</p>

Internal Audit Structure

Basic Approach

Internal audits are designed as an integrated process, independent from other business operations, for evaluating the extent to which internal control achieves its objectives in key areas, including appropriate risk management, efficient and effective business operations, reliable financial reporting and compliance with laws, regulations and internal rules. We conduct internal audits from an objective and comprehensive standpoint, independent of operational reporting lines, and offer advice and remedial recommendations in connection with any problems that may be identified. Through this

process, internal audits assist the Boards of Directors of each of our group companies to fulfill their managerial duties efficiently and effectively.

In line with the Basic Policy for Internal Audit established by MHFG, our core group companies conduct internal audits, which include the auditing of their respective subsidiaries. In addition, with respect to the management of risks applicable across the Group, we coordinate internal audits throughout the Group to assess the risk management status of the Group as a whole.

Internal Audit Management Structure

MHFG

Our Internal Audit Committee determines all important matters concerning internal audits. The committee is chaired by the President & Group CEO and is independent of our other business operations. Our Internal Audit Committee monitors and manages internal audits at our core group companies through internal audit reports submitted by such subsidiaries. Our Internal Audit Committee discusses and makes decisions regarding internal audits at our core group companies and submits the results, together with the results of their examination of the internal audit reports, to our Board of Directors.

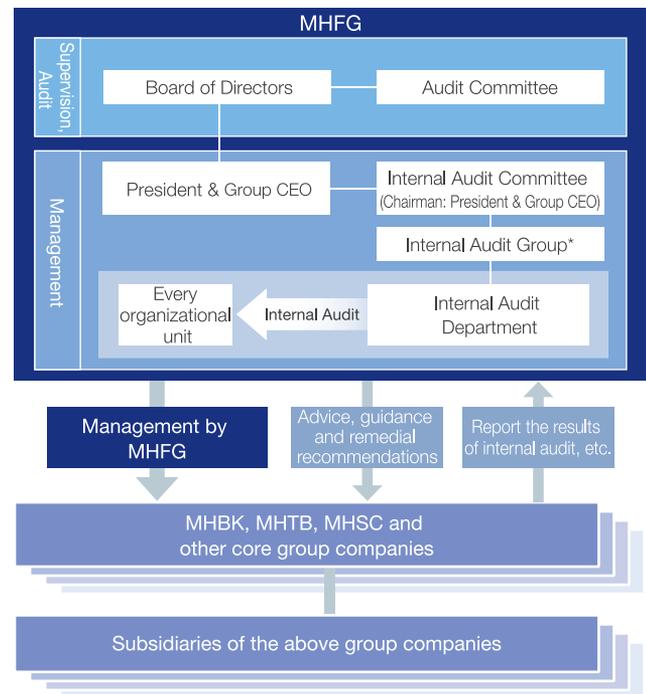
MHBK and MHTB

MHBK and MHTB have also established Internal Audit Committees that are independent of their other business operations. The two banks have established internal audit departments and credit review departments (Credit Assessment and Auditing Office at MHTB) to conduct internal audits at their respective domestic and overseas business offices, head office departments and group companies. Specifically, the internal audit departments assess the suitability and effectiveness of business activities associated with compliance and risk management. The credit review departments (Credit Assessment and Auditing Office at MHTB) audit credit ratings and the status of credit management in addition to auditing the self-assessment of assets to verify the accuracy and suitability of matters deemed necessary to assure the soundness of assets.

Other Core Group Companies

Other core group companies have also established effective and efficient internal audit structures adapted to the characteristics of their respective businesses.

Internal Audit Management Structure



* The functions and responsibilities of the Internal Audit Group based on the three lines of defense

Internal Audit Department works as the third line and is independent of the first and second lines, as well as conducts assessment and examination of the operations of the first and second lines and is responsible for providing advice and rectification recommendations to settle issues.

(As of June 24, 2016)

Risk Management

Basic Approach

Mizuho recognizes the conducting of operations tailored to various types of risk and managing such risks as a key issue relating to overall management. In order to implement our business strategy while maintaining our financial stability, we maintain comprehensive risk management and control measures.

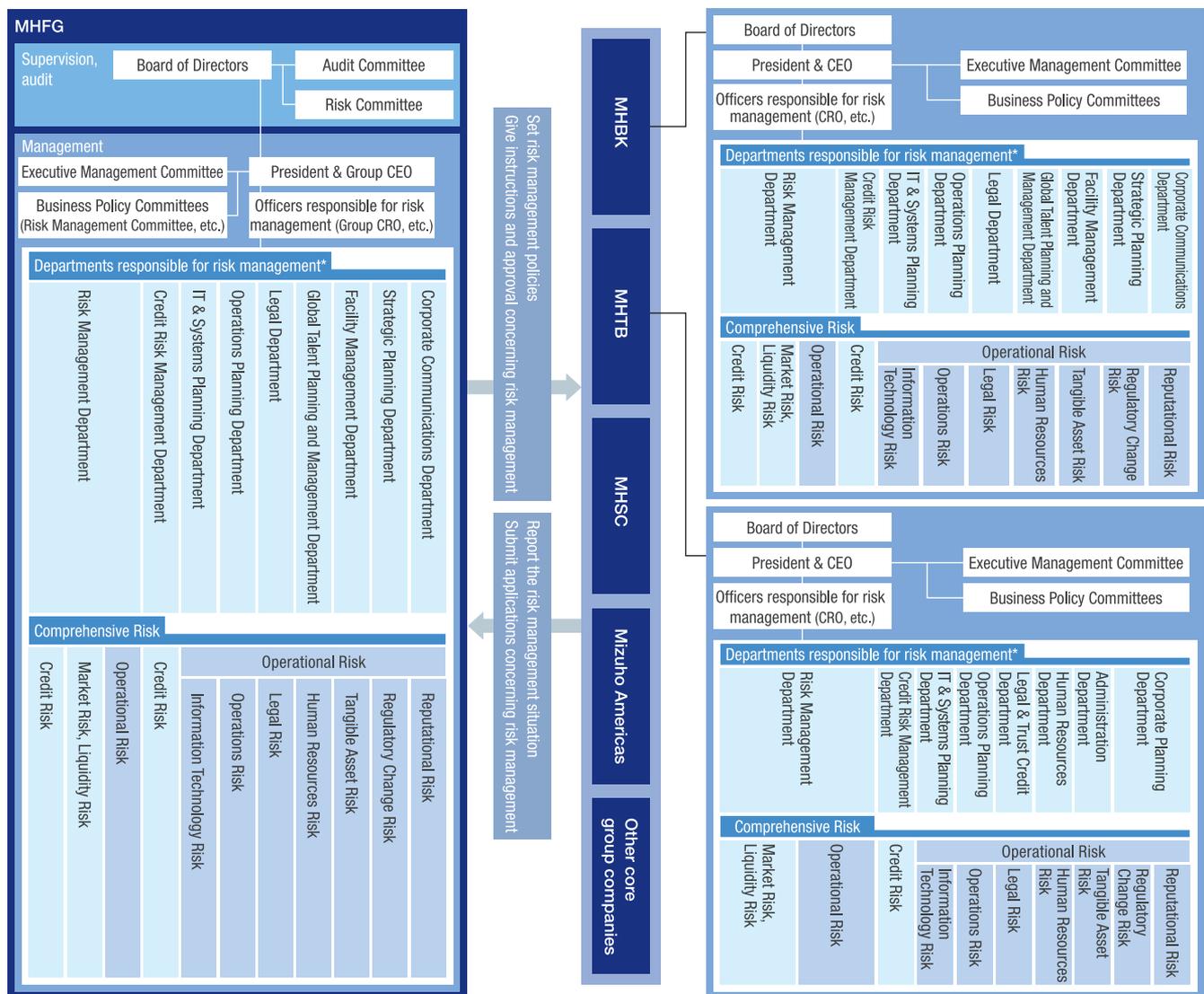
MHFG maintains basic policies for risk management that are applicable to the entire Group. In line with these basic policies, we endeavor to strengthen and enhance the sophistication of our risk management system.

Risk Management Structure

Each of our subsidiaries adopts appropriate risk management measures, while MHFG controls risk management for the

Group as a whole.

At MHFG, the Risk Management Committee chaired



(As of July 1, 2016)

Functions and responsibilities of the departments responsible for risk management based on the three lines of defense
 As departments with second-line functions, each of the departments responsible for risk management oversees (monitors), measures, and assesses the first line's autonomous control activities for risks and compliance, and is responsible for establishing and promoting basic policies for risk control.

by the Group CRO provides integrated monitoring and management of the overall risk for the Group. The Group CRO reports the risk management situation to the Board of Directors, etc. MHFG receives reports and applications concerning the risk management situation from our core group companies and gives them appropriate instructions concern-

ing risk management.

Our core group companies each maintains its systems for managing various types of risk, receiving reports on the status of risk at their respective subsidiaries, and gives them appropriate instructions concerning risk management.

General Concept of Risk Management

Basic Approach

We classify our risk exposures according to the various kinds of risk, including credit risk, market risk, liquidity risk and operational risk, and manage them.

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

In line with the basic policies relating to overall risk management laid down by MHFG, companies within the Group identify risk broadly and take a proactive and sophisticated approach to risk management, including methodologies for operations that involve exposures to multiple categories of risk such as settlement and trust businesses.

Risk Category	Definition
Credit risk	The Group's exposure to the risk of losses that may be incurred due to a decline in, or total loss of, the value of assets (including off-balance-sheet instruments), as a result of deterioration in obligors' financial position.
Market risk	The risk of losses incurred by the Group due to fluctuations in interest rates, stock prices and foreign exchange rates. Our definition includes the risk of losses incurred when it becomes impossible to execute transactions in the market because of market confusion or losses arising from transactions at prices that are significantly less favorable than usual.
Liquidity risk	The risk of losses arising from funding difficulties due to a deterioration in our financial position that makes it difficult for us to raise necessary funds or that forces us to raise funds at significantly higher interest rates than usual.
Operational risk	The risk of losses that the Group may incur resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems, or from external events. Operational risk consists of several components such as information technology risk, operations risk, etc.  Refer to page 115 of Risk Management Structure in the Appendix for specific components of operational risk.

Risk Capital Allocation

We endeavor to obtain a clear grasp of the Group's overall risk exposure and have implemented measures to keep such risks within the Group's financial base in accordance with the risk capital allocation framework.

More specifically, we allocate risk capital to our core group companies, to control risk within the limits set for each company. We also control risk within managerially acceptable limits by working to ensure that the overall risk on a consolidated basis does not exceed financial strength. To ensure the

ongoing financial health of the Group, we regularly monitor the manner in which risk capital is being used in order to obtain a proper grasp of the risk profile within this framework. Reports are also submitted to the Board of Directors and other committees of each company. Risk capital is allocated to MHBK, MHTB, MHSC and Mizuho Americas by risk category, and is further allocated within their respective business units.

Compliance

Basic Approach

As the leading Japanese financial services group with a global presence and a broad customer base, we remain conscious of the importance of our social responsibilities and public mission at all times.

We define compliance as “the strict observance of all laws and regulations and the pursuit of fair and honest corporate

activities that conform to the norms accepted by society” and view ongoing compliance as one of the basic principles of sound business management. Each of our group companies maintains its own compliance structure in line with the basic policies established by MHFG.

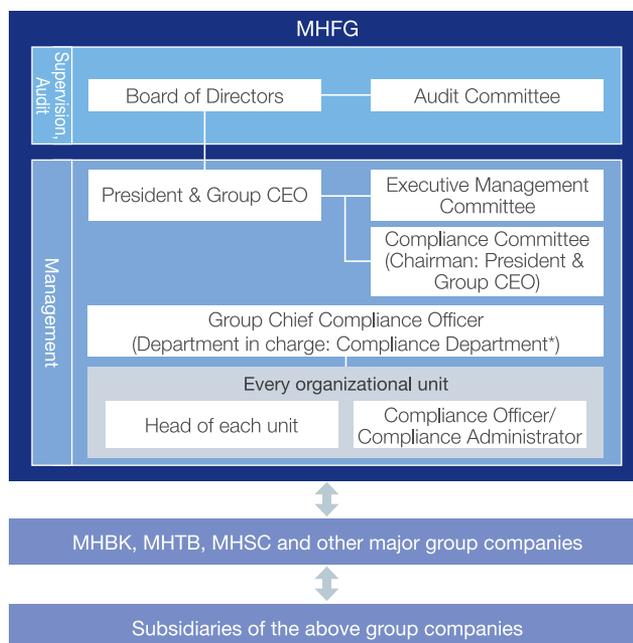
Compliance Structure

The President & CEO of MHFG, MHBK, MHTB and MHSC each generally oversees compliance matters of the respective company, and also heads their respective Compliance Committees at which important matters concerning compliance are discussed. The four companies also have individual compliance departments* under a chief compliance officer. These departments are responsible for compliance planning and implementation and control overall compliance management at the respective companies.

At each organizational unit (such as branches and departments) at the four companies, the head of the unit is responsible for guidance and implementation related to compliance matters, and compliance officer or compliance administrator at each unit reviews the status of compliance.

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

Compliance Structure



*The functions and responsibilities of the department in charge based on the three lines of defense

The department in charge works as the second line, oversees (monitors), measures, and assesses the first line’s autonomous control activities for risks and compliance, and is responsible for establishing and promoting basic policies for risk compliance control.

Compliance Activities

We have established the Mizuho Code of Conduct, which sets forth clear and concrete standards of ethical behavior, and distributed it to all managements and employees of the Group. Furthermore, each of our group companies has also prepared a compliance manual, which serves as a practical guidebook for rigorous compliance enforcement and clarifies the laws and regulations that we must observe in pursuing our business activities and the compliance activities required to follow. Each group company also conducts compliance training for managements and employees so that they are

fully acquainted with the contents of the compliance manual.

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

Efforts to Prevent Money Laundering, etc.

In response to an increase in international demands for anti-money laundering and countering terrorist financing in recent years, the Group has made the prevention of money laundering and terrorist financing a top management priority, and implements measures based on common policies throughout the Group.

We take various measures on a global basis, such as performing customer due diligence/Know Your Customer (KYC) practices when establishing business relationships with customers, preventing transactions with subjects to asset freeze such as terrorists, and using monitoring systems etc. to detect and report suspicious transactions.

Severing Transactions with Anti-Social Elements

In order to prevent anti-social elements from influencing corporate management and to avoid any harm caused by them, MHFG established the “Mizuho Code of Conduct” which sets out a policy to sever any ties with anti-social elements that threaten the rule of law, public order, and safety.

MHFG, MHBK, MHTB and MHSC have each established an Anti-Social Elements Elimination Committee (chaired by the President & CEO), which takes action to sever relations with

anti-social elements through group-wide cooperation.

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

Initiatives under the “One MIZUHO Strategy”

Within the “One MIZUHO Strategy,” initiatives are being taken to raise the sophistication of compliance management to smoothly advance expanding and deepening collaboration among banking, trust banking, and securities businesses.

Our compliance training program includes information on preventing misuse of superior positions, managing conflicts of interest, and strictly confidential handling of customer information, to make all employees fully aware of these mat-

ters in promoting collaboration among group companies.

For senior executives, joint compliance training is provided among MHFG, MHBK, MHTB and MHSC.

To provide optimal solutions for customers responsively, as a “financial services consulting group,” our Compliance Group is working to further increase the sophistication of compliance management on a group-wide basis.

Mizuho’s Internal Reporting Systems

When the Group becomes aware of compliance issues, the compliance manual requires that such matters be reported immediately to department and branch managers, and consultations are held.

In addition, we have established a compliance hotline that links to the Compliance Department and external law office for direct reporting by employees.

Also, in light of internal and external conditions related to the internal reporting systems, MHFG is working to increase the effectiveness of these systems by establishing group-wide external reporting channels that are available in the evenings, on Saturdays and Sundays, and makes such services available in foreign languages. Each of the group companies is also working to make all employees fully acquainted with these systems by including such information in the Compliance Manual, conducting training programs as well as by hanging posters and distributing pocket cards with contact points indicated to each and every employee.



Internal poster to make employees aware of the internal reporting systems

“Internal Controls and Audit Hotline” for Accounting or Auditing Matters

In addition to these reporting systems, MHFG has established a hotline within an external law office to receive reports from in and outside the company in connection with problems concerning internal controls and audits of accounts and financial reports. Refer to “Compliance Contacts” on page 114 for details.

Management of Customer Protection

Basic Approach

Mizuho gives first priority to our customers, and, based on the policy that earning the trust of our customers is the basis for ensuring sound management and earning the trust of other stakeholders, we will continuously verify and improve

the operations of the Group from the perspective of customers in order to ensure adequacy of operations and improve customer convenience as well as compliance, and manage customer protection uniformly in the Group.

Overview of Management of Customer Protection Structure

Mizuho defines management of customer protection as described below, clarifying the group management structure as well as management methods, and ensuring that each company draws up customer protection management regulations.

Management of customer protection refers to the management required for achieving the following from the perspective of improving the protection of our customers and improving customer convenience.

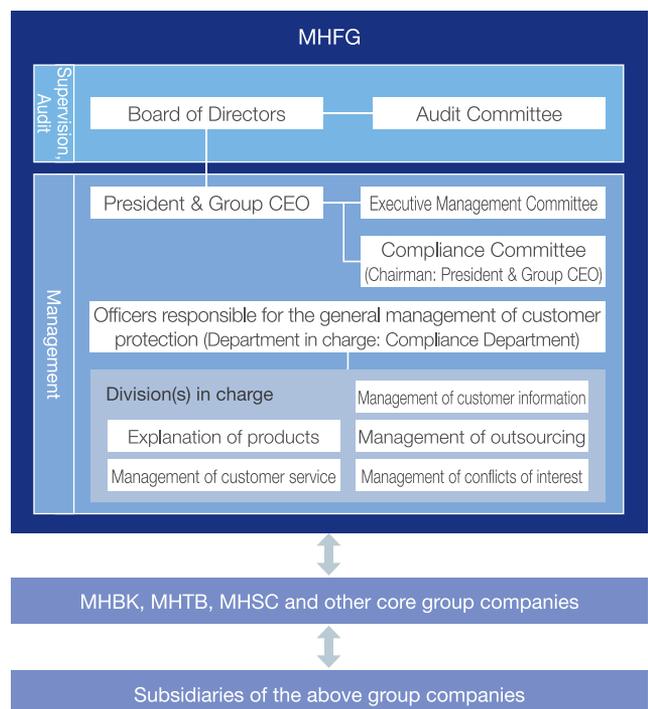
1. Ensuring the adequacy and sufficiency of the explanation of transactions, products, etc. as well as the provision of information (explanation of products, etc.) to customers.
2. Ensuring the adequacy and sufficiency of handling customer consultations and complaints, etc. (customer service).
3. Ensuring the adequacy of the management of customer information (management of customer information).
4. Ensuring the adequacy of managing customers and handling of customer information in the event that group operations are outsourced (management of outsourcing).
5. Ensuring the adequacy of the management of the measures to be taken in order to appropriately address various situations of conflicts of interest that have stemmed from transactions with customers (management of conflicts of interest).

In addition to designating the compliance department as the customer protection general management division in each group company, the group companies establish their own management structure by stipulating which divisions are in charge of management of explanation of products, management of customer service, management of customer information, management of outsourcing, and management of conflicts of interest (hereinafter, customer management tasks).

The President & Group CEO of MHFG generally oversees management of customer protection, and also heads the Compliance Committee in which related important matters are discussed. The President & Group CEO also appoints officers responsible for the general management of customer protection in order to promote the Group's appropriate management. The Compliance Department is in charge of general management and monitors management of each customer management task.

The division responsible for each customer management task draws up and implements proposals concerning the tasks under their jurisdiction. MHFG also provides centralized monitoring and customer protection management activities at the core group companies. The core group companies

also manage customer protection management at their own group companies.



Information Management

Accompanying progress in IT, the usage of information has increased substantially, but, on the other hand, cyberattacks have risen in number. This has led to closer scrutiny of the protection of personal information from a social standpoint. Mizuho, which provides comprehensive financial services in Japan and overseas, is aware information management that aims to appropriately protect and use information

assets is of the highest importance. In our Group, we clarify our management systems for information assets, security management measures and information administration methods. Also, we train and raise the level of awareness of each and every employee regarding the proper protection of information assets, and work to strengthen our information management systems.

Approaches to the Financial Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) System

In order to deal expeditiously, fairly, and appropriately with complaints, etc., from customers, each group company has concluded basic contracts for the implementation of dispute resolution procedures with various dispute resolution institutions.

MHBK and MHTB have concluded such contracts with the Japanese Bankers Association, which is a designated dispute resolution institution as defined in Japan's Banking Act. In addition, MHTB has concluded such a contract with the Trust

Companies Association of Japan, and MHSC has conducted such a contract with the Financial Instruments Mediation Assistance Center (FINMAC) respectively. The designated dispute resolution institutions take steps toward resolution from a fair and neutral perspective in cases where the solutions to customers' complaints adopted by our group companies are not accepted.

Management of Customer Service

Our Group, which has transactions with a wide range of customers, insists on responding appropriately to customer complaints and continues to work toward protecting and increasing convenience for its customers.

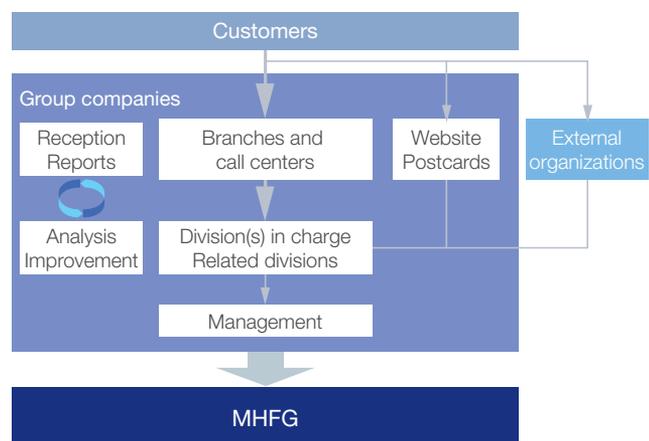
Regarding complaints, we also insist on responding quickly and politely and always require appropriate reports on such matters.

Furthermore, we regard customer feedbacks as important management assets and work continuously to improve our operations and prevent recurrences of issues for increasing customer satisfaction.

The Group establishes its own management structure by stipulating which divisions are in charge of drawing up and implementing proposals related to the supervision of customer service management. The divisions specified are responsible for centralized supervision and management of customer service in core group companies, and they report to management via the Compliance Committee, etc.

Each of the group companies has specified procedures for hearing complaints and related matters, preparing reports and records, and monitoring the administration of reports and responses. In addition, the divisions in charge also conduct

centralized supervision and management of customer service and verify the appropriateness of responses to complaints including whether complaints have been solved to customers' satisfaction and understanding. In cases where the same complaints are recurring, the related divisions are required to formulate response policies, and the progress toward improvement is monitored. In addition, education and training courses are planned and implemented to ensure that employees observe matters related to customer service management.



Activities to Fulfill Fiduciary Duties

Basic Approach

Strong capabilities in product development, sales, asset management, and asset administration are indispensable to the successful conduct of asset management-related business. Our Group is dedicated to speed and flexibility in our responses to the constantly changing, diverse needs of our broad range of customers—from individual investors to pension funds, regional financial institutions, and other institutional investors—which are made possible by our full complement of group companies with the expertise in banking, trust banking, securities, and asset management required to provide top-tier asset management-related products and services.

Each of Mizuho’s group companies specializes in a different function, and in providing appropriate products and services that are in our customers’ best interests, MHFG has established and announced its Policies Regarding Mizuho’s Fiduciary Duties.*

Each of Mizuho’s group companies announced its action plan in compliance with the group management policies and each function, and is taking customer-oriented measures to implement these policies.

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

Group Companies that Have Established and Disclosed Action Plans

Policies by Function:		
Sales	Asset Management and Product Development	Asset Administration
MHBK	MHTB	
MHSC		TCSB
DIAM		Please refer to the respective websites of each company for details.
MHAM		
Shinko Asset Management		

Note: With October 1, 2016, as the target date for consolidation of asset management activities, a new company, Asset Management One, is scheduled to take over these action plans for DAIM, MHTB, MHAM, and Shinko Asset Management.

Policies Regarding Mizuho’s Fiduciary Duties

Policies Regarding Mizuho’s Fiduciary Duties consist of the group management policies and policies by function. These are summarized as follows.

Group Management Policies

Corporate Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build governance systems to ensure the appropriate levels of independence between the holding company and the group’s asset management companies, and between the group’s sales companies and asset management companies Establish and disclose specific plans of action on the part of each group company Report to the board of directors and other relevant parties the state of compliance pursuant to the Policies Regarding Mizuho’s Fiduciary Duties
Evaluating Performance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish an appropriate performance review system to evaluate initiatives which meet our customers’ needs and are in their best interests
The Rationality of Remuneration, Etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Set rational levels of remuneration, fees and commissions according to the nature of the products and services provided to customers
Monitoring Conflicts of Interest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance monitoring of intra-group conflicts of interest

Policies by Function:

Function	Policies
Sales	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Building Appropriate Product Lines in Response to Customers' Needs <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) MHBK, MHTB and MHSC aim to provide customers with excellent investment opportunities on a group basis (2) Based on our customers' investment objectives, thoroughly review our existing products and consider adopting new products which help customers to steadily build their assets 2. Providing Investment Products to Customers via Consulting Services <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Accurately assess the state of our customers' assets and liabilities and their tolerance for risk (2) Provide consulting services to improve our customers' understanding of the characteristics of various products (3) Enhance our consulting capabilities and pursue new methods of making proposals using the latest technologies (4) Promote a high degree of transparency in setting fees and commissions 3. Attentive Follow-Up Service to Help Customers Achieve Their Goals <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Provide information and advice to assist customers in making appropriate investment decisions through attentive follow-up services (2) Reliably execute and improve our business activities so that customers can invest with confidence 4. Laying Foundations to Help Customers Invest with Confidence and Steadily Build Their Assets <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Enhance useful services which help to improve the financial and investment knowledge of our customers (2) Enhance personnel development as an organization in order to provide consulting services of the highest standard
Asset Management & Product Development	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Enhancing Asset Management <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Enhance investment analysis and decision-making capabilities through further reinforcements to our personnel base and asset management foundations (2) Pursue improvements in existing asset management methods and new methods and investment opportunities 2. Initiatives to Continuously Improve Product Quality and Develop New Products Based on Customers' Needs <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Improve the quality of our products through appropriate risk management and checking of products (2) Develop products with our understanding of our customers' needs and our expertise as asset management professionals (3) Promote a high degree of transparency in setting management fees 3. Enhancing the Provision of Information and Services from the Customer's Perspective <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Practice the highest quality of service (2) Prioritize convenience and ease of understanding in providing customers with the most appropriate information (3) Enhance useful services which help to improve the financial and investment knowledge of our customers 4. Strengthening Corporate Governance <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Build a corporate governance system that is of the highest standard in its industry and ensure the independence of the asset management entities (2) Make decisions pertaining to new product development based on objective evaluations and highly transparent processes
Asset Administration	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Strengthening the System for Providing Asset Administration Services <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Advance initiatives to enhance our operational and IT infrastructure and develop personnel with a high degree of specialized expertise 2. Initiatives to Improve Service Quality and Develop New Services <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Develop new services with the ultimate aim of providing optimal solutions (2) Regularly examine the processes for setting asset administration fees to ensure that they reflect the nature of services 3. Enhancing the Provision of Information in Support of Customers' Investment Activities <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Enrich our various services for providing information to investors to enhance their investment management efforts

IT Strategy

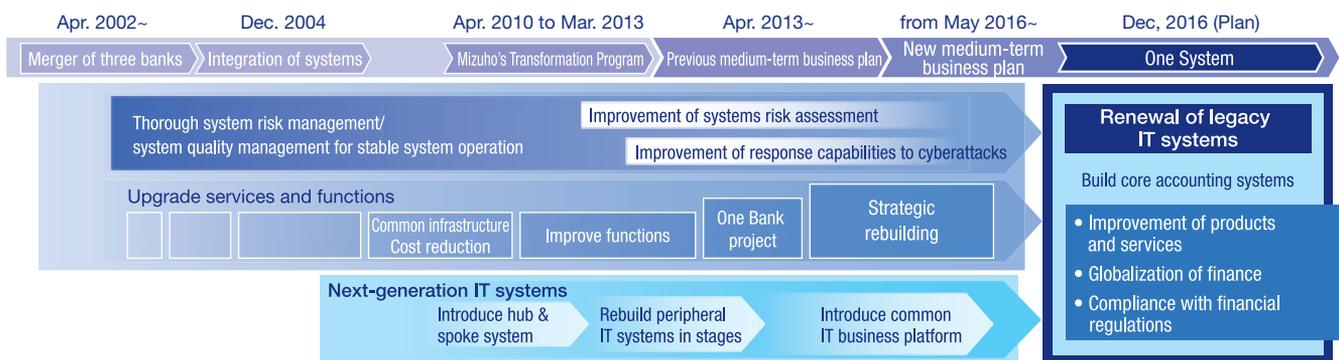
Basic Approach

IT systems are crucial elements of financial institutions' management and business strategies, and high-quality IT strategies are key means of differentiating an institution from its competitors and establishing superior competitiveness.

Based on this understanding and the lessons learned from past system failures, we are engaged in risk management designed to ensure the stable operations of IT systems which is required for us to play important roles in the settlement infrastructure. Amid a changing societal environment with the globalization of economy, the tightening of supervisory regulations, and the emergence of Fintech, we are striving to meet diversified customer needs by leveraging our IT systems to provide secure, safe and seamless services in an integrated manner

among our banking, trust banking and securities functions.

Under the new medium-term business plan, Mizuho will aim for "strong IT systems" that are efficient and stable and will support its "One MIZUHO Strategy." Mizuho will continue to develop IT systems that will also mobilize the Group's comprehensive capabilities to establish superior competitiveness, meet customer needs, and give a solid response to progress in IT, tighter financial regulations and other trends, while also providing global IT services in an integrated manner among banking, trust banking and securities functions. Moreover, from a systems perspective, we will pursue operational excellence and is continue to take initiatives to strengthen IT governance.

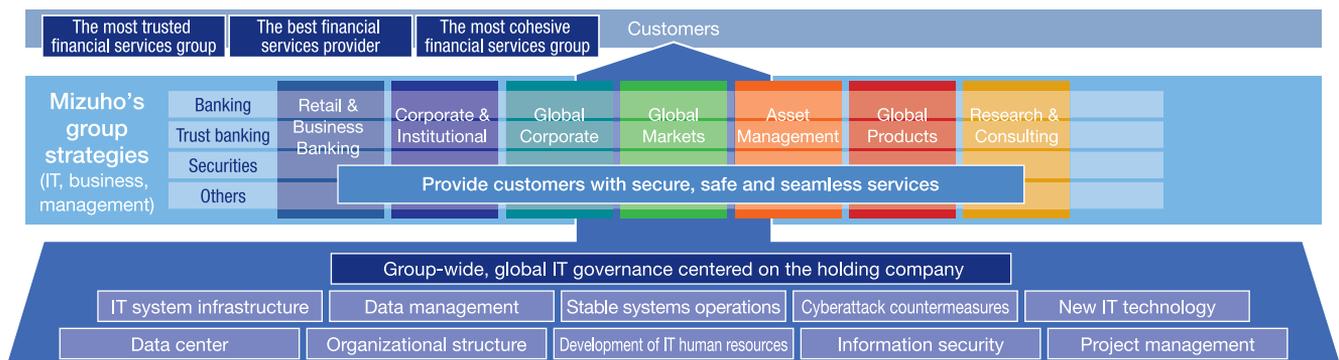


Efforts to Strengthen IT Governance to Support Our Businesses

We will continually make efforts to ensure stable systems operations by establishing frameworks for the safe and reliable development of IT systems and implementing such IT investments as those that promote common system infrastructure, strengthen management and increase the stability of systems already in operation. Furthermore, by promoting data man-

agement and measures for assuring cyber security on a group-wide basis, we are striving to strengthen IT governance.

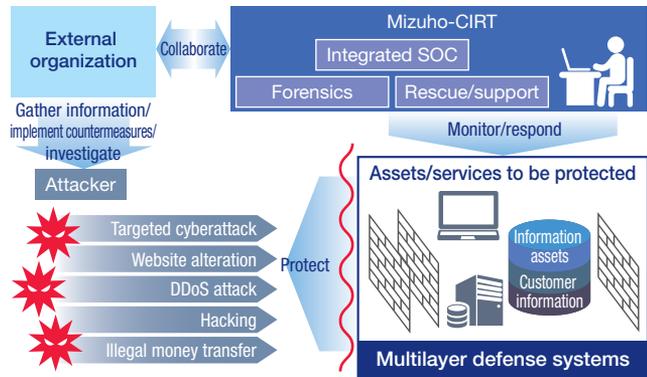
Based on this unified group-wide IT governance, we are implementing efficient and optimal IT investments to support its in-house companies by customer segment for speedily planning and strongly implementing their business strategies.



Cyber Security

Threats due to cyberattacks are forecast to further increase. To protect the safety of its customers, with the Mizuho-CIRT*1 as the core, Mizuho is taking the initiative in collaborating with specialized institutions outside the Group to strengthen its capabilities for rapidly and effectively dealing with cyberattacks through creating an integrated SOC*2, upgrading multilayer defense systems, and other measures.

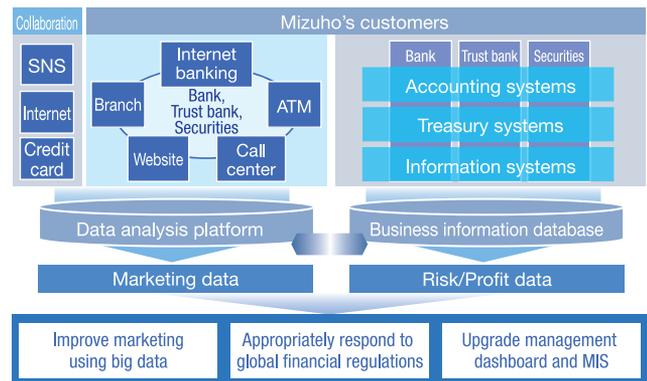
*1. Cyber Incident Response Team
*2. Security Operation Center



Data Management

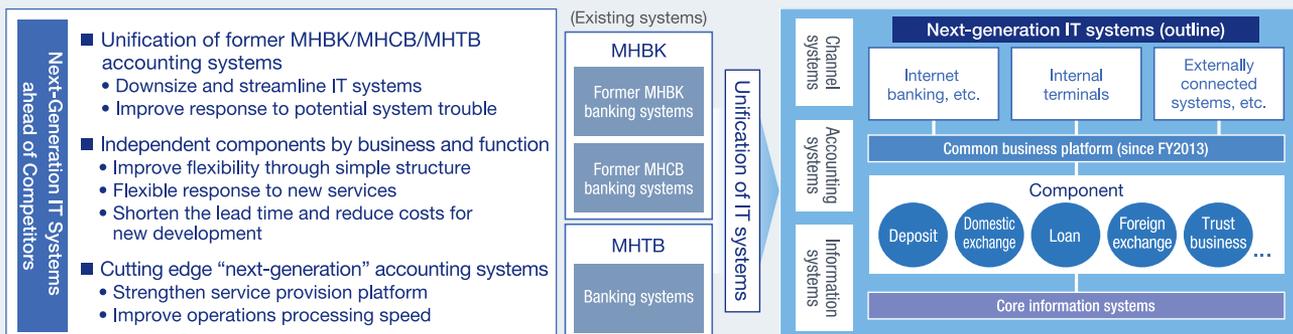
As “data management” for data collection and analysis to be used in management and business become more important to respond to global financial regulations and sophistication of MIS*3, we have prepared a data base to centralize management of collected and analyzed data relating to risks and profits, etc. In addition, with the aim of using big data for more sophisticated marketing, we will promote the development of a data analysis platform.

*3. Management Information System



Transition to Next-Generation IT Systems

Regarding the next-generation IT systems, the design and programming stages have been completed, and start-up tests are in progress. The next-generation IT system will unify the current three core banking account systems, and this will result in downsizing and streamlining IT systems. By developing independent components for each business and function, it will be possible to adapt flexibly to the introduction of new services and to reduce the development time and costs, and, by structuring cutting-edge core banking systems, we will be able to strengthen the infrastructure for providing services to customers and improve the processing speed of our operations. Going forward, looking to the completion of the system development, we will conduct thorough start-up tests, and, to make the transition to the new system smooth, we will specify the steps in the procedure. At the same time, we will conduct thorough training in our front offices, keep customers informed with notices. As one of our most important projects, we will take a thoroughgoing approach and work to transit our next-generation IT systems ahead of our competitors.



Human Resources Strategy

Supporting Business Strategy Execution from the Human Resources (HR) Side

Under Mizuho's new medium-term business plan, entitled *Progressive Development of "One MIZUHO": The Path to a Financial Services Consulting Group*, Mizuho has entered a new stage where we will take on the challenge of building a new business model for a new era.

Achieving this new business model and thoroughly differentiating Mizuho from our competitors requires not only a strong business strategy, but also a dedicated, talented workforce who can implement the strategy effectively. There-

fore, Mizuho is committed to developing each and every one of our employees and helping them reach their full potential. We also recognize the importance of developing strong leaders who are capable of leading Mizuho in the future.

As we enter this new stage, it is essential that we embed a robust corporate culture throughout the Group. In terms of HR, this means reforming our HR management systems and practices and encouraging changes in employee mindsets and behaviors.

Our HR Vision and Primary Aim for HR Management

In order to realize the tenets of Mizuho's Corporate Identity, Mizuho has established an HR Vision to encourage all employees to take initiative and develop themselves.

To realize this HR Vision, Mizuho aims to continuously increase employee engagement, creating a virtuous circle of growth between employees and the organization, and establish competitive advantage for Mizuho in terms of its work-

force. Therefore, Mizuho's HR management is designed to encourage employees to exercise their abilities to their maximum potential, and to continuously expand their capabilities and expertise and enjoy long and fulfilling careers at Mizuho, by motivating them to both advance their own careers and contribute to the organization.

HR Vision

Mizuho Financial Group firmly believes that the personal development of individual employees contributes to the stable and sustainable growth of Mizuho as a whole.

Mizuho recognizes those employees who make an effort to put the Mizuho Values into practice and helps employees to create a more fulfilling life through their work.

- Mizuho encourages employees to utilize their strengths, and provides opportunities for them to use their skills and to develop their abilities.
- Mizuho encourages employees who differ in terms of gender, country of origin, cultural background, and values to understand, respect, and inspire each other.
- Mizuho works with its employees to create a corporate culture that encourages people to be passionate about and to take pride in their work.

Fundamental Reform of HR Management

Valuing the Individuality of Each Employee

In developing employees' capabilities, Mizuho will put a focus on each employee's particular characteristics, ways of thinking and behaviors (inherent qualities), and employees will be assessed on what they learn from all their experiences including mistakes. Employees also will be encouraged to apply their strengths to build up specific areas of specialization to develop their capabilities and to achieve continual growth to

exercise their abilities to their maximum potential.

Mizuho will support all employees' active participation and expanding their areas of specialization depending on their career goals, by providing them with job assignments and opportunities to actively use their experience, skills and expert knowledge.

Talent Acquisition and Employee Development Aligned with the Business Strategies for Each Customer Segment

Mizuho's talent acquisition and employee development is highly strategic and competitive, with the aim of support-

ing our business strategies for each customer segment and achieving competitive advantage.

Some of the specific actions we will take are (1) to clarify the qualities and expertise (business experience, abilities, knowledge and skills, etc.) that are required of employees so that we can realize the business strategies and (2) conduct strategic, cross-entity employee rotations and assignments in

Future Executive Leaders Development Program

Mizuho will implement a program to develop future executive leaders who have the necessary strength and passion to unite and lead a top-tier financial group and who can continually drive change at Mizuho, selflessly lead the organization and overcome difficult situations or times of crises.

In order to cultivate the necessary competencies of the future executive leader candidates, we will focus on strengthening (1) their ability to envision the future of the organization, (2) their ability to broadly unite and lead the organization and (3) a high level of integrity, including strong ethics, morals and sense of propriety.

Specifically, this program seeks to prepare and motivate candidates to take on the responsibility of the top roles

Globalization of Mizuho's Talent and HR Management

To enhance Mizuho's global business, Mizuho will build an integrated HR management framework for all nationalities and cultures to ensure that the right person is placed in the right position on a global basis. We will acquire and develop

Promoting Diversity and Inclusion (D&I)

We recognize that Mizuho must go beyond simply promoting diversity. We need to be progressive in the implementation of the next stage of our D&I initiatives in order to achieve a greater degree of inclusion, and thus encourage the growth and active participation of all members of our diverse workforce.

We will proactively incorporate the diverse perspectives, thinking and values of all employees into day-to-day opera-

Numerical Targets (MHFG, MHBK, MHTB, MHSC)

Area		Target	Achieve by	Current	
Outside Japan (MHBK)	Percentage of Management positions filled by employees hired outside Japan	50%	July 2019	33%	July 2016 (Outlook)
	Percentage of management positions filled by women	10%		7%	
Japan (total for the above four companies)	Percentage of management positions filled by women	General manager equivalent and above	10%	3%	
		Manager equivalent and above	20%	10%	
		Assistant manager equivalent and above	30%	22%	
	Percentage of new graduates hired for generalist track jobs who are female	30%	FY2019	34%	FY2016
	Percentage of paid annual leave taken by employees	70%	FY2018	64%	FY2015
	Percentage of eligible male employees who take childcare leave	100%	FY2018	1.5%	FY2015
Percentage of employees who are persons with disabilities	2.3%	June 2019	2.2%	March 2016	

order to effectively develop employees.

In addition to developing internal candidates, we will actively acquire new talent who are experienced, market-valued professionals and appoint them to posts where they can contribute to enhancing Mizuho's competitiveness.

within the organization through a combination of (1) gaining experience in challenging posts which require a high level of strategic planning and organizational management capabilities and (2) a training program (seminars and individual coaching) provided in partnership with external educational institutions.

Candidates for this development program will be selected from a diverse pool of employees throughout the Group (banking, trust banking, securities, asset management and research & consulting) and throughout the world. Selection will take into consideration their recent performance, and be based on the fields where they have the potential to play an important role.

global talent who will play key roles in Mizuho's global business, and actively and systematically appoint capable employees, irrespective of nationality or ethnicity, to upper management posts.

tions and decision-making. In doing so, we aim to both enhance employee engagement, motivate employees to achieve personal growth, and create new value and innovation. Mizuho will therefore implement a variety of initiatives on a global basis and has established numerical targets with the aim of being at the forefront of diversity and inclusion in every country in which we have a presence.

Mizuho's HR Policy and D&I Statement

Mizuho has established and externally released *Mizuho's HR Policy and a D&I Statement* as a means of affirming our strong commitment to transparent HR management. *Mizuho's HR Policy* stipulates guiding principles for Mizuho's

HR strategy, HR system and HR management and the *D&I Statement* outlines Mizuho's fundamental thinking, strategy and initiatives for fostering growth and promoting the active involvement of Mizuho's diverse workforce.



Mizuho's HR Policy

<http://www.mizuho-fg.co.jp/english/csr/employee/index.html>

Primary Aim for Mizuho's HR Management

Mizuho aims to continuously increase employee engagement, creating a virtuous circle of growth between employees and the organization, and establish competitive advantage for Mizuho in terms of our workforce. Therefore, Mizuho's HR management is designed to encourage employees to exercise their abilities to their maximum potential, and to continuously expand their capabilities and expertise and enjoy long and fulfilling careers at Mizuho, by motivating them to both advance their own careers and contribute to the organization.

Policy Summary

Talent acquisition	Based on its medium- to long-term talent acquisition strategy, Mizuho is seeking to raise its brand value in the global recruitment market to attract and retain top-quality talent. Mizuho seeks to acquire both new graduates with high potential as well as more experienced professionals who can enhance Mizuho's competitiveness.
Employee development	Employees are encouraged to identify specific fields where they have particular potential based on their areas of specialization, and to develop the expertise required in order to better contribute in the fields they identify.
Evaluation, remuneration, and rewards	In line with the employee's career development stage, employees will be compensated in a fair and transparent manner based on an evaluation of their performance and contribution to the organization, an assessment of what they learn from all their experiences, including mistakes, and the degree to which they expand their capabilities.
Employee appointments and transfers	Mizuho implements strategic employee job assignments, appointments and transfers throughout the Group with a focus on putting the right person in the right position, building employees' work experience, capabilities and expertise, and strategically allocating personnel in order to maximize the effectiveness of our business strategies. This also includes developing executive leader candidates as a means of succession planning for key roles within the organization.
Promotions	Promotions shall be based on primary business competency standards aligned with the requirements for each job level. For employees in a more advanced stage of their career and who possess organizational leadership capabilities, promotion shall be based on which field they will be able to maximize their performance in.
Future Executive Leaders Development Program	This program seeks to identify future executive leader candidates at an early stage from a diverse pool of candidates throughout the Group and to prepare them to lead the organization through a rigorous development program.
Diversity and inclusion	Mizuho promotes and implements diversity and inclusion initiatives in order to ensure that all employees, regardless of their personal attributes and background, can perform to their full potential, continually contribute to the organization and achieve personal growth.
Globalization of Mizuho's talent and HR management	To promote Mizuho's global business strategies, Mizuho will strengthen its HR management structures and capabilities.

D&I Statement

<http://www.mizuho-fg.co.jp/english/csr/employee/index.html>

Outline of Mizuho's D&I

By proactively incorporating the diverse perspectives and thinking of our workforce into day-to-day operations and decision-making, Mizuho aims to create new corporate value as employees continually develop innovative products and transform service and operational processes, both of which are key to remaining competitive in the financial industry and in this fast-paced business environment.

Areas of Focus in Promoting D&I

Transforming HR management to maximize diversity and inclusion

- Mizuho is committed to carefully reviewing and fundamentally reshaping its HR management as necessary in order to actively reflect the different perspectives, thinking, and values of our diverse workforce into daily work and organizational decision-making, and to ensure that every employee can exercise their abilities to their maximum potential, continually contribute to the organization, experience personal growth, and feel motivated and proud to be working at Mizuho.

Transforming "work-life balance management"

- Mizuho is committed to creating an engaging work environment which will encourage long-term retention and contribution. To that end, where appropriate, Mizuho will provide flexible work arrangements to accommodate significant changes in employees' personal circumstances (such as the birth of a child), allowing them to choose the most effective option at the time to achieve a good work-life balance.

Ensuring employee and executive officer mind-sets and behavior are in line with stated goals

- Mizuho is committed to ensuring that all employees and executive officers have a good understanding of the purpose of Mizuho's promotion of D&I initiatives, and to encourage and support them to always demonstrate the right mind-set and behavior.

Key Strategic Initiatives

Accelerate merit-based appointment of deserving employees regardless of nationality, ethnicity or gender, etc.

Create a supportive work environment that responds to employees' issues and concerns

Create a work environment that enables employees to achieve more flexible work arrangements

Build an organizational framework to recognize and reward employees who provide support for colleagues who need to work more flexibly to balance their work with childcare or care for other family members ("family care responsibilities")

Monitoring the progress status of D&I at Mizuho through utilization of a "D&I Index"

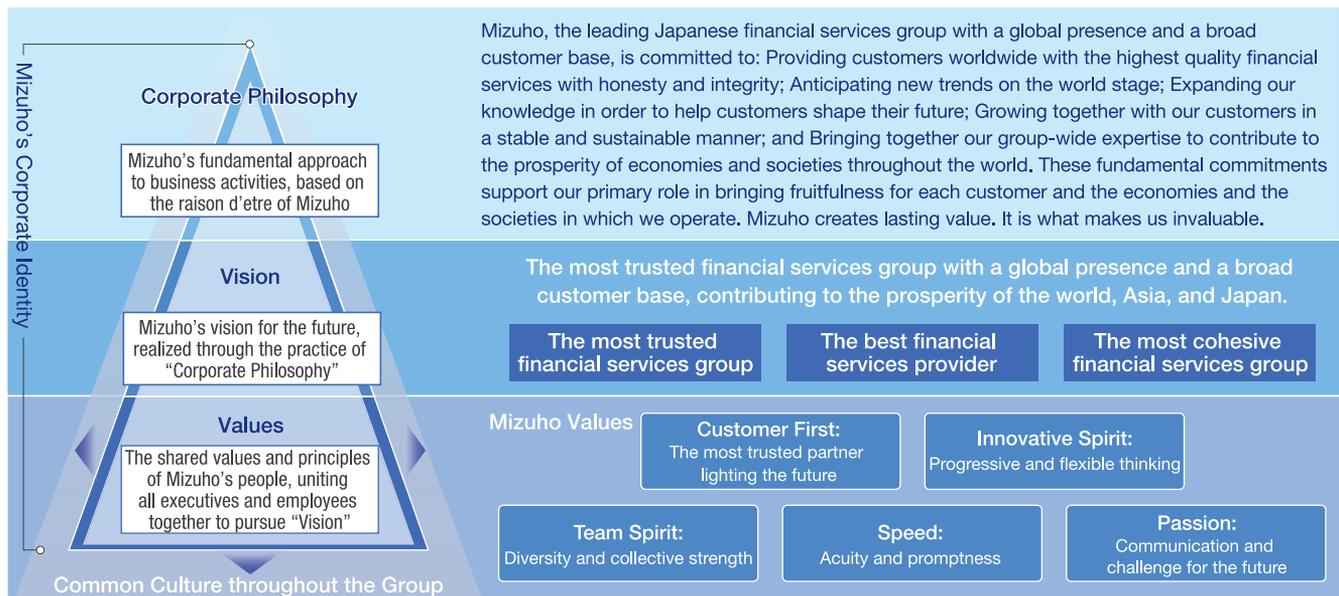
Measures to Form a Common Culture throughout the Group

Basic Approach

One of the 10 Basic Strategies set in Mizuho’s new medium-term business plan is continued initiatives toward embedding a corporate culture to support the creation of a stronger organization.

The One MIZUHO Promotion Project Team works to share Mizuho’s Corporate Identity and the new medium-term business plan among directors and employees and ingrain it in

the minds of everyone in the Group, as well as carrying out initiatives to support every employee in putting the Mizuho Values into practice to build a strong corporate culture. Specifically, we will strengthen our initiatives to encourage all employees to put the Mizuho Values into practice and further promote internal communication.



Measures to Form a Culture

Strengthening Our Initiatives to Encourage All Employees to Put the Mizuho Values into Practice

To strengthen our initiatives to encourage all employees to put the Mizuho Values into practice, each office formulates a "Vision of Individual Offices" containing that office's aims, and the staff members of each office are striving to effectively promote progress toward the realization of their respective visions. And, each office organizes the "One Mizuho Day" meetings to evaluate the actions taken in the previous fiscal year and deliberate about the initiatives that should be implemented in the current fiscal year.

Various support initiatives are carried out to help deepen understanding of Mizuho’s Corporate Identity and encourage employees to put the Mizuho Initiatives into practice, such as General Managers Off-site Meetings for the GMs of our domestic and overseas offices, who are the driving force in the establishment of culture, and other various forms of training for employees.

Further Promoting Internal Communication

Mizuho carries out various initiatives to promote group solidarity and communication among employees. In addition to events for employees such as the Mizuho Festival and Live Viewing of Japan’s national soccer team playing in a match, these include the Mizuho Volunteer Day, in which employees in each region or office carry out activities to contribute to society, and the One Mizuho Culture Prize, in recognition of outstanding examples of putting the Mizuho Values into practice.



A General Managers Off-site Meeting in overseas department



The Mizuho Festival

Initiatives to Improve Customer Satisfaction (CS) and Be the Best Financial Services Provider

Basic Approach

Adopting “customer first” principle, Mizuho aims to provide the highest possible standard of financial services that meet our customers’ needs on a global basis.

We also place great importance on emotional connections

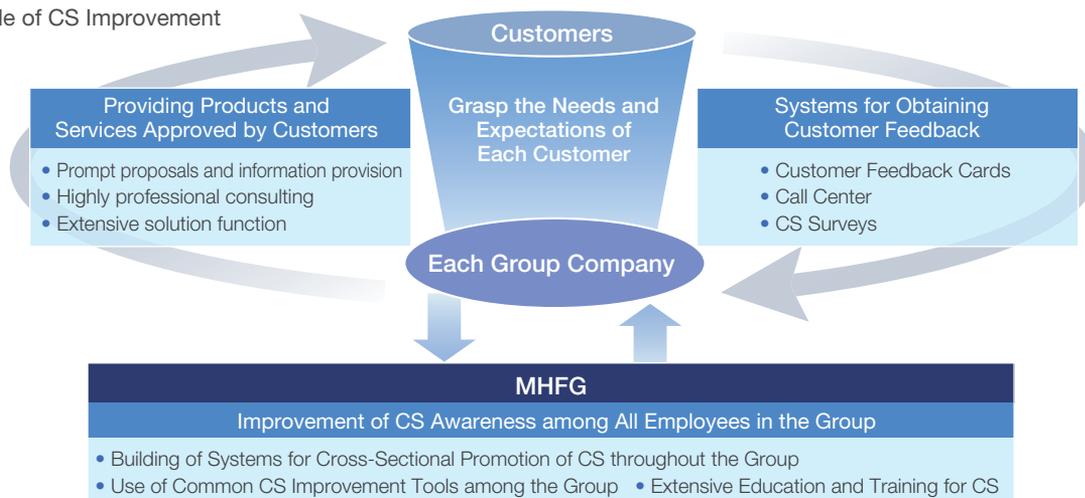
with our customers and work to build a trust relationship in the medium-to-long term, with an awareness that every action by every employee has a bearing on the satisfaction and trust of our customers.

Improving CS by Providing Products and Services that Meet Customers’ Needs

Mizuho is working to achieve its vision of being the best financial services provider. We continued to receive feedback from customers through various channels in fiscal 2015, including around 200,000 customer feedback cards and surveys for corporate customers both in Japan and overseas. We

are paying close attention to the information this feedback provides about the diverse and ever-changing needs of our customers, such as an extensive range of good-value products, security features and expansion of convenient channels, to improve our level of services.

Cycle of CS Improvement



Main Achievements in Fiscal 2015’s Efforts to Be the Best Financial Services Provider

3-Star in Banking Industry Support Portal Rankings

MHBK received a top ranking of three stars in the Banking Industry Support Portal Rankings hosted by HDI-Japan*, for three consecutive years because of its stance addressing customers’ inquiries, including the improvements to its website, such as the improvement of its structure, navigation flow and extensive FAQs, based on feedback from its call center, web inquiries page and customer feedback cards, as well as the introduction of Mizuho Messenger to increase inquiry channels.

* A support portal and inquiries service ranking event in which companies’ support centers in various industries are ranked every year by HDI-Japan, the Japanese branch of the HDI (Help Desk Institute).



No.1 in Retail Banking Survey on Product Offering Adequacy

MHBK is No. 1 for two consecutive years in the Retail Banking Survey on Product Offering Adequacy, a survey carried out jointly by Nikkei and Nikkei Research.

One-time Password Card

MHBK was the first Japanese retail bank to introduce a one-time password card with electronic transaction signing that provides protection against all financial crimes that have been discovered at this point.



Initiatives for Reducing the Environmental Burden

Mizuho has established its “Policies for Environmental Initiatives,” which include its policies for offering financial services to promote environmental consciousness, for promoting its environmentally conscious businesses, and for supporting other environmentally conscious activities, through joint initiatives among the group companies for preserving the earth’s environment.

As climate change issues become more serious, local government regulations related to reductions in emissions of greenhouse gases and requirements for disclosure of such emissions have been tightened. In view of the adapting the Paris Agreement, it is expected that such restrictions will be

enacted more broadly. Also, the paper used by the Group is required to be made from wood that has been produced in accord with legal regulations in terms of the ecosystem and human rights.

Along with these changes in the external environment, Mizuho has set targets to reduce the environmental impact from its own business activities, is reviewing them periodically, and is continuously making efforts to improve its performance. In addition, Mizuho conducts various enlightenment activities to raise the awareness of its management and staff for global environmental issues and to encourage environmentally conscious behavior.

Initiatives and Targets for Reducing the Environmental Burden

Taking account of the external environment, Mizuho has set goals for and is engaging in initiatives for reduction in CO₂ emissions and procurement/recycling of paper.

Regarding CO₂ emissions, in February 2016, Mizuho newly established a long-term target for reducing emissions by fiscal 2030. To attain this target, Mizuho is promoting energy conservation through making investments, including introduction of LED lighting and replacement of existing equipment with more energy-efficient ones, in addition to its daily efforts to reduce electricity usage.

For the more environmentally conscious usage of paper, Mizuho has established its “Administrative Guidelines for Environmentally Responsible Procurement of Supplies, Goods, and Contracted Services,” and, based on these guidelines, Mizuho is actively working to procure paper products made from recycled paper and products made from wood pulp ob-

tained from properly managed forests. Also, at the disposal stage, Mizuho is endeavoring to arrange for separation of used paper products by type for recycling, while also reducing the volume of paper used by introducing tablet computers to move toward paperless office operations.

Targets and Results in Fiscal 2015

	Targets	Actual result for FY2015
CO ₂ *1	FY2020: 10.5% reduction FY2030: 19.0% reduction	17.9% reduction
Paper	Maintain green purchasing ratio of 85% or more*2	99.8%
	Paper recycling ratio of 95% or more for FY2020*3	94.7%

*1. CO₂ emissions stemming from electricity usage in the domestic facilities of the Group (compared with fiscal 2009)

*2. For ten group companies

*3. For major domestic offices

Environmental Enlightenment for Employees

Since fiscal 2008, Mizuho has conducted environmental campaigns for all domestic employees of the Group.

Through fiscal 2015, an accumulated total of more than 310,000 employees have pledged participation in environmentally conscious activities. Based on these pledges, Mizuho has donated 15,690 seedlings to 116 local schools and hospitals and other locations in Japan.



Poster for increasing environmental awareness



Planting of the seedlings donated by Mizuho

Social Contribution Initiatives

Mizuho believes that contributing to sustainable social development through our social contribution initiatives enables us to realize the vision of Mizuho's Corporate Identity and build the foundation for creating its corporate value and its development. Participation in these initiatives also helps our staff to grow and develop their sense of being members of society.

We have established Policies for Social Contribution Initiatives, and the Group is working together to implement social

contribution initiatives.

We are specifically focusing on (1) initiatives that take full advantage of our management resources and contribute to regional and social development, and (2) initiatives in collaboration and cooperation with regional societies that form the foundation for the activities of the Group as well as government organizations, NPOs, regional communities and others.

Support for Financial Education

Mizuho has drawn on its practical knowledge and know-how as a provider of comprehensive financial services to move ahead with the provision of support for financial education at two levels—elementary and secondary level and the higher education level. In fiscal 2005, we clarified our policy regarding the proactive promotion of support for financial education and, as a result of our progressive efforts in this regard, the aggregate number of people who have participated in

financial education programs implemented by Mizuho has reached approximately 48,000.

We are working to draw at least 20,000 people to our financial education programs between fiscal 2016 and fiscal 2018 to meet the social needs of improving financial literacy and providing career education, as well as to contribute to fostering the next generation of people in the finance industry.

Activities in Elementary and Secondary Education

Mizuho has been conducting a joint research on financial education with Tokyo Gakugei University since fiscal 2006. By leveraging the special strengths and networks of each of the two parties, the research project has developed financial education tools as well as taken diverse initiatives designed to promote the implementation of financial education programs on a broader scale.

Based on the results of the research, Mizuho has arranged for its employees to visit schools and teach finance-related classes as guest instructors, and provided opportunities for school children and students for work experience.

Activities in Higher Education

In the area of higher education, as an effort to develop human resources with high-level financial knowledge who will be responsible for the next generation, we have offered full-scale, donated lectures and courses at universities on an ongoing basis since fiscal 2006.

Employees with hands-on expertise are deployed to give lectures and courses that leverage knowledge Mizuho has acquired through the comprehensive financial services. Furthermore, we endeavor to establish themes to take into account the latest economic and financial environment and business trends and other issues to make the lectures and courses more practical.



A lecture at a university

Volunteer Activities by Employees

Since fiscal 2006, "Mizuho Volunteer Day" has been designated each year for management and employees to focus on engaging actively in substantive volunteer activities. Employees are engaged in a wide range of activities that were designed to meet community needs.

In fiscal 2015, a total of approximately 6,000 Mizuho employees, their families, and others in 21 countries participated in it.



An activity at a domestic office



An activity at an overseas office

Stakeholder Communication

Having articulated its fundamental ethical posture toward its stakeholders in the Mizuho Code of Conduct, Mizuho proactively undertakes communication activities and strives to ensure that its corporate activities are in harmony with common sense as well as being fair and transparent.

Mizuho's Stakeholder Communication



Communication Activities Example (1): Communication with Shareholders

Mizuho places one of its highest management priorities on continuing to disclose information to our shareholders and investors in a fair, timely, and appropriate manner, in order for them to form relevant judgments and appraisals of the Group.

For individual investors, we participate in Investor Relations (IR) events and convene investor information meetings in various locations in Japan. In September 2015, we also held an online IR meeting (live over the Internet) for individual investors, led by the executive officer in charge of IR.

For analysts and institutional investors, following periodic announcements of financial results, Mizuho holds Internet conferences and IR meetings where members of management give presentations on management strategy, financial position, and other topics.

In addition, Mizuho holds meetings for explaining the management strategy of its operating areas and participates in conferences arranged by securities companies for investors.



Investor briefings for institutional and individual investors
Six briefings were held in fiscal 2015
Participants: approximately 1,500 investors in total

Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders

We endeavor to improve accessibility to the Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held each year at the end of June by avoiding the day many companies hold their shareholders' meeting so that our shareholders are able to attend our meeting.

The most recent meeting, the 14th ordinary general meeting of shareholders, was held on June 24, 2016 at the Tokyo International Forum, and was attended by 2,797 persons. At the shareholders' meeting, we used a large screen to make the content as visually easy to understand as possible, and shareholders participated actively in the ques-

tion and answer session.

In addition, we post business reports and the summary of the Q&A session at the shareholders' meeting on MHFG's website.



The 14th ordinary general meeting of shareholders

Communication Activities Example (2): Participation in Initiatives

Mizuho, given its global perspective and role as a financial institution, participates in domestic and overseas initiatives to advance activities for the formation of a sustainable society.

United Nations Global Compact

Ten principles addressing matters like human rights, labor, the environment, and anti-corruption



Equator Principles

Principles to require consideration of environmental and social impacts of large-scale project-related financings



UN's "Principles for Responsible Investment" (PRI)

Principles which ensure environmental, social, and corporate governance issues are incorporated into the decision-making processes of investment



Montréal Carbon Pledge

Initiatives by institutional investors for measuring and disclosing the greenhouse gas emissions of the equities portfolio they manage



UNEP Finance Initiative (UNEP FI)

International partnership of financial institutions concerning sustainable practices in the various operations in which financial institutions are involved



Principles for Financial Action for the 21st Century Website

Initiatives by financial institutions in Japan for financial action toward a sustainable society



Business and Biodiversity Offset Program (BBOP)

Initiatives to create a common global framework for protection of biodiversity. Mizuho is a member of the BBOP advisory group



Financial Review

Six-Year Major Financial Data (FY2010-2015)

Summary of Consolidated Performance

(billions of ¥)

	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015
Consolidated Gross Profits	2,025.3	2,003.0	2,171.7	2,035.2	2,247.7	2,221.6
Net Interest Income	1,109.4	1,088.3	1,075.8	1,108.3	1,129.4	1,003.6
Fiduciary Income	49.3	49.0	48.5	52.0	52.6	53.4
Credit Costs for Trust Accounts	—	—	—	—	—	—
Net Fee and Commission Income	458.8	458.9	507.3	560.7	593.3	607.5
Net Trading Income	243.9	150.3	215.0	187.4	262.9	310.5
Net Other Operating Income	163.6	256.4	324.8	126.7	209.3	246.4
General and Administrative Expenses	(1,277.8)	(1,283.8)	(1,244.6)	(1,258.2)	(1,351.6)	(1,349.5)
Consolidated Net Business Profits*	741.7	719.1	912.1	744.2	876.9	852.8
Credit-related Costs	(16.6)	27.7	(111.8)	112.8	(4.6)	(30.4)
Aggregate Figures for the 2 Banks	16.0	24.7	(114.1)	116.6	(7.8)	(26.7)
Net Gains (Losses) related to Stocks	(70.5)	(38.1)	(82.9)	77.0	131.9	205.6
Net Gains (Losses) on Sales of Stocks	25.7	15.6	46.6	81.5	143.7	225.3
Losses on Impairment (Devaluation) of Stocks	(94.4)	(49.3)	(125.8)	(5.3)	(5.3)	(10.3)
Equity in Income from Investments in Affiliates	(6.1)	2.6	(11.1)	15.4	15.0	24.2
Other	(6.1)	(62.9)	29.2	5.1	(27.5)	(74.0)
Ordinary Profits	588.4	648.5	750.3	987.5	1,010.8	997.5
Net Extraordinary Gains (Losses)	46.9	67.8	(32.5)	(2.2)	(20.2)	10.7
Income Taxes - Current	(18.3)	(55.3)	(50.4)	(137.0)	(260.2)	(213.2)
- Deferred	(120.1)	(97.4)	(7.4)	(77.9)	(44.7)	(69.2)
Profit	496.9	563.6	659.9	770.3	685.6	725.7
Profit Attributable to Non-controlling Interests	(83.7)	(79.1)	(99.4)	(81.9)	(73.7)	(54.7)
Profit Attributable to Owners of Parent	413.2	484.5	560.5	688.4	611.9	670.9

*Consolidated Gross Profits – G&A Expenses (excluding Non-Recurring Losses) + Equity in Income from Investments in Affiliates and certain other, consolidation adjustments

Summary of Consolidated Balance Sheet

(billions of ¥)

	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015
Assets	160,812.0	165,360.5	177,411.0	175,822.8	189,684.7	193,458.5
Loans and Bills Discounted	62,777.7	63,800.5	67,536.8	69,301.4	73,415.1	73,708.8
Securities	44,782.0	51,392.8	53,472.3	43,997.5	43,278.7	39,505.9
Liabilities	154,188.0	158,491.2	169,674.8	167,518.3	179,884.2	184,105.3
Deposits	79,233.9	78,811.9	84,241.9	89,055.5	97,757.5	105,629.0
Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	9,650.2	11,824.7	15,326.7	12,755.7	15,694.9	11,827.5
Net Assets	6,623.9	6,869.2	7,736.2	8,304.5	9,800.5	9,353.2
Total Shareholders' Equity	4,248.2	4,762.7	5,174.6	5,676.2	6,131.1	6,559.9
Retained Earnings	1,132.3	1,405.0	1,814.7	2,315.6	2,769.3	3,197.6
Total Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	80.9	146.6	752.5	781.0	2,029.9	1,607.8
Non-controlling Interests	2,292.1	1,957.6	1,806.4	1,844.0	1,635.5	1,182.6

Financial Indicators

(%)

Common Equity Tier 1 Capital Ratio (Consolidated)	/	/	8.16	8.80	9.43	10.50
Tier 1 Capital Ratio (Consolidated)	/	/	11.03	11.35	11.50	12.64
Capital Adequacy Ratio (BIS Standard) (Consolidated)	15.30	15.50	/	/	/	/
Total Capital Ratio (Consolidated)	/	/	14.19	14.36	14.58	15.41
Net Assets per Share (Yen)	177.53	187.19	229.70	253.25	322.86	322.46
Profit Attributable to Owners of Parent per Share (Yen)	20.47	20.62	22.96	28.18	24.91	26.94
Net Return on Equity (Consolidated)	11.78	11.36	10.99	11.65	8.60	8.37

Review and Analysis for Fiscal 2015

Financial and Economic Environment

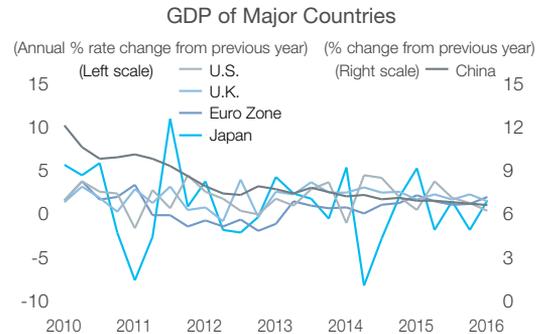
Reviewing the economic environment over the fiscal year ended March 31, 2016, although the global economy as a whole continued to recover gradually, weakness in the recovery is seen in some regions. As for the future direction of the economy, although continued recovery is expected, particularly in the major industrialized countries, lingering concerns over a downturn in China's economy, trends in resource prices and increased geopolitical risk need continued and careful observation.

In the United States, the economy continued to be on a recovery trend under favorable employment conditions. As for the future direction of the economy, although steady recovery in the economy is expected to continue, concerns over an economic downturn in emerging countries and the possible effects of movements toward normalization of monetary policy require attention.

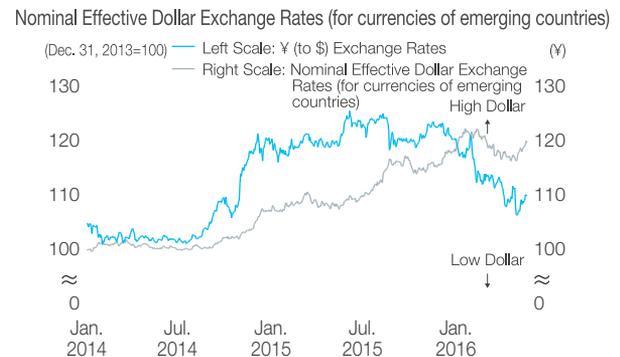
In Europe, the economies in the United Kingdom and the Euro area continued to be steady, although the recovery speed was slightly reduced. It is expected that the economies of the region will continue to exhibit the same trend; however, factors such as high unemployment rates, the effect of the slowdown of the Russian economy and trends in monetary policy still continue to require attention.

In Asia, the slowdown of China's economy continued. In the future, although the economies of the region will be supported by the effects of various policies, the Chinese economy is expected to experience slowdown due to downward pressure from the adjustment of capital assets. As for the economies of emerging countries, the situation in which growth momentum was lacking continued. As for the future direction of the economy, partially due to the effects of currency depreciation and the decline of resource prices, the pace of economic expansion is expected to remain gradual.

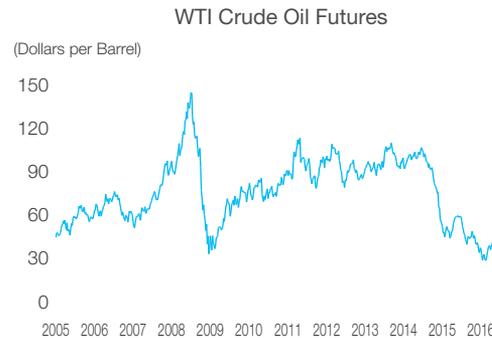
In Japan, although exports and production are improving, consumer spending remained weak and the economy as a whole stayed in a temporary lull. As for the future direction of the economy, the Japanese economy can be expected to pick up, supported by factors such as growth in consumer spending backed by a recovery in employee compensation and increased corporate earnings due to the decline in oil prices; however, foreign exchange trends require attention.



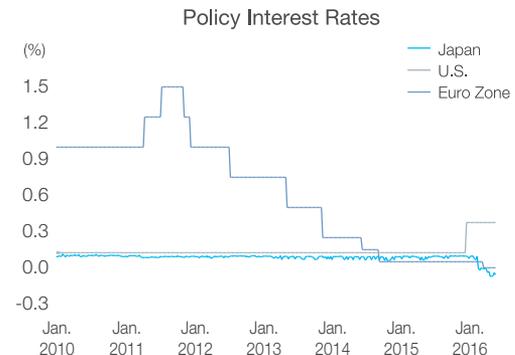
Source: Prepared by MHRI based on statistics from each country



Source: Prepared by MHRI based on Bloomberg



Source: Prepared by MHRI based on Bloomberg



* Unsecured overnight call rates for Japan, median federal funds target rates for the United States, main refinancing operation interests for Europe

Source: Prepared by MHRI based on Bloomberg

Summary of Consolidated Performance

Historical Data

(billions of ¥)

	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015
Consolidated Gross Profit	1,806.9	1,996.6	2,025.3	2,003.0	2,171.7	2,035.2	2,247.7	2,221.6
Consolidated Net Business Profit* ¹	622.6	702.6	741.7	719.1	912.1	744.2	876.9	852.8
Net Income (Losses)* ²	(588.8)	239.4	413.2	484.5	560.5	688.4	611.9	670.9

*1. Consolidated Gross Profits – G&A Expenses (excluding Non-Recurring Losses) + Equity in Income from Investments in Affiliates and certain other consolidation adjustments

*2. Profit Attributable to Owners of Parent

Consolidated

(billions of ¥)

	FY2015	FY2014	Change from FY2014
Consolidated Gross Profits	2,221.6	2,247.7	(26.1)
Consolidated Net Business Profits*	852.8	876.9	(24.1)
Credit-related Costs	(30.4)	(4.6)	(25.7)
Net Gains (Losses) related to Stocks	205.6	131.9	73.7
Ordinary Profits	997.5	1,010.8	(13.3)
Profit Attributable to Owners of Parent	670.9	611.9	59.0

* Consolidated Gross Profits – G&A Expenses (excluding Non-Recurring Losses) + Equity in Income from Investments in Affiliates and certain other consolidation adjustments

MHBK+MHTB* (Aggregate figures on a non-consolidated basis)

(billions of ¥)

	FY2015	FY2014	Change from FY2014
Gross Profits	1,599.3	1,629.7	(30.3)
G&A Expenses (excluding Non-Recurring Losses)	(910.9)	(908.3)	(2.6)
Net Business Profits	688.4	721.3	(32.9)
Credit-related Costs	(26.7)	(7.8)	(18.9)
Net Gains (Losses) related to Stocks	181.4	96.1	85.2
Ordinary Profits	762.9	754.4	8.4
Net Income	530.6	480.4	50.2

*the Two Banks

MHSC (Consolidated)

(billions of ¥)

	FY2015	FY2014	Change from FY2014
Net Operating Revenues	415.2	395.5	19.6
SG & A Expenses	(329.6)	(311.1)	(18.4)
Ordinary Income	85.4	86.4	(1.0)
Profit Attributable to Owners of Parent	61.1	58.6	2.5

Consolidated Net Business Profits

We recorded Consolidated Gross Profits of ¥2,221.6 billion for fiscal 2015, decreasing by ¥26.1 billion from the previous fiscal year.

Gross Profits of aggregate figures for the Two Banks on a non-consolidated basis decreased by ¥30.3 billion on a year-on-year basis to ¥1,599.3 billion reflecting the downturn of domestic and overseas economic environments.

General and Administrative Expenses of the Two Banks increased by ¥2.6 billion on a year-on-year basis to ¥910.9 billion mainly due to a capture of increases in overseas expenses focusing on strategic expenses using strict cost control and the impact of fluctuations in foreign exchange rates.

Net Operating Revenues of MHSC on a consolidated basis increased by ¥19.6 billion on a year-on-year basis to ¥415.2 billion mainly due to increases in commissions regarding underwriting and sale of stocks and bonds.

As a result, Consolidated Net Business Profits decreased by ¥24.1 billion on a year-on-year basis to ¥852.8 billion.

Profit Attributable to Owners of Parent

Consolidated Credit-related Costs amounted to ¥30.4 billion.

Consolidated Net Gains (Losses) related to Stocks increased by ¥73.7 billion on a year-on-year basis to net gains of ¥205.6 billion due to the progress in cross-shareholding disposal.

Profit Attributable to Owners of Parent of MHSC for fiscal 2015 increased by ¥2.5 billion on a year-on-year basis to ¥61.1 billion due to the increase in net operating revenues and extraordinary gain in relation to indemnity receipt from the erroneous stock order.

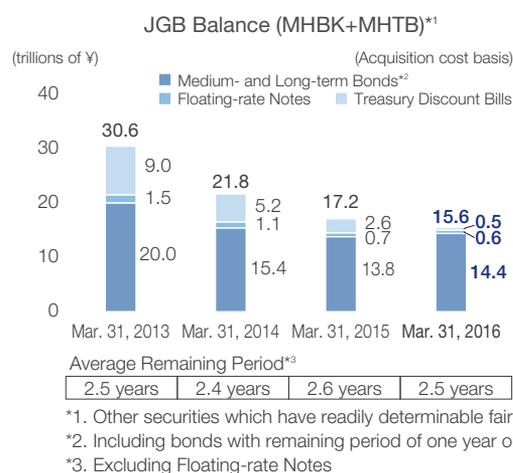
As a result, Profit Attributable to Owners of Parent for fiscal 2015 increased by ¥59.0 billion on a year-on-year basis to ¥670.9 billion. This result shows a 106% achievement against the earnings plan for fiscal 2015 of ¥630.0 billion.

Summary of Consolidated Balance Sheet

Consolidated		(billions of ¥)		
	March 31, 2016	March 31, 2015	Change from March 31, 2015	
Assets	193,458.5	189,684.7	3,773.8	
Securities	39,505.9	43,278.7	(3,772.7)	
Japanese Government Bonds	19,525.9	21,775.9	(2,250.0)	
Japanese Local Government Bonds	240.6	238.5	2.0	
Japanese Corporate Bonds and Short-term Bonds	2,867.9	2,674.1	193.8	
Japanese Stocks	3,898.7	4,500.7	(602.0)	
Other	12,972.6	14,089.2	(1,116.6)	
Loans and Bills Discounted	73,708.8	73,415.1	293.7	
Loans (MHBK+MHTB, banking account+trust account)	74,751.6	74,927.4	(175.7)	
Domestic Total	55,530.4	56,467.2	(936.7)	
Loans to SMEs and Individual Customers (Housing loans for owner's residential housing)	32,780.3	32,575.7	204.5	
Overseas Total	19,221.1	18,460.1	761.0	
Liabilities	184,105.3	179,884.2	4,221.1	
Deposits	105,629.0	97,757.5	7,871.5	
Domestic Deposits (MHBK+MHTB)	88,071.3	81,852.3	6,219.0	
Individual Deposits	40,241.2	39,486.5	754.7	
Corporate Deposits	40,695.0	36,528.0	4,167.0	
Financial/Government Institutions	7,135.0	5,837.7	1,297.3	
Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	11,827.5	15,694.9	(3,867.3)	
Net Assets	9,353.2	9,800.5	(447.2)	
Total Shareholders' Equity	6,559.9	6,131.1	428.7	
Common Stock and Preferred Stock	2,255.7	2,255.4	0.3	
Capital Surplus	1,110.1	1,110.0	0.1	
Retained Earnings	3,197.6	2,769.3	428.2	
Treasury Stock	(3.6)	(3.6)	0	
Total Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	1,607.8	2,029.9	(422.1)	
Net Unrealized Gains (Losses) on Other Securities	1,296.0	1,737.3	(441.3)	
Deferred Gains or Losses on Hedges	165.2	26.6	138.6	
Revaluation Reserve for Land	148.4	146.4	2.0	
Foreign Currency Translation Adjustments	(53.6)	(40.4)	(13.2)	
Remeasurements of Defined Benefit Plans	51.7	160.0	(108.2)	
Stock Acquisition Rights	2.7	3.8	(1.0)	
Non-controlling Interests	1,182.6	1,635.5	(452.9)	

Securities

Securities were ¥39,505.9 billion, decreasing by ¥3,772.7 billion from the end of the previous fiscal year due to a decrease in JGBs.



Disposing of Cross-shareholdings (Consolidated)

Disposed Amount in FY2015 (Amount Sold*)	¥115.7 billion (¥109.0 billion)
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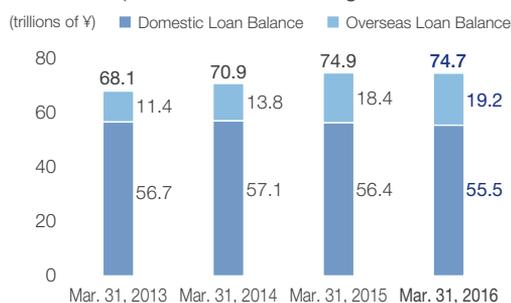
* Managerial basis (MHBK, MHTB and MHSC)

Financial Review

Loans

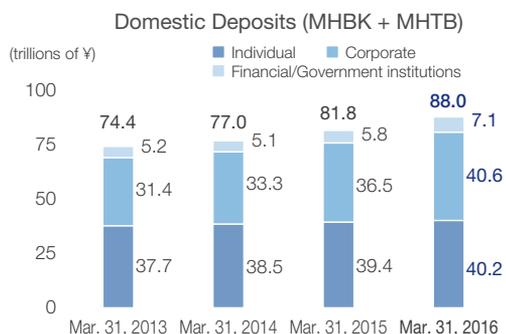
The combined total of loans for the two banks was ¥74,751.6 billion, a decrease of ¥175.7 billion from FY2014. While the balance of domestic loans to large, medium and small businesses increased due to accurate assessment of demand, that of government and personal loans decreased, resulting in an overall decrease of ¥936.7 billion (including a change of ¥1,235 billion in government loans). Our overseas loan balance (including loans booked offshore) increased by ¥761 billion, with a particularly marked increase in loans to non-Japanese customers in the United States.

Loan Balance (MHBK + MHTB, banking account + trust account)



Deposits

The combined domestic deposits of the two banks increased by ¥6,219 billion from FY2014 due to factors such as an increase in corporate deposits.

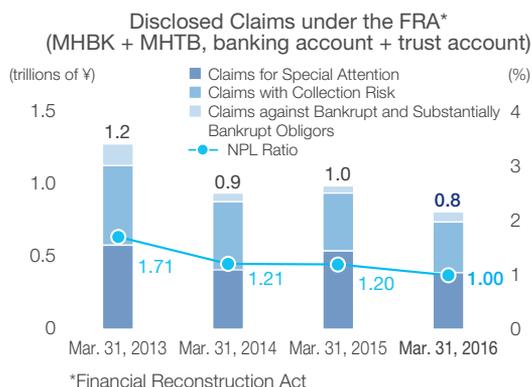


Total Net Assets

Net Assets amounted to ¥9,353.2 billion, decreasing by ¥447.2 billion from the end of the previous fiscal year due to increase in Retained Earnings by recording Profit Attributable to Owners of Parent and decrease in Non-controlling Interests and Net Unrealized Gains (Losses) on Other Securities.

Non-Performing Loans (NPL)

The combined NPL balance of the two banks was ¥820.1 billion, a decrease of ¥182 billion from FY2014, while the NPL ratio decreased by 0.20 points from FY2014 to 1.00%. We maintained a good credit portfolio, with both the NPL balance and ratio remaining stable in a low position.



Disclosed Claims under the FRA

(MHBK + MHTB, banking account + trust account)

(billions of ¥)

	March 31, 2016	March 31, 2015	Change from March 31, 2015
Claims against Bankrupt and Substantially Bankrupt Obligors	68.0	56.6	11.3
Claims with Collection Risk	353.6	402.5	(48.8)
Claims for Special Attention	398.4	542.9	(144.5)
Subtotal	820.1	1,002.1	(182.0)
Normal claims	81,009.0	82,041.0	(1,031.9)
Total	81,829.2	83,043.1	(1,213.9)
NPL Ratio	1.00%	1.20%	(0.20%)

BIS Capital

BIS Capital

The common equity Tier 1 capital was ¥6,566.4 billion, an increase of ¥413.3 billion from FY2014, due to the increase in Retained Earnings by recording Profit Attributable to Owners of Parent.

Risk Assets

The risk-weighted assets were ¥62,531.1 billion, a decrease of ¥2,660.7 billion from FY2014, due to a decrease in credit risk related assets and market risk equivalent amounts.

BIS Capital Ratio

The common equity Tier 1 ratio increased by 1.07 % from FY2014 to 10.50%.

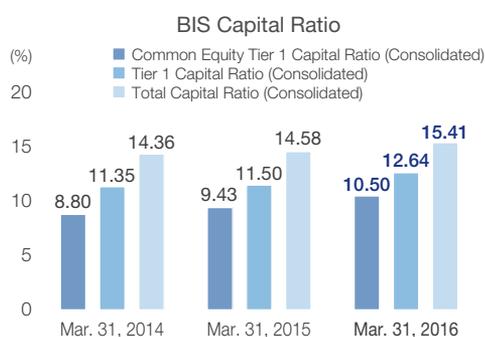
BIS Capital Ratio (Consolidated)

(billions of ¥)

	March 31, 2016	March 31, 2015	Change from March 31, 2015
Common Equity Tier 1 Capital (CET1)	6,566.4	6,153.1	413.3
Capital Stock, Surplus and Retained Earnings	6,460.3	5,917.1	543.1
Additional Tier 1 Capital	1,338.6	1,347.2	(8.6)
Additional Tier 1 capital instruments	300.0	—	300.0
Eligible Tier 1 capital instruments subject to phase-out arrangements	1,144.0	1,458.1	(314.1)
Tier 2 Capital	1,733.5	2,008.1	(274.5)
Tier 2 capital instruments	493.5	330.4	163.1
Eligible Tier 2 capital instruments subject to phase-out arrangements	962.9	1,108.8	(145.8)
Total Capital	9,638.6	9,508.4	130.1
Risk-weighted Assets	62,531.1	65,191.9	(2,660.7)
Credit Risk Assets	57,588.4	58,602.7	(1,014.3)
Market Risk Equivalent Assets	1,696.0	3,473.8	(1,777.7)
Operational Risk Equivalent Assets	3,246.6	3,115.3	131.3
Total Capital Ratio (Consolidated)	15.41%	14.58%	0.83%
Tier 1 Capital Ratio (Consolidated)	12.64%	11.50%	1.14%
Common Equity Tier 1 Capital Ratio (Consolidated)	10.50%	9.43%	1.07%

Status of Capital Adequacy

The total capital ratio, Tier 1 capital ratio and common equity Tier 1 capital ratio at the end of March 2016 were 15.41%, 12.64% and 10.50%, respectively.



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

In our new medium-term business plan starting from FY2016, we aim to achieve a common equity Tier 1 capital ratio of approximately 10% by the end of the final year (FY2018) (fully-effective basis* (based on current regulations), excluding Net Unrealized Gains on Other Securities), and enhance resilience to external environment stress.

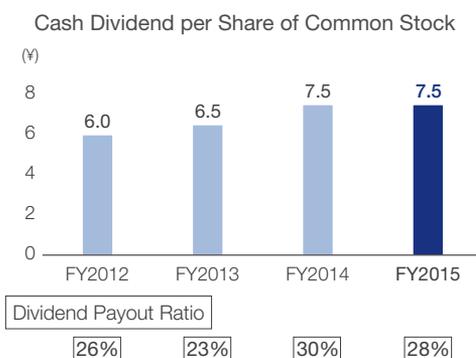
We will develop a resilient financial base that is able to withstand changes in a competitive environment by further improving profitability, and implementing measures to improve efficiency, quality and reduction of costs.

*Calculated on a Basel III fully-effective basis at the end of fiscal 2018.

Dividend Policy

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.

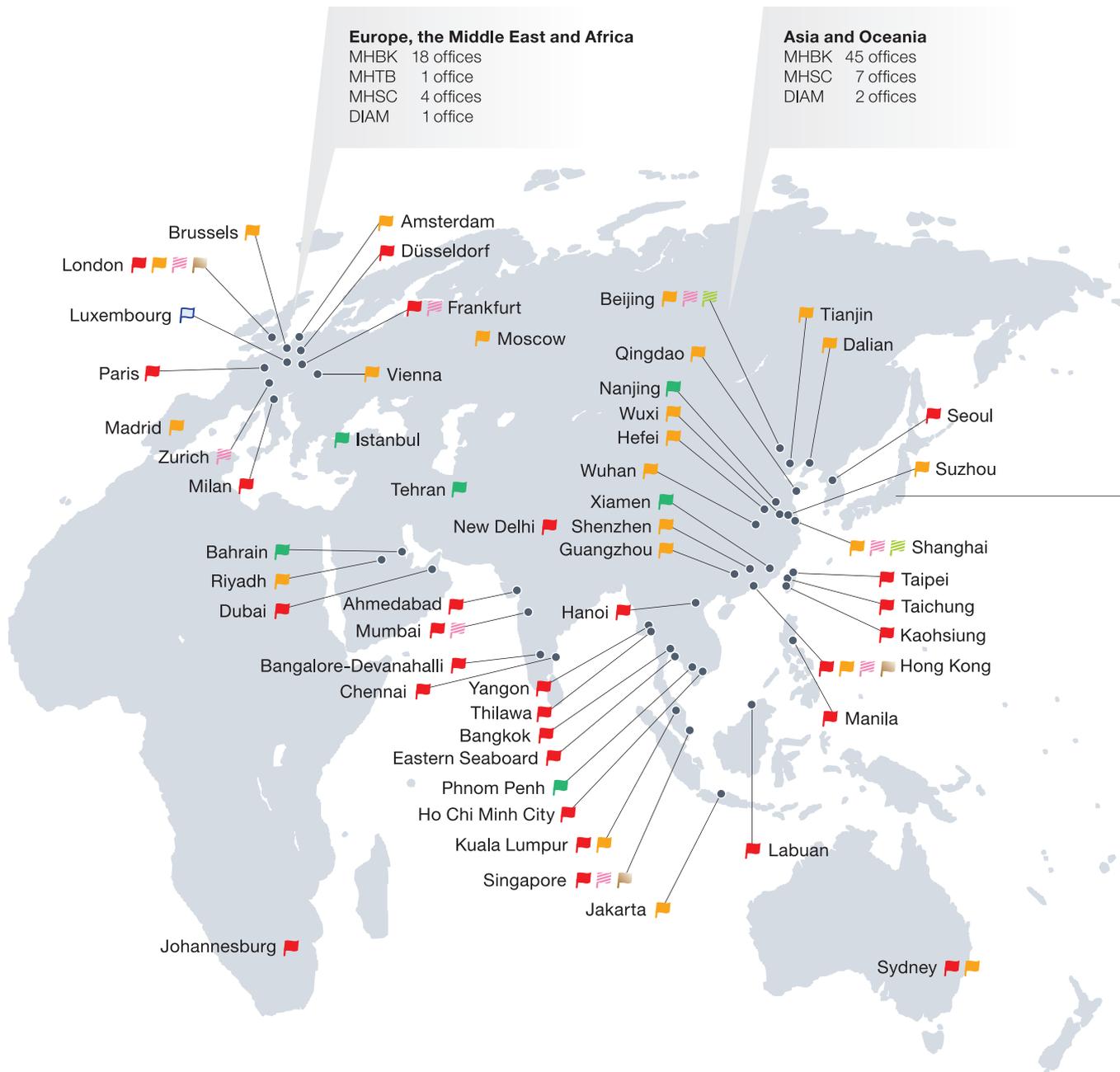
Based on this policy, we made cash dividend payments on common stock of ¥7.50 (¥3.75 for interim dividends and ¥3.75 for year-end dividends) for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2016. We also made cash dividend payments on Eleventh Series Class XI for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2016 as prescribed.



Company Information

Office Network

We utilize our office network, which covers every prefecture in Japan as well as major overseas cities, to respond to our customers' diversified and globalizing financial needs while supporting the smooth progress of economic activities.



International Network (As of June 30, 2016)

MHBK: 87 offices

-  Overseas branch or relevant office
-  Overseas representative office
-  Overseas subsidiary

MHTB: 2 offices

-  Overseas subsidiary

MHSC: 24 offices

-  Overseas subsidiary
-  Overseas representative office

DIAM: 4 offices

-  Overseas subsidiary

Note: Overseas subsidiaries include head offices, branches or relevant offices, and representative offices of overseas subsidiaries.



Network in Japan (As of June 30, 2016)

MHBK

Head Office and Branches: 421
Sub-branches: 41

MHTB

Head Office and Branches: 36
Sub-branches: 19

MHSC

Tokyo Head Office and regional head offices: 3
Branches: 104
Planet Booths: 166
Financial Advisors Sales Department: 1

*Planet Booths are the consulting booths of MHSC located in MHBK's Branches



■ MHBK received approval from the financial authority in Mexico to establish a full service banking institution in December 2015, and is making preparations to open the office in fiscal 2016.

Group Companies (As of March 31, 2016, except for each company's network, which is as of June 30, 2016)

Mizuho Bank

MHBK is a leading bank with one of the largest customer base in Japan and a network encompassing Japan and financial and business centers around the world. Under the Group's new medium-term business plan entitled *Progressive Development of "One MIZUHO": The Path to a Financial Services Consulting Group*, MHBK is strengthening its collaboration among banking, trust banking and securities functions as well as asset management and think tank services, in order to offer the best financial solutions to a wide range of customers in a timely manner by bringing together the Group's comprehensive strengths and demonstrate its consulting capability.

The business environment for financial institutions is at a turning point due to fast-moving trends toward tightening global financial regulations, the introduction of negative interest rate policy, and rapid technological innovation, more than at any time before. Amid this environment, we are working to create new financial products and services with flexibility that respond to the diversified needs of our customers, increase customer convenience and bring them greater satisfaction.

For individual customers, MHBK is increasing joint branches that can offer banking, trust banking, and securities services seamlessly, and also develop next-generation branches that can offer cutting-edge financial services. In addition, we are looking to the next generation of services through smartphones etc., making use of Fintech that combine financial with information and communications technology (ICT). For business owners, we are putting increasing emphasis on providing support for their growth strategies and business succession with regard to both corporations and owners.

For corporate customers, MHBK is strengthening its functions to provide funds to customers, using its sophisticated risk-taking capabilities, and to offer specialized and unique solutions taking advantage of its industry expertise and product development abilities. In addition, we are providing support for customers to extend their businesses overseas through our global network, while also working to build long-term and multi-faceted relationships with global corporations around the world.

MHBK will continue to fully implement its "customer first" principle (customer-focused perspective). Each member of management and all staff will maintain his or her efforts to strengthen our capabilities for constantly developing and implementing new approaches to help customers overcome and resolve the challenges they face, which we as MHBK refer to as "frontline capabilities." In these ways, we are doing our utmost to support our customers to help them realize their dreams by providing the highest quality services and realize our goal of being their "most trusted bank."



Nobuhide Hayashi

President & CEO
Mizuho Bank, Ltd.



The Yaesu branch in central Tokyo is an example of Mizuho's next-generation branches

Date of Establishment:	July 1, 2013
Capital:	¥1,404.0 billion
Location of Head Office:	1-5-5, Otemachi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100-8176, Japan Tel: +81-(0)3-3214-1111
Representative:	Nobuhide Hayashi, President & CEO
Number of Employees:	27,355
Domestic Network:	Head Office and Branches: 421 Sub-branches: 41
Overseas Network:	Branches: 25 Relevant Offices: 17 Representative Offices: 6 Subsidiaries: 39
Website:	http://www.mizuho.com/index.html

Mizuho Trust & Banking

MHTB, under the Group's new medium-term business plan entitled *Progressive Development of "One MIZUHO": The Path to a Financial Services Consulting Group*, offers highly professional trust banking products and services that meet the increasingly diversified and sophisticated needs of all of Mizuho's customers. At the same time, MHTB is continuing to strengthen its comprehensive consulting capabilities.

For individual customers, against a background of the declining birthrate and aging of the population in Japan, and their growing interests in inheritance and asset succession, we are working to develop products that meet their needs, such as testamentary trusts, Qualified educational fund giving trusts, and Annual fund giving trusts. Going forward, MHTB will endeavor to continue to develop new trust products and services. Moreover, in order to increase convenience for customers, we offer such products at branches of MHBK and MHSC, strengthen capabilities to respond to customer needs of inheritance consultants who are assigned to all MHBK branches, and make various other efforts to leverage group capabilities in an integrated and seamless manner to meet a wide range of customers' inheritance and asset succession needs. Regarding corporate owners' business succession needs, we work in close collaboration with MHBK to provide consulting functions that make full use of our high level of trust-related expertise.

For corporate customers, we provide solutions to address customer needs in the areas of real estate, securitization, stock transfer agency business, and pensions by drawing on our highly professional trust-related consulting capabilities.

In the asset management business, we will collaborate with Asset Management One, which is to be newly established, and endeavor to develop and offer cutting-edge products to meet customer needs.

Looking ahead, we will work to take the "One MIZUHO Strategy" to the next level and place thoroughgoing emphasis on our "customer first" principle (customer-focused perspective). As customer needs for trust-related services continue to grow, we will enhance our trust banking expertise and substantially strengthen our comprehensive consulting capabilities to become "the most reliable trust and banking company."



Takeo Nakano

President & CEO
Mizuho Trust & Banking Co., Ltd.



Trust Lounges: Lounges for Inheritance and Testamentary Consultation

Date of Establishment:	March 12, 2003
Capital:	¥247.3 billion
Location of Head Office:	1-2-1, Yaesu, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 103-8670, Japan Tel: +81-(0)3-3278-8111
Representative:	Takeo Nakano, President & CEO
Number of Employees:	3,240
Domestic Network:	Head Office and Branches: 36 Sub-branches: 19 (Trust Lounges: 18)
Overseas Network:	Subsidiaries: 2
Website:	http://www.mizuho-tb.co.jp/english/index.html

Mizuho Securities

In aiming to offer sophisticated value-added securities services which resonate with customers, MHSC pursues "One MIZUHO Strategy" which brings together banking, trust banking and securities functions under one umbrella to provide products and services of the highest quality to meet the diversified financial needs of our customers.

For individual customers, we offer a wide range of financial products as well as high-quality investment information through our domestic branch network, which is the largest in the industry, the Internet, and our call center. We are boldly transforming our marketing approach and are concentrating on a more customer-focused approach with the objective of contributing to individual customers' asset building in the medium-to-long term. In addition, for the Group to work together to enhance services, we are promoting the opening of joint branches among MHBK, MHTB and MHSC to offer our products and services to customers of MHBK and MHTB who have securities-related needs. At all our branches, we offer bank agency services for MHBK, including proposals for opening bank accounts. In addition, all our branches are trust agents of MHTB that can handle testamentary-related services, Qualified educational fund giving trusts and other trust-related matters. We are accelerating these initiatives to fully leverage Mizuho's unique strengths.

To meet our corporate customers' needs in equity and bond underwriting, M&A advisory, structured finance and other investment banking solutions, we have established a framework for offering highly professional proposals and services (which cater to our customers' diverse financial needs) based on our experience and know-how backed by our extensive track record. Moreover, our Research Department has a large number of high-ranking analysts, and, through the collaboration of our global sales and trading structures covering Tokyo, London, New York and Hong Kong, we are able to offer top-quality investment products and investment information and, thereby, respond effectively to customers' investment strategies.

Serving as the only comprehensive securities company able to offer all the advantages of a "financial services consulting group," each and every employee at MHSC is dedicated to enhancing their individual strengths and quality, and we will continue to build on the success we have achieved thus far thanks to your continued support.



Tatsufumi Sakai

President & CEO
Mizuho Securities Co., Ltd.



MHSC offers a wide range of research reports

Date of Establishment:	January 4, 2013
Capital:	¥125.1 billion
Location of Head Office:	Otemachi First Square, 1-5-1, Otemachi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100-0004, Japan Tel: +81-(0)3-5208-3210
Representative:	Tatsufumi Sakai, President & CEO (Appointed on April 1, 2016)
Number of Employees:	6,994
Domestic Network:	Tokyo Head Office and regional head offices: 3 Branches: 104 Planet Booths: 166 Financial Advisors Sales Department: 1
Overseas Network:	Representative Offices: 2 Subsidiaries: 22
Website:	http://www.mizuho-sc.com/english/index.html

Trust & Custody Services Bank (TCSB)

As Mizuho's trust bank specializing in asset administration, TCSB will continue to provide high-quality, high-value-added trust and custody services to customers including large institutional investors. As of March 31, 2016, the balance of assets under custody and administration exceeded ¥380 trillion, one of the largest scale in Japan.

Date of Establishment:	January 22, 2001
Capital:	¥50,000 million
Location of Head Office:	Tower Z, Harumi Triton Square, 1-8-12, Harumi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo
Representative:	Akira Moriwaki, President & CEO
Number of Employees:	631
Website:	http://www.tcsb.co.jp/english/index.php

DIAM

DIAM is an asset management company in which The Dai-ichi Life Insurance and Mizuho both have equity holdings. DIAM collaborates with its offices in Europe, the United States and Asia to offer investment trust products to individuals and corporate customers, as well as provide investment advisory services to customers including Japanese and overseas pension funds.

Date of Establishment:	October 1, 1999
Capital:	¥2,000 million
Location of Head Office:	New Tokyo Building 5th Floor, 3-3-1, Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo
Representative:	Yasumasa Nishi, President & CEO
Number of Employees:	436
Overseas Network Subsidiaries:	4
Website:	http://www.diam.co.jp/english/

Mizuho Information & Research Institute (MHIR)

With IT as its core technology, MHIR is a professional organization with more than 4,000 employees that provides assistance to corporations in increasing their corporate value through its consulting, system integration and outsourcing services.

Date of Establishment:	October 1, 2004
Capital:	¥1,627 million
Location of Head Office:	2-3 Kanda-Nishikicho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo
Representative:	Junichi Nishizawa, President & CEO
Number of Employees:	4,316
Website:	http://www.mizuho-ir.co.jp/english/index.html

Notes: 1. The representatives of each company have representation rights.

2. The number of employees does not include each company's employees dispatched outside each company while it includes employees dispatched from outside each company. This figure also includes overseas local staff but excludes executive officers and temporary employees.

3. Overseas subsidiaries include head offices, branches and representative offices of subsidiaries.

4. In July 2016, DIAM, the asset management function of MHTB, MHAM and Shinko Asset Management entered into a definitive integration agreement. The effective date of integration will be October 1, 2016, subject to certain conditions precedent, and the name of the new company will be "Asset Management One."

Mizuho Asset Management (MHAM)

MHAM's core businesses are investment trust business, mainly for individuals and financial institutions, and investment advisory business, principally for public and private pensions, financial institutions and corporations. MHAM's asset management products and services cover a wide range from equities and bonds to alternative investments.

Date of Establishment:	July 1, 2007
Capital:	¥2,045 million
Location of Head Office:	3-5-27, Mita, Minato-ku, Tokyo
Representative:	Hidetake Nakamura, President & CEO
Number of Employees:	236
Website:	http://www.mizuho-am.co.jp/english

Mizuho Research Institute (MHRI)

MHRI is one of Japan's leading think tanks, with a research division, consulting division and unique corporate membership services. MHRI uses its excellent analytical skills and the organization's network in Japan and overseas to provide macroeconomic information, policy recommendations and consulting services to solve the specific issues of the national government, local governments and private companies.

Date of Establishment:	October 1, 2002
Capital:	¥900 million
Location of Head Office:	1-2-1, Uchisaiwaicho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo
Representative:	Mitsuaki Tsuchiya, President & CEO
Number of Employees:	288
Website:	http://www.mizuho-ri.co.jp/english/index.html

Mizuho Private Wealth Management (MHPW)

MHPW offers consulting services tailored to the needs of its customers. These services range from consulting on customers' financial matters such as wealth management, arranging for business inheritance to advice on customers' individual matters, including health of the customers themselves as well as family members and children's education.

Date of Establishment:	October 3, 2005
Capital:	¥500 million
Location of Head Office:	1-1-5, Uchisaiwaicho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo
Representative:	Takeru Watanabe, President
Number of Employees:	34

Company Information

Corporate Profile (As of March 31, 2016)

Company Name:	Mizuho Financial Group, Inc.
Stock Listing (Code):	Tokyo Stock Exchange (8411) New York Stock Exchange (MFG)
Location of Head Office:	1-5-5, Otemachi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100-8176, Japan Tel. +81-(0)3-5224-1111
Representative:	Yasuhiro Sato, President & Group CEO
Capital:	¥2,255.7 billion
Issued Shares:	25,945,277,657 shares Common Stock: 25,030,525,657 shares Preferred Stock: 914,752,000 shares
Number of Employees:	1,318 (Total number of employees on a consolidated basis: 56,375)
Date of Establishment:	January 8, 2003



Rating Information

(As of June 30, 2016)

	R&I	JCR	Moody's	S&P	Fitch
MHFG	A+	AA-	A1	A-	A-
MHBK	AA-	AA	A1	A	A-
MHTB	AA-	AA	A1	A	A-
MHSC	AA-	AA	A1*	A	-
(Reference) Japanese Government	AA+	AAA	A1	A+	A

* Credit ratings for MTN programme (Joint Medium-term Note Programme with Mizuho International and Mizuho Securities USA, based on keep well agreement with MHFG and MHBK)

Appendix

Compliance Contacts

“Internal Controls and Audit Hotline”

—A system designed for obtaining concerns regarding questionable accounting or auditing matters—

Reporting Items: MHFG has established a hotline to receive reports from in and outside the company in connection with problems concerning internal controls and audits of accounts and financial reports.

Contact Point: This hotline has been established within an external law office. Please use conventional mail or e-mail for reporting.

Conventional mail:

12th Floor, Kasumigaseki Bldg.,
Kasumigaseki 3-2-5, Chiyoda-ku,
Tokyo 100-6012
Mizuho Accounting Hotline, c/o Daiichi
Fuyo Law Office

E-mail: kaikei-mizuho@daiichifuyo.gr.jp

- When reported matters are within the scope of the reporting items, MHFG will do reasonable efforts to investigate the facts behind the information received and report back on the results.
- Anonymous tips are also acceptable, but there are cases where it will not be possible to fully satisfy the intentions behind such tips owing to constraints on investigations and the inability to report back.
- Information on persons making such reports is not disclosed to third parties other than the group companies except in cases where the assent of the person in question has been obtained or such disclosure is required under laws and ordinances, etc.

Approaches to the Financial Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) System

In order to deal expeditiously, fairly and appropriately with complaints, etc., from customers, MHBK and MHTB have concluded the basic contract for the implementation of dispute resolution procedures with the Japanese Bankers Association, which is a designated dispute resolution institution as defined in Japan’s Banking Act. MHTB has also concluded the basic contract for the implementation of dispute resolution procedures with the Trust Companies Association of Japan, which is a designated dispute resolution institution as defined in Japan’s Trust Business Act and Act on Concurrent Operation, etc. of Trust Business by Financial Institutions.

The designated dispute resolution institution takes the steps toward resolution from a fair and neutral perspective in cases where the solutions to customers’ complaints adopted by the two banks are not accepted.

The Designated Dispute Resolution Institution as Defined in Japan’s Banking Act which MHBK and MHTB Concluded the Basic Contract with

The Designated Dispute Resolution Institution:

the Japanese Bankers Association

Contact: Advisory Center of the Japanese Bankers Association

Tel.: +81-(0)3-5252-3772

The Designated Dispute Resolution Institution as Defined in Japan’s Trust Business Act and Act on Concurrent Operation, etc. of Trust Business by Financial Institutions which MHTB Concluded the Basic Contract with

The Designated Dispute Resolution Institution:

Trust Companies Association of Japan

Contact: Trust Consultation Center of the Trust Companies Association of Japan

Tel.: +81-(0)3-6206-3988

Risk Management Structure

Commitment to Risk Management

Basic Approach

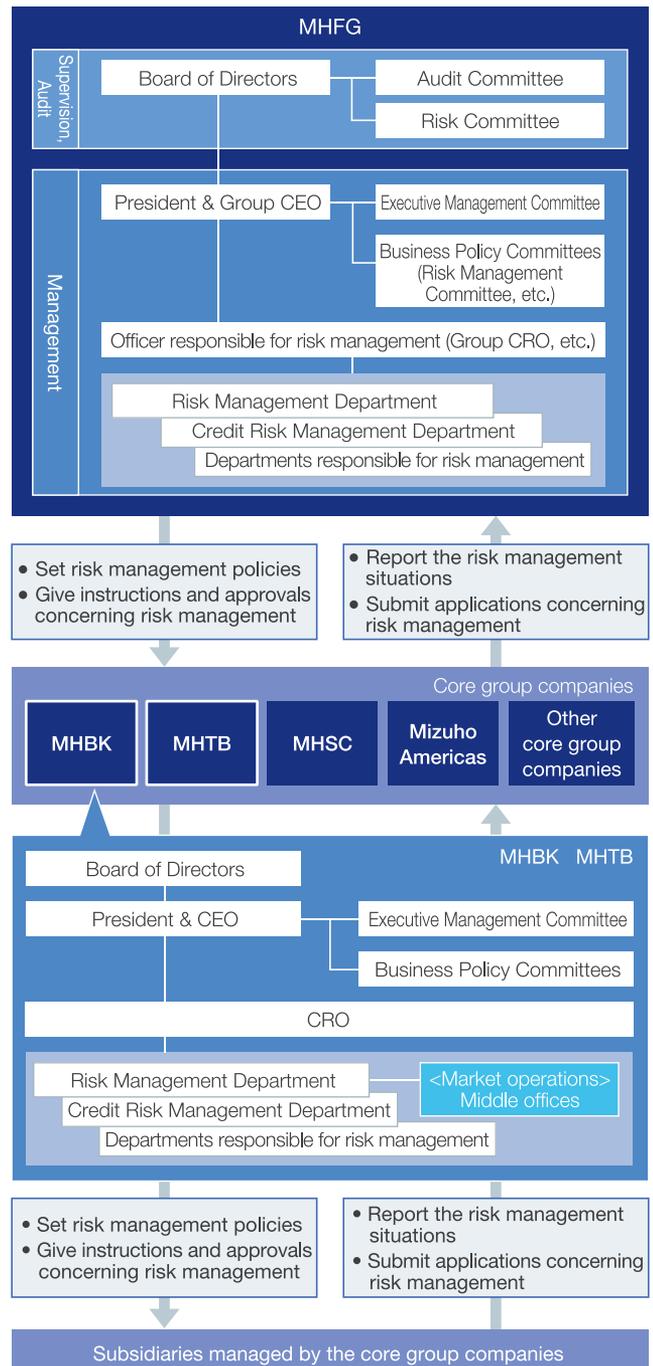
Amid the growing diversity and complexity of banking operations, financial institutions are exposed to various risks, including credit, market operations, information technology, legal, settlement and other risks. We recognize the conducting of operations tailored to the risks and managing such risks as a key issue relating to overall management. In order to implement our business strategy while maintaining our financial stability, we maintain comprehensive risk management and control measures.

MHFG maintains basic policies for risk management established by its Board of Directors that are applicable to the entire group. These policies clearly define the kinds of risks to be managed, set forth the organizational structure and provide for the human resources training necessary for appropriate levels of risk management. The policies also provide for audits to measure the effectiveness and suitability of the risk management structure. In line with these basic policies, we maintain various measures to strengthen and enhance the sophistication of our risk management system.

Risk Management Structure

Each of our subsidiaries adopts appropriate risk management measures for its business based on the size and nature of its risk exposures, while MHFG controls risk management for the Group as a whole. At MHFG, the Risk Management Committee chaired by the Group Chief Risk Officer (Group CRO) provides integrated monitoring and management of the overall risk for the Group. The Group CRO reports the risk management situation to the Board of Directors, the Audit Committee, the Risk Committee, the Executive Management Committee and the President & Group CEO, on a regular basis and as needed. MHFG regularly receives reports and applications concerning the risk management situation from our core group companies and gives them appropriate instructions concerning risk management. Our core group companies each maintains its own system for managing various types of risk, regularly receiving reports on the status of risk at their respective subsidiaries, and gives them appropriate instructions concerning risk management.

Risk Management Structure



Approach to the Basel Regulatory Framework

Basel III Framework, the regulations for international standards of the health of banks, is being phased in from 2013, which consists of minimum capital requirements, a leverage ratio and a global liquidity standard. Basel III is based on the Basel II framework which requires the observance of “three pillars.” “Pillar 1” is minimum requirements relating to risk which should be maintained by banks. “Pillar 2” is the self-disciplined risk management by financial institutions with a supervisory review process. “Pillar 3” is market discipline allowing for assessment by the market through appropriate disclosure.

We have been calculating our capital adequacy ratios by applying the Advanced Internal Ratings Based approach for the calculation of credit risk from March 31, 2009 and the Advanced Measurement Approach for the calculation of operational risk from September 30, 2009. In Japan, from March 31, 2013, the minimum capital requirements based on Basel III began to be phased in, and we have been calculating capital adequacy ratios based on the revisions to capital adequacy guidelines published by the Financial Services Agency. The Basel Committee continues to review the treatments related to capital requirements. We will comply with new requirements appropriately. We have been identified as a G-SIB by the

Financial Stability Board in November 2015, and the stricter capital requirements began to be phased in from March 31, 2016.

A leverage ratio also has been implemented under “Pillar 3” from March 31, 2015 and we began disclosing it accordingly. Also a global liquidity standard has been implemented under “Pillar 1” from March 31, 2015 in Japan, and we have been calculating our liquidity coverage ratio pursuant to such standard.

Glossary

▶ Advanced Internal Ratings Based (AIRB) Approach

AIRB is one of the calculation methods for credit risk assets provided for by Basel II. Under AIRB, both probability of default and loss given default used for calculation of credit risk assets are estimated by the bank’s own internal experiences.

▶ Advanced Measurement Approach (AMA)

AMA is one of the calculation methods for operational risk assets provided for by Basel II. AMA is a risk asset calculation method based on statistics that not only utilizes data from internal losses experienced by the company, but also utilizes scenario data to calculate the impact of events that may be experienced in the future.

General Concept of Risk Management

Basic Approach

We classify our risk exposures according to the various kinds of risk, including credit risk, market risk, liquidity risk and operational risk, and manage each type of risk according to its characteristics. In addition to managing each type of risk individually, we have established a risk management structure to identify and evaluate overall risk and, where necessary, to devise appropriate responses to keep risk within limits that

are managerially acceptable in both qualitative and quantitative terms. In line with the basic policies relating to overall risk management laid down by MHFG, companies within the Group identify risk broadly and take a proactive and sophisticated approach to risk management, including methodologies for operations that involve exposures to multiple categories of risk such as settlement and trust businesses.

Risk Capital Allocation

We endeavor to obtain a clear grasp of the Group’s overall risk exposure and have implemented measures to keep such risks within the Group’s financial base in accordance with the risk capital allocation framework.

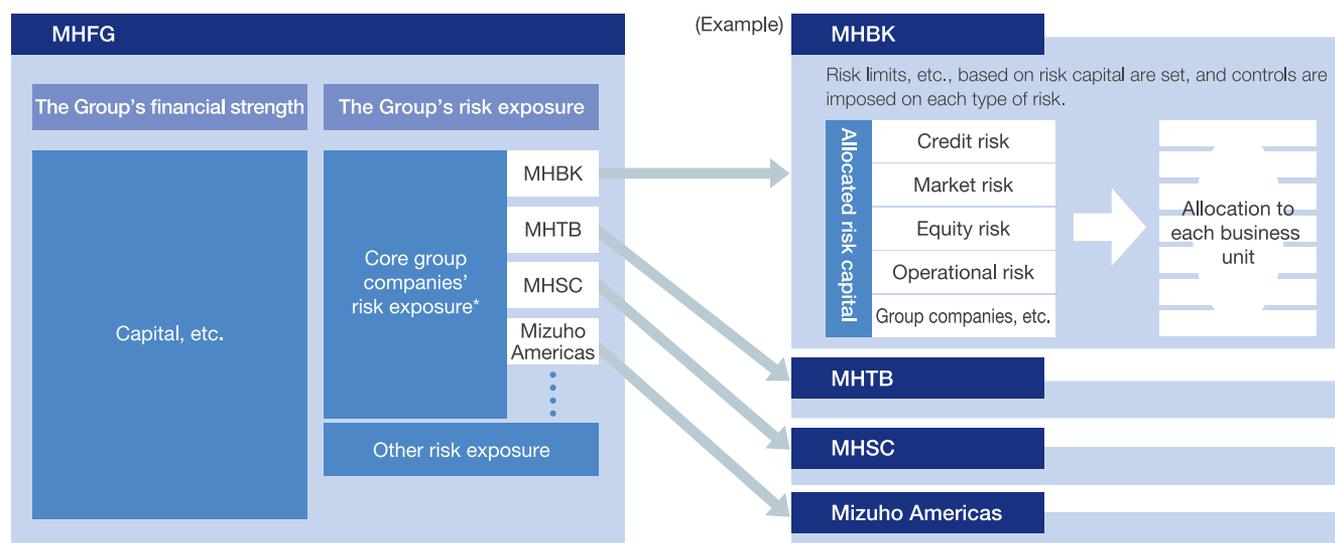
More specifically, we allocate risk capital to our core group companies, including their respective subsidiaries, to control risk within the limits set for each company. We also control

risk within managerially acceptable limits by working to ensure that the overall risk we hold on a consolidated basis does not exceed shareholders’ equity and other measures of financial strength. To ensure the ongoing financial health of the Group, we regularly monitor the manner in which risk capital is being used in order to obtain a proper grasp of the risk profile within this framework. Reports are also

submitted to the Board of Directors and other committees of each company. Risk capital is allocated to MHBK, MHTB, MHSC and Mizuho Americas by risk category, and is further

allocated within their respective business units based on established frameworks.

Allocation of Risk Capital

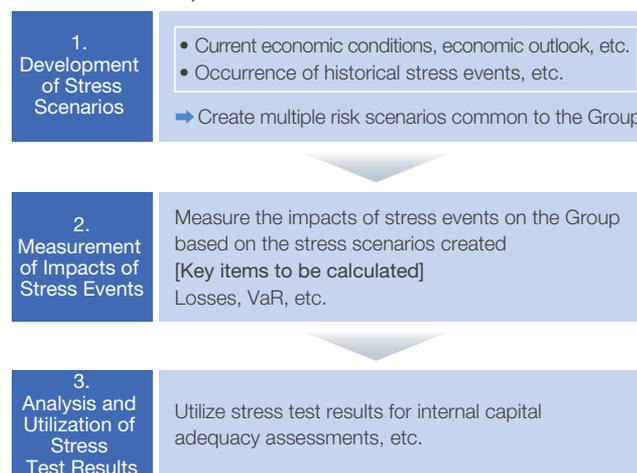


* Including risk exposures of the subsidiaries of the core group companies

As part of our risk capital allocation management, we create multiple risk scenarios common to the Group, based on which we and our core group companies calculate potential losses and risk amount arising from assumed stress events across all risk types. The calculated losses and risk amount are used for assessing internal capital adequacy and verifying whether they balance with the Group's capital.

The risk scenarios for stress testing are formulated by taking into account the current economic conditions and the economic outlook and by assuming historical stress events, etc. from a risk management perspective to measure the impacts of stress events by scenario.

Assessment of Balance between Risk under Stressed Condition and Capital



Credit Risk Management

Basic Approach

We define credit risk as the Group's exposure to the risk of losses that may be incurred due to a decline in, or total loss of, the value of assets (including off-balance-sheet instruments), as a result of deterioration in obligors' financial position. We have established the methods and structures necessary for grasping and managing credit risk.

MHFG manages credit risk for the Group as a whole. More specifically, we have adopted two different but mutually complementary approaches in credit risk management. The

first approach is "credit management," in which we manage the process for each individual transaction and individual obligor from execution until collection, based on our assessment of the credit quality of the customer. Through this process, we curb losses in the case of a credit event. The second is "credit portfolio management," in which we utilize statistical methods to assess the potential for losses related to credit risk. Through this process, we identify credit risks and respond appropriately.

Credit Risk Management Structure

Credit Risk Management of MHFG

Our Board of Directors determines the Group's basic matters pertaining to credit risk management. In addition, the Risk Management Committee of MHFG discusses and coordinates matters relating to basic policies and operations in connection with credit risk management and matters relating to credit risk monitoring for the Group. Under the control of the Group CRO of MHFG, the Risk Management Department and the Credit Risk Management Department jointly monitor, analyze and submit suggestions concerning credit risk and formulate and execute plans in connection with basic matters pertaining to credit risk management.

Credit Risk Management at Our Core Group Companies

Our core group companies manage their credit risk according to the scale and nature of their exposures in line with basic policies set forth by MHFG. The Board of Directors of each company determines key matters pertaining to credit risk management.

The respective business policy committees of MHBK and MHTB (the two banks) are responsible for discussing and coordinating overall management of their individual credit portfolios and transaction policies toward obligors. The Chief Risk Officer of each bank is responsible for matters relating to planning and implementing credit risk management. The credit risk management department of each bank is responsible for planning and administering credit risk management and conducting credit risk measuring and monitoring, and such department regularly presents reports regarding its risk management situation to MHFG. Each credit department determines policies and approves/disapproves individual transactions in terms of credit review, credit management and collection from customers in accordance with the lines of authority set forth by each bank. In addition, each bank has established internal audit groups that are independent of the business departments in order to ensure appropriate credit risk management.

Individual Credit Management

Credit Codes

The basic code of conduct for all of our officers and employees engaged in the credit business is set forth in our credit code. Seeking to fulfill the bank's public and social role, our basic policy for credit business is determined in light of fundamental principles focusing on public welfare, safety, growth and profitability.

Internal Rating System

One of the most important elements of the risk management infrastructure of the two banks is the use of an internal rating system that consists of credit ratings and pool allocations. Credit ratings consist of obligor ratings which represent the level of credit risk of the obligor, and transaction ratings which represent the possibility of ultimately incurring losses related to each individual claim by taking into consideration

the nature of any collateral or guarantee and the seniority of the claim. In principle, obligor ratings apply to all obligors and are subject to regular reviews at least once a year to reflect promptly the fiscal period end financial results of the obligors, as well as special reviews as required whenever the obligor’s credit standing changes. This enables the two banks to monitor both individual obligors and the status of the overall portfolio in a timely fashion. Because we consider obligor ratings to be an initial phase of the self-assessment process regarding the quality of our loans and off-balance-sheet instruments, such obligor ratings are closely linked to the

obligor classifications and are an integral part of the process for determining the reserves for loan losses and write-offs in our self-assessment of loans and off-balance-sheet instruments (please refer to Connection between Obligor Ratings, Definition of Obligor Classifications of Self-Assessments, Claims Disclosed under the FRA and Non-Accrual, Past Due & Restructured Loans).

Pool allocations are applied to small claims that are less than a specified amount by pooling customers and claims with similar risk characteristics and assessing and managing the risk for each such pool. We efficiently manage credit

Connection between Obligor Ratings, Definition of Obligor Classifications of Self-Assessments, Claims Disclosed under the FRA and Non-Accrual, Past Due & Restructured Loans

Definition of Obligor Classifications of Self-Assessment	Obligor Ratings (Major Category)	Definition of Ratings	Category I (Non-Categorized)	Category II	Category III	Category IV (Non-Collateralized)	Claims Disclosed under the FRA	Non-Accrual, Past Due & Restructured Loans
Normal Obligators	A1—A3	Obligors whose certainty of debt fulfillment is very high, hence their level of credit risk is excellent.	All credit given to Normal Obligators.				Normal Claims	
	B1—B2	Obligors whose certainty of debt fulfillment poses no problems for the foreseeable future, hence their level of credit risk is sufficient.						
	C1—C3	Obligors whose certainty of debt fulfillment and their level of credit risk pose no problems for the foreseeable future.						
	D1—D3	Obligors whose current certainty of debt fulfillment poses no problems, however, their resistance to future environmental changes is low.						
Watch Obligators	E1	Obligors who require close watching going forward because there are problems with their borrowings, such as reduced or suspended interest payments, problems with fulfillment such as de facto postponements of principal or interest payments, or problems with their financial positions as a result of their poor or unstable business conditions.	Credit to obligors which has pledged collateral or is covered by guarantees, considered of high quality, such as deposit collateral.	Credit given to Watch Obligators other than those included in Category I.			Claims for Special Attention	Restructured Loans Loans Past Due for 3 Months or More
	E2 R							
Intensive Control Obligators	F1	Obligors who are not yet bankrupt but are in financial difficulties and are deemed to be very likely to go bankrupt in the future because they are finding it difficult to make progress in implementing their management improvement plans (including obligors who are receiving ongoing support from financial institutions).	Credit to obligors which is covered by general collateral, such as real estate and guarantees.	Credit to obligors other than those included in Category I and Category II.		Claims with Collection Risk	Non-Accrual Delinquent Loans	
Substantially Bankrupt Obligators	G1	Obligors who have not yet gone legally or formally bankrupt but who are substantially bankrupt because they are in serious financial difficulties and are not deemed to be capable of restructuring.						
Bankrupt Obligators	H1	Obligors who have already gone bankrupt, from both a legal and/or formal perspective.						

Method for Reserves and Write-Offs

Normal Obligors	Calculate the value of estimated loss based on the probability of failure over the coming year for loans by obligor rating and appropriate it for the General Reserve for Possible Losses on Loans.
Watch Obligors	Calculate the estimated loss on loans based on the probability of failure over the next three years and appropriate it for the General Reserve for Possible Losses on Loans. Further, in regard to Special Attention Obligors, for obligors with large claims more than a certain amount, if the cash flow from the return of principal and interest payments can reasonably be estimated, set up a reserve under the DCF method.
Intensive Control Obligors	Provide an amount for Specific Reserve for Possible Losses on Loans as calculated by one of the following methods after deducting amounts anticipated to be recoverable from the sale of collateral held against the claims and from guarantors of the claims: a) an amount calculated based on the overall ability of the obligor to pay, or b) the estimated loss calculated on the basis of the balance and the probability of failure over the next three years. Further, for obligors with large claims more than a certain amount, if the cash flow from the return of principal and interest payments can reasonably be estimated, set up a reserve under the DCF method.
Substantially Bankrupt Obligors	Provide the entire balance after deducting amounts anticipated to be recoverable from the sale of collateral held against the claims and from guarantors of the claims for Specific Reserve for Possible Losses on Loans, or write-off the entire balance.
Bankrupt Obligors	

risk and credit screening by dispersing a sufficient number of small claims within each pool. We generally review the appropriateness and effectiveness of our approach to obligor ratings and pool allocations once a year in accordance with predetermined procedures.

Self-assessment, Reserves for loan losses, Off-balance-sheet Instruments and Write-offs

We conduct self-assessment of assets to ascertain the status of assets both as an integral part of credit risk management and in preparation for appropriate accounting treatment, including reserves for loan losses and off-balance-sheet instruments and write-offs. During the process of self-assessment, obligors are categorized into certain groups taking into consideration their financial condition and their ability to make payments, and credit ratings are assigned to all obligors, in principle, to reflect the extent of their credit risks. The related assets are then categorized into certain classes based on the risk of impairment. This process allows us to identify and control the actual quality of assets and determine the appropriate accounting treatment, including reserves for loan losses and off-balance-sheet instruments and write-offs. Specifically, the credit risk management department of each bank is responsible for the overall control of the self-assessment of assets of the respective banks, cooperating with the administrative departments specified for each type of asset, including loan portfolios and securities, in executing and managing self-assessments.

Credit Review

Prevention of new non-performing loans through routine credit management is important in maintaining the quality

of our overall loan assets. Credit review involves analysis and screening of each potential transaction within the relevant business department. In case the screening exceeds the authority of the department, the credit group at headquarters carries out the review. The credit group has specialist departments for different industries, business sizes and regions, carries out timely and specialized examinations based on the characteristics of the customer and its market, and provides appropriate advice to the business department. In addition, in the case of obligors with low obligor ratings and high downside risks, the business department and credit department jointly clarify their credit policy and in appropriate cases assist obligors at an early stage in working toward credit soundness.

Corporate Restructuring, Collection and Disposal of Non-performing Loans

With respect to collection and disposal of non-performing loans, our specialist unit maintains central control and pursues corporate restructuring or collection efforts, as appropriate, toward taking the non-performing loans off-balance. Specifically, we believe that supporting the restructuring efforts of corporations is an important role for financial institutions, and we support corporations undergoing restructuring by reviewing business plans, advising on restructuring methods and utilizing corporate restructuring schemes such as divestitures and mergers and acquisitions, taking advantage of our group-wide resources. These efforts have been steadily producing satisfactory results. In addition, we work on final disposal of non-performing loans efficiently and swiftly by conducting bulk sales and by utilizing Mizuho Servicing, our subsidiary that specializes in performing debt

collection services for our group companies.

In the case of debt forgiveness, we examine the borrower's condition carefully and make a determination based on the possible impact on the interests of shareholders and

depositors. We provide debt forgiveness as per industry guidelines that are shared among members of the Japanese Bankers Association.

Portfolio Management

Risk Measurement

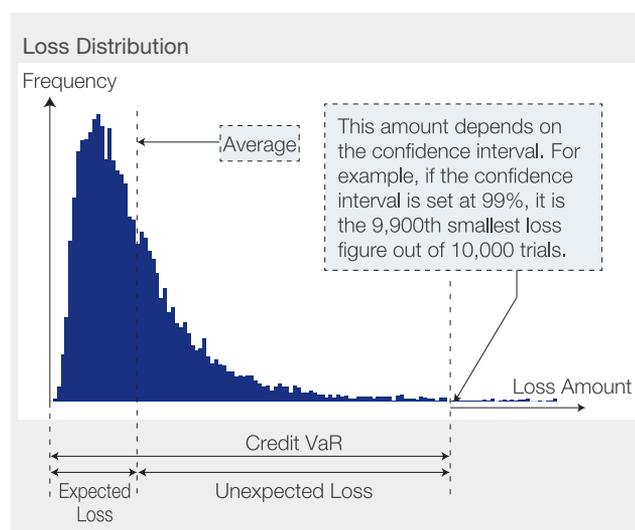
We use statistical methods to manage the possibility of losses by measuring the expected average loss for a one-year risk horizon (Expected Loss) and the maximum loss within a certain confidence interval ("credit Value-at-Risk (VaR)"). The difference between expected loss and credit VaR is measured as the credit risk amount (Unexpected Loss).

In establishing transaction spread guidelines for credit transactions, we aim to ensure an appropriate return from the transaction in light of the level of risk by utilizing credit cost data as a reference. Also, we monitor our credit portfolio from various perspectives and set guidelines noted below so that losses incurred through a hypothetical realization of the full credit VaR would be within the amount of risk capital and loan loss reserves.

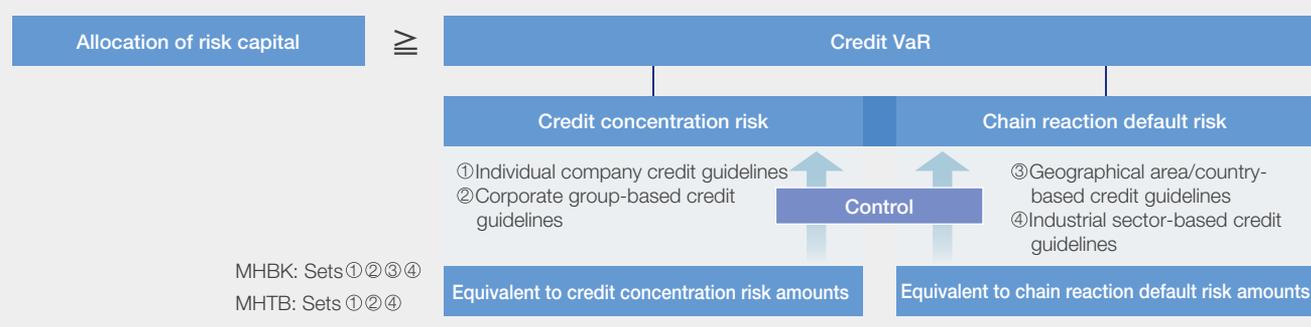
Risk Control Methods

We recognize two types of risk arising from allowing unexpected loss to become too large. One type is "credit concentration risk," which stems from granting excessive credit to certain individual counterparties or corporate groups. The other type is "chain-reaction default risk," which arises from

granting excessive credit to certain areas, industrial sectors and other groupings. We make appropriate management to control these risks in line with our specific guidelines for each. The individual risk management departments of the two banks are responsible for monitoring adherence to these guidelines and reporting to their respective business policy committees (please refer to Allocation of Risk Capital and Control of Credit Risk).



Allocation of Risk Capital and Control of Credit Risk



Market and Liquidity Risk Management

Basic Approach

We define market risk as the risk of losses incurred by the Group due to fluctuations in interest rates, stock prices and foreign exchange rates. Our definition includes the risk of losses incurred when it becomes impossible to execute transactions in the market because of market confusion or losses arising from transactions at prices that are significantly

less favorable than usual. We define liquidity risk as the risk of losses arising from funding difficulties due to a deterioration in our financial position that makes it difficult for us to raise necessary funds or that forces us to raise funds at significantly higher interest rates than usual. MHFG manages market and liquidity risk for the Group as a whole.

Market Risk Management Structure

Market Risk Management of MHFG

Our Board of Directors determines basic matters pertaining to market risk management policies. The Risk Management Committee of MHFG broadly discusses and coordinates matters relating to basic policies in connection with market risk management, market risk operations and market risk monitoring. The Group CRO of MHFG is responsible for matters relating to market risk management planning and operations.

The Risk Management Department of MHFG is responsible for monitoring market risk, reports and analyses, proposals, setting limits and guidelines, and formulating and implementing plans relating to market risk management. The Risk Management Department assesses and manages the overall market risk of the Group. It also receives reports from our core group companies on their market risk management that enable it to obtain a solid grasp of the risk situation, submitting reports to the President & Group CEO on a daily basis and to our Board of Directors and the Executive Management Committee of MHFG on a regular basis.

To manage market risk, we set limits that correspond to risk capital allocations according to the risk profiles of our core group companies and thereby prevent market risk from exceeding our ability to withstand losses based on our financial strength represented by capital, etc. The amount of risk capital allocated to market risk corresponds to VaR and additional costs that may arise in order to close relevant positions. For trading and banking activities, we set limits for VaR and for losses. For banking activities, we set position limits based on interest rate sensitivity as needed.

These limits are discussed and coordinated by the Risk Management Committee, discussed further by the Executive Management Committee, then determined by the President & Group CEO. Various factors are taken into account

including business strategies, historical limit usage ratios, risk-bearing capacity (profits, total capital and risk management systems), profit targets and the market liquidity of the products involved.

Market Risk Management at Our Core Group Companies

MHBK, MHTB, MHSC and Mizuho Americas, which account for most of the Group's exposure to market risk, have formulated their basic policies in line with the basic policies determined by MHFG. Their Boards of Directors determine important matters relating to market risk management while their Chief Executive Officers are responsible for controlling market risk. Their respective business policy committees, including their ALM & Market Risk Management Committees, are responsible for overall discussion and coordination of market risk management. Specifically, these committees discuss and coordinate matters relating to basic asset and liability management policies, risk planning and market risk management. The Chief Risk Officer of each subsidiary is responsible for matters pertaining to planning and implementing market risk management. Based on a common group risk capital allocation framework, the above-mentioned companies manage market risk by setting limits according to the risk capital allocated to market risk by MHFG.

These companies have established specialized company-wide market risk management departments to provide integrated monitoring of market risk, submit reports, analyses and proposals, set limits and formulate and implement plans relating to market risk management. The risk management departments of each company submit reports on the status of market risk management to their respective Chief Executive Officers and top management on a daily basis, and to their Board of Directors and Executive Management

Committee on a regular basis. They also provide regular reports to MHFG. To provide a system of mutual checks and balances in market operations, they have established middle offices specializing in risk management that are independent of their front offices, which engage in market transactions, and their back offices, which are responsible for book entries

and settlements. When VaR is not adequate to control risk, the middle offices manage risk using additional risk indices, carry out stress tests and set stop loss limits as needed. They monitor their market liquidity risk for individual financial products in the market while taking turnover and other factors into consideration.

Status of MHFG's Market Risk

Value-at Risk

We use the VaR method, supplemented with stress testing, as our principal tool to measure market risk. The VaR method measures the maximum possible loss that could be incurred due to market movements within a certain time period (or holding period) and degree of probability (or confidence interval).

• Trading Activities

VaR related to our trading activities is based on the following:

- variance co-variance model for linear risk and Monte-Carlo simulation for non-linear risk, which are simply aggregated to determine total risk;
- confidence interval: one-tailed 99.0%;
- holding period of one day; and
- historical observation period of one year.

The following tables show the VaR related to our trading activities by risk category for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2014, 2015 and 2016 and as of March 31, 2014, 2015 and 2016:

VaR by Risk Category (Trading Activities)

(billions of ¥)

	Fiscal 2013			
	Daily average	Maximum	Minimum	At March 31
Interest rate	2.0	2.7	1.5	1.6
Foreign exchange	4.1	5.6	1.1	4.8
Equities	1.0	3.1	0.2	0.4
Commodities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	5.7	7.4	3.3	5.4

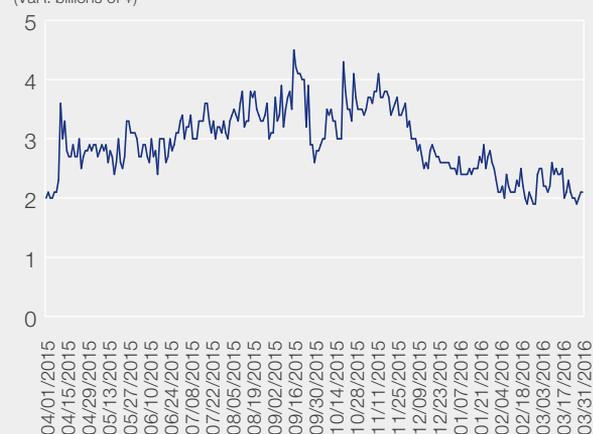
	Fiscal 2014			
	Daily average	Maximum	Minimum	At March 31
Interest rate	1.8	2.6	1.4	1.5
Foreign exchange	3.0	5.8	1.6	5.6
Equities	0.5	1.3	0.2	0.3
Commodities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	4.4	7.1	3.1	6.5

	Fiscal 2015			
	Daily average	Maximum	Minimum	At March 31
Interest rate	1.8	3.7	0.6	1.1
Foreign exchange	0.9	2.3	0.2	0.3
Equities	0.6	2.5	0.1	0.3
Commodities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	2.9	4.5	1.8	2.0

The following graph shows VaR figures of our trading activities for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2016:

Fiscal 2015 VaR (Trading Activities)

(VaR: billions of ¥)



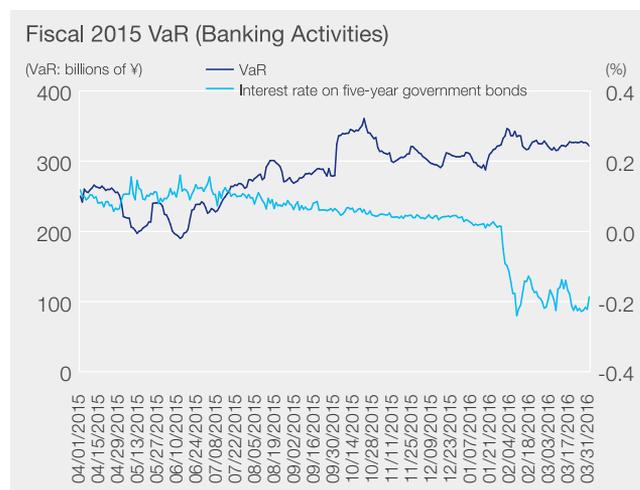
The following table shows VaR figures of our trading activities for the fiscal years indicated:

	Fiscal 2013	Fiscal 2014	Fiscal 2015	Change
As of fiscal year end	5.4	6.5	2.0	(4.5)
Maximum	7.4	7.1	4.5	(2.5)
Minimum	3.3	3.1	1.8	(1.3)
Average	5.7	4.4	2.9	(1.5)

• Non-Trading Activities

The VaR related to our banking activities is based on the same conditions as those of trading activities, but the holding period is one month.

The following graph shows the VaR related to our banking activities excluding our cross-shareholdings portfolio for the year ended March 31, 2016.



The following table shows the VaR figures relating to our banking activities for the fiscal years indicated:

	Fiscal 2013	Fiscal 2014	Fiscal 2015	Change
As of fiscal year end	281.7	325.6	321.5	(4.0)
Maximum	300.7	349.0	360.6	11.5
Minimum	186.8	265.0	190.0	(75.0)
Average	253.5	307.9	284.9	(23.0)

• Characteristics of VaR Model

VaR is a commonly used market risk management technique. However, VaR models have the following shortcomings:

- By its nature as a statistical approach, VaR estimates possible losses over a certain period at a particular confidence level using past market movement data. Past market movement, however, is not necessarily a good indicator of future events, particularly potential future events that are extreme in nature.
- VaR may underestimate the probability of extreme market movements.
- The use of a 99.0% confidence level does not take account of, nor makes any statement about, any losses that might occur beyond this confidence level.
- VaR does not capture all complex effects of various risk factors on the value of positions and portfolios and could underestimate potential losses.

Interest Sensitivity Analysis

We also conduct interest sensitivity analyses of interest risk, our main source of market risk. The following table shows sensitivity to yen interest risk in our banking activities as of the dates indicated. Interest rate sensitivity (10 BPV) shows how much net present value varies when interest rates rise by 10 basis points (0.1%), and it explains the impact of interest rate movements on net present value when short- and long-term interest rates behave differently.

Interest Sensitivity by Maturity

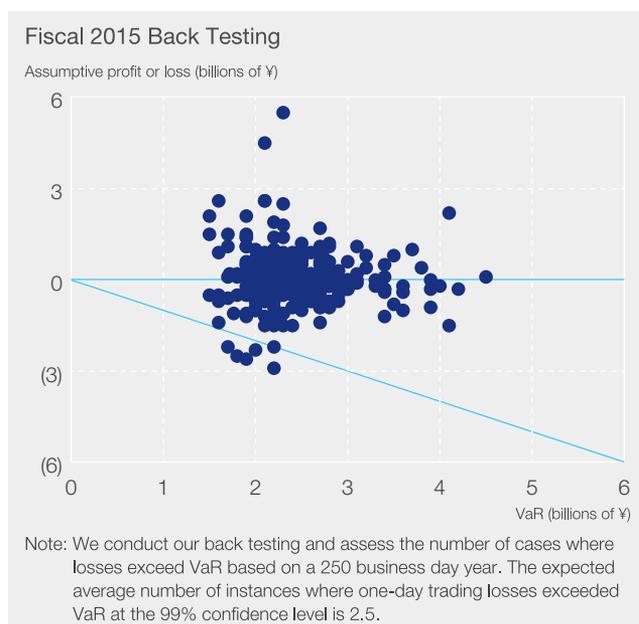
	2014	2015	2016	Change
Up to one year	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)
From one to five years	(47)	(35)	(21)	14
Over five years	(12)	(14)	(25)	(11)
Total	(62)	(51)	(50)	1

Cross-shareholding Portfolio Management Activities

We take the market risk management approach with use of VaR and risk indices for cross-shareholdings portfolio management activities as well as for trading activities and non-trading activities. The risk index for cross-shareholdings portfolio management for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2016, consisting of the sensitivity of the cross-shareholdings portfolio to a 1% change in the equity index of TOPIX, was ¥29.7 billion.

Back Testing and Stress Testing

In order to evaluate the effectiveness of market risk measurements calculated using the VaR method, we carry out regular back tests to compare VaR with assumptive profits and losses. Assumptive profits and losses accounts for general market risk. The following graph shows daily VaR of trading activities (based on the Basel regulatory framework) for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2016, and the corresponding paired distribution of profits and losses. We had five cases where losses exceeded VaR during the period. In addition, we conduct evaluations of the assumptions related to the VaR models. Based on the number of times losses exceeded VaR through back testing and the results of the evaluation of the model assumptions, we changed our VaR models to the Historical Simulation method, which has been used since the beginning of the fiscal year ended March 31, 2017. Changes to fundamental portions of the VaR models are subject to the approval of our Group CRO.



Because the VaR method is based on statistical assumptions, we conduct stress testing to simulate the levels of losses that could be incurred in cases where the market moves suddenly to levels that exceed these assumptions. The stress testing methods we use include the calculation of losses on the basis of the largest fluctuations occurring over a period of more than five years and the calculation of losses based on market fluctuations occurring during historical market events. The following table shows the assumed maximum

loss results of stress testing in trading activities using the methods described above:

Fiscal 2015 Stress Testing	
At March 31, 2016 (billions of ¥)	
Assumed maximum loss result calculated by stress testing (holding period: one month)	30.6

Outlier Criteria

As part of the capital adequacy requirements under Basel Regulatory Framework, the losses arising from a banking book in hypothetical interest rate shock scenarios under certain stress conditions are calculated and compared with broadly-defined capital. If the interest rate risk of the banking book leads to an economic value decline of more than 20% of broadly-defined capital, we will be deemed an “outlier” and may be required to reduce the banking book risk or adopt other responses. We measure losses arising from our banking book each month as a part of our stress tests.

The table below shows the results of calculations of losses in the banking book in cases where interest rate fluctuations occur under stress conditions. The results of calculations of losses in the banking book show that they are 5.3% of broadly-defined capital. Because the amount of risk on the banking book is therefore well under the 20% threshold and within controllable limits, we do not fall under the “outlier” category.

Fiscal 2015 Results of Calculations under the Outlier Framework			
(billions of ¥)			
	Amount of loss	Broadly-defined capital	Loss ratio to capital
At March 31, 2014	386.6	8,655.9	4.4%
At March 31, 2015	529.2	9,508.4	5.5%
At March 31, 2016	516.6	9,638.6	5.3%
Effect of yen interest rate	73.5		
Effect of dollar interest rate	340.4		
Effect of euro interest rate	73.2		

Notes: 1. In the above results of calculations of losses, a part of demand deposits without fixed intervals for amending applicable interest rates is deemed core deposits and is treated accordingly in the calculation.
 2. For the interest rate shock scenario used in connection with the above figures, we generate annual rate fluctuation data for five years derived from daily raw historical interest rate data of the past six years and then apply the actual fluctuation data, which show a rise in interest rates, at a 99.0% confidence level to the shock scenario.

Market Risk Equivalent

In order to calculate the amount of capital necessary to meet the capital requirements relating to market risk (the “market risk equivalent”), we apply internal models to calculate general market risk (risks related to factors that apply generally to the market, e.g., interest rates, foreign exchange rates) and the standardized measurement method to calculate specific risks (risks other than general market risk, e.g., credit quality and market liquidity of an individual security or instrument). In addition, our internal models are applied to trading transactions with market liquidity based on the relevant holding period.

Under the internal models, the market risk equivalent is expressed as the sum of:

The higher of (i) VaR on the calculation date and (ii) the average of VaR for the preceding 60 business days (including the calculation date) multiplied by a multiplication factor ranging from 3.00 to 4.00 that is determined based on the number of times VaR is exceeded upon back testing; and The higher of (i) stressed VaR on the calculation date and (ii)

the average of stressed VaR for the preceding 60 business days (including the calculation date) multiplied by the same multiplication factor as used in the bullet point above.

The following table shows total market risk equivalent as of the dates indicated calculated using the standardized measurement method and internal models:

Fiscal 2015 Market Risk Equivalent

At March 31 (billions of ¥)

	2015	2016	Change
Calculated using standardized measurement method	78.8	70.6	(8.1)
Calculated using internal models	199.0	65.0	(134.0)
Total market risk equivalent	277.9	135.6	(142.2)

Note: VaR and stressed VaR used to calculate market risk equivalent is based on the following:

- variance co-variance model for linear risk and Monte-Carlo simulation for non-linear risk, which are simply aggregated to determine total risk;
- confidence interval: one-tailed 99.0%;
- holding period of 10 days; and
- historical observation period of one year.

Liquidity Risk Management Structure

Liquidity Risk Management of MHFG

Our Board of Directors determines basic matters pertaining to liquidity risk management policies. The Risk Management Committee of MHFG broadly discusses and coordinates matters relating to basic policies in connection with liquidity risk management, operations, monitoring and proposes responses to emergencies such as sudden market changes. The Group CRO of MHFG is responsible for matters relating to liquidity risk management planning and operations. The Risk Management Department of MHFG is responsible for monitoring liquidity risk, reports and analyses, proposals, and formulating and implementing plans relating to liquidity risk management.

In addition, the Group CFO of MHFG is additionally responsible for matters relating to planning and running cash flow management operations, and the Financial Planning Department is responsible for monitoring and adjusting the cash flow management situation and for planning and implementing cash flow management to maintain appropriate funding liquidity. Reports on the liquidity risk management are submitted to the Risk Management Committee, the Executive Management Committee and the President & Group CEO on a regular basis.

To manage liquidity risk, we use indices pertaining to cash flow, such as limits on funds raised in the market that are set based on a number of time horizons. Limits on liquidity risk set for Japanese yen and foreign currencies taking into account characteristics and strategies of each core group companies, are discussed and coordinated by the Risk Management Committee, discussed further by the Executive Management Committee and determined by the President & Group CEO. In addition, our core group companies set limits on liquidity risk for several currencies. Moreover, they are working on measures to reduce their liquidity risk such as enhancing management related to local currencies.

We have established a group-wide framework of liquidity risk stage such as “Normal,” “Anxious” and “Crisis,” which reflects funding conditions. In addition, we set Early Warning Indicators (“EWIs”) and monitor on a daily basis to manage liquidity conditions. As EWIs, we select stock prices, credit ratings, amount of liquidity reserve assets such as Japanese government bonds, our funding situations and so on.

We have established a liquidity contingency funding plan for emergency situations which are deemed to fall into the “Anxious” or “Crisis.” In emergency situations, we will consider measures such as a reduction in the amount of

investments made, an expansion of funding from financial markets and deposits, the sale of investment securities and borrowings from the central bank.

In order to evaluate the sufficiency of liquidity reserve assets and the effectiveness of liquidity contingency funding plan, we conduct stress testing under market-wide, idiosyncratic and combined scenario. Furthermore, we utilize stress testing for evaluating the appropriateness of our annual funding plan.

Liquidity Risk Management at Our Core Group Companies

MHBK, MHTB, MHSC and Mizuho Americas have formulated their basic policies in line with the basic policies determined by MHFG. Their Boards of Directors determine important matters relating to liquidity risk management while their Chief Executive Officers are responsible for controlling liquidity risk. Their respective business policy committees, including their ALM & Market Risk Management Committees, are responsible for overall discussion and coordination of liquidity risk management. Specifically, these committees discuss and coordinate matters relating to risk planning, cash flow management planning and propose responses to emergencies

such as sudden market changes. The Chief Risk Officer is responsible for matters relating to liquidity risk management planning and operations and the senior executives of the ALM and trading units are responsible for matters pertaining to planning and conducting cash flow management.

The methodologies used for ensuring precise control of liquidity risk include the formulation of management indices pertaining to cash flow, such as limits on funds raised in the market that are set based on a number of time horizons. As with MHFG, the above-mentioned companies have established liquidity risk stage, such as “Normal” to “Anxious” and “Crisis,” which reflects funding conditions and have established liquidity contingency funding plan for emergency situations which are deemed to fall into the “Anxious” or “Crisis” categories.

Each subsidiary has adopted stringent controls that call for the submission of reports on liquidity risk management and cash flow management to the ALM & Market Risk Management Committee and other business policy committees, the Executive Management Committee and the Chief Executive Officer of each subsidiary.

Operational Risk Management

Basic Approach

We define operational risk as the risk of loss that we may incur resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems or from external events. We recognize that operational risk includes information technology risk, operations risk, legal risk, human resources risk, tangible

asset risk, regulatory change risk and reputational risk. We have determined risk management policies for each kind of risk. MHBK, MHTB, MHSC, TCSB, Mizuho Americas, etc., respectively manage operational risk in an appropriate manner pursuant to risk management policies determined by MHFG.

Operational Risk Management Structure

MHFG, MHBK, MHTB, MHSC, TCSB, etc., share common rules for data gathering, and we measure operational risk on a regular basis, taking into account possible future loss events and the changes in the business environment and internal management.

We have established and are strengthening management methods and systems to appropriately identify, assess, measure, monitor and control the operational risks which arise from the growing sophistication and diversification of finan-

cial operations and developments relating to information technology by utilizing control self-assessments and improving measurement methods.

Glossary

▶ Control Self-Assessments

An autonomous method of risk management in which risk inherent in operations is identified and, after evaluating and monitoring risks that remain despite implementing risk control, the necessary measures are implemented to reduce risk.

Definition of Risks and Risk Management Methods

As shown in the below table, we have defined each component of operational risk and we apply appropriate risk man-

agement methods in accordance with the scale and nature of each risk.

	Definition	Principal Risk Management Methods
Information Technology Risk	Risk that customers may suffer service disruptions, or that customers or the Group may incur losses arising from system defects such as failures, faults, or incompleteness in computer operations, or illegal or unauthorized use of computer systems.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify and evaluate the risk by setting specific standards that need to be complied with and implementing measures tailored based on evaluation results to reduce the risk. Ensure ongoing project management in systems development and quality control. Strengthen security to prevent information leaks. Improve effectiveness of emergency responses by improving backup systems and holding drills.
Operations Risk	Risk that customers may suffer service disruptions, as well as the risk that customers or the Group may incur losses because senior executives or employees fail to fulfill their tasks properly, cause accidents or otherwise act improperly.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish clearly defined procedures for handling operations. Periodically check the status of operational processes. Conduct training and development programs by headquarters. Introduce information technology, office automation and centralization for operations. Improve the effectiveness of emergency responses by holding drills.
Legal Risk	Risk that the Group may incur losses due to violation of laws and regulations, breach of contract, entering into improper contracts or other legal factors.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review and confirm legal issues, including the legality of material decisions, agreements and external documents, etc. Collect and distribute legal information and conduct internal training programs. Analyze and manage issues related to lawsuits.
Human Resources Risk	Risk that the Group may incur losses due to drain or loss of personnel, deterioration of morale, inadequate development of human resources, inappropriate working schedule, inappropriate working and safety environment, inequality or inequity in human resource management or discriminatory conduct.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct employee satisfaction surveys. Understand the status of vacation days taken by personnel. Understand the status of voluntary resignations.
Tangible Asset Risk	Risk that the Group may incur losses from damage to tangible assets or a decline in the quality of working environment as a result of disasters, criminal actions or defects in asset maintenance.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Manage the planning and implementation of construction projects related to the repair and replacement of facilities. Identify and evaluate the status of damage to tangible assets caused by natural disasters, etc., and respond appropriately to such damage.
Regulatory Change Risk	Risk that the Group may incur losses due to changes in various regulations or systems, such as those related to law, taxation and accounting.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understand important changes in regulations or systems that have significant influence on our business operations or financial condition in a timely and accurate manner. Analyze degree of influence of regulatory changes and establish countermeasures. Continuously monitor our regulatory change risk management mentioned above.
Reputational Risk	Risk that the Group may incur losses due to damage to our credibility or the value of the Mizuho brand when market participants or others learn about, or the media reports on, various adverse events, including actual materialization of risks or false rumors.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish framework to identify and manage, on an integrated basis, information that may have a serious impact on group management and respond to such risk in a manner appropriate to its scale and nature. Swiftly identify rumors and devise appropriate responses depending on the urgency and possible impact of the situation to minimize possible losses.

We also recognize and manage Information Security Risk and Compliance Risk, which constitute a combination of more than one of the above components of operational risk, as operational risk.

Measurement of Operational Risk Equivalent

Implementation of the AMA

We have adopted the AMA from September 30, 2009, for the calculation of operational risk equivalent in association with capital adequacy ratios based on Basel II. However, we use the Basic Indicator Approach (BIA) for entities that are deemed to be less important in the measurement of operational risk equivalent and for entities that are preparing to implement the AMA. The measurement results under the AMA are used not only as the operational risk equivalent in the calculation of capital adequacy ratios but also as Operational VaR for internal risk management purposes for implementing action plans to reduce operational risk, etc.

Outline of the AMA

• Outline of Measurement System

We have established the model by taking account of four elements: internal loss data; external loss data; scenario analysis and business environment; and internal control factors (BEICFs). We calculate the operational risk equivalent amount by estimating the maximum loss using a 99.9th percentile one-tailed confidence interval and a one-year holding period etc., employing both internal loss data (i.e., actually experienced operational loss events) and scenario data to reflect unexperienced potential future loss events in the measurement.

In the measurement of operational risk equivalent as of March 31, 2016, we did not exclude expected losses and also did not recognize the risk mitigating impact of insurance. In addition, we did not take into account the events related to credit risk in measuring operational risk equivalent.

• Outline of Measurement Model

Operational risk equivalent is calculated as a simple sum of those related to the seven loss event types defined by Basel II, large-scale natural disasters and litigation. In the measurement of operational risk equivalent as of March 31, 2016, we did not reflect the correlation effects among operational risk related to each of the seven loss event types.

• Operational Risk by the Loss Event Type

Loss Distribution (Compound Poisson Distribution) Approach (LDA) is adopted for the calculation of operational risk. LDA is based on the assumption that Poisson Distribution applies

to the occurrence frequency of operational risk events, and loss severity is expressed through a separate distribution.

Operational risk is calculated for each of the seven loss event types employing both internal loss data, based on our actual experience as operational loss events and scenario data.

Scenario data, expressed as numerical values of occurrence frequency and loss severity, reflects external loss data and BEICFs, in order to estimate unexperienced potential future loss events (of low frequency and high severity).

Frequency Distribution and Severity Distribution are estimated employing the above mentioned internal loss data and scenario data, and Monte-Carlo simulations are then applied to these distributions to measure operational risk. The detailed steps of creation of scenario data are explained later in Scenario Analysis.

• Estimation of Frequency Distribution and Loss Severity Distribution

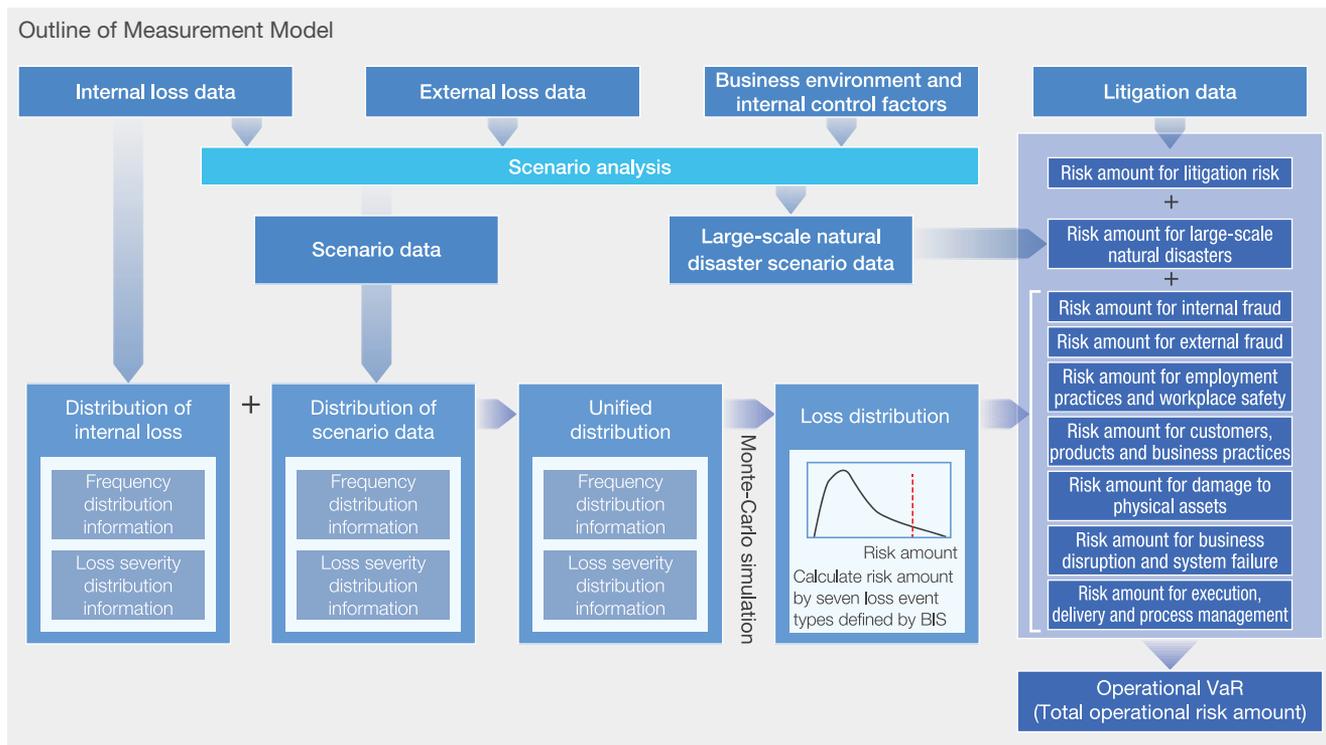
Frequency Distribution is estimated by applying information on occurrence frequency of both internal loss data and scenario data to Poisson Distribution. Loss Severity Distribution is generated as the result of combining, through a statistical approach (Extreme Value Theory), of the actual distribution for the low severity distribution portion created by internal loss data and another loss distribution (Log-normal Distribution or Generalized Pareto Distribution) for the high severity distribution portion created by scenario data.

• Operational Risk of Large-scale Natural Disasters

Monte-Carlo simulation is applied to the datasets expressed as a combination of the probability of occurrence of large-scale natural disasters and the probable loss amount in case of such occurrence, as opposed to estimating Frequency Distribution and Loss Severity Distribution.

• Operational Risk of Litigation

Each litigation is converted into data according to the profile of the individual litigation to which Monte-Carlo simulation is applied, as opposed to estimating Frequency Distribution and Loss Severity Distribution. In the measurement process, we assume that final decisions will be made on all litigation within one year.



• **Verification**

We confirm the appropriateness of the measurement model by verifying it, in principle, semi-annually.

Scenario Analysis

• **Outline of Scenario Analysis**

In the process of scenario analysis, scenario data is created as numerical values of occurrence frequency and loss severity reflecting external loss data and BEICFs, in order to estimate unexperienced potential future operational risk events (of low frequency and high severity).

As for external loss data, we refer to data publicly reported by domestic and overseas media, and such data are reflected in the estimation of occurrence frequency and loss severity distribution in the process of scenario analysis. In addition, BEICFs are utilized as indices to adjust occurrence frequency and loss severity distribution in the process of scenario analysis.

We categorize scenario analysis into four approaches in accordance with the characteristics of each loss event type and risk management structures.

Approach	Loss event type(s) to be applied
A	Internal fraud/External fraud/Customers, products & business practices/Execution, delivery & process management
B	Employment practices and workplace safety
C	Damage to physical assets
D	Business disruption and system failure

At MHFG, loss event types to which Approach A is applied account for a considerable amount of operational risk. The detailed process of Approach A is explained below as a typical example of scenario analysis.

• **Setting Units for Scenario Analysis**

In order to ensure completeness and sufficiency, we set units that are commonly applied across group entities that adopt AMA (hereinafter, the "Group Entities") by referencing and categorizing risk scenarios recognized through control self-assessment, internal loss data of the Group Entities and external loss data, etc. Then each of the Group Entities selects the unit on which scenario analysis is conducted from the units established on a group-wide basis in accordance with its business activities and operational risk profile.

• Estimation of Occurrence Frequency

Basic occurrence frequency (once a year) is calculated for each scenario analysis unit. If a certain scenario analysis unit has relevant internal loss data of a pre-determined threshold amount or above, its basic occurrence frequency is calculated based on such data, and if not, the basic occurrence frequency (the occurrence frequency per year of losses at or above a predetermined threshold) is calculated with reference to the situation of occurrence of internal loss data of less than the threshold amount and/or external loss data. The basic occurrence frequency is then adjusted within a pre-determined range for the purpose of reflecting the most recent BEICFs to determine the final occurrence frequency.

• Estimation of Loss Severity Distribution

In order to estimate loss severity distribution, we use a predetermined series of severity ranges. Basic loss severity distribution is calculated for each scenario analysis unit as an occurrence ratio (in percentile figures) of loss at each severity range when losses at or above a pre-determined threshold

occurred, with reference to transaction amount data, external loss data, etc. Then the basic severity distribution is adjusted, if necessary, from the viewpoint of statistical data processing to determine the final loss severity distribution.

• Creation of Scenario Data

For each scenario analysis unit, scenario data is generated as a series of combinations of occurrence frequency per year at each severity range, based on the final occurrence frequency and the final loss severity distribution.

Example of Scenario Data

	Severity range (billions of ¥)					Total
	0.1	0.5	1	5	10	
Occurrence ratio (%)	40	30	15	10	5	100
Occurrence frequency (times)	0.4	0.3	0.15	0.1	0.05	1

Final loss severity distribution (points to the Occurrence ratio (%) row)

Final occurrence frequency (points to the Occurrence frequency (times) row)

(As of July 1, 2016)

Business Continuity Management

In light of its social responsibility to play an important role in the social infrastructure as a financial institution, Mizuho places priority on securing an adequate level of continuity of financial settlement functions and the swift and efficient recovery of the business in the event of an emergency. This is a basic policy of the Group.

The Group recognizes the risks of the occurrence of an emergency situation in advance. In order to swiftly take measures to mitigate the risks in the event of an emergency, the Group develops appropriate and effective countermeasures and a framework for business continuity management, ensures readiness for emergencies, and strives to disseminate these within the organization in times of normalcy.

Specifically, we established Crisis Management Offices in MHFG, MHBK, MHTB and MHSC that are responsible for responses in the event of emergency and business continuity management. The offices will function as a controller in the event of an emergency that may materially impact business management, by collecting and analyzing information, for-

mulating countermeasures, etc. In addition, they will carry out activities such as collecting and analyzing signs and indicators of the crisis, and reporting to the management without delay.

We have also established a Business Continuity Management Committee as one of the Business Policy Committees for unified improvement of business continuity management practices in the Group. The committee makes preparations for minimizing the impact of an emergency, and for the swift and efficient recovery of the business, by assessing the assumed impact of an emergency beforehand and formulating necessary countermeasures.

Particular focus is placed on strengthening our response for natural disasters, covering not only earthquakes and tsunamis but also volcanic eruptions, large-scale wind or water damage, and facilitating initial response for terrorism and riots. The Committee also focuses on responses to cyber-attacks that have been occurring with increasing frequency throughout society.

Response to 2016 Kumamoto Earthquake

Special teams were set up in MHFG, MHBK, MHTB and MHSC immediately after the Kumamoto Earthquake that occurred in April 2016. Since then, they have played a central role in group-wide measures such as initial responses to ensure the safety and provide support for on-site staff and customers, as well as the maintenance and continuation of financial settlement services that are a crucial part of social infrastructure.

Later, in May 2016, a Kyushu Reconstruction Support Task Force was established in MHFG and a Kyushu Reconstruction Desk in MHBK to provide group-wide support for the affected area.

The Kyushu Reconstruction Support Task Force gathered related knowledge within Mizuho and discussed and worked to contribute to industrial and community recovery in the

restoration process of the Earthquake.

Two staff members of the Kyushu Reconstruction Desk were posted at Kumamoto branch of MHBK to share information with local companies, local financial institutions and regional government entities in Kumamoto, Oita and other areas of Kyushu. They also work with the Kyushu Reconstruction Support Task Force to make full use of Mizuho's facilities to meet communities' needs.

It is Mizuho's social responsibility and public mission to contribute not only to the development of its customers but also to economic and social development, taking advantage of its diverse range of financial know-how, including industrial expertise and public-private partnership schemes, and provide financial intermediation and consulting functions.

Senior Executive

Mizuho Bank

Members of the Board of Directors

Nobuhide Hayashi*

President & CEO (Representative Director)

Nobuyuki Fujii*

Deputy President (Representative Director)
Head of Business Promotion

Satoshi Miyazaki*

Deputy President (Representative Director)
Deputy President (Western Japan (Kinki, Chugoku, and Shikoku regions))

Kiyoshi Miyake*

Deputy President (Representative Director)
Head of Business Promotion

Shusaku Tshara*

Senior Executive Managing Director
Head of Compliance Group

Ryusuke Aya*

Executive Managing Director
Head of Risk Management Group

Koji Fujiwara*

Executive Managing Director
Head of Strategic Planning Group

Koichi Iida*

Executive Managing Director
Head of Financial Control & Accounting Group

Hideyuki Takahashi

Member of the Board of Directors

Hirohisa Kashiwazaki

Member of the Board of Directors

Yasuhiro Sato

Member of the Board of Directors

Yukio Machida

Member of the Board of Directors
(Outside Director)

Toshio Kinoshita

Member of the Board of Directors
(Outside Director)

Seiji Koga

Member of the Board of Directors
(Outside Director)

Executive Officers

(Head of Each Region Overseas)

Hiroshi Suehiro

Senior Managing Executive Officer
Head of the Americas

Teiji Teramoto

Managing Executive Officer
Head of Europe, Middle East and Africa

Seiji Imai

Managing Executive Officer
Head of Asia & Oceania excl. East Asia

Takahiko Yasuhara

Managing Executive Officer
Head of East Asia

Mizuho Trust & Banking

Members of the Board of Directors

Takeo Nakano*

President & CEO (Representative Director)

Kazuhisa Sawa*

Deputy President (Representative Director)
Head of Strategic Planning, Financial Control & Accounting Group / Head of IT & Systems Group / Head of Operations Group / In charge of Executive Secretariat

Toshio Sobue*

Executive Managing Director
Head of Risk Management Group / Head of Compliance Group / Head of Credit Group

Hiroaki Ehara*

Executive Managing Director
Head of Human Resources Group / Head of Internal Audit Group

Tsuyoshi Hatsuzawa

Member of the Board of Directors

Yasuhiro Sato

Member of the Board of Directors

Masayuki Satake

Member of the Board of Directors
(Outside Director)

Masaru Ono

Member of the Board of Directors
(Outside Director)

Eiji Ogawa

Member of the Board of Directors
(Outside Director)

Mizuho Securities

Members of the Board of Directors

Yasuhiko Imaizumi

Chairman

Tatsufumi Sakai*

President & CEO (Representative Director)
Head of Global Investment Banking Division

Hiroto Koda*

Deputy President (Representative Director)
In charge of Special Missions / Head of Human Resources Group / In charge of Executive Secretariat / In charge of Markets Strategic Intelligence Dept. / Attached to Strategic Planning Group

Yasuo Agemura*

Deputy President
Head of Global Markets / Head of Global Markets Division / Head of Global Business & Markets

Naofumi Fuke*

Senior Executive Managing Director
Head of Retail & Business Banking Division

Hidefumi Kobayashi*

Executive Managing Director
Head of Global Finance / Head of Research & Consulting Unit / Head of Financial Control & Accounting Group / In charge of Due Diligence Dept.

Masaya Usuha*

Executive Managing Director
SC Group Chief Audit Executive / Head of Internal Audit Group

Masaya Oishi*

Executive Managing Director
In charge of JA Sales Dept. of Global Markets Division / In charge of Retail & Business Banking Division

Taiji Kumagai*

Executive Managing Director
Head of Compliance Group

Atsushi Takahashi*

Executive Managing Director
Head of Strategic Planning Group / In charge of Investment Dept.

Kenji Fujii*

Member of the Board of Directors
Head of Global Risk Management / Head of Risk Management Group

Naomi Tsumura

Member of the Board of Directors

Yasuhiro Sato

Member of the Board of Directors

Hidetaka Kawakita

Member of the Board of Directors
(Outside Director)

Masaru Ono

Member of the Board of Directors
(Outside Director)

Notes:

- *indicates directors concurrently serving as executive officers.
- The Audit & Supervisory Board Members and executive officers, excluding the directors concurrently serving as executive officers and executive officers responsible for global regional operations of MHBK, have not been listed.
- The Audit & Supervisory Board Members and executive officers, excluding the directors concurrently serving as executive officers of MHTB and MHSC, have not been listed.

(As of June 24, 2016)

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TEL 49-211-13020

Frankfurt Branch

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F.R. Germany
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Tehran Representative Office

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U.A.E.

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Mizuho Capital Markets (UK) Limited

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Canada

Canada Branch

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Calgary Office

Suite 1000, 888 3rd Street, South West, Calgary, Alberta,
Canada, T2P 5C5
TEL 1-403-444-5375

Vancouver Office

Suite 305, South Tower, 5811 Cooney Road, Richmond,
British Columbia, Canada, V6X 3M1
TEL 1-604-231-3725

Cayman Islands

Cayman Branch

P. O. Box 1353, Harbour Place, 5th Floor,
103 South Church Street, George Town,
Grand Cayman KY1-1108, Cayman Islands

Chile

Santiago Representative Office

Av. Apoquindo 3472, Piso 7, Las Condes, Santiago, Chile
TEL 56-2-3203-5773

Mexico

Mexico Representative Office

Torres E3, Blvd. Manuel Avila Camacho No.32,
Piso 7, Oficina 702 Col. Lomas de Chapultepec,
Delegacion Miguel Hidalgo, 11000, Mexico, D.F., Mexico
TEL 52-55-5281-5037

U.S.A.

Chicago Branch

311 South Wacker Drive, Suite 2020, Chicago,
IL 60606, USA
TEL 1-212-855-1111

Los Angeles Branch

350 South Grand Avenue, Suite 1500, Los Angeles,
CA 90071, USA
TEL 1-213-243-4500

New York Branch

1251 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10020, USA
TEL 1-212-282-3000

Park Avenue Branch

320 Park Avenue, New York, NY 10022, USA
TEL 1-212-282-3000

Atlanta Representative Office

3353 Peachtree Road NE, Atlanta Financial Center,
Suite 500, Atlanta, GA 30326, USA
TEL 1-404-364-1550

Houston Representative Office

2700 Post Oak Blvd., Suite 1270, Houston, TX 77056, USA
TEL 1-713-499-4800

San Francisco Representative Office

201 Mission St, #1234, San Francisco, CA 94105, USA
TEL 1-415-432-4492

Location of Overseas Offices

Mizuho Bank (USA)

1251 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10020, USA
TEL 1-212-282-3030

Mizuho Bank (USA)

Atlanta Representative Office

3353 Peachtree Road NE, Atlanta Financial Center,
Suite 500, Atlanta, GA 30326, USA
TEL 1-404-364-1550

Mizuho Bank (USA)

Chicago Representative Office

311 South Wacker Drive, Suite 2020, Chicago,
IL 60606, USA
TEL 1-312-855-1111

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Houston Representative Office

2700 Post Oak Blvd., Suite 1270, Houston, TX 77056, USA
TEL 1-713-499-4800

Mizuho Bank (USA)

Los Angeles Representative Office

350 South Grand Avenue, Suite 1500, Los Angeles,
CA 90071, USA
TEL 1-213-243-4500

Mizuho Bank (USA)

Park Avenue Branch

320 Park Avenue, New York, NY 10022, USA
TEL 1-212-282-3030

Mizuho Bank (USA)

San Francisco Representative Office

201 Mission St, #1234, San Francisco, CA 94105, USA
TEL 1-415-432-4492

Mizuho Alternative Investments, LLC

757 Third Avenue, 8th Floor, New York, NY 10017, USA
TEL 1-212-282-4804

Mizuho Capital Markets Corporation

1440 Broadway, 25th Floor, New York, NY 10018, USA
TEL 1-212-547-1500

Mizuho Desk

(Country/Region)

Austria

Raiffeisen Bank International AG

Am Stadtpark 9, A-1030 Vienna, Austria
TEL 43-1-71707-1375

U.A.E.

Mashreqbank psc

Japan Desk, Mashreqbank Building 3F, Dubai Internet City,
Mashreqbank, P.O.Box 1250, Dubai, United Arab Emirates
TEL 971-4-363-2324/2285

"Mizuho Desk"

By forming tie-ups with major financial institutions in regions where Mizuho does not possess offices, we offer our customers financial services through various institutions. (Transactions are conducted directly between the customer and the local financial institution.)

Network of Mizuho Trust & Banking

Mizuho Trust & Banking

(Luxembourg) S.A.

1B, rue Gabriel Lippmann, L-5365 Munsbach,
Grand Duchy of Luxembourg
TEL 352-42-16-17-1

Mizuho Trust & Banking Co. (USA)

135 W. 50th Street, 16th Floor, New York, NY 10020, USA
TEL 1-212-373-5900

Network of Mizuho Securities

Beijing Representative Office

8th Floor, Chang-Fu-Gong Office Building, Jia 26,
Jianguomenwai Street, Chaoyang District,
Beijing 100022, The People's Republic of China
TEL 86-10-6523-4779

Shanghai Representative Office

17th Floor, Shanghai World Financial Center,
No.100, Century Ave., Pudong New Area,
Shanghai 200120, The People's Republic of China
TEL 86-21-6877-8000

Mizuho Investment Consulting

(Shanghai) Co., Ltd.

33rd Floor, Shanghai World Financial Center,
No.100, Century Ave., Pudong New Area,
Shanghai 200120, The People's Republic of China
TEL 86-21-6877-5888

Mizuho Investment Consulting

(Shanghai) Co., Ltd.

Beijing Branch

6010, Chang-Fu-Gong Office Building, Jia 26,
Jianguomenwai Street, Chaoyang District, Beijing 100022,
The People's Republic of China
TEL 86-10-6526-7577

Mizuho Securities Asia Limited

12th Floor, Chater House, 8 Connaught Road, Central,
Hong Kong, S.A.R., The People's Republic of China
TEL 852-2685-2000

Mizuho Securities India Private Limited

Level 18, TOWER-A, Peninsula Business Park,
Senapati Bapat Marg, Lower Parel, Mumbai 400013, India
TEL 91-22-4353-7600

Mizuho Securities (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.

12 Marina View #10-01A, Asia Square Tower 2,
Singapore 018961
TEL 65-6603-5688

Mizuho Bank (Switzerland) Ltd

Loewenstrasse 32, 8021 Zurich, Switzerland
TEL 41-44-216-9111

Mizuho International plc

Mizuho House, 30 Old Bailey, London EC4M 7AU, U.K.
TEL 44-20-7236-1090

Mizuho International plc

Frankfurt Office

An der Welle 4, 60322 Frankfurt am Main, Germany
TEL 49-69-4272-93001

Mizuho Securities USA Inc.

London Office

Mizuho House, 30 Old Bailey, London EC4M 7AU, U.K.
TEL 44-20-7776-5800

Mizuho Securities USA Inc.

320 Park Avenue, 12th Floor, New York, NY 10022, USA
TEL 1-212-209-9300

Mizuho Securities USA Inc.

Atlanta Office

3455 Peachtree Road, 5th Floor, Atlanta, GA 30326, USA
TEL 1-404-995-6830

Mizuho Securities USA Inc.

Atlanta Office (Investment Banking)

3353 Peachtree Road NE, Suite 500, Atlanta,
GA 30326, USA
TEL 1-404-364-1550

Mizuho Securities USA Inc.

Boston Office

125 High Street, 21st Floor, Boston, MA 02110, USA
TEL 1-617-235-1722

Mizuho Securities USA Inc.

Chicago Office

311 South Wacker Drive, Suite 700, Chicago,
IL 60606, USA
TEL 1-312-294-8800

Mizuho Securities USA Inc.

Chicago Office (Investment Banking)

311 South Wacker Drive, Suite 2020, Chicago,
IL 60606, USA
TEL 1-312-855-1111

Mizuho Securities USA Inc.

Hoboken Office

Waterfront Corporate Center, 111 River Street, Suite 1100,
Hoboken, NJ 07030, USA
TEL 1-201-626-1000

Mizuho Securities USA Inc.

Houston Office (Investment Banking)

2700 Post Oak Boulevard, Suite 1270, Houston,
TX 77056, USA
TEL 1-713-499-4800

Mizuho Securities USA Inc.

Los Angeles Office (Investment Banking)

350 South Grand Avenue, Suite 1500, Los Angeles,
CA 90071, USA
TEL 1-213-243-4500

Mizuho Securities USA Inc.

New York Office (Investment Banking)

1251 Avenue of the Americas, 30th Floor,
New York, NY 10020, USA
TEL 1-212-282-3000

Mizuho Securities USA Inc.

San Francisco Office

3 Embarcadero Center, Suite 1620, San Francisco,
CA 94111, USA
TEL 1-415-268-5500

Mizuho Securities USA Inc.

San Francisco Office (Investment Banking)

201 Mission Street, 12th Floor, San Francisco,
CA 94105 USA
TEL 1-415- 432-4492

Mizuho Securities USA Inc.

Philadelphia Office

Two Logan Square, 100 N. 18th Street, Suite 326,
Philadelphia, PA 19103 USA
TEL 1-267- 207-3541

Network of DIAM

DIAM Asset Management (HK) Limited

Suites 1221-22, Two Pacific Place, 88 Queensway, Hong
Kong, S.A.R, The People's Republic of China
TEL 852-2918-9030

DIAM SINGAPORE PTE. LTD.

2 Shenton Way #12-01 SGX Centre I, Singapore 068804
TEL 65-6532-5470

DIAM U.S.A., Inc.

400 Park Avenue, 4th Floor, New York, NY 10022, USA
TEL 1-212-350-7650

DIAM International Ltd

Mizuho House, 30 Old Bailey, London, EC4M 7AU, UK
TEL 44-207-090-6591

Investor Information

Date of Establishment

January 8, 2003

Paid-in Capital

¥ 2,255.7 billion

Issued Shares

25,945,277,657 shares

Common Stock: 25,030,525,657 shares

Eleventh Series Class XI Preferred Stock: 914,752,000 shares

Number of Shareholders

Common Stock: 981,319

Eleventh Series Class XI Preferred Stock: 649

Major Shareholders (Common Stock)

	Shares held	Percentage of shares outstanding (%)
1 Japan Trustee Services Bank, Ltd. (Trustee account)	1,129,574,200	4.51
2 The Master Trust Bank of Japan, Ltd. (Trustee account)	821,774,700	3.28
3 Japan Trustee Services Bank, Ltd. (Trustee account 9)	559,050,700	2.23
4 THE BANK OF NEW YORK MELLON SAV/10	416,016,531	1.66
5 STATE STREET BANK WEST CLIENT - TREATY 505234	374,193,016	1.49
6 Nomura Securities Co., Ltd.	303,932,700	1.21
7 Japan Trustee Services Bank, Ltd. (Trustee account 7)	299,745,300	1.19
8 Japan Trustee Services Bank, Ltd. (Trustee account 5)	285,004,500	1.13
9 Japan Trustee Services Bank, Ltd. (Trustee account 6)	284,944,400	1.13
10 Japan Trustee Services Bank, Ltd. (Trustee account 1)	283,683,600	1.13

Notes: 1. Figures for the percentage of shares outstanding are rounded down to the nearest second decimal place.

2. The percentages of shares outstanding are calculated by excluding the treasury stock (6,939,703 shares).

(Eleventh Series Class XI Preferred Stock)

	Shares held	Percentage of shares outstanding (%)
1 Chubu Electric Power Company, Incorporated	5,000,000	5.05
2 SAPPORO HOLDINGS LIMITED	2,000,000	2.02
2 SOHGO SECURITY SERVICES CO., LTD.	2,000,000	2.02
2 SoftBank Group Corp.	2,000,000	2.02
2 Century Tokyo Leasing Corporation	2,000,000	2.02
2 TOSOH CORPORATION	2,000,000	2.02
2 MATSUBARA-KOSAN CORPORATION	2,000,000	2.02
8 Ajinomoto Co., Inc.	1,500,000	1.51
8 INPEX CORPORATION	1,500,000	1.51
8 SEIHOKU CORPORATION	1,500,000	1.51

Notes: 1. Figures for the percentage of shares outstanding are rounded down to the nearest second decimal place.

2. The percentages of shares outstanding are calculated by excluding the treasury stock (815,828,400 shares). Furthermore, the treasury stock is not included in the above list of major shareholders.

(As of March 31, 2016)

Investor Information

Stock Listing

(Common Stock)

Tokyo Stock Exchange

Accounting Auditors

Ernst & Young ShinNihon LLC

Shareholder Register Manager

Mizuho Trust & Banking Co., Ltd.

Share Unit

100 shares

Fiscal Year

April 1 to March 31

Convocation of General Meetings of Shareholders

An ordinary general meeting of shareholders of the Company shall be convened no later than 3 months from the last day of each business year and an extraordinary general meeting of shareholders shall be convened whenever necessary.

Record Date

1. The Company shall deem shareholders having voting rights appearing in writing or electronically in the register of shareholders as of the end of March 31 of each year as the shareholders who are entitled to exercise their rights at the ordinary general meeting of shareholders for the relevant business year.
2. The provision of the preceding paragraph shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to the record date for voting rights at the general meetings of holders of classes of stock, where there is a matter to be resolved at an ordinary general meeting of shareholders that requires, in addition to such resolution, a resolution by the relevant general meeting of holders of class of stock.
3. In addition to the preceding two paragraphs, the Company may set an extraordinary record date, when necessary, by a determination by Executive Officer(s) under the authority delegated by the Board of Directors and upon giving a prior public notice thereof.

Organizations that Decide Dividends from Surplus, Etc.

The Company shall decide distribution of dividends from surplus and other matters provided for in each item of Article 459, Paragraph 1 of the Companies Act of Japan, not by a resolution of a general meeting of shareholders, but by a resolution of the Board of Directors, unless otherwise provided for in laws or regulations.

Record Date for Distribution of Dividends from Surplus

The record dates for distribution of dividends from surplus of the Company shall be March 31 and September 30 of each year.

ADR* Information

Outline of Mizuho Financial Group's ADR

1. Exchange : New York Stock Exchange
2. Ticker Symbol : MFG
3. CUSIP : 60687Y109
4. Conversion ratio : 1 ADR = 2 common shares
5. Depository bank : The Bank of New York Mellon
101 Barclay Street
New York, NY 10286
Phone: 1-201-680-6825
U.S. Toll Free: 888-269-2377
<http://www.adrbnymellon.com/>
6. Local custodian bank : Mizuho Bank, Ltd.

* ADRs are securities issued for the purpose of trading in the U.S. in place of the underlying stock of foreign companies. As ADRs are registered with the SEC as U.S. securities, they are traded, settled and held in custody in substantially the same manner as the stocks of U.S. companies. ADR is an acronym for American Depositary Receipts.

Disclosure Policy

Basic Principles

We are committed to growing together with our customers in a stable and sustainable manner and bringing together our group-wide expertise to contribute to the prosperity of economies and societies throughout the world as the leading Japanese financial services group with a global presence and a broad customer base. For this reason, we place one of the highest management priorities on continuing to disclose information to our customers, shareholders, and investors both in and outside Japan in a fair, timely and appropriate manner, in order that they may form proper judgments and appraisals of the group. To achieve this aim, we observe applicable domestic and international laws and regulations as well as stock exchange rules relating to corporate disclosure, and we establish and implement appropriate Disclosure Controls and Procedures.

Disclosure Controls and Procedures

(1) Establishment and Implementation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Our Disclosure Controls and Procedures are established to observe applicable domestic and international laws and regulations as well as stock exchange rules and to implement fair, timely and appropriate corporate disclosure. The Disclosure Controls and Procedures are the process carried out by directors, officers and employees of Mizuho Financial Group and include Internal Controls over Financial Reporting designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of Financial Reporting and the Preparation of Financial Statements. We have established the basic principles underlying our Disclosure Controls and Procedures as well as our internal rules related to Disclosure Controls and Procedures that govern the management framework for the entire Mizuho Financial Group including group companies, and we endeavor to establish, implement and continuously improve our Disclosure Controls and Procedures. Our Disclosure Committee is the Business Policy Committee that is responsible for discussing and coordinating matters relating to Disclosure Controls and Procedures.

(2) Evaluation of Effectiveness of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Our Disclosure Controls and Procedures are documented, and evaluation of the overall effectiveness of our Disclosure Controls and Procedures is conducted regularly by reviewing the contents of such documentation and their implementation. In addition, evaluation of the effectiveness and appropriateness of Disclosure Controls and Procedures is conducted through internal audits.

(3) Others

We established a "Code of Ethics for Financial Professionals" to be observed by all directors and executive officers, as well

as all managers and other employees within Mizuho Financial Group who engage in financial reporting, accounting or disclosure. We have also developed the "Internal Controls and Audit Hotline", a system designed for obtaining concerns regarding questionable accounting or auditing matters from both inside and outside Mizuho Financial Group.

Disclosure Methods, Other

(1) Disclosure Methods

With respect to the information which is required to be disclosed pursuant to applicable domestic and international laws and regulations as well as stock exchange rules, we follow the defined disclosure procedures such as publishing such information in business reports (Jigyo-Hokoku), annual securities reports (Yukashoken-Hokokusho), Integrated Report (Annual Review) and other disclosure publications, as well as providing such information through the information distribution systems of domestic and international stock exchanges and through press releases. We also endeavor to disclose other information in a fair, timely and appropriate manner. When we disclose such information, we basically publish on our website the information we disclose. In addition, we endeavor to utilize the latest disclosure methods and tools to provide more fair and widespread disclosure.

(2) Investor Relations Activities

In accordance with our Basic Principles described above, and with due attention to two-way communication, we endeavor sincerely to facilitate a proper understanding of our management strategies, financial condition and other matters. In this way, we aim to earn the trust of the market and obtain an appropriate market reputation.

Beginning with the disclosure required by applicable domestic and international laws and regulations as well as stock exchange rules, we endeavor to grasp properly the types of information desired by the market and to disclose useful and appropriate information voluntarily and proactively. Regarding disclosure of information we consider particularly important, we communicate such information on an *ad hoc* basis as and when necessary, even if a press release has already been issued, through such means as special briefing sessions.

In addition, we respect various disclosure principles including fair disclosure. Accordingly, at individual calls, private meetings or conferences hosted or attended by representatives of Mizuho Financial Group we endeavor to limit carefully our explanations to matters already disclosed and facts commonly known.

(3) Correction of Misconceptions in the Markets

If we identify significant misconceptions regarding Mizuho Financial Group in the market due to the spread of rumors or otherwise, we endeavor to investigate their causes and correct such misconceptions promptly.

Privacy Policy Regarding Customer Information

Mizuho Financial Group, Inc. (“MHFG”) hereby establishes and announces the “Privacy Policy Regarding Customer Information” (“this Policy”), which sets forth MHFG’s policies for protecting customers’ personal information and MHFG’s basic approach in handling customers’ personal information (including the customers’ Individual Number and personal information containing the Individual Number (hereafter collectively referred to as “Specific Personal Information, etc.”)), applicable to Mizuho Financial Group which is composed of MHFG, its consolidated subsidiaries and affiliates (which are accounted for by the equity method) that are listed in MHFG’s Financial Reports.

Policy of Management

Mizuho Financial Group recognizes appropriate protection and use of personal information to be important social responsibilities, and makes every effort to appropriately protect and use personal information complying with laws and regulations including the “Personal Data Protection Law in Japan”, “Act on the Use of Numbers to Identify a Specific Individual in the Administrative Procedure” and other related regulations and the internal rules of Mizuho Financial Group, including this Policy when Mizuho Financial Group conducts business.

Proper Acquisition

Mizuho Financial Group will acquire personal information that is necessary to conduct its business by proper and lawful means.

Purpose of Use

Mizuho Financial Group will specify the purpose of use of personal information and will handle the personal information within the scope necessary to achieve that purpose, and will not use it beyond that scope.

In cases where special restrictions exist on the use of particular personal information under laws and/or regulations such as the use of the Individual Number under the “Act on the Use of Numbers to Identify a Specific Individual in the Administrative Procedure”, Mizuho Financial Group will not handle that particular personal information for purposes not relevant to said matters.

The purpose of use of personal information is set forth through the web site or other measures provided by each company of the Mizuho Financial Group.

Providing Personal Information to Third Parties

Mizuho Financial Group will not provide personal information to any third party in principle unless the individual concerned has agreed to such use or it is authorized by law. However, Mizuho Financial Group may provide personal information to relevant entities that are otherwise specified without customer consent in following cases:

- Mizuho Financial Group entrusts management of personal information that is necessary to achieve the purpose of use to a third party.
- Mizuho Financial Group is one of the parties in a consolidation transaction.
- Mizuho Financial Group uses personal information jointly with designated entities that are publicly informed.

However, with respect to Specific Personal Information etc., Mizuho Financial Group will not provide it to third parties except in cases specified in the “Act on the Use of Numbers to Identify a Specific Individual in the Administrative Procedure”.

Handling of Sensitive Information

Mizuho Financial Group will not acquire, use and provide to any third party sensitive information (e.g. political views, religion, participation in labor union, race, ethnic group, family origin, legal address on family registry and medical information) unless authorized by law or it is necessary to conduct business on condition that Mizuho Financial Group has customer consent.

Security Measures / Safeguards

Mizuho Financial Group will maintain and manage accurate and up-to-date personal information, and prevent leakage of information with necessary and appropriate security measures. Moreover, it will conduct necessary and appropriate supervision of employees and service providers (including subcontractors, etc.) of who handles personal information.

Continuous Improvement

Mizuho Financial Group will continuously review this Policy according to the development of information technologies and the changes in social demand, and improve the handling of personal information.

Customer Requests concerning retained Personal Data

Mizuho Financial Group will endeavor to properly and promptly cope with following requests from customers:

- notification of the purpose of use
- disclosure of retained personal data
- correction, addition and deletion of retained personal data that do not reflect the facts
- suspension of use and elimination of retained personal data
- suspension of providing retained personal data to a third party

Comments & Requests

Mizuho Financial Group will endeavor to cope with customer’s comments and requests for the management of personal information sincerely and promptly.

Financial Analysis

[Under Japanese GAAP]

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Financial Analysis
Key Indicators of Mizuho Financial Group, Inc.

● **Key Indicators of Mizuho Financial Group, Inc. (Consolidated)**

As of or for the Fiscal Years ended March 31,	Billions of yen				
	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
Total Income	¥ 3,235.6	¥ 3,180.8	¥ 2,940.7	¥ 2,914.0	¥ 2,808.5
Profit Attributable to Owners of Parent ^(Note 1)	670.9	611.9	688.4	560.5	484.5
Comprehensive Income	304.5	1,941.0	832.9	1,270.8	627.5
Net Assets	9,353.2	9,800.5	8,304.5	7,736.2	6,869.2
Total Assets	193,458.5	189,684.7	175,822.8	177,411.0	165,360.5
Deposits	117,456.6	113,452.4	101,811.2	99,568.7	90,636.6
Loans and Bills Discounted	73,708.8	73,415.1	69,301.4	67,536.8	63,800.5
Securities	39,505.9	43,278.7	43,997.5	53,472.3	51,392.8
Net Assets per Share (Yen) ^(Note 2)	322.46	322.86	253.25	229.70	187.19
Profit Attributable to Owners of Parent per Share (Yen) ^(Note 2)	26.94	24.91	28.18	22.96	20.62
Diluted Profit Attributable to Owners of Parent per Share (Yen) ^(Note 2)	26.42	24.10	27.12	22.05	19.75
Capital Adequacy Ratio (BIS Standard) ^(Note 3)	/	/	/	/	15.50%
Total Capital Ratio (International Standard (Basel III)) ^(Note 3)	15.41%	14.58%	14.36%	14.19%	/
Tier 1 Capital Ratio (International Standard (Basel III)) ^(Note 3)	12.64%	11.50%	11.35%	11.03%	/
Common Equity Tier 1 Capital Ratio (International Standard (Basel III)) ^(Note 3)	10.50%	9.43%	8.80%	8.16%	/
Net Return on Equity	8.3%	8.6%	11.6%	10.9%	11.3%
PER (Times)	6.23x	8.47x	7.23x	8.66x	6.54x
Cash Flow from Operating Activities	4,104.1	6,654.9	(2,286.0)	5,858.6	4,163.0
Cash Flow from Investing Activities	3,687.8	2,619.2	10,607.4	(749.6)	(6,175.6)
Cash Flow from Financing Activities	(521.0)	(903.4)	(305.7)	(283.8)	(680.6)
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the fiscal year	35,089.1	27,840.7	19,432.4	11,347.5	6,483.1

Notes: 1. We have applied "Revised Accounting Standard for Business Combinations" (ASBJ Statement No. 21, September 13, 2013) and others and presentation of Net Income has been changed to Profit Attributable to Owners of Parent from this fiscal year ended March 31, 2016.

2. "Net Assets per Share," "Profit Attributable to Owners of Parent per Share" and "Diluted Profit Attributable to Owners of Parent per Share" are calculated in accordance with "Revised Accounting Standard for Earnings per Share" (ASBJ Statement No. 2, September 13, 2013) and "Revised Guidance on Accounting Standard for Earning per Share" (ASBJ Guidance No. 4, September 13, 2013).

3. Capital Adequacy Ratio, Total Capital Ratio, Tier 1 Capital Ratio and Common Equity Tier 1 Capital Ratio are based on the "Standards for Determining the Status of Capital Adequacy in consideration of assets held by a bank holding company and by its subsidiaries, in accordance with Banking Law Article 52-25" (Financial Services Agency Ordinance Announcement No.20, March 27, 2006). Mizuho Financial Group, Inc. has applied the new framework(Basel III) starting the fiscal year ended March 31, 2013.

Billions of yen

As of or for the Fiscal Years ended March 31,	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
Operating Income	¥ 333.5	¥ 377.7	¥ 316.8	¥ 262.1	¥ 37.7
Net Income	304.3	349.0	285.8	241.3	10.2
Common Stock and Preferred Stock	2,255.7	2,255.4	2,254.9	2,254.9	2,254.9
Number of Shares Issued and Outstanding					
Common Stock	(25,030,525,657 shares)	(24,621,897,967 shares)	(24,263,885,187 shares)	(24,164,864,477 shares)	(24,048,165,727 shares)
Eleventh Series Class XI Preferred Stock	914,752,000 shares				
Thirteenth Series Class XIII Preferred Stock	— shares	— shares	— shares	36,690,000 shares	36,690,000 shares
Net Assets	5,197.2	5,096.2	4,900.4	4,788.9	4,688.3
Total Assets	7,064.2	6,603.1	6,251.3	6,202.1	6,128.4
Net Assets per Share (Yen) (Note 1)	203.58	198.15	188.90	182.43	177.82
Dividends per Share (Yen) (Interim Dividends per Share) (Yen)					
Common Stock	7.5	7.5	6.5	6	6
Eleventh Series Class XI Preferred Stock	20	20	20	20	20
Thirteenth Series Class XIII Preferred Stock (Note 2)	—	—	—	30	30
Common Stock	3.75	3.5	3	3	3
Eleventh Series Class XI Preferred Stock	10	10	10	10	10
Thirteenth Series Class XIII Preferred Stock (Note 2)	—	—	—	15	15
Net Income per Share (Yen) (Note 1)	12.17	14.11	11.53	9.69	0.06
Diluted Net Income per Share (Yen) (Note 1)	11.98	13.74	11.25	9.46	0.06
PER (Times)	13.81x	14.95x	17.68x	20.53x	2,017.69x
Dividend Propensity	61.62%	53.12%	56.33%	61.91%	8,967.54%

Notes: 1. "Net Assets per Share," "Net Income per Share" and "Diluted Net Income per Share" are calculated in accordance with "Revised Accounting Standard for Earnings per Share" (ASBJ Statement No. 2, September 13, 2013) and "Revised Guidance on Accounting Standard for Earning per Share" (ASBJ Guidance No. 4, September 13, 2013).

2. As Mizuho Financial Group Inc. acquired and cancelled all of the Thirteenth Series Class XIII Preferred Stock as of July 11, 2013, the cash dividends per share of the Thirteenth Series Class XIII Preferred Stock for and after fiscal 2013 have not been recorded.

Financial Analysis

Status of Asset Quality

○ Credit-related Costs

Credit-related Costs (Consolidated)

		Billions of yen		
For the Fiscal Years ended March 31,		2016	2015	Change
Credit-related Costs		¥ 30.4	¥ 4.6	¥ 25.7
Expenses related to Portfolio Problems (including Reversal of (Provision for) General Reserve for Possible Losses on Loans)		47.7	87.0	(39.3)
<i>Losses on Write-offs of Loans</i>		46.6	84.5	(37.8)
Gains on Reversal of Reserves for Possible Losses on Loans and others		(17.2)	(82.3)	65.0
Credit Costs for Trust Accounts		—	—	—

○ Overview of Non-performing Loans (NPLs) as of March 31, 2016 (the Two Banks) (Banking Accounts)

1. Self-Assessment					2. Disclosed Claims under the Financial Reconstruction Act (FRA)		3. Non-Accrual, Past Due & Restructured Loans		
Obligor	Categorization	Non-Categorization	Category II	Category III	Category IV				
Bankrupt and Substantially Bankrupt Obligors	68.0	Collateral, Guarantees, etc.: 60.5 Reserves for Possible Losses: 7.4		Reserve Ratio 100%	Direct Write-offs	Claims against Bankrupt and Substantially Bankrupt Obligors	68.0	Loans to Bankrupt Obligors	21.9
Intensive Control Obligors	350.8	Collateral, Guarantees, etc.: 176.1 Reserves for Possible Losses: 115.3	59.3	Reserve Ratio 66.0%	Amounts for reserves are recorded under Non-Categorization	Claims with Collection Risk	350.8	Non-Accrual Delinquent Loans	353.0
Watch Obligors	Claims for Special Attention	Reserve Ratio against Uncovered Portion 41.4%	Collateral, Guarantees, etc.: 155.0 Reserves for Possible Losses: 100.7	Claims against Special Attention Obligors · Coverage Ratio: 67.7% · Reserve Ratio for Uncovered Portion: 44.3% · Reserve Ratio against Total amount of Claims: 25.7%		Claims for Special Attention (Note 1)	398.4	Loans Past Due for Three Months or More	0.9
	Special Attention Obligors					Coverage Ratio 64.2%	Restructured Loans	397.5	
	Other Watch Obligors								
Normal Obligors				Reserve Ratio against Total amount of Claims					
				· Other Watch Obligors: 3.66%					
				· Normal Obligors: 0.07%					
Total						Total Coverage Ratio 75.3%			
81,815.3						Total	817.2	Total	773.4

Notes: 1. Claims for Special Attention is denoted on an individual loans basis. Claims against Special Attention Obligors includes all claims, not limited to claims for Special Attention.
 2. The difference between total Non-Accrual, Past Due & Restructured Loans and total Disclosed Claims under the FRA represents the amount of claims other than loans included in Disclosed Claims under the FRA.

○ Status of Disclosed Claims under the FRA

Disclosed Claims under the FRA (Consolidated)

(Consolidated)

As of March 31,			Billions of yen	
	2016	2015	Change	
Claims against Bankrupt and Substantially Bankrupt Obligors	¥ 83.1	¥ 77.3	¥	5.8
Claims with Collection Risk	361.2	404.2		(42.9)
Claims for Special Attention	464.0	618.4		(154.4)
Total	¥ 908.4	¥ 1,100.0	¥	(191.5)

Note: Above figures are presented net of partial direct write-offs, the amounts of which are indicated in the table below.

			Billions of yen	
	2016	2015	Change	
Amount of Partial Direct Write-offs	¥ 157.3	¥ 226.6	¥	(69.2)

(Trust Accounts)

As of March 31,			Billions of yen	
	2016	2015	Change	
Claims against Bankrupt and Substantially Bankrupt Obligors	¥ —	¥ —	¥	—
Claims with Collection Risk	2.8	2.9		(0.1)
Claims for Special Attention	—	—		—
Total	¥ 2.8	¥ 2.9	¥	(0.1)

(Consolidated and Trust Accounts)

As of March 31,			Billions of yen	
	2016	2015	Change	
Claims against Bankrupt and Substantially Bankrupt Obligors	¥ 83.1	¥ 77.3	¥	5.8
Claims with Collection Risk	364.1	407.2		(43.0)
Claims for Special Attention	464.0	618.4		(154.4)
Total	¥ 911.3	¥ 1,103.0	¥	(191.6)

○ Status of Non-Accrual, Past Due & Restructured Loans (Consolidated)

(Consolidated)

Non-Accrual, Past Due & Restructured Loans

As of March 31,	Billions of yen		
	2016	2015	Change
Loans to Bankrupt Obligors	¥ 24.3	¥ 10.2	¥ 14.0
Non-Accrual Delinquent Loans	396.7	425.7	(29.0)
Loans Past Due for Three Months or More	0.9	3.4	(2.5)
Restructured Loans	463.1	614.9	(151.8)
Total	¥ 885.0	¥ 1,054.4	¥ (169.3)

Note: Above figures are presented net of partial direct write-offs, the amounts of which are indicated in the table below.

	Billions of yen		
	2016	2015	Change
Amount of Partial Direct Write-offs	¥ 143.9	¥ 205.0	¥ (61.0)

Ratio to Total Loans

As of March 31,	%		
	2016	2015	Change
Loans to Bankrupt Obligors	0.03%	0.01%	0.01%
Non-Accrual Delinquent Loans	0.53	0.57	(0.04)
Loans Past Due for Three Months or More	0.00	0.00	(0.00)
Restructured Loans	0.62	0.83	(0.20)
Non-Accrual, Past Due & Restructured Loans / Total Loans	1.20%	1.43%	(0.23)%

Note: Above figures are presented net of partial direct write-offs.

Reserves for Possible Losses on Loans

As of March 31,	Billions of yen		
	2016	2015	Change
Reserves for Possible Losses on Loans	¥ 459.5	¥ 525.4	¥ (65.9)
General Reserve for Possible Losses on Loans	304.8	344.4	(39.6)
Specific Reserve for Possible Losses on Loans	154.6	180.3	(25.6)
Reserve for Possible Losses on Loans to Restructuring Countries	0.0	0.6	(0.5)

Note: Above figures are presented net of partial direct write-offs, the amounts of which are indicated in the table below.

	Billions of yen		
	2016	2015	Change
Amount of Partial Direct Write-offs	¥ 157.8	¥ 227.2	¥ (69.4)

Reserve Ratios for Non-Accrual, Past Due & Restructured Loans

As of March 31,	%		
	2016	2015	Change
After Partial Direct Write-offs	51.92%	49.83%	2.08%

Note: Reserve Ratio = Reserves for Possible Losses on Loans / Total Non-Accrual, Past Due & Restructured Loans.

(Trust Accounts)

Non-Accrual, Past Due & Restructured Loans

As of March 31,	Billions of yen		
	2016	2015	Change
Loans to Bankrupt Obligors	¥ —	¥ —	¥ —
Non-Accrual Delinquent Loans	2.8	2.9	(0.1)
Loans Past Due for Three Months or More	—	—	—
Restructured Loans	—	—	—
Total	¥ 2.8	¥ 2.9	¥ (0.1)

Ratio to Total Loans

As of March 31,	%		
	2016	2015	Change
Loans to Bankrupt Obligors	—%	—%	—%
Non-Accrual Delinquent Loans	20.84	18.68	2.15
Loans Past Due for Three Months or More	—	—	—
Restructured Loans	—	—	—
Non-Accrual, Past Due & Restructured Loans / Total Loans	20.84%	18.68%	2.15%

(Consolidated and Trust Accounts)

Non-Accrual, Past Due & Restructured Loans

As of March 31,	Billions of yen		
	2016	2015	Change
Loans to Bankrupt Obligors	¥ 24.3	¥ 10.2	¥ 14.0
Non-Accrual Delinquent Loans	399.6	428.7	(29.1)
Loans Past Due for Three Months or More	0.9	3.4	(2.5)
Restructured Loans	463.1	614.9	(151.8)
Total	¥ 887.9	¥ 1,057.4	¥ (169.4)

Note: Above figures are presented net of partial direct write-offs.

Ratio to Total Loans

As of March 31,	%		
	2016	2015	Change
Loans to Bankrupt Obligors	0.03%	0.01%	0.01%
Non-Accrual Delinquent Loans	0.54	0.58	(0.04)
Loans Past Due for Three Months or More	0.00	0.00	(0.00)
Restructured Loans	0.62	0.83	(0.20)
Non-Accrual, Past Due & Restructured Loans / Total Loans	1.20%	1.44%	(0.23)%

Note: Above figures are presented net of partial direct write-offs.

○ Status of Loans by Industry

Outstanding Balances by Industry (Consolidated)

As of March 31,	2016		2015		Change	
	Outstanding Balance	Composition	Outstanding Balance	Composition	Outstanding Balance	Composition
Domestic Total (excluding Loans Booked Offshore)	¥ 52,074.3	100.00%	¥ 52,540.1	100.00%	¥ (465.7)	/
Manufacturing	8,152.9	15.66	7,953.8	15.14	199.1	0.52%
Agriculture & Forestry	44.8	0.09	42.3	0.08	2.5	0.01
Fishery	1.2	0.00	0.9	0.00	0.3	0.00
Mining, Quarrying Industry & Gravel Extraction Industry	234.5	0.45	264.0	0.50	(29.4)	(0.05)
Construction	729.2	1.40	758.4	1.44	(29.1)	(0.04)
Utilities	2,365.0	4.54	2,424.5	4.62	(59.5)	(0.08)
Communication	1,299.5	2.50	1,231.3	2.34	68.2	0.16
Transportation & Postal Industry	2,252.6	4.33	2,283.1	4.35	(30.4)	(0.02)
Wholesale & Retail	4,999.4	9.60	5,047.1	9.61	(47.6)	(0.01)
Finance & Insurance	3,700.0	7.10	3,915.8	7.45	(215.8)	(0.35)
Real Estate	6,869.3	13.19	6,453.1	12.28	416.2	0.91
Commodity Lease	1,988.7	3.82	1,784.4	3.40	204.2	0.42
Service Industries	2,666.3	5.12	2,488.9	4.74	177.4	0.38
Local Governments	913.7	1.75	1,005.5	1.91	(91.7)	(0.16)
Governments	2,480.7	4.76	3,605.2	6.86	(1,124.5)	(2.10)
Other	13,375.8	25.69	13,281.1	25.28	94.7	0.41
Overseas Total (including Loans Booked Offshore)	21,634.5	100.00	20,874.9	100.00	759.5	/
Governments	979.7	4.53	681.9	3.27	297.8	1.26
Financial Institutions	5,202.7	24.05	5,252.8	25.16	(50.1)	(1.11)
Other	15,452.0	71.42	14,940.1	71.57	511.8	(0.15)
Total	¥ 73,708.8	/	¥ 73,415.1	/	¥ 293.7	/

Note: Domestic Total = MHFG and its domestic consolidated subsidiaries (excluding their overseas offices).

Overseas Total = Overseas offices of MHFG's domestic consolidated subsidiaries and MHFG's overseas consolidated subsidiaries.

○ Status of Loans by Nationality of Borrowers

Balance of Loans to Restructuring Countries (Consolidated)

As of March 31, 2016	Billions of yen, %	As of March 31, 2015	Billions of yen, %
Argentina	¥ 0.0	Egypt	¥ 5.2
		Argentina	0.0
Total	¥ 0.0	Total	¥ 5.2
Ratio to Total Assets	0.00%	Ratio to Total Assets	0.00%

Note: Listed are loans to the government and related agents in restructuring countries for which Reserves for Possible Losses on Loans to Restructuring Countries are accounted as stipulated under the Japanese Institute of Certified Public Accountants (JICPA) Banking Audit Committee Report No.4.

Financial Data of Mizuho Financial Group, Inc.

[Under Japanese GAAP]

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The Board of Directors
Mizuho Financial Group, Inc.

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Mizuho Financial Group, Inc., which comprise the consolidated balance sheet as of March 31, 2016, and the consolidated statements of income, comprehensive income, changes in net assets, and cash flows for the year then ended and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, all expressed in Japanese yen.

Management's Responsibility for the Consolidated Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these consolidated financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in Japan, and for designing and operating such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in Japan. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditors' judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. The purpose of an audit of the consolidated financial statements is not to express an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control, but in making these risk assessments the auditor considers internal controls relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of Mizuho Financial Group, Inc. as of March 31, 2016, and their consolidated financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in Japan.

Convenience Translation

We have reviewed the translation of these consolidated financial statements into U.S. dollars, presented for the convenience of readers, and, in our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements have been properly translated on the basis described in Note 1.

Ernst & Young ShinNihon LLC

June 23, 2016
Tokyo, Japan

Consolidated Financial Statements**Consolidated Balance Sheet**

As of March 31,	Millions of yen		Thousands of
	2016	2015	U.S. dollars (Note 1)
			2016
Assets			
Cash and Due from Banks (Notes 17, 39, 41 and 42)	¥ 36,315,471	¥ 29,096,166	\$ 322,259,927
Call Loans and Bills Purchased (Note 41)	893,545	444,115	7,929,232
Receivables under Resale Agreements (Note 41)	7,805,798	8,582,239	69,267,888
Guarantee Deposits Paid under Securities Borrowing Transactions (Note 41)	3,407,390	4,059,340	30,236,851
Other Debt Purchased (Notes 41 and 42)	2,979,797	3,239,831	26,442,430
Trading Assets (Notes 10, 17, 41 and 42)	13,004,522	10,781,735	115,400,860
Money Held in Trust (Notes 41 and 42)	175,638	157,728	1,558,603
Securities (Notes 11, 17, 26, 41 and 42)	39,505,971	43,278,733	350,572,113
Loans and Bills Discounted (Notes 12, 17 and 41)	73,708,884	73,415,170	654,085,410
Foreign Exchange Assets (Note 13)	1,447,743	1,623,736	12,847,131
Derivatives other than for Trading Assets (Notes 41 and 43)	3,157,752	3,544,243	28,021,588
Other Assets (Notes 14, 17 and 42)	4,144,131	4,066,424	36,774,612
Tangible Fixed Assets (Notes 15, 28 and 40)	1,085,791	1,078,051	9,635,211
Intangible Fixed Assets (Note 40)	804,567	657,556	7,139,650
Net Defined Benefit Asset (Note 25)	646,428	743,382	5,736,345
Deferred Tax Assets (Note 27)	36,517	36,938	324,052
Customers' Liabilities for Acceptances and Guarantees (Note 26)	4,798,158	5,404,843	42,578,387
Reserves for Possible Losses on Loans (Notes 16 and 41)	(459,531)	(525,486)	(4,077,837)
Reserve for Possible Losses on Investments	—	(2)	—
Total Assets	¥ 193,458,580	¥ 189,684,749	\$ 1,716,732,453

Consolidated Financial Statements**Consolidated Balance Sheet—(Continued)**

As of March 31,	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars (Note 1)
	2016	2015	2016
Liabilities and Net Assets			
Liabilities			
Deposits (Notes 17, 18 and 41)	¥ 117,456,604	¥ 113,452,451	\$ 1,042,298,380
Call Money and Bills Sold (Notes 17, 19 and 41)	2,521,008	5,091,198	22,371,182
Payables under Repurchase Agreements (Notes 17 and 41)	16,833,346	19,612,120	149,377,462
Guarantee Deposits Received under Securities Lending Transactions (Notes 17 and 41)	2,608,971	2,245,639	23,151,759
Commercial Paper (Note 20)	1,010,139	538,511	8,963,882
Trading Liabilities (Notes 10 and 41)	10,276,133	8,743,196	91,189,403
Borrowed Money (Notes 17, 21 and 41)	7,503,543	7,195,869	66,585,710
Foreign Exchange Liabilities (Note 13)	492,473	473,060	4,370,164
Short-term Bonds (Note 22)	648,381	816,705	5,753,675
Bonds and Notes (Notes 23 and 41)	6,120,928	6,013,731	54,316,516
Due to Trust Accounts (Note 41)	5,067,490	1,780,768	44,968,414
Derivatives other than for Trading Liabilities (Notes 41 and 43)	2,571,597	3,474,332	22,820,105
Other Liabilities (Note 24)	5,532,596	4,261,955	49,095,721
Reserve for Bonus Payments	62,171	59,869	551,705
Reserve for Variable Compensation	2,836	—	25,167
Net Defined Benefit Liability (Note 25)	51,514	47,518	457,131
Reserve for Director and Corporate Auditor Retirement Benefits	1,685	1,527	14,959
Reserve for Possible Losses on Sales of Loans	267	13	2,370
Reserve for Contingencies	5,271	7,845	46,779
Reserve for Reimbursement of Deposits	16,154	15,851	143,356
Reserve for Reimbursement of Debentures	39,245	48,878	348,258
Reserves under Special Laws	2,024	1,607	17,962
Deferred Tax Liabilities (Note 27)	414,799	524,321	3,680,886
Deferred Tax Liabilities for Revaluation Reserve for Land (Note 28)	67,991	72,392	603,347
Acceptances and Guarantees (Note 26)	4,798,158	5,404,843	42,578,387
Total Liabilities	¥ 184,105,335	¥ 179,884,211	\$ 1,633,732,680
Net Assets			
Common Stock and Preferred Stock (Note 29)	¥ 2,255,790	¥ 2,255,404	\$ 20,017,666
Capital Surplus	1,110,164	1,110,006	9,851,493
Retained Earnings	3,197,616	2,769,371	28,375,336
Treasury Stock (Note 29)	(3,609)	(3,616)	(32,033)
Total Shareholders' Equity	6,559,962	6,131,166	58,212,462
Net Unrealized Gains (Losses) on Other Securities (Note 42)	1,296,039	1,737,348	11,500,930
Deferred Gains or Losses on Hedges	165,264	26,635	1,466,537
Revaluation Reserve for Land (Note 28)	148,483	146,419	1,317,631
Foreign Currency Translation Adjustments	(53,689)	(40,454)	(476,434)
Remeasurements of Defined Benefit Plans (Note 25)	51,752	160,005	459,251
Total Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	1,607,851	2,029,955	14,267,915
Stock Acquisition Rights (Note 30)	2,762	3,820	24,515
Non-controlling Interests	1,182,668	1,635,595	10,494,881
Total Net Assets	9,353,244	9,800,538	82,999,773
Total Liabilities and Net Assets	¥ 193,458,580	¥ 189,684,749	\$ 1,716,732,453

See accompanying "Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements," which are an integral part of these statements.

Consolidated Statement of Income

For the Fiscal Years ended March 31,	Millions of yen		Thousands of
	2016	2015	U.S. dollars (Note 1)
			2016
Income			
Interest Income (Note 31)	¥ 1,426,256	¥ 1,468,976	\$ 12,656,461
Fiduciary Income	53,458	52,641	474,386
Fee and Commission Income	751,712	729,341	6,670,619
Trading Income (Note 32)	313,106	262,963	2,778,478
Other Operating Income (Note 33)	326,065	365,264	2,893,476
Other Income (Note 35)	365,036	301,652	3,239,302
Total Income	3,235,636	3,180,840	28,712,722
Expenses			
Interest Expenses (Note 31)	422,574	339,543	3,749,883
Fee and Commission Expenses	144,160	135,981	1,279,266
Trading Expenses (Note 32)	2,598	—	23,063
Other Operating Expenses (Note 34)	79,650	155,924	706,810
General and Administrative Expenses (Note 30)	1,349,593	1,351,611	11,976,156
Other Expenses (Note 36)	228,807	207,147	2,030,413
Total Expenses	2,227,384	2,190,208	19,765,591
Income before Income Taxes	1,008,252	990,632	8,947,131
Income Taxes:			
Current	216,354	260,799	1,919,912
Refund of Income Taxes	(3,065)	(531)	(27,204)
Deferred	69,260	44,723	614,609
Total Income Taxes	282,549	304,992	2,507,317
Profit	725,702	685,640	6,439,814
Profit Attributable to Non-controlling Interests	54,759	73,705	485,928
Profit Attributable to Owners of Parent	¥ 670,943	¥ 611,935	\$ 5,953,886

Consolidated Financial Statements

Per Share of Common Stock

As of March 31,	Yen		U.S. dollars (Note 1)	
	2016	2015	2016	
Net Income:				
Basic	¥ 26.94	¥ 24.91	\$	0.24
Diluted	26.42	24.10		0.23
Cash Dividends	7.50	7.50		0.07

See accompanying "Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements," which are an integral part of these statements.

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income

For the Fiscal Years ended March 31,	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars (Note 1)	
	2016	2015	2016	
Profit	¥ 725,702	¥ 685,640	\$	6,439,814
Other Comprehensive Income (Note 37):	(421,108)	1,255,433		(3,736,873)
Net Unrealized Gains (Losses) on Other Securities	(438,896)	1,004,848		(3,894,723)
Deferred Gains or Losses on Hedges	138,829	33,252		1,231,959
Revaluation Reserve for Land	3,630	7,531		32,217
Foreign Currency Translation Adjustments	(10,712)	15,144		(95,061)
Remeasurements of Defined Benefit Plans	(109,362)	183,108		(970,471)
Share of Other Comprehensive Income of Associates Accounted for Using Equity Method	(4,597)	11,548		(40,794)
Comprehensive Income	¥ 304,594	¥ 1,941,073	\$	2,702,941
Comprehensive Income Attributable to Owners of Parent:	¥ 250,405	¥ 1,862,651	\$	2,222,075
Comprehensive Income Attributable to Non-controlling Interests:	54,188	78,422		480,866

See accompanying "Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements," which are an integral part of these statements.

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Net Assets

Millions of yen

For the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 2016	Shareholders' Equity				Total Shareholders' Equity
	Common Stock and Preferred Stock	Capital Surplus	Retained Earnings	Treasury Stock	
Balance as of the beginning of the period	¥ 2,255,404	¥ 1,110,006	¥ 2,769,371	¥ (3,616)	¥ 6,131,166
Cumulative Effects of Changes in Accounting Policies		935	(48,999)		(48,063)
Balance as of the beginning of the period reflecting Changes in Accounting Policies	¥ 2,255,404	¥ 1,110,942	¥ 2,720,371	¥ (3,616)	¥ 6,083,102
Changes during the period					
Issuance of New Shares	386	386			772
Cash Dividends			(195,264)		(195,264)
Profit Attributable to Owners of Parent			670,943		670,943
Repurchase of Treasury Stock				(653)	(653)
Disposition of Treasury Stock		81		659	741
Transfer from Revaluation Reserve for Land			1,566		1,566
Change in Treasury Shares of Parent Arising from Transactions with Non- controlling Shareholders		(1,245)			(1,245)
Net Changes in Items other than Shareholders' Equity					
Total Changes during the period	386	(777)	477,244	6	476,859
Balance as of the end of the period	¥ 2,255,790	¥ 1,110,164	¥ 3,197,616	¥ (3,609)	¥ 6,559,962

See accompanying "Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements," which are an integral part of these statements.

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Net Assets—(Continued)

Millions of yen

	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income								Total Net Assets
	Net Unrealized Gains (Losses) on Other Securities	Deferred Gains or Losses on Hedges	Revaluation Reserve for Land	Foreign Currency Translation Adjustments	Remeasure- ments of Defined Benefit Plans	Total Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	Stock Acquisition Rights	Non- Controlling Interests	
For the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 2016									
Balance as of the beginning 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
Cumulative Effects of Changes in Accounting Policies									(48,063)
Balance as of the beginning of the period reflecting Changes in Accounting Policies	¥ 1,737,348	¥ 26,635	¥ 146,419	¥ (40,454)	¥ 160,005	¥ 2,029,955	¥ 3,820	¥1,635,595	¥ 9,752,474
Changes during the period									
Issuance of New Shares									772
Cash Dividends									(195,264)
Profit Attributable to Owners of Parent									670,943
Repurchase of Treasury Stock									(653)
Disposition of Treasury Stock									741
Transfer from Revaluation Reserve for Land									1,566
Change in Treasury Shares of Parent Arising from Transactions with Non- controlling Shareholders									(1,245)
Net Changes in Items other than Shareholders' Equity	(441,308)	138,628	2,064	(13,235)	(108,252)	(422,104)	(1,057)	(452,927)	(876,089)
Total Changes during the period	(441,308)	138,628	2,064	(13,235)	(108,252)	(422,104)	(1,057)	(452,927)	(399,230)
Balance as of the end of the period	¥ 1,296,039	¥ 165,264	¥ 148,483	¥ (53,689)	¥ 51,752	¥ 1,607,851	¥ 2,762	¥1,182,668	¥ 9,353,244

See accompanying "Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements," which are an integral part of these statements.

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Net Assets—(Continued)

Millions of yen					
Shareholders' Equity					
For the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 2015	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	¥ 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)
Profit Attributable to Owners of Parent			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

See accompanying "Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements," which are an integral part of these statements.

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Net Assets—(Continued)

Millions of yen

	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income							Stock Acquisition Rights	Non-Controlling Interests	Total Net Assets
	Net Unrealized Gains (Losses) on Other Securities	Deferred Gains or Losses on Hedges	Revaluation Reserve for Land	Foreign Currency Translation Adjustments	Remeasure-ments of Defined Benefit Plans	Total Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income				
For the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 2015										
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)	
Profit Attributable to Owners of Parent									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	
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	

See accompanying "Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements," which are an integral part of these statements.

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Net Assets—(Continued)

Thousands of U.S. dollars (Note 1)

Shareholders' Equity					
For the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 2016	Common Stock and Preferred Stock	Capital Surplus	Retained Earnings	Treasury Stock	Total Shareholders' Equity
Balance as of the beginning of the period	\$ 20,014,240	\$ 9,850,091	\$ 24,575,127	\$ (32,088)	\$ 54,407,370
Cumulative Effects of Changes in Accounting Policies		8,304	(434,815)		(426,511)
Balance as of the beginning of the period reflecting Changes in Accounting Policies	\$ 20,014,240	\$ 9,858,395	\$ 24,140,312	\$ (32,088)	\$ 53,980,859
Changes during the period					
Issuance of New Shares	3,426	3,426			6,852
Cash Dividends			(1,732,761)		(1,732,761)
Profit Attributable to Owners of Parent			5,953,886		5,953,886
Repurchase of Treasury Stock				(5,798)	(5,798)
Disposition of Treasury Stock		723		5,853	6,576
Transfer from Revaluation Reserve for Land			13,899		13,899
Change in Treasury Shares of Parent Arising from Transactions with Non- controlling Shareholders		(11,051)			(11,051)
Net Changes in Items other than Shareholders' Equity					
Total Changes during the period	3,426	(6,902)	4,235,024	55	4,231,603
Balance as of the end of the period	\$ 20,017,666	\$ 9,851,493	\$ 28,375,336	\$ (32,033)	\$ 58,212,462

See accompanying "Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements," which are an integral part of these statements.

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Net Assets—(Continued)

Thousands of U.S. dollars (Note 1)

	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income							Stock Acquisition Rights	Non-Controlling Interests	Total Net Assets
	Net Unrealized Gains (Losses) on Other Securities	Deferred Gains or Losses on Hedges	Revaluation Reserve for Land	Foreign Currency Translation Adjustments	Remeasurements of Defined Benefit Plans	Total Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income				
For the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 2016										
Balance as of the beginning of the period	\$ 15,417,062	\$ 236,361	\$1,299,313	\$ (358,988)	\$ 1,419,877	\$ 18,013,625	\$ 33,901	\$14,514,117	\$86,969,013	
Cumulative Effects of Changes in Accounting Policies									(426,511)	
Balance as of the beginning of the period reflecting Changes in Accounting Policies	\$ 15,417,062	\$ 236,361	\$1,299,313	\$ (358,988)	\$ 1,419,877	\$ 18,013,625	\$ 33,901	\$14,514,117	\$86,542,502	
Changes during the period										
Issuance of New Shares									6,852	
Cash Dividends									(1,732,761)	
Profit Attributable to Owners of Parent									5,953,886	
Repurchase of Treasury Stock									(5,798)	
Disposition of Treasury Stock									6,576	
Transfer from Revaluation Reserve for Land									13,899	
Change in Treasury Shares of Parent Arising from Transactions with Non-controlling Shareholders									(11,051)	
Net Changes in Items other than Shareholders' Equity	(3,916,132)	1,230,176	18,318	(117,446)	(960,626)	(3,745,710)	(9,386)	(4,019,236)	(7,774,332)	
Total Changes during the period	(3,916,132)	1,230,176	18,318	(117,446)	(960,626)	(3,745,710)	(9,386)	(4,019,236)	(3,542,729)	
Balance as of the end of the period	\$11,500,930	\$ 1,466,537	\$1,317,631	\$ (476,434)	\$459,251	\$14,267,915	\$ 24,515	\$10,494,881	\$82,999,773	

See accompanying "Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements," which are an integral part of these statements.

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

For the Fiscal Years ended March 31,	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars (Note 1)
	2016	2015	2016
Cash Flow from Operating Activities			
Income before Income Taxes	¥ 1,008,252	¥ 990,632	\$ 8,947,131
Depreciation	159,953	156,946	1,419,413
Losses on Impairment of Fixed Assets	4,412	11,358	39,160
Amortization of Goodwill	830	3,698	7,368
Equity in Loss (Gain) from Investments in Affiliates	(24,299)	(15,052)	(215,634)
Increase (Decrease) in Reserves for Possible Losses on Loans	(53,529)	(103,554)	(475,013)
Increase (Decrease) in Reserve for Possible Losses on Investments	(2)	(25)	(23)
Increase (Decrease) in Reserve for Possible Losses on Sales of Loans	253	(1,245)	2,253
Increase (Decrease) in Reserve for Contingencies	(678)	1,600	(6,023)
Increase (Decrease) in Reserve for Bonus Payments	3,918	5,113	34,769
Increase (Decrease) in Reserve for Variable Compensation	2,836	—	25,167
Decrease (Increase) in Net Defined Benefit Asset	(65,012)	(38,437)	(576,916)
Increase (Decrease) in Net Defined Benefit Liability	3,123	4,297	27,718
Increase (Decrease) in Reserve for Director and Corporate Auditor Retirement Benefits	157	(19)	1,402
Increase (Decrease) in Reserve for Reimbursement of Deposits	303	(600)	2,694
Increase (Decrease) in Reserve for Reimbursement of Debentures	(9,633)	(6,078)	(85,485)
Interest Income—accrual basis	(1,426,256)	(1,468,976)	(12,656,461)
Interest Expenses—accrual basis	422,574	339,543	3,749,883
Losses (Gains) on Securities	(356,138)	(219,340)	(3,160,342)
Losses (Gains) on Money Held in Trust	(178)	(145)	(1,581)
Foreign Exchange Losses (Gains)—net	470,492	(645,471)	4,175,104
Losses (Gains) on Disposition of Fixed Assets	(2,729)	8,541	(24,219)
Decrease (Increase) in Trading Assets	(2,450,614)	999,513	(21,746,516)
Increase (Decrease) in Trading Liabilities	1,716,637	359,772	15,233,269
Decrease (Increase) in Derivatives other than for Trading Assets	291,667	(639,290)	2,588,232
Increase (Decrease) in Derivatives other than for Trading Liabilities	(821,313)	386,732	(7,288,251)
Decrease (Increase) in Loans and Bills Discounted	(1,784,739)	(2,289,581)	(15,837,602)
Increase (Decrease) in Deposits	5,569,737	9,815,972	49,425,308
Increase (Decrease) in Borrowed Money (excluding Subordinated Borrowed Money)	459,006	(544,370)	4,073,182
Decrease (Increase) in Due from Banks (excluding Due from Central Banks)	(295,214)	471,141	(2,619,701)
Decrease (Increase) in Call Loans, etc.	(60,388)	918,102	(535,886)
Decrease (Increase) in Guarantee Deposits Paid under Securities Borrowing Transactions	651,949	951,399	5,785,340
Increase (Decrease) in Call Money, etc.	(4,087,190)	(1,521,429)	(36,269,329)
Increase (Decrease) in Commercial Paper	505,568	(253,152)	4,486,362
Increase (Decrease) in Guarantee Deposits Received under Securities Lending Transactions	363,332	(3,839,692)	3,224,175
Decrease (Increase) in Foreign Exchange Assets	99,358	88,558	881,697
Increase (Decrease) in Foreign Exchange Liabilities	20,826	149,446	184,813
Increase (Decrease) in Short-term Bonds (Liabilities)	(168,323)	232,137	(1,493,689)
Increase (Decrease) in Bonds and Notes	¥ (177,448)	¥ 992,919	\$ (1,574,663)

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows—(Continued)

For the Fiscal Years ended March 31,	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars (Note 1)
	2016	2015	2016
Increase (Decrease) in Due to Trust Accounts	¥ 3,286,722	¥ 480,112	\$ 29,166,053
Interest and Dividend Income—cash basis	1,458,441	1,476,736	12,942,064
Interest Expenses—cash basis	(386,135)	(346,060)	(3,426,526)
Other—net	43,034	(84,770)	381,881
Subtotal	4,373,564	6,826,983	38,810,578
Cash Refunded (Paid) in Income Taxes	(269,366)	(172,024)	(2,390,336)
Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Operating Activities	4,104,197	6,654,958	36,420,242
Cash Flow from Investing Activities			
Payments for Purchase of Securities	(43,017,178)	(81,055,617)	(381,730,218)
Proceeds from Sale of Securities	36,284,439	76,467,302	321,984,552
Proceeds from Redemption of Securities	10,774,422	7,599,068	95,611,167
Payments for Increase in Money Held in Trust	(21,840)	(5,770)	(193,809)
Proceeds from Decrease in Money Held in Trust	3,945	16,408	35,010
Payments for Purchase of Tangible Fixed Assets	(67,298)	(216,299)	(597,204)
Payments for Purchase of Intangible Fixed Assets	(257,072)	(187,451)	(2,281,240)
Proceeds from Sale of Tangible Fixed Assets	12,913	1,585	114,591
Proceeds from Sale of Intangible Fixed Assets	0	0	0
Payments for Purchase of Stocks of Subsidiaries (affecting the scope of consolidation)	(24,432)	—	(216,810)
Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Investing Activities	3,687,897	2,619,227	32,726,039
Cash Flow from Financing Activities			
Proceeds from Subordinated Borrowed Money	40,000	—	354,956
Repayments of Subordinated Borrowed Money	(189,000)	(100,000)	(1,677,168)
Proceeds from Issuance of Subordinated Bonds	434,517	150,000	3,855,866
Payments for Redemption of Subordinated Bonds	(107,600)	(464,705)	(954,832)
Proceeds from Issuance of Common Stock	4	6	44
Proceeds from Investments by Non-controlling Shareholders	1,353	866	12,010
Repayments to Non-controlling Shareholders	(452,500)	(241,729)	(4,015,441)
Cash Dividends Paid	(195,283)	(176,186)	(1,732,926)
Cash Dividends Paid to Non-controlling Shareholders	(49,877)	(71,644)	(442,612)
Payments for Purchase of Stocks of Subsidiaries (not affecting the scope of consolidation)	(2,626)	—	(23,310)
Payments for Repurchase of Treasury Stock	(13)	(12)	(120)
Proceeds from Sale of Treasury Stock	2	2	23
Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Financing Activities	(521,023)	(903,401)	(4,623,510)
Effect of Foreign Exchange Rate Changes on Cash and Cash Equivalents	(22,723)	37,565	(201,650)
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	7,248,347	8,408,350	64,321,121
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the Beginning of the Fiscal Year	27,840,775	19,432,425	247,056,311
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the End of the Fiscal Year (Note 39)	¥ 35,089,122	¥ 27,840,775	\$ 311,377,432

See accompanying "Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements," which are an integral part of these statements.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

1. Basis for Presentation

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared from the accounts maintained by Mizuho Financial Group, Inc. ("MHFG") and its consolidated subsidiaries in accordance with the provisions set forth in the Company Law of Japan and the Financial Instruments and Exchange Law, and in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in Japan ("Japanese GAAP") which are different in certain respects from the application and disclosure requirements of International Financial Reporting Standards.

Certain items presented in the consolidated financial statements which were previously filed with the Director General of the Kanto Local Finance Bureau are reclassified for the convenience of readers outside Japan. The notes to the consolidated financial statements include information which is not required under Japanese GAAP but is presented herein as additional information.

The amounts indicated in millions of yen are rounded down by truncating the figures below one million. Totals may not add up exactly because of such truncation. Amounts in U.S. dollars are included solely for the convenience of readers outside Japan. The rate of ¥112.69=US\$1.00, the foreign exchange rate on March 31, 2016 has been used for translation. The inclusion of such amounts is not intended to imply that Japanese yen has been or could be readily converted, realized or settled into U.S. dollars at that rate or any other rate.

2. Scope of Consolidation

(a) The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of MHFG and its consolidated subsidiaries (collectively, "the Group"), including Mizuho Bank, Ltd. ("MHBK"), Mizuho Trust & Banking Co., Ltd. ("MHTB"), Mizuho Securities Co., Ltd. ("MHSC") and certain other subsidiaries. The numbers of consolidated subsidiaries as of March 31, 2016 and 2015 were 143 and 150, respectively.

In the fiscal year ended March 31, 2016, Simplex Investment Advisors Inc. and seven other companies were newly included in the scope of consolidation as a result of acquisition of the stocks and other factors.

During the period, Mizuho Financial Strategy, Co., Ltd. and 14 other companies were excluded from the scope of consolidation as a result of merger and other factors.

(b) There were no non-consolidated subsidiaries as of March 31, 2016 and 2015.

3. Application of the Equity Method

(a) There were no non-consolidated subsidiaries under the equity method as of March 31, 2016 and 2015.

(b) The numbers of affiliates under the equity method as of March 31, 2016 and 2015 were 27 and 21, respectively.

Investments in affiliates include Orient Corporation, The Chiba Kogyo Bank, Ltd., Joint Stock Commercial Bank for Foreign Trade of Vietnam and certain other affiliates.

During the period, Matthews International Capital Management, LLC and five other companies were newly included in the scope of the equity method as a result of acquisition of the stocks and other factors.

(c) There were no non-consolidated subsidiaries not under the equity method as of March 31, 2016 and 2015.

(d) Certain other affiliates, including Asian-American Merchant Bank Limited, are not accounted for under the equity method, as they are not significant to the consolidated financial statements of MHFG.

4. Balance Sheet Dates of Consolidated Subsidiaries

(a) Balance sheet dates of consolidated subsidiaries for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2016 are as follows:

July 31	1 company
December 29	12 companies
December 31	51 companies
March 31	79 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 dates of July 31 was consolidated based on its tentative financial statement as of and for the period ended the consolidated balance sheet date.

Other consolidated subsidiaries were consolidated based on their financial statements as of and for the period ended their respective balance sheet dates.

The necessary adjustments have been made to the financial statements for any significant transactions that took place between their respective balance sheet dates and the date of the consolidated financial statements.

5. Standards of Accounting Method

(1) Credited Loans pursuant to Trading Securities and Trading Income & Expenses

Credited loans held for the purpose of trading are, in line with trading securities, recognized on a trade date basis and recorded in Other Debt Purchased on the consolidated balance sheet. Other Debt Purchased related to the relevant credited loans is stated at fair value at the consolidated balance sheet date.

Interest received and the gains or losses on the sale of the relevant credited loans during the fiscal year, including the gains or losses resulting from any change in the value between the beginning and the end of the fiscal year, are recognized in Other Operating Income and Other Operating Expenses on the consolidated statement of income.

(2) Trading Assets & Liabilities and Trading Income & Expenses

Trading transactions intended to take advantage of short-term fluctuations and arbitrage opportunities in interest rates, currency exchange rates, market prices of securities and related indices are recognized on a trade-date basis and recorded in Trading Assets or Trading Liabilities on the consolidated balance sheet. Income or expenses generated on the relevant trading transactions are recorded in Trading Income or Trading Expenses on the consolidated statement of income.

Securities and other monetary claims held for trading purposes are stated at fair value at the consolidated balance sheet date. Derivative financial products, such as swaps, futures and option transactions, are stated at their fair values, assuming that such transactions are terminated and settled at the consolidated balance sheet date.

Trading Income and Trading Expenses include the interest received and paid during the fiscal year, the gains or losses resulting from any change in the value of securities and other monetary claims between the beginning and the end of the fiscal year, and the gains or losses resulting from any change in the value of financial derivatives between the beginning and the end of the fiscal year, assuming they were settled at the end of the fiscal year.

(3) Securities

In accordance with "Accounting Standard for Financial Instruments" (the Business Accounting Deliberation Council, January 22, 1999), MHFG classifies securities, excluding those of investments in non-consolidated subsidiaries and affiliates, into three categories based upon management's intent. These securities are accounted for as follows:

- (i) Trading securities are carried at market value and included in Trading Assets.
- (ii) Bonds held to maturity are stated at amortized cost (straight-line method) and determined by the moving average method.
- (iii) Other securities are securities which are not classified as either trading securities or bonds held to maturity. Other securities which have readily determinable fair value are stated at fair value with changes in net unrealized gains or losses, net of applicable income taxes after excluding gains and losses as a result of the fair-value hedge method, included directly in Net Assets. The fair value of Japanese stocks is determined based on the average quoted market price over the month preceding the consolidated balance sheet date. The 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 which is determined by the moving-average method.

In addition, investments in affiliates not under the equity method are stated at acquisition cost as determined by the moving average-method.

Securities which are held as trust assets in Money Held in Trust accounts are valued in the same way as Securities above.

Certain Securities other than Trading Securities (excluding 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 a loss for the fiscal year ("impairment (devaluation)"), if the fair value (primarily the closing market price at the consolidated balance sheet date) has significantly deteriorated compared with the acquisition cost (including amortized cost), and unless it is deemed that there is a possibility of a recovery in the fair value. The amounts of impairment (devaluation) were ¥9,161 million (\$81,294 thousand) and ¥3,206 million for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

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

- Security whose fair value is 50% or less of the acquisition cost
- Security whose fair value exceeds 50% but is 70% or less of the acquisition cost and the quoted market price maintains a certain level or lower

(4) Bills Discounted

In accordance with "Accounting and Auditing Treatment relating to Adoption of Accounting Standards for Financial Instruments for Banks" (The Japanese Institute of Certified Public Accountants ("JICPA") Industry Audit Committee Report No. 24), bills discounted are accounted for as financing transactions. The banking subsidiaries have rights to sell or pledge these bankers' acceptances, commercial bills, documentary bills and foreign exchange bills purchased. The face value of these bills amounted to ¥1,304,681 million (\$11,577,619 thousand) and ¥1,370,730 million as of March 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

(5) Derivative Transactions

Derivative transactions are valued at fair value with changes in fair value included in current income. Derivatives qualifying as hedges are mainly accounted for using either the fair-value hedge method or the deferred method of hedge accounting (see (22) Hedge Accounting).

(6) Tangible Fixed Assets (Except for Lease Assets)

Depreciation of buildings is computed mainly by the straight-line method, and that of others is computed mainly by the declining-balance method. The range of useful lives is as follows:

- Buildings 3 years to 50 years
- Others 2 years to 20 years

(7) Intangible Fixed Assets (Except for Lease Assets)

Amortization of Intangible Fixed Assets is computed by the straight-line method. Development costs for internally-used software are capitalized and amortized over their estimated useful lives of mainly from five to ten years as determined by MHFG and its consolidated subsidiaries.

(8) Lease Assets

Depreciation of lease assets booked in Tangible Fixed Assets and Intangible Fixed Assets which are concerned with finance lease transactions that do not transfer ownership is mainly computed by the same method as the one applied to fixed assets owned by us.

(9) Deferred Assets

Bond issuance costs are expensed as incurred.

(10) Reserves for Possible Losses on Loans

Reserves for Possible Losses on Loans of major domestic consolidated subsidiaries are maintained in accordance with internally established standards for write-offs and reserve provisions:

- For claims extended to obligors that are legally bankrupt under the Bankruptcy Law, Special Liquidation under the Company Law or other similar laws (“Bankrupt Obligor”), and to obligors that are effectively in similar conditions (“Substantially Bankrupt Obligor”), reserves are maintained at the amounts of claims net of direct write-offs described below and the expected amounts recoverable from the disposition of collateral and the amounts recoverable under guarantees.
- For claims extended to obligors that are not yet legally or formally bankrupt but are likely to be bankrupt (“Intensive Control Obligor”), reserves are maintained at the amounts deemed necessary based on overall solvency analyses of the amounts of claims net of expected amounts recoverable from the disposition of collateral and the amounts recoverable under guarantees.
- For claims extended to Intensive Control Obligor and Obligor with Restructured Loans (defined in Note 12 below) and others, if the exposure to an obligor exceeds a certain specific amount, reserves are provided as follows:
 - (i) if future cash flows of the principal and interest can be reasonably estimated, the discounted cash flow method is applied, under which the reserve is determined as the difference between the book value of the loan and its present value of future cash flows discounted using the contractual interest rate before the loan was classified as a Restructured Loan, and
 - (ii) if future cash flows of the principal and interest cannot be reasonably estimated, reserves are provided for the losses estimated for each individual loan.
- For claims extended to other obligors, reserves 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 Obligor and Substantially Bankrupt Obligor, which are collateralized or guaranteed by a third party, the amounts deemed uncollectible (calculated by deducting the anticipated proceeds from the sale of collateral pledged against the claims and amounts that are expected to be recovered from guarantors of the claims) are written off against the respective claim balances. The total directly written-off amounts were ¥157,807 million (\$1,400,372 thousand) and ¥227,209 million as of March 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

Other consolidated subsidiaries provide the amount necessary to cover the loan losses based upon past experience and other factors for general claims and the assessment for each individual loan for other claims.

(11) Reserve for Possible Losses on Investments

Reserve for Possible Losses on Investments is maintained to provide against possible losses on investments in securities, after taking into consideration the financial condition and other factors concerning the investee company.

(12) Reserve for Bonus Payments

Reserve for Bonus Payments, which is provided for future bonus payments to employees, is maintained at the amount accrued at the end of the fiscal year, based on the estimated future payments.

(13) Reserve for Variable Compensation

To prepare for the payments of performance payments and stock compensation to be paid as variable compensation within compensation for directors and executive officers of Mizuho Financial Group, Inc., Mizuho Bank, Ltd., Mizuho Trust & Banking Co., Ltd., and Mizuho Securities Co., Ltd., the estimated payment based on the standard amount regarding variable compensation of this fiscal year is provided.

(14) Reserve for Director and Corporate Auditor Retirement Benefits

Reserve for Director and Corporate Auditor Retirement Benefits, which is provided for future retirement benefit payments to directors, corporate auditors, and executive officers, is recognized at the amount accrued by the end of the respective fiscal year, based on the internally established standards.

(15) Reserve for Possible Losses on Sales of Loans

Reserve for Possible Losses on Sales of Loans is provided for possible future losses on sales of loans at the amount deemed necessary based on a reasonable estimate of possible future losses.

(16) Reserve for Contingencies

Reserve for Contingencies is maintained to provide against possible losses from contingencies which are not covered by other specific reserves. The balance is an estimate of possible future losses considered to require a reserve.

(17) Reserve for Reimbursement of Deposits

Reserve for Reimbursement of Deposits is provided against the losses for the deposits derecognized from Liabilities at the estimated amount of future claims for withdrawal by depositors.

(18) Reserve for Reimbursement of Debentures

Reserve for Reimbursement of Debentures is provided for the debentures derecognized from Liabilities at the estimated amount for future claims.

(19) Reserve under Special Laws

Reserve under Special Laws is Reserve for Contingent Liabilities from Financial Instruments and Exchange of ¥2,024 million (\$17,962 thousand) and ¥1,607 million as of March 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively. This is the reserve pursuant to Article 46-5 of the Financial Instruments and Exchange Law and Article 175 of the Cabinet Office Ordinance regarding Financial Instruments Business, etc. to indemnify the losses incurred from accidents in the purchase and sale of securities, other transactions or derivative transactions.

(20) Accounting Method for Retirement Benefits

In calculating retirement benefit obligations, a benefit formula basis is used as a method of attributing expected retirement benefits to the period up to the end of this fiscal year. Unrecognized 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.

(21) Assets and Liabilities Denominated in Foreign Currencies

Assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies and accounts of overseas branches of domestic consolidated banking subsidiaries and a domestic consolidated trust banking subsidiary are translated into Japanese yen primarily at the exchange rates in effect at the consolidated balance sheet date, with the exception of the investments in affiliates not under the equity method, which are translated at historical exchange rates.

Assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies of the consolidated subsidiaries, except for the transactions mentioned above, are translated into Japanese yen primarily at the exchange rates in effect at the respective balance sheet dates.

(22) Hedge Accounting

(a) Interest Rate Risk

The deferred method, the fair-value hedge method or the exceptional accrual method for interest rate swaps are applied as hedge accounting methods.

The portfolio hedge transaction for a large volume of small-value monetary claims and liabilities of domestic consolidated banking subsidiaries and some of domestic consolidated trust banking subsidiaries is accounted for by the method stipulated in the JICPA Industry Audit Committee Report No.24, February 13, 2002.

The effectiveness of hedging activities for the portfolio hedge transaction for a large volume of small-value monetary claims and liabilities is assessed as follows:

- (i) as for hedging activities to offset market fluctuation risks, the effectiveness is assessed by bracketing both the hedged instruments, such as deposits and loans, and the hedging instruments, such as interest-rate swaps, in the same maturity bucket.
- (ii) as for hedging activities to fix the cash flows, the effectiveness is assessed based on the correlation between the base interest rate index of the hedged instrument and that of the hedging instrument.

The effectiveness of the individual hedge is assessed based on the comparison of the fluctuation in the market or of cash flows of the hedged instruments with that of the hedging instruments.

Deferred Gains or Losses on Hedges recorded on the consolidated balance sheet 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 other instruments are controlled on a macro-basis using derivatives transactions. These 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 on the macro-hedges, before net of applicable income taxes, were ¥319 million (\$2,835 thousand) and ¥856 million as of March 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively. The unamortized amounts of gross deferred hedge gains on the macro-hedges, before net of applicable income taxes, were ¥177 million (\$1,573 thousand) and ¥704 million as of March 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

(b) 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, July 29, 2002). The effectiveness of the hedge is assessed by confirming that the amount of the foreign currency position of the hedged monetary claims and liabilities is equal to or larger than that of currency-swap transactions, exchange swap transactions, and similar transactions designated as the hedging instruments of the foreign exchange risk.

In addition to the above methods, these subsidiaries apply the deferred method or the fair-value hedge method to portfolio hedges of the foreign exchange risks associated with investments in subsidiaries and affiliates denominated in foreign currency and Other securities denominated in foreign currency (except for bonds) identified as hedged items in advance, as long as the amount of foreign currency payables of spot and forward foreign exchange contracts exceeds the amount of acquisition cost of the hedged foreign securities denominated in foreign currency.

(c) Inter-company Transactions

Inter-company interest rate swaps, currency swaps and similar derivatives among consolidated companies or between trading accounts and other accounts, which are designated as hedges, are not eliminated and related gains and losses are recognized in the statement of income or deferred under hedge accounting, because these inter-company derivatives are executed according to the criteria for appropriate outside third-party cover operations which are treated as hedge transactions objectively in accordance with JICPA Industry 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.

(23) Consumption Taxes and Other

With respect to MHFG and its domestic consolidated subsidiaries, Japanese consumption taxes and local consumption taxes are excluded from transaction amounts.

(24) Amortization Method of Goodwill and Amortization Period

Goodwill is amortized over an appropriate period not to exceed 20 years under the straight-line method. The full amount of Goodwill that has no material impact is expensed as incurred.

(25) Scope of Cash and Cash Equivalents on Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

In the consolidated statement of cash flows, Cash and Cash Equivalents consist of cash and due from central banks included in "Cash and Due from Banks" on the consolidated balance sheet.

6. Change in Accounting Policies

Application of "Accounting Standard for Business Combinations" and others

MHFG has applied "Revised Accounting Standard for Business Combinations" (ASBJ Statement No. 21, September 13, 2013) (hereinafter, the "Business Combinations Accounting Standard"), "Revised Accounting Standard for Consolidated Financial Statements" (ASBJ Statement No. 22, September 13, 2013) (hereinafter, the "Consolidation Accounting Standard"), "Revised Accounting Standard for Business Divestitures" (ASBJ Statement No. 7, September 13, 2013) (hereinafter, the "Business Divestitures Accounting Standard") and other standards from the consolidated fiscal year ended March 31, 2016. Accordingly, the accounting methods have been changed to record the difference arising from changes in equity in subsidiaries which MHFG continues to control as capital surplus, and to record business acquisition costs as expenses for the fiscal year in which incurred. In addition, regarding business combinations occurring on or after April 1, 2015, the accounting method has been changed to retroactively reflect adjustments to the amount allocated to acquisition costs arising from the finalization of the provisional accounting treatment on the consolidated financial statements of the period in which the business combination occurs. Furthermore, presentation of Net Income and others has been changed and presentation of Minority Interests has been changed to Non-controlling Interests. In order to reflect the changes in presentation of financial statements, reclassification was made accordingly in the consolidated financial statements for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2015.

In the consolidated statements of cash flows for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2016, cash flow regarding acquisition or sale of the stocks of the subsidiaries unaccompanied by changes in the scope of consolidation has been classified into Cash Flow from Financing Activities. Cash flow regarding costs arising from acquisition of the stocks of the subsidiaries accompanied by changes in the scope of consolidation or costs arising from acquisition or sale of the stocks of the subsidiaries unaccompanied by changes in the scope of consolidation has been classified into Cash Flow from Operating Activities.

The Business Combinations Accounting Standard and other standards have been applied in accordance with the transitional treatment set forth in Article 58-2 (3) of the Business Combinations Accounting Standard, Article 44-5 (3) of the Consolidation Accounting Standard and Article 57-4 (3) of the Business Divestitures Accounting Standard. The cumulative effects arising from the retroactive application of these new accounting policies to all the previous fiscal years were added to or deducted from capital surplus and retained earnings as of April 1, 2015.

As a result, Goodwill decreased by ¥48,063 million, Retained Earnings decreased by ¥48,999 million, and Capital Surplus increased by ¥935 million as of April 1, 2015. In addition, Ordinary Profits and Income before Income Taxes for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2016 each increased by ¥3,960 million.

As a result of reflection of the cumulative effects on the Net Assets as of April 1, 2015, Capital Surplus increased by ¥935 million and Retained Earnings decreased by ¥48,999 million as of April 1, 2015 in the consolidated statements of changes in net assets.

7. Issued but not yet Adopted Accounting Standard and Others

Revised Implementation Guidance on Recoverability of Deferred Tax Assets (ASBJ Guidance No.26, March 28, 2016)

(i) Overview

This accounting standard comes from guidance on recoverability of deferred tax assets provided in "Audit Guideline for Considering Recoverability of Deferred Tax Assets" (JICPA Audit Committee Report No. 66) and the content of the guidance has been basically taken over and partially revised.

(ii) Scheduled Date of Application

Mizuho Financial Group is scheduled to apply this accounting standard from the beginning of the fiscal year starting on April 1, 2016.

(iii) Effect of Application of this accounting standard

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

8. Change in Presentation of Financial Statements

Refund of Income Taxes included within Current Income Taxes for the previous consolidated fiscal year has been separately presented from this consolidated fiscal year due to increased materiality.

In order to reflect the change in presentation of financial statements, reclassification of the previous consolidated fiscal year has been made accordingly.

As a result, Current Income Taxes of ¥260,268 million presented in the consolidated statement of income for the previous consolidated fiscal year has been reclassified as Current Income Taxes of ¥260,799 million and Refund of Income Taxes of ¥(531) million.

9. Securities Lending and Borrowing Transactions

MHFG does not have unsecured loaned securities which the borrowers have the right to sell or repledge as of March 31, 2016 and 2015. MHFG has the right to sell or repledge some of unsecured borrowed securities, securities purchased under resale agreements and securities borrowed with cash collateral. Among them, the totals of securities repledged were ¥11,479,189 million (\$101,865,203 thousand) and ¥12,240,951 million as of March 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively, and securities neither repledged nor re-loaned were ¥798,317 million (\$7,084,187 thousand) and ¥1,264,787 million as of March 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

10. Trading Assets and Liabilities

As of March 31,	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2016	2015	2016
Trading Assets:			
Trading Securities	¥ 5,467,948	¥ 5,042,005	\$ 48,522,034
Derivatives for Trading Transactions	7,369,060	5,526,350	65,392,320
Derivatives for Trading Securities	167,514	213,379	1,486,506
Total	¥ 13,004,522	¥ 10,781,735	\$ 115,400,860
Trading Liabilities:			
Trading Securities Sold Short	¥ 2,630,040	¥ 3,200,813	\$ 23,338,721
Derivatives for Trading Transactions	7,500,312	5,335,870	66,557,034
Derivatives for Trading Securities	145,781	206,512	1,293,648
Total	¥ 10,276,133	¥ 8,743,196	\$ 91,189,403

11. Securities

As of March 31,	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2016	2015	2016
Japanese Government Bonds	¥ 19,525,905	¥ 21,775,918	\$ 173,270,972
Japanese Local Government Bonds	240,680	238,587	2,135,777
Japanese Short-term Bonds	99	99	887
Japanese Corporate Bonds	2,867,899	2,674,037	25,449,457
Japanese Stocks* ¹	3,898,737	4,500,792	34,597,011
Other* ²	12,972,648	14,089,298	115,118,009
Total	¥ 39,505,971	¥ 43,278,733	\$ 350,572,113

*1 Japanese Stocks included investments in non-consolidated subsidiaries and affiliates of ¥238,076 million (\$2,112,664 thousand) and ¥229,160 million as of March 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

*2 Other included investments in non-consolidated subsidiaries and affiliates of ¥81,335 million (\$721,762 thousand) and ¥62,814 million as of March 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

12. Loans and Bills Discounted

As of March 31,	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2016	2015	2016
Loans on Deeds	¥ 61,992,177	¥ 61,263,590	\$ 550,112,495
Overdrafts	7,981,743	7,960,639	70,829,204
Loans on Notes	2,925,491	3,216,933	25,960,525
Bills Discounted	427,206	418,171	3,790,985
Financing Receivables, including Factoring, Leasing and Property Financing	377,325	551,112	3,348,349
Other	4,941	4,723	43,852
Total	¥ 73,708,884	¥ 73,415,170	\$ 654,085,410

Loans and Bills Discounted as of March 31, 2016 and 2015 include the following:

As of March 31,	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2016	2015	2016
Loans to Bankrupt Obligors* ¹	¥ 24,315	¥ 10,246	\$ 215,774
Non-Accrual Delinquent Loans* ²	396,720	425,778	3,520,460
Loans Past Due for Three Months or More* ³	907	3,496	8,055
Restructured Loans* ⁴	463,108	614,928	4,109,581
Total	¥ 885,052	¥ 1,054,450	\$ 7,853,870

*1 Loans to Bankrupt Obligors represent non-accrual loans to obligors who are legally bankrupt as defined in Article 96, Paragraph 1, Items 3 and 4 of the Corporate Tax Law Enforcement Ordinance (Government Ordinance No.97, 1965).

*2 Non-Accrual Delinquent Loans represent non-accrual loans other than (i) Loans to Bankrupt Obligors and (ii) loans of which payments of interest are deferred in order to assist or facilitate the restructuring of obligors in financial difficulties.

*3 Loans to Bankrupt Obligors or Non-Accrual Delinquent Loans, both of which are classified as non-accrual, are not included in this category.

*4 Restructured Loans represent loans on which contracts were amended in favor of obligors (e.g., the reduction of or exemption from stated interest, the deferral of interest payments, the extension of maturity dates, or renunciation of claims) in order to assist or facilitate the restructuring of obligors in financial difficulties.

Note: The amounts given in the above table are gross amounts before deduction of amounts for the Reserves for Possible Losses on Loans.

Commitment Line for Loans

Overdraft protection on current accounts and contracts of the commitment line for loans are contracts by which banking subsidiaries are bound to extend loans up to the prearranged amount, at the request of customers, unless the customer is in breach of contract conditions. The unutilized balance of these contracts amounted to ¥88,290,896 million (\$783,484,748 thousand) and ¥82,839,928 million as of March 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively. Of these amounts, ¥68,209,392 million (\$605,283,453 thousand) and ¥64,322,076 million as of March 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively, relate to contracts of which the original contractual maturity is one year or less, or which are unconditionally cancelable at any time.

Since many of these contracts expire without being exercised, the unutilized balance itself does not necessarily affect future cash flows. A provision is included in many of these contracts that entitles the banking subsidiaries to refuse the execution of loans, or reduce the maximum amount under contracts when there is a change in the financial situation, necessity to preserve a claim, or other similar reasons. The banking subsidiaries require collateral such as real estate and securities when deemed necessary at the time the contracts are entered into. In addition, they periodically monitor customers' business conditions in accordance with internally established standards and take necessary measures to manage credit risks such as amendments to contracts.

13. Foreign Exchange Assets and Liabilities

As of March 31,	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2016	2015	2016
Foreign Exchange Assets:			
Foreign Bills Bought	¥ 877,475	¥ 952,558	\$ 7,786,635
Foreign Bills Receivable	301,643	416,944	2,676,751
Due from Banks (Foreign)	268,348	254,167	2,381,300
Advance to Foreign Banks	275	65	2,445
Total	¥ 1,447,743	¥ 1,623,736	\$ 12,847,131
Foreign Exchange Liabilities:			
Due to Banks (Foreign)	¥ 459,956	¥ 416,320	\$ 4,081,610
Advance from Foreign Banks	13,736	25,800	121,898
Foreign Bills Payable	14,599	26,251	129,555
Foreign Bills Sold	4,180	4,688	37,101
Total	¥ 492,473	¥ 473,060	\$ 4,370,164

14. Other Assets

As of March 31,	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2016	2015	2016
Accrued Income	¥ 279,470	¥ 281,063	\$ 2,479,992
Prepaid Expenses	45,073	43,258	399,977
Other	3,819,587	3,742,102	33,894,643
Total	¥ 4,144,131	¥ 4,066,424	\$ 36,774,612

15. Tangible Fixed Assets

As of March 31,	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2016	2015	2016
Land	¥ 605,626	¥ 612,901	\$ 5,374,266
Buildings	344,311	340,101	3,055,385
Lease Assets	24,919	18,566	221,131
Construction in Progress	19,698	13,786	174,799
Other	91,237	92,695	809,630
Total	¥ 1,085,791	¥ 1,078,051	\$ 9,635,211
Accumulated Depreciation	¥ 857,628	¥ 842,605	\$ 7,610,507
Book Value Adjusted for Gains on Sales of Replaced Assets and Others	34,267	35,685	304,086

16. Reserves for Possible Losses on Loans

As of March 31,	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2016	2015	2016
General Reserve for Possible Losses on Loans	¥ (304,828)	¥ (344,496)	\$ (2,705,020)
Specific Reserve for Possible Losses on Loans	(154,689)	(180,386)	(1,372,699)
Reserve for Possible Losses on Loans to Restructuring Countries	(13)	(603)	(118)
Total	¥ (459,531)	¥ (525,486)	\$ (4,077,837)

17. Assets Pledged as Collateral

The following assets were pledged as collateral:

As of March 31,	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2016	2015	2016
Trading Assets	¥ 2,674,897	¥ 2,567,206	\$ 23,736,780
Securities	10,631,675	11,209,154	94,344,446
Loans and Bills Discounted	5,475,195	6,580,383	48,586,351
Other Assets	1,015	1,006	9,009

The following liabilities were collateralized by the above assets:

As of March 31,	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2016	2015	2016
Deposits	¥ 813,050	¥ 772,816	\$ 7,214,929
Call Money and Bills Sold	—	1,265,000	—
Payables under Repurchase Agreements	6,090,727	7,861,692	54,048,520
Guarantee Deposits Received under Securities Lending Transactions	2,553,436	2,121,374	22,658,945
Borrowed Money	6,115,880	5,516,730	54,271,722

In addition, the settlement accounts of foreign and domestic exchange transactions or derivatives transactions and others were collateralized, and margins for futures transactions were substituted by Cash and Due from Banks of ¥45,101 million (\$400,227 thousand) and ¥34,156 million, Trading Assets of ¥98,922 million (\$877,832 thousand) and ¥210,434 million, Securities of ¥4,323,535 million (\$38,366,633 thousand) and ¥4,518,541 million, and Loans and Bills Discounted of ¥307,997 million (\$2,733,142 thousand) and ¥191,639 million as of March 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

Other Assets included guarantee deposits of ¥119,149 million (\$1,057,322 thousand) and ¥119,437 million, collateral pledged for derivatives transactions of ¥743,406 million (\$6,596,920 thousand) and ¥529,449 million, margins for futures transactions of ¥192,188 million (\$1,705,460 thousand) and ¥193,743 million, and other guarantee deposits of ¥187,592 million (\$1,664,679 thousand) and ¥41,713 million as of March 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

18. Deposits

As of March 31,	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2016	2015	2016
Current Deposits	¥ 7,998,604	¥ 7,183,120	\$ 70,978,831
Ordinary Deposits* ¹	52,384,886	45,900,575	464,858,339
Deposits at Notice	931,867	863,870	8,269,304
Time Deposits	38,483,960	38,409,156	341,502,892
Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	11,827,533	15,694,906	104,956,369
Other	5,829,751	5,400,823	51,732,645
Total	¥ 117,456,604	¥ 113,452,451	\$ 1,042,298,380

*1 Ordinary Deposits includes savings deposits.

19. Call Money and Bills Sold

As of March 31,	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2016	2015	2016
Call Money	¥ 2,521,008	¥ 5,091,198	\$ 22,371,182
Bills Sold	—	—	—
Total	¥ 2,521,008	¥ 5,091,198	\$ 22,371,182

20. Commercial Paper

As of March 31,	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars	Average interest rates* ¹	
	2016	2015	2016	2016	2015
Commercial Paper	¥1,010,139	¥538,511	\$8,963,882	0.60%	0.22%

*1 Average interest rates are the weighted-average interest rates of debts calculated from the interest rates and outstanding balances at the end of the fiscal year.

21. Borrowed Money

As of March 31,	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars	Average interest rates*1	
	2016	2015	2016	2016	2015
Borrowed Money	¥7,503,543	¥7,195,869	\$ 66,585,710	0.26%	0.32%
Bills rediscounted	—	—	—	—%	—%
Other Borrowings*2,3	7,503,543	7,195,869	66,585,710	0.26%	0.32%

*1 Average interest rates are the weighted-average interest rates of debts calculated from the interest rates and outstanding balances at the end of the fiscal year.

*2 Other Borrowings included subordinated debt of ¥307,000 million (\$2,724,288 thousand) and ¥456,000 million as of March 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

*3 Repayments for Other Borrowings are scheduled for the next five years as follows:

Fiscal year ending March 31, 2017	¥ 1,381,168 million	(\$ 12,256,356 thousand)
2018	¥ 114,054 million	(\$ 1,012,110 thousand)
2019	¥ 4,164,975 million	(\$ 36,959,583 thousand)
2020	¥ 867,637 million	(\$ 7,699,330 thousand)
2021	¥ 67,124 million	(\$ 595,660 thousand)

22. Short-term Bonds

Major components of Short-term Bonds at March 31, 2016 were as follows:

Issuer	Issue	Millions of yen	Thousands of U.S. dollars	Interest rates	Due
MHFG	Jan. 2016	¥ 78,000	\$ 692,164	0.11%	Apr. 2016
		[78,000]	[692,164]		
MHSC	Oct. 2015–Mar. 2016	513,700	4,558,524	0.00%–0.10%	Apr. 2016– Feb. 2017
		[513,700]	[4,558,524]		
*1	Nov. 2015–Mar. 2016	56,681	502,987	0.07%–0.23%	Apr. 2016– Jun. 2016
		[56,681]	[502,987]		
Total		¥ 648,381	\$ 5,753,675		

*1 indicates the total amount of Short-term Bonds issued by the domestic consolidated subsidiary, Allstar Funding Co., Ltd, and the overseas consolidated subsidiaries, BLUE HEAVEN FUNDING CORPORATION, JAPAN SECURITIZATION CORPORATION and ETERNAL FUNDING CORPORATION.

Notes: 1. Figures indicated in brackets [] represent the amounts to be redeemed within one year.

2. No collateral was provided for the above Short-term Bonds.

Major components of Short-term Bonds at March 31, 2015 were as follows:

Issuer	Issue	Millions of yen	Interest rates	Due
MHFG	Jan. 2015–Mar. 2015	¥ 261,000	0.11%	Apr. 2015– Jun. 2015
		[261,000]		
MHBK	Mar. 2015	25,000	0.06%	Apr. 2015
		[25,000]		
MHSC	Oct. 2014–Mar. 2015	456,500	0.03%–0.12%	Apr. 2015– Oct. 2015
		[456,500]		
*1	Oct. 2014–Mar. 2015	74,205	0.12%–0.28%	Apr. 2015– May 2015
		[74,205]		
Total		¥ 816,705		

*1 indicates the total amount of Short-term Bonds issued by the domestic consolidated subsidiary, Allstar Funding Co., Ltd, and the overseas consolidated subsidiaries, BLUE HEAVEN FUNDING CORPORATION, ASTRO CAPITAL CORPORATION II and ETERNAL FUNDING CORPORATION.

Notes: 1. Figures indicated in brackets [] represent the amounts to be redeemed within one year.

2. No collateral was provided for the above Short-term Bonds.

23. Bonds and Notes

Major components of Bonds and Notes as of March 31, 2016 were as follows:

Issuer	Description	Issue	Millions of yen	Thousands of U.S. dollars	Interest rates	Due
MHFG	Straight Bonds	Jul. 2014– Oct. 2015	¥ 584,517 [—]	\$ 5,186,951 [—]	0.62%– 4.35%	Jul. 2024–
MHTB	Straight Bonds	Dec. 2005	10,000 [—]	88,739 [—]	2.24%	Dec. 2020–
MHBK	Straight Bonds	Aug. 2005– Mar. 2016	4,376,773 [670,580]	38,839,058 [5,950,668]	0.10%– 9.00%	Apr. 2016–
			(US\$ 17,046,442 thousand)			
			(AUD 930,000 thousand)			
			(SGD 250,000 thousand)			
			(HKD 1,220,000 thousand)			
			(CNY 250,000 thousand)			
			(THB 3,000,000 thousand)			
*1	Straight Bonds	Jul. 2012– Mar. 2014	337,361 [—]	2,993,712 [—]	4.20%– 4.60%	Jul. 2022– Mar. 2024
			(US\$ 2,993,712 thousand)			
*2	Straight Bonds	Sep. 2005– May 2012	48,600 [—]	431,272 [—]	1.30%– 2.75%	Jun. 2018–
*3	Straight Bonds	Jan. 2003– Mar. 2016	763,675 [143,009]	6,776,784 [1,269,048]	0.00%– 16.00%	Apr. 2016– Mar. 2046
			(US\$ 1,158,490 thousand)			
			(AUD 31,600 thousand)			
			(EUR 295,000 thousand)			
			(BRL 14,500 thousand)			
Total			¥ 6,120,928	\$ 54,316,516		

*1 indicates the total amount of straight bonds issued by the overseas consolidated subsidiaries, Mizuho Financial Group (Cayman) Limited, Mizuho Financial Group (Cayman) 2 Limited and Mizuho Financial Group (Cayman) 3 Limited.

*2 indicates the total amount of straight bonds issued by the overseas consolidated subsidiaries, Mizuho Finance (Cayman) Limited, Mizuho Finance (Curaçao) N.V. and Mizuho Finance (Aruba) A.E.C.

*3 indicates the total amount of straight bonds issued by the domestic consolidated subsidiary, MHSC, and the overseas consolidated subsidiaries, Mizuho International plc and Mizuho Securities USA Inc.

Notes: 1. Figures indicated in brackets [] represent the amounts to be redeemed within one year.

2. The amounts of foreign currency-denominated bonds are shown in original currencies in parentheses ().

3. Repayments for Bonds and Notes are scheduled for the next five years as follows:

Fiscal year ending March 31, 2017	¥ 813,589 million (\$ 7,219,717 thousand)
2018	¥ 1,334,120 million (\$ 11,838,855 thousand)
2019	¥ 580,037 million (\$ 5,147,193 thousand)
2020	¥ 809,661 million (\$ 7,184,861 thousand)
2021	¥ 270,333 million (\$ 2,398,915 thousand)

4. Bonds and Notes as of March 31, 2016 included subordinated bonds and notes of ¥1,713,478 million (\$15,205,244 thousand).

5. No collateral was provided for the above Bonds and Notes.

Financial Data of Mizuho Financial Group, Inc.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Major components of Bonds and Notes as of March 31, 2015 were as follows:

Issuer	Description	Issue	Millions of yen	Interest rates	Due
MHFG	Straight Bonds	Jul. 2014– Dec.2014	¥ 150,000 [—]	0.62%– 4.25%	Jul. 2024– Dec. 2029
MHTB	Straight Bonds	Dec. 2005– Aug. 2009	42,200 [30,000]	1.91%– 3.19%	Dec. 2015–
MHBK	Straight Bonds	Aug. 2005– Mar. 2015	4,624,117 [540,420]	0.10%– 9.00%	Apr. 2015–
		(US\$ 14,249,587 thousand)			
		(AUD 660,000 thousand)			
		(SGD 100,000 thousand)			
*1	Straight Bonds	Jul. 2012– Mar. 2014	359,949 [—]	4.20%– 4.60%	Jul. 2022– Mar. 2024
		(US\$ 2,992,846 thousand)			
*2	Straight Bonds	Jul. 1995– May 2012	54,000 [—]	1.30%– 3.90%	Jun. 2018–
*3	Straight Bonds	Jan. 2003– Mar. 2015	783,464 [179,556]	0.00%– 18.80%	Apr. 2015– Mar. 2045
		(US\$ 655,930 thousand)			
		(AUD 18,970 thousand)			
		(EUR 371,047 thousand)			
		(BRL 14,500 thousand)			
Total			¥ 6,013,731		

*1 indicates the total amount of straight bonds issued by the overseas consolidated subsidiaries, Mizuho Financial Group (Cayman) Limited, Mizuho Financial Group (Cayman) 2 Limited and Mizuho Financial Group (Cayman) 3 Limited.

*2 indicates the total amount of straight bonds issued by the overseas consolidated subsidiaries, Mizuho Finance (Cayman) Limited, Mizuho Finance (Curaçao) N.V. and Mizuho Finance (Aruba) A.E.C.

*3 indicates the total amount of straight bonds issued by the domestic consolidated subsidiary, MHSC, and the overseas consolidated subsidiaries, Mizuho International plc, Mizuho Bank (China),Ltd and Mizuho Securities USA Inc.

Notes: 1. Figures indicated in brackets [] represent the amounts to be redeemed within one year.

2. The amounts of foreign currency-denominated bonds are shown in original currencies in parentheses ().

3. Repayments for Bonds and Notes are scheduled for the next five years as follows:

Fiscal year ending March 31, 2016 ¥ 1,566,681 million

2017 ¥ 740,623 million

2018 ¥ 1,366,009 million

2019 ¥ 406,159 million

2020 ¥ 844,199 million

4. Bonds and Notes as of March 31, 2015 included subordinated bonds and notes of ¥1,409,149 million.

5. No collateral was provided for the above Bonds and Notes.

24. Other Liabilities

As of March 31,	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2016	2015	2016
Accrued Expenses	¥ 174,043	¥ 139,417	\$ 1,544,445
Unearned Income	148,994	149,019	1,322,161
Income Taxes Payable	96,714	158,755	858,232
Lease Liabilities* ^{1*2}	37,810	29,128	335,528
Other	5,075,034	3,785,635	45,035,355
Total	¥5,532,596	¥ 4,261,955	\$ 49,095,721

*1 Average interest rate is 1.50% and 1.78% in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively. It is the weighted-average interest rate of debts calculated from the interest rates and outstanding balances at the end of the fiscal year.

*2 Repayments for Lease Liabilities are scheduled for the next five years as follows:

Fiscal year ending March 31, 2017	¥ 9,586 million (\$ 85,071 thousand)
2018	¥ 8,744 million (\$ 77,598 thousand)
2019	¥ 8,083 million (\$ 71,731 thousand)
2020	¥ 6,227 million (\$ 55,263 thousand)
2021	¥ 3,799 million (\$ 33,720 thousand)

25. Reserve for Employee Retirement Benefits

(1) MHFG and its domestic consolidated subsidiaries have adopted the Corporate Pension Fund Plans (“Kigyo Nenkin Kikin Seido”), and the Termination Allowance Plans (“Taishoku Ichijikin Seido”) as Defined-Benefit Corporate Pension Plans. In addition, MHFG and certain domestic consolidated subsidiaries have adopted Defined- Contribution Pension Plans as a part of the Termination Allowance Plans while certain other domestic consolidated subsidiaries have established employee retirement benefit trusts.

(2) Defined-Benefit Corporate Pension Plans

(i) Adjustment between the balances of Retirement Benefit Obligations at the beginning and at the end of the period

For the Fiscal Years ended March 31,	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2016	2015	2016
Balance of Retirement Benefit Obligations at the beginning of the period	¥ 1,360,954	¥ 1,319,387	\$ 12,076,978
Cumulative Effects of Changes in Accounting Policies	—	(22,582)	—
Balance as of the beginning of the period reflecting Changes in Accounting Policies	¥ 1,360,954	¥ 1,296,804	\$ 12,076,978
Service Cost	37,858	33,703	335,951
Interest Cost	9,269	11,975	82,260
Unrecognized Actuarial Differences incurred	125,669	82,747	1,115,177
Retirement Benefits paid	(67,041)	(67,070)	(594,919)
Other	(1,562)	2,795	(13,866)
Balance of Retirement Benefit Obligations at the end of the period	¥ 1,465,148	¥ 1,360,954	\$ 13,001,581

Note: The above Retirement Benefit Obligations includes the amount measured by certain consolidated subsidiaries under the simplified method.

(ii) Adjustment between the balances of Plan Assets at the beginning and at the end of the period

For the Fiscal Years ended March 31,	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2016	2015	2016
Balance of Plan Assets			
at the beginning of the period	¥ 2,056,818	¥ 1,686,455	\$ 18,252,006
Expected Return on Plan Assets	39,260	36,875	348,393
Unrecognized Actuarial Differences incurred	(33,958)	332,402	(301,346)
Contributions from employer	48,924	48,776	434,151
Contributions from employee	1,192	1,178	10,582
Retirement Benefits paid	(50,649)	(49,929)	(449,456)
Other	(1,525)	1,058	(13,535)
Balance of Plan Assets at the end of the period	¥ 2,060,062	¥ 2,056,818	\$ 18,280,795

(iii) Adjustment between the balances of Retirement Benefit Obligations and Plan Assets at the end of the period and Adjustment to the balances of Net Defined Benefit Liability and Net Defined Benefit Asset recorded in the Consolidated Balance Sheet

As of March 31,	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2016	2015	2016
Retirement Benefit Obligations	¥ 1,465,148	¥ 1,360,954	\$ 13,001,581
Plan Assets	(2,060,062)	(2,056,818)	(18,280,795)
Net amount of Liability and Asset recorded in the Consolidated Balance Sheet	¥ (594,914)	¥ (695,863)	\$ (5,279,214)

As of March 31,	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2016	2015	2016
Net Defined Benefit Liability	¥ 51,514	¥ 47,518	\$ 457,131
Net Defined Benefit Asset	(646,428)	(743,382)	(5,736,345)
Net amount of Liability and Asset recorded in the Consolidated Balance Sheet	¥ (594,914)	¥ (695,863)	\$ (5,279,214)

(iv) Employee Retirement Benefit Expenses and the breakdown

For the Fiscal Years ended March 31,	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2016	2015	2016
Service Cost	¥ 36,841	¥ 32,967	\$ 326,926
Interest Cost	9,269	11,975	82,259
Expected Return on Plan Assets	(39,260)	(36,875)	(348,393)
Amortization of Unrecognized Actuarial Differences	(3,347)	22,548	(29,705)
Other	4,177	5,411	37,075
Net Retirement Benefit Expenses for Defined-Benefit Corporate Pension Plans	¥ 7,681	¥ 36,026	\$ 68,162

Notes: 1. The amount of employee contributions to Mizuho Pension Fund is deducted from Service Cost.

2. Retirement benefit expenses of some consolidated subsidiaries which adopt the simplified method for calculating retirement benefit obligations are included in Service Cost in full.

(v) Remeasurements of Defined Benefit Plans in Other Comprehensive Income

Breakdown of Remeasurements of Defined Benefit Plans in Other Comprehensive Income (before deducting tax effect) was as follows:

For the Fiscal Years ended March 31,	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2016	2015	2016
Unrecognized Actuarial Differences	¥ 162,971	¥ (272,213)	\$ 1,146,194
Total	¥ 162,971	¥ (272,213)	\$ 1,146,194

(vi) Remeasurements of Defined Benefit Plans in Total Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income

Breakdown of Remeasurements of Defined Benefit Plans in Total Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (before deducting tax effect) was as follows:

As of March 31,	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2016	2015	2016
Unrecognized Actuarial Differences	¥ (66,853)	¥ (229,825)	\$ (593,252)
Total	¥ (66,853)	¥ (229,825)	\$ (593,252)

(vii) Plan Assets

(a) Ratio of each category to the total amount of Plan Assets was as follows:

As of March 31,	2016	2015
Japanese Stocks	57.09%	56.33%
Japanese Bonds	18.37%	16.59%
Foreign Stocks	11.71%	12.65%
Foreign Bonds	4.85%	4.65%
General account of life insurance companies	5.88%	5.73%
Other	2.10%	4.05%
Total	100.00%	100.00%

Note: The total amount of Plan Assets includes 56.64% and 57.20% of Employee Retirement Benefit Trusts established for the Corporate Pension Fund Plans and the Termination Allowance Plans as of March 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

(b) Calculation of Expected Long-term Rate of Return on Plan Assets

In determining the Expected Long-term Rate of Return on Plan Assets, current and expected allocation of Plan Assets and current and expected future long-term rate of return from various assets constituting Plan Assets have been considered.

(viii) Basis of Actuarial Calculation

Major Basis of Actuarial Calculation

For the Fiscal Years ended March 31,	2016	2015
Discount Rate	mainly 0.01%- 0.80%	mainly 0.07%- 1.62%
Expected Long-term Rate of Return on Plan Assets	mainly 1.66%- 2.20%	mainly 1.82%- 2.40%

(3) Defined- Contribution Pension Plans

The required amount of contributions to Defined- Contribution Pension Plans of MHFG and its domestic consolidated subsidiaries was ¥2,698 million (\$ 23,946 thousand) and ¥2,498 million for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

26. Acceptances and Guarantees

- (1) All commitments and contingent liabilities of a material nature resulting from guarantees or otherwise are included in the contra-accounts Acceptances and Guarantees and Customers' Liabilities for Acceptances and Guarantees.

The outstanding balances of the accounts were as follows:

As of March 31,	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2016	2015	2016
Guarantees	¥ 4,611,650	¥ 5,170,320	\$ 40,923,332
Letters of Credit	137,280	163,196	1,218,210
Acceptances	49,228	71,327	436,845
Total	¥ 4,798,158	¥ 5,404,843	\$ 42,578,387

Note: Liabilities for guarantees on corporate bonds included in Securities, which were issued by private placement (Article 2, Paragraph 3 of the Financial Instruments and Exchange Law (the Securities and Exchange Law as of March 31, 2007)) amounted to ¥1,039,783 million (\$9,226,936 thousand) and ¥1,036,575 million as of March 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

- (2) The principal amounts promised to be indemnified for money trusts which are entrusted to domestic consolidated trust banking subsidiaries, were ¥1,765,076 million (\$15,663,116 thousand) and ¥701,373 million as of March 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

27. Deferred Tax Assets and Liabilities

(1) Deferred Tax Assets and Liabilities consisted of the following:

As of March 31,	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Deferred Tax Assets:				
Tax Losses Carried Forward	¥ 73,028	¥ 110,959	\$ 648,048	
Devaluation of Securities	156,082	148,106	1,385,059	
Reserves for Possible Losses on Loans	156,418	197,846	1,388,045	
Securities Contributed to Employee Retirement Benefit Trust	184,132	197,383	1,633,976	
Other	177,860	185,948	1,578,321	
Deferred Tax Assets Subtotal:	747,523	840,243	6,633,449	
Valuation Allowance	(275,445)	(294,907)	(2,444,278)	
Total	¥ 472,077	¥ 545,336	\$ 4,189,171	
Deferred Tax Liabilities:				
Net Defined Benefit Asset	¥ (197,203)	¥ (239,199)	\$ (1,749,963)	
Net Unrealized Gains on Other Securities	(507,553)	(690,581)	(4,503,979)	
Other	(145,602)	(102,939)	(1,292,063)	
Total	¥ (850,359)	¥ (1,032,719)	\$ (7,546,005)	
Net Deferred Tax Assets	¥ (378,281)	¥ (487,383)	\$ (3,356,834)	

Notes: 1. In addition to the balances shown in the above table, there is an equivalent amount of deferred tax assets corresponding to tax losses carried forward of ¥268,543 million (\$2,383,032 thousand) and ¥281,403 million as of March 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

Since the tax losses carried forward resulted from transactions among consolidated subsidiaries, the deferred tax assets in the above table and in the consolidated balance sheet exclude the equivalent amount of deferred tax assets.

2. MHFG and domestic subsidiaries are subject to a number of different income taxes.

(2) For the fiscal years ended March 31, 2016 and 2015, the reconciliation of the statutory tax rate of MHFG to the effective income tax rate was as follows:

For the Fiscal Year ended March 31,	2016	2015
Statutory Tax Rate	33.06%	35.64%
Adjustments		
Change in Valuation Allowance	(4.47)	(3.83)
Permanent Differences (e.g., Cash Dividends Received)	(1.29)	(1.89)
Tax Rate Differences between the Consolidated Subsidiaries	(3.27)	(5.07)
Adjustment to reduce the amount of deferred tax assets at the end of period due to changes in tax rates	0.94	2.70
Other	3.05	3.24
Effective Income Tax Rate	28.02%	30.79%

- (3) The revision of the amount of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities due to the change in tax rate of the corporate tax, etc:

“Act on Partial Amendment to the Income Tax Act, etc.” (Act No. 15, 2016) and “Act on Partial Amendment to the Local Tax Act, etc.” (Act No. 13, 2016) were enacted on March 29, 2016, and accordingly, the corporate tax rate and other rates have been lowered from the fiscal year beginning on or after April 1, 2016.

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 32.26%. The rate of 30.86% has been applied to the temporary differences, expected to be either deductible, taxable or expired from the fiscal year beginning on April 1, 2016 through the fiscal year beginning on April 1, 2017, while the rate of 30.62% 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, 2018.

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 60% of taxable income before such deductions in 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 55% 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 ¥21,868 million (\$194,056 thousand), Net Unrealized Gains on Other Securities increased by ¥26,866 million (\$238,414 thousand), Deferred Gains or Losses on Hedges increased by ¥3,409 million (\$30,252 thousand), Remeasurements of Defined Benefit Plans increased by ¥1,090 million (\$9,676 thousand), and Deferred Income Taxes increased by ¥9,501 million (\$84,314 thousand). Deferred Tax Liabilities for Revaluation Reserve for Land decreased by ¥3,626 million (\$32,181 thousand) and Revaluation Reserve for Land increased by the same amount.

28. Revaluation of Land

In accordance with the Land Revaluation Law (Proclamation No.34 dated March 31, 1998), land used for business operations of domestic consolidated banking subsidiaries was revalued. The applicable income taxes on the entire excess of revaluation are included in Deferred Tax Liabilities for Revaluation Reserve for Land under Liabilities, and the remainder, net of applicable income taxes, is stated as Revaluation Reserve for Land included in Net Assets.

Revaluation date: March 31, 1998

Revaluation method as stated in Article 3, Paragraph 3 of the above law: Land used for business operations was revalued by calculating the value on the basis of the valuation by road rating stipulated in Article 2, Paragraph 4 of the Enforcement Ordinance relating to the Land Revaluation Law (Government Ordinance No.119 promulgated on March 31, 1998) with reasonable adjustments to compensate for sites with long depth and other factors, and also on the basis of the appraisal valuation stipulated in Paragraph 5.

The difference at the consolidated balance sheet date between the total fair value of land for business operation purposes, which has been revalued in accordance with Article 10 of the above-mentioned law, and the total book value of the land after such revaluation was ¥131,964 million (\$1,171,037 thousand) and ¥147,005 million as of March 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

29. Common Stock and Preferred Stock

Common Stock and Preferred Stock at March 31, 2016 and 2015 were as follows:

As of March 31, 2016 Class of stock	Number of shares		Per share (Yen)					With Redemption or not
	Authorized	Issued and outstanding	Interim cash dividend	Year-end cash dividend	Liquidation value	Convertible or not		
Common Stock	48,000,000,000	25,030,525,657	¥ 3.75	¥ 3.75	—	No	No	
Eleventh Series Class XI Preferred Stock	914,752,000	914,752,000	10	10	1,000	Yes	No	

Notes: 1. Treasury Stock and stocks held by subsidiaries and affiliates are not excluded. The numbers are as follows:

Common Stock	6,939 thousand shares
Eleventh Series Class XI Preferred Stock	815,828 thousand shares
2. Each total number of shares which are authorized to be issued is as follows:	
First Series Class XIV Preferred Stock	900,000 thousand shares
Second Series Class XIV Preferred Stock	900,000 thousand shares
Third Series Class XIV Preferred Stock	900,000 thousand shares
Fourth Series Class XIV Preferred Stock	900,000 thousand shares
First Series Class XV Preferred Stock	900,000 thousand shares
Second Series Class XV Preferred Stock	900,000 thousand shares
Third Series Class XV Preferred Stock	900,000 thousand shares
Fourth Series Class XV Preferred Stock	900,000 thousand shares
First Series Class XVI Preferred Stock	1,500,000 thousand shares
Second Series Class XVI Preferred Stock	1,500,000 thousand shares
Third Series Class XVI Preferred Stock	1,500,000 thousand shares
Fourth Series Class XVI Preferred Stock	1,500,000 thousand shares

The total number of shares of the First to Fourth Series Class XIV Preferred Stock, which are authorized to be issued, shall not exceed 900,000,000 in total.

The total number of shares of the First to Fourth Series Class XV Preferred Stock, which are authorized to be issued, shall not exceed 900,000,000 in total.

The total number of shares of the First to Fourth Series Class XVI Preferred Stock, which are authorized to be issued, shall not exceed 1,500,000,000 in total.

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As of March 31, 2015 Class of stock	Number of shares		Per share (Yen)				Convertible or not	With Redemption or not
	Authorized	Issued and outstanding	Interim cash dividend	Year-end cash dividend	Liquidation value			
Common Stock	48,000,000,000	24,621,897,967	¥ 3.5	¥ 4	¥ —		No	No
Eleventh Series Class XI Preferred Stock	914,752,000	914,752,000	10	10	1,000		Yes	No

Notes: 1. Treasury Stock and stocks held by subsidiaries and affiliates are not excluded. The numbers are as follows:

Common Stock	8,695 thousand shares
Eleventh Series Class XI Preferred Stock	701,631 thousand shares
2. Each total number of shares which are authorized to be issued is as follows:	
First Series Class XIV Preferred Stock	900,000 thousand shares
Second Series Class XIV Preferred Stock	900,000 thousand shares
Third Series Class XIV Preferred Stock	900,000 thousand shares
Fourth Series Class XIV Preferred Stock	900,000 thousand shares
First Series Class XV Preferred Stock	900,000 thousand shares
Second Series Class XV Preferred Stock	900,000 thousand shares
Third Series Class XV Preferred Stock	900,000 thousand shares
Fourth Series Class XV Preferred Stock	900,000 thousand shares
First Series Class XVI Preferred Stock	1,500,000 thousand shares
Second Series Class XVI Preferred Stock	1,500,000 thousand shares
Third Series Class XVI Preferred Stock	1,500,000 thousand shares
Fourth Series Class XVI Preferred Stock	1,500,000 thousand shares

The total number of shares of the First to Fourth Series Class XIV Preferred Stock, which are authorized to be issued, shall not exceed 900,000,000 in total.

The total number of shares of the First to Fourth Series Class XV Preferred Stock, which are authorized to be issued, shall not exceed 900,000,000 in total.

The total number of shares of the First to Fourth Series Class XVI Preferred Stock, which are authorized to be issued, shall not exceed 1,500,000,000 in total.

30. Stock Options

(1) Total amount of stock options expensed were as follows:

For the Fiscal Years ended March 31,	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2016	2015	2016
General and administrative expenses	¥ —	¥ 1,795	\$ —
Total	¥ —	¥ 1,795	\$ —

(2) Outline of stock options and changes

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2016

(i) Outline of stock options

As of March 31, 2016	First Series of Stock Acquisition Rights of MHFG		Second Series of Stock Acquisition Rights of MHFG		Third Series of Stock Acquisition Rights of MHFG	
Number of grantees	Directors	4	Directors	4	Directors	4
	Executive Officers	4	Executive Officers	4	Executive Officers	4
	Directors of subsidiaries of MHFG	14	Directors of subsidiaries of MHFG	14	Directors of subsidiaries of MHFG	12
	Executive Officers of subsidiaries of MHFG	71	Executive Officers of subsidiaries of MHFG	71	Executive Officers of subsidiaries of MHFG	71
Number of stock options ^{*1}	Common stock	5,409,000	Common stock	5,835,000	Common stock	6,808,000
Grant date	February 16, 2009		September 25, 2009		August 26, 2010	
Condition for vesting	The grantee may exercise the Stock Acquisition Rights which have been allotted based on his or her capacity as a Director or an Executive Officer of MHFG, MHBK or MHCB immediately following the date on which such grantee loses the status as a Director or an Executive Officer of MHFG, MHBK or MHCB.					
Required service period	July 1, 2008 to March 31, 2009		April 1, 2009 to March 31, 2010		April 1, 2010 to March 31, 2011	
Exercise period	February 17, 2009 to February 16, 2029		September 28, 2009 to September 25, 2029		August 27, 2010 to August 26, 2030	

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As of March 31, 2016	Fourth Series of Stock Acquisition Rights of MHFG		Fifth Series of Stock Acquisition Rights of MHFG		Sixth Series of Stock Acquisition Rights of MHFG	
Number of grantees	Directors	6	Directors	6	Directors	6
	Executive Officers	6	Executive Officers	11	Executive Officers	36
	Directors of subsidiaries of MHFG	26	Directors of subsidiaries of MHFG	23	Directors of subsidiaries of MHFG	22
	Executive Officers of subsidiaries of MHFG	130	Executive Officers of subsidiaries of MHFG	150	Executive Officers of subsidiaries of MHFG	134
Number of stock options ^{*1}	Common stock	12,452,000	Common stock	11,776,000	Common stock	7,932,000
Grant date	December 8, 2011		August 31, 2012		February 17, 2014	
Condition for vesting	The grantee may exercise the Stock Acquisition Rights which have been allotted based on his or her capacity as a Director or an Executive Officer of MHFG, MHBK, MHC B, MHTB or MHSC immediately following the date on which such grantee loses the status as a Director or an Executive Officer of MHFG, MHBK, MHC B, MHTB or MHSC.			The grantee may exercise the Stock Acquisition Rights which have been allotted based on his or her capacity as a Director or an Executive Officer of MHFG, MHBK, MHTB or MHSC immediately following the date on which such grantee loses the status as a Director or an Executive Officer of MHFG, MHBK, MHTB or MHSC.		
Required service period	April 1, 2011 to March 31, 2012		April 1, 2012 to March 31, 2013		April 1, 2013 to March 31, 2014	
Exercise period	December 9, 2011 to December 8, 2031		September 3, 2012 to August 31, 2032		February 18, 2014 to February 17, 2034	

As of March 31, 2016	Seventh Series of Stock Acquisition Rights of MHFG	
Number of grantees	Directors	2
	Executive Officers as defined in the Companies Act	12
	Executive Officers as defined in our internal regulations	37
	Directors of subsidiaries of MHFG	32
	Executive Officers of subsidiaries of MHFG	113
Number of stock options ^{*1}	Common stock	9,602,000
Grant date	December 1, 2014	
Condition for vesting	The grantee may exercise the Stock Acquisition Rights which have been allotted based on his or her capacity as a Director, an Executive Officer as defined in Companies Act or an Executive Officer as defined in our internal regulations of MHFG, MHBK, MHTB or MHSC immediately following the date on which such grantee loses the status as a Director, an Executive Officer as defined in Companies Act or an Executive Officer as defined in our internal regulations of MHFG, MHBK, MHTB or MHSC.	
Required service period	April 1, 2014 to March 31, 2015	
Exercise period	December 2, 2014 to December 1, 2034	

*1: Shown in number of shares

(ii) Size of stock options and changes

(a) Number of stock options (in shares)

For the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 2016	First Series of Stock Acquisition Rights of MHFG	Second Series of Stock Acquisition Rights of MHFG	Third Series of Stock Acquisition Rights of MHFG	Fourth Series of Stock Acquisition Rights of MHFG	Fifth Series of Stock Acquisition Rights of MHFG
Non-vested					
As of March 31, 2015	164,000	448,000	805,000	2,842,000	4,840,000
Granted	—	—	—	—	—
Forfeited	—	—	—	—	—
Vested	40,000	123,000	237,000	1,046,000	1,354,000
Outstanding	124,000	325,000	568,000	1,796,000	3,486,000
Vested					
As of March 31, 2015	—	—	—	—	—
Vested	40,000	123,000	237,000	1,046,000	1,354,000
Exercised	40,000	123,000	237,000	1,046,000	1,354,000
Forfeited	—	—	—	—	—
Outstanding	—	—	—	—	—

For the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 2016	Sixth Series of Stock Acquisition Rights of MHFG	Seventh Series of Stock Acquisition Rights of MHFG
Non-vested		
As of March 31, 2015	5,257,000	9,602,000
Granted	—	—
Forfeited	—	—
Vested	1,697,000	2,271,000
Outstanding	3,560,000	7,331,000
Vested		
As of March 31, 2015	—	—
Vested	1,697,000	2,271,000
Exercised	1,697,000	2,271,000
Forfeited	—	—
Outstanding	—	—

Note: The above table is shown in number of shares.

(b) Price information

As of March 31, 2016	First Series of Stock Acquisition Rights of MHFG	Second Series of Stock Acquisition Rights of MHFG	Third Series of Stock Acquisition Rights of MHFG	Fourth Series of Stock Acquisition Rights of MHFG	Fifth Series of Stock Acquisition Rights of MHFG
Exercise price	¥ 1 per share	¥ 1 per share	¥ 1 per share	¥ 1 per share	¥ 1 per share
Average stock price upon exercise	¥ 226.30	¥ 226.30	¥ 226.30	¥ 235.08	¥ 229.77
Fair value at grant date	¥ 190.91 per share	¥ 168.69 per share	¥ 119.52 per share	¥ 91.84 per share	¥ 113.25 per share

As of March 31, 2016	Sixth Series of Stock Acquisition Rights of MHFG	Seventh Series of Stock Acquisition Rights of MHFG
Exercise price	¥ 1 per share	¥ 1 per share
Average stock price upon exercise	¥ 228.00	¥ 226.91
Fair value at grant date	¥ 192.61 per share	¥ 186.99 per share

(iii) Estimated number of stock options to be vested

Only the number of stock options actually forfeited is reflected because the number of stock options that will be forfeited in the future cannot be readily estimated.

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2015

(i) Outline of stock options

As of March 31, 2015	First Series of Stock Acquisition Rights of MHFG		Second Series of Stock Acquisition Rights of MHFG		Third Series of Stock Acquisition Rights of MHFG	
Number of grantees	Directors	4	Directors	4	Directors	4
	Executive Officers	4	Executive Officers	4	Executive Officers	4
	Directors of subsidiaries of MHFG	14	Directors of subsidiaries of MHFG	14	Directors of subsidiaries of MHFG	12
	Executive Officers of subsidiaries of MHFG	71	Executive Officers of subsidiaries of MHFG	71	Executive Officers of subsidiaries of MHFG	71
Number of stock options ^{*1}	Common stock	5,409,000	Common stock	5,835,000	Common stock	6,808,000
Grant date	February 16, 2009		September 25, 2009		August 26, 2010	
Condition for vesting	The grantee may exercise the Stock Acquisition Rights which have been allotted based on his or her capacity as a Director or an Executive Officer of MHFG, MHBK or MHCB immediately following the date on which such grantee loses the status as a Director or an Executive Officer of MHFG, MHBK or MHCB.					
Required service period	July 1, 2008 to March 31, 2009		April 1, 2009 to March 31, 2010		April 1, 2010 to March 31, 2011	
Exercise period	February 17, 2009 to February 16, 2029		September 28, 2009 to September 25, 2029		August 27, 2010 to August 26, 2030	

As of March 31, 2015	Fourth Series of Stock Acquisition Rights of MHFG		Fifth Series of Stock Acquisition Rights of MHFG		Sixth Series of Stock Acquisition Rights of MHFG	
	Number of grantees	Directors	6	Directors	6	Directors
	Executive Officers	6	Executive Officers	11	Executive Officers	36
	Directors of subsidiaries of MHFG	26	Directors of subsidiaries of MHFG	23	Directors of subsidiaries of MHFG	22
	Executive Officers of subsidiaries of MHFG	130	Executive Officers of subsidiaries of MHFG	150	Executive Officers of subsidiaries of MHFG	134
Number of stock options ^{*1}	Common stock	12,452,000	Common stock	11,776,000	Common stock	7,932,000
Grant date	December 8, 2011		August 31, 2012		February 17, 2014	
Condition for vesting	The grantee may exercise the Stock Acquisition Rights which have been allotted based on his or her capacity as a Director or an Executive Officer of MHFG, MHBK, MHC B, MHTB or MHSC immediately following the date on which such grantee loses the status as a Director or an Executive Officer of MHFG, MHBK, MHC B, MHTB or MHSC.			The grantee may exercise the Stock Acquisition Rights which have been allotted based on his or her capacity as a Director or an Executive Officer of MHFG, MHBK, MHTB or MHSC immediately following the date on which such grantee loses the status as a Director or an Executive Officer of MHFG, MHBK, MHTB or MHSC.		
Required service period	April 1, 2011 to March 31, 2012		April 1, 2012 to March 31, 2013		April 1, 2013 to March 31, 2014	
Exercise period	December 9, 2011 to December 8, 2031		September 3, 2012 to August 31, 2032		February 18, 2014 to February 17, 2034	

As of March 31, 2015	Seventh Series of Stock Acquisition Rights of MHFG	
	Number of grantees	Directors
	Executive Officers as defined in the Companies Act	12
	Executive Officers as defined in our internal regulations	37
	Directors of subsidiaries of MHFG	32
	Executive Officers of subsidiaries of MHFG	113
Number of stock options ^{*1}	Common stock	9,602,000
Grant date	December 1, 2014	
Condition for vesting	The grantee may exercise the Stock Acquisition Rights which have been allotted based on his or her capacity as a Director, an Executive Officer as defined in Companies Act or an Executive Officer as defined in our internal regulations of MHFG, MHBK, MHTB or MHSC immediately following the date on which such grantee loses the status as a Director, an Executive Officer as defined in Companies Act or an Executive Officer as defined in our internal regulations of MHFG, MHBK, MHTB or MHSC.	
Required service period	April 1, 2014 to March 31, 2015	
Exercise period	December 2, 2014 to December 1, 2034	

*1: Shown in number of shares

(ii) Size of stock options and changes

(a) Number of stock options (in shares)

For the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 2015	First Series of Stock Acquisition Rights of MHFG	Second Series of Stock Acquisition Rights of MHFG	Third Series of Stock Acquisition Rights of MHFG	Fourth Series of Stock Acquisition Rights of MHFG	Fifth Series of Stock Acquisition Rights of MHFG
Non-vested					
As of March 31, 2014	345,000	740,000	1,230,000	4,391,000	7,275,000
Granted	—	—	—	—	—
Forfeited	—	—	—	—	—
Vested	181,000	292,000	425,000	1,549,000	2,435,000
Outstanding	164,000	448,000	805,000	2,842,000	4,840,000
Vested					
As of March 31, 2014	82,000	179,000	227,000	82,000	60,000
Vested	181,000	292,000	425,000	1,549,000	2,435,000
Exercised	263,000	471,000	652,000	1,631,000	2,495,000
Forfeited	—	—	—	—	—
Outstanding	—	—	—	—	—

For the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 2015	Sixth Series of Stock Acquisition Rights of MHFG	Seventh Series of Stock Acquisition Rights of MHFG
Non-vested		
As of March 31, 2014	7,932,000	—
Granted	—	9,602,000
Forfeited	—	—
Vested	2,675,000	—
Outstanding	5,257,000	9,602,000
Vested		
As of March 31, 2014	—	—
Vested	2,675,000	—
Exercised	2,675,000	—
Forfeited	—	—
Outstanding	—	—

Note: The above table is shown in number of shares.

(b) Price information

As of March 31, 2015	First Series of Stock Acquisition Rights of MHFG	Second Series of Stock Acquisition Rights of MHFG	Third Series of Stock Acquisition Rights of MHFG	Fourth Series of Stock Acquisition Rights of MHFG	Fifth Series of Stock Acquisition Rights of MHFG
Exercise price	¥ 1 per share	¥ 1 per share	¥ 1 per share	¥ 1 per share	¥ 1 per share
Average stock price upon exercise	¥ 204.31	¥ 204.38	¥ 204.34	¥ 204.08	¥ 203.81
Fair value at grant date	¥ 190.91 per share	¥ 168.69 per share	¥ 119.52 per share	¥ 91.84 per share	¥ 113.25 per share

As of March 31, 2015	Sixth Series of Stock Acquisition Rights of MHFG	Seventh Series of Stock Acquisition Rights of MHFG
Exercise price	¥ 1 per share	¥ 1 per share
Average stock price upon exercise	¥ 203.94	—
Fair value at grant date	¥ 192.61 per share	¥ 186.99 per share

(iii) Calculation for fair value of stock options

The fair value of Seventh Series of Stock Acquisition Rights of MHFG granted in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2015 was calculated as follows:

- Calculation method: The Black-Scholes Model
- Assumptions used in calculation

As of March 31, 2015	Seventh Series of Stock Acquisition Rights of MHFG
Volatility of stock price ^{*1}	25.905%
Estimated remaining outstanding period ^{*2}	2.46years
Expected dividend ^{*3}	¥ 7 per share
Risk-free interest rate ^{*4}	0.011%

*1: Historical volatility calculated from MHFG stock prices over the 128 weeks ending on the business day (November 28, 2014) prior to the grant date, an interval equivalent to the estimated remaining outstanding period of 2.46 years.

*2: The average period of service of directors at MHFG.

*3: The expected dividend on common stock for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2015.

*4: Japanese government bond yield applicable to the estimated remaining outstanding period of the stock options.

(iv) Estimated number of stock options to be vested

Only the number of stock options actually forfeited is reflected because the number of stock options that will be forfeited in the future cannot be readily estimated.

31. Interest Income and Interest Expenses

For the Fiscal Years ended March 31,	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2016	2015	2016
Interest Income:			
Loans and Bills Discounted	¥ 921,653	¥ 931,883	\$ 8,178,660
Securities	308,089	351,801	2,733,957
Call Loans and Bills Purchased	6,847	7,611	60,763
Due from Banks	67,248	50,093	596,755
Receivables under Resale Agreements	41,328	27,995	366,741
Guarantee Deposits Paid under Securities Borrowing Transactions	8,640	7,096	76,671
Other Interest Income	72,449	92,495	642,914
Total	¥ 1,426,256	¥ 1,468,976	\$ 12,656,461
Interest Expenses:			
Deposits	¥ 202,894	¥ 153,654	\$ 1,800,469
Call Money and Bills Sold	7,711	7,609	68,435
Payables under Repurchase Agreements	59,983	30,537	532,288
Guarantee Deposits Received under Securities Lending Transactions	2,988	7,549	26,523
Commercial Paper	2,285	1,682	20,285
Borrowed Money	21,505	19,287	190,841
Other Interest Expenses	125,203	119,222	1,111,042
Total	¥ 422,574	¥ 339,543	\$ 3,749,883
Net	¥ 1,003,682	¥ 1,129,433	\$ 8,906,578

32. Trading Income and Trading Expenses

For the Fiscal Years ended March 31,	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2016	2015	2016
Trading Income:			
Net Gains on Trading Securities	¥ 174,355	¥ 149,251	\$ 1,547,214
Net Gains on Derivatives for Trading Transactions	138,751	113,711	1,231,264
Total	¥ 313,106	¥ 262,963	\$ 2,778,478
Trading Expenses:			
Net Losses on Trading Securities	2,598	—	23,063
Total	¥ 2,598	¥ —	\$ 23,063
Net	¥ 310,507	¥ 262,963	\$ 2,755,415

33. Other Operating Income

For the Fiscal Years ended March 31,	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2016	2015	2016
Gains on Foreign Exchange Transactions			
	¥ 37,137	¥ 99,447	\$ 329,559
Gains on Sales of Bonds	184,860	175,364	1,640,434
Gains on Derivatives other than for Trading or Hedging	8,410	—	74,630
Other	95,657	90,452	848,853
Total	¥ 326,065	¥ 365,264	\$ 2,893,476

34. Other Operating Expenses

For the Fiscal Years ended March 31,	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2016	2015	2016
Losses on Sales of Bonds	¥ 43,192	¥ 97,058	\$ 383,284
Expenses on Derivatives other than for Trading or Hedging	—	10,062	—
Losses on Devaluation of Bonds	644	1,438	5,715
Other	35,814	47,365	317,811
Total	¥ 79,650	¥ 155,924	\$ 706,810

35. Other Income

For the Fiscal Years ended March 31,	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2016	2015	2016
Gains on Sales of Stock	¥ 271,115	¥ 152,029	\$ 2,405,848
Recovery on Written-off Loans	18,273	16,862	162,154
Indemnity receipt from the erroneous stock order in the securities subsidiary	12,822	—	113,783
Reversal of Reserves for Possible Losses on Loans	—	73,301	—
Gains on Disposition of Fixed Assets	7,540	615	66,913
Other	55,286	58,843	490,604
Total	¥ 365,036	¥ 301,652	\$ 3,239,302

36. Other Expenses

For the Fiscal Years ended March 31,	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2016	2015	2016
Write-offs of Loans	¥ 46,610	¥ 84,504	\$ 413,614
Losses on Sales of Stocks	45,728	8,326	405,792
System migration-related expenses	34,892	8,920	309,631
Provision for Reserves for Possible Losses on Loans	4,446	—	39,457
Losses on Disposition of Fixed Assets	4,811	9,156	42,694
Losses on Impairment of Fixed Assets	4,412	11,358	39,160
Other	87,905	84,880	780,065
Total	¥ 228,807	¥ 207,147	\$ 2,030,413

37. Comprehensive Income

Reclassification adjustments and the related tax effects concerning Other Comprehensive Income

For the Fiscal Years ended March 31,	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2016	2015	2016
Net Unrealized Gains on Other Securities:			
The amount arising during the period	¥ (291,966)	¥ 1,630,152	\$ (2,590,885)
Reclassification adjustments	<u>(332,063)</u>	<u>(241,126)</u>	<u>(2,946,698)</u>
Before adjustments to tax effects	(624,030)	1,389,026	(5,537,583)
The amount of tax effects	<u>185,133</u>	<u>(384,178)</u>	<u>1,642,860</u>
Net Unrealized Gains on Other Securities	<u>(438,896)</u>	<u>1,004,848</u>	<u>(3,894,723)</u>
Deferred Gains or Losses on Hedges:			
The amount arising during the period	230,945	80,563	2,049,386
Reclassification adjustments	<u>(28,215)</u>	<u>(30,961)</u>	<u>(250,377)</u>
Adjustment to acquisition cost of assets	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
Before adjustments to tax effects	202,730	49,602	1,799,009
The amount of tax effects	<u>(63,900)</u>	<u>(16,349)</u>	<u>(567,050)</u>
Deferred Gains or Losses on Hedges	<u>138,829</u>	<u>33,252</u>	<u>1,231,959</u>
Revaluation Reserve for Land:			
The amount arising during the period	—	—	—
Reclassification adjustments	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
Before adjustments to tax effects	—	—	—
The amount of tax effects	<u>3,630</u>	<u>7,531</u>	<u>32,217</u>
Revaluation Reserve for Land	<u>3,630</u>	<u>7,531</u>	<u>32,217</u>
Foreign Currency Translation Adjustments:			
The amount arising during the period	(10,173)	13,108	(90,274)
Reclassification Adjustments	<u>(413)</u>	<u>2,035</u>	<u>(3,665)</u>
Before adjustments to tax effects	(10,586)	15,144	(93,939)
The amount of tax effects	<u>(126)</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>(1,122)</u>
Foreign Currency Translation Adjustments	<u>(10,712)</u>	<u>15,144</u>	<u>(95,061)</u>
Remeasurements of Defined Benefit Plans:			
The amount arising during the period	(159,624)	249,665	(1,416,489)
Reclassification Adjustments	<u>(3,347)</u>	<u>22,548</u>	<u>(29,705)</u>
Before adjustments to tax effects	(162,971)	272,213	(1,446,194)
The amount of tax effects	<u>53,609</u>	<u>(89,104)</u>	<u>475,723</u>
Remeasurements of Defined Benefit Plans	<u>(109,362)</u>	<u>183,108</u>	<u>(970,471)</u>
Share of Other Comprehensive Income of Associates Accounted for Using Equity Method:			
The amount arising during the period	<u>(4,597)</u>	<u>11,548</u>	<u>(40,794)</u>
The total amount of Other Comprehensive Income	<u>¥ (421,108)</u>	<u>¥ 1,255,433</u>	<u>\$ (3,736,873)</u>

38. Changes in Net Assets

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2016

(i) Types and number of issued shares and of treasury stock are as follows:

	Thousands of Shares					Remarks
	As of April 1, 2015	Increase during the fiscal year	Decrease during the fiscal year	As of March 31, 2016		
Issued shares						
Common stock	24,621,897	408,627	—	25,030,525		*1
Eleventh Series Class XI Preferred Stock	914,752	—	—	914,752		
Total	25,536,649	408,627	—	25,945,277		
Treasury stock						
Common stock	11,649	3,084	3,804	10,929		*2
Eleventh Series Class XI Preferred Stock	701,631	114,197	—	815,828		*3
Total	713,280	117,281	3,804	826,757		

*1 Increases are due to request for acquisition (conversion) of preferred stock (403,667 thousand shares) and exercise of stock acquisition rights (stock option) (4,960 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) (1,808 thousand shares) and repurchase of shares constituting less than one unit and other factors (1,996 thousand shares).

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

(ii) Stock acquisition rights and treasury stock acquisition rights are as follows:

Category	Breakdown of stock acquisition rights	Class of shares to be issued or transferred upon exercise of stock acquisition rights	Number of shares to be issued or transferred upon exercise of stock acquisition rights (Shares)				As of March 31, 2016	Balance as of March 31, 2016 (Millions of yen)	Balance as of March 31, 2016 (Thousands of U.S.dollars)	Remarks
			As of April 1, 2015	Increase during the fiscal year	Decrease during the fiscal year					
MHFG	Stock acquisition rights (Treasury stock acquisition rights)	—	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	¥ — (—)	\$ — (—)		
	Stock acquisition rights as stock option			—			2,762	24,515		
Consolidated subsidiaries (Treasury stock acquisition rights)			—				(—)	(—)		
Total			—				¥ 2,762 (—)	\$ 24,515 (—)		

(iii) Cash dividends distributed by MHFG are as follows (non-consolidated basis):

Cash dividends paid during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2016

Resolution	Type	Cash Dividends (Millions of yen)	Cash Dividends (Thousand of U.S. dollars)	Cash Dividends per Share (Yen)	Cash Dividends per Share (U.S. dollars)	Record Date	Effective Date
May 15, 2015	Common Stock	¥ 98,452	\$ 873,661	¥ 4	\$ 0.04	March 31, 2015	June 4, 2015
(The Board of Directors)	Eleventh Series Class XI Preferred Stock	2,131	18,912	10	0.09	March 31, 2015	
November 13, 2015	Common Stock	¥ 93,240	\$ 827,403	¥ 3.75	\$ 0.03	September 30, 2015	December 4, 2015
(The Board of Directors)	Eleventh Series Class XI Preferred Stock	1,440	12,785	10	0.09	September 30, 2015	
Total		¥ 195,264	\$ 1,732,761	/	/		

Cash dividends with record dates falling in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2016 and effective dates coming after the end of the fiscal year

Resolution	Type	Cash Dividends (Millions of yen)	Cash Dividends (Thousand of U.S. dollars)	Resource of Dividends	Cash Dividends per Share (Yen)	Cash Dividends per Share (U.S. dollars)	Record Date	Effective Date
May 13 2016	Common Stock	¥ 93,838	\$ 832,713	Retained Earnings	¥ 3.75	\$ 0.03	March 31, 2016	June 3 2016
(The Board of Directors)	Eleventh Series Class XI Preferred Stock	989	8,779	Retained Earnings	10	0.09	March 31, 2016	
Total		¥ 94,827	\$ 841,492		/	/		

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2015

(i) Types and number of issued shares and of treasury stock are as follows:

	Thousands of Shares					Remarks
	As of April 1, 2014	Increase during the fiscal year	Decrease during the fiscal year	As of March 31, 2015		
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.

(ii) Stock acquisition rights and treasury stock acquisition rights are as follows:

Category	Breakdown of stock acquisition rights	Class of shares to be issued or transferred upon exercise of stock acquisition rights	Number of shares to be issued or transferred upon exercise of stock acquisition rights (Shares)				As of March 31, 2015	Balance as of March 31, 2015 (Millions of yen)	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 rights as stock option			—			3,820		
Consolidated subsidiaries (Treasury stock acquisition rights)				—			— (—)		
Total				—			¥ 3,820 (—)		

(iii) Cash dividends distributed by MHFG are as follows (non-consolidated basis):

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

June 24, 2014	Common Stock	¥ 84,886	¥ 3.5	March 31, 2014	June 24, 2014
(Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders)	Eleventh Series Class XI Preferred Stock	3,126	10	March 31, 2014	
November 14, 2014	Common Stock	¥ 85,344	¥ 3.5	September 30, 2014	December 5, 2014
(The Board of Directors)	Eleventh Series Class XI Preferred Stock	2,778	10	September 30, 2014	
Total		¥ 176,136	/		

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	Cash Dividends per Share (Yen)	Record Date	Effective Date
May 15, 2015	Common Stock	¥ 98,452	Retained Earnings	¥ 4	March 31, 2015	June 4, 2015
(The Board of Directors)	Eleventh Series Class XI Preferred Stock	2,131	Retained Earnings	10	March 31, 2015	
Total		¥ 100,584		/		

39. Cash Flows

Cash and Cash Equivalents on the consolidated statement of cash flows reconciles to Cash and Due from Banks on the consolidated balance sheet as follows:

As of March 31,	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2016	2015	2016
Cash and Due from Banks	¥ 36,315,471	¥ 29,096,166	\$ 322,259,927
Less: Due from Banks excluding due from Central Banks	(1,226,348)	(1,255,391)	(10,882,495)
Cash and Cash Equivalents	¥ 35,089,122	¥ 27,840,775	\$ 311,377,432

40. Lease Transactions

Finance Leases (Lessees)

Finance lease transactions that do not transfer ownership:

(1) Lease Assets:

- Tangible fixed assets: mainly equipment
- Intangible fixed assets: software

(2) The method for computing the amount of depreciation is described in "5 Standards of Accounting Method (8) Lease Assets."

Operating Leases

The future lease payments subsequent to the end of the fiscal year for non-cancelable operating lease transactions are summarized as follows:

Lessees:

As of March 31,	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2016	2015	2016
Due in One Year or Less	¥ 53,116	¥ 48,614	\$ 471,354
Due after One Year	223,770	201,780	1,985,721
Total	¥ 276,887	¥ 250,394	\$ 2,457,075

Lessors:

As of March 31,	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2016	2015	2016
Due in One Year or Less	¥ 692	¥ 779	\$ 6,141
Due after One Year	3,684	4,350	32,699
Total	¥ 4,376	¥ 5,130	\$ 38,840

41. Financial Instruments

1. Matters Relating to the Conditions of Financial Instruments

(1) Policy on Financial Instruments

Mizuho Financial Group (MHFG), which primarily engages in banking business, incurs financial liabilities such as customer deposits and market deposits on the funding side while holding financial assets such as customer loans, stocks and bonds on the investment side, and also engages in trading business for certain financial products. Some consolidated subsidiaries conduct securities business and other financial business.

For above funding and investment business, MHFG appropriately manages risks of each financial instrument and carefully watches term-gaps and other risk factors.

(2) Contents and Risk of Financial Products

The main financial assets of the Mizuho group consist of loans to customers and securities such as Japanese stocks and government bonds. The Group holds these securities for the purpose of reserves for deposit payments reserves and as investments. These financial assets are subject to various types of risk that may cause the Group to incur losses due to a decline in, or total loss of, the value of assets, as a result of deterioration in a counterparty's and/or an issuer's financial position ("credit risk"), or due to a decline in the value of assets caused by fluctuations in interest rates, stock prices and foreign exchange rates and so on ("market risk").

The main financing source of the Mizuho group is a stable source of deposits from its customers in addition to direct funding from the financial market. These financing sources are subject to the risk of losses ("liquidity risk") arising from funding difficulties due to market disruption or a deterioration in our financial position that makes it difficult for us to raise the necessary funds or that forces us to raise funds at significantly higher interest rates than usual.

In addition, the Mizuho group uses derivative financial products to control the interest rate risk related to the assets and liabilities of the Group, as part of our asset and liability management ("ALM"). The Group primarily utilizes the portfolio hedge by grouping numerous financial assets and liabilities such as loans and deposits into similar interest risk units in accordance with risk management policies. Some derivative products like interest rate swaps are used as hedging methods for cash-flow hedges or fair value hedges. The Group applies hedge accounting to the majority of these products, treating them as deferred hedges. The effectiveness of the hedges is assessed periodically by regression analysis and other methods to ensure whether the derivative financial products effectively work in order to offset the exposure to changes in fair value and variable cash flows from hedged items. It should be noted that the Mizuho group uses derivative financial products for trading purposes and so on as well.

As financial services become more complex and diverse, the Mizuho group is exposed to various risks, including credit risk, liquidity risk and other risks.

(3) Risk Management for Financial Products

(a) Commitment to Risk Management

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

We maintain basic policies for risk management established by our board of directors that are applicable to the entire Mizuho group. These policies clearly define the kinds of risks to be managed, set forth the organizational structure and provide for the human resources training necessary for appropriate levels of risk management. The policies also provide for audits to measure the effectiveness and suitability of the risk management structure. In line with these basic policies, we maintain various measures to strengthen and enhance the sophistication of our risk management system.

(b) General Concept of Risk Management

We classify our risk exposures according to the various kinds of risk, including credit risk, market risk, liquidity risk and operational risk, and manage each type of risk according to its characteristics.

In addition to managing each type of risk individually, we have established a risk management structure to identify and evaluate overall risk and, where necessary, to devise appropriate responses to keep risk within limits that are managerially acceptable in both qualitative and quantitative terms.

More specifically, we allocate risk capital to our principal banking subsidiaries, including their respective subsidiaries, and other core group companies to control risk within the limits set for each company. We also control

risk within managerially acceptable limits by working to ensure that the overall risk we hold on a consolidated basis does not exceed shareholders' equity and other measures of financial strength. To ensure the ongoing financial health of Mizuho Financial Group, our principal banking subsidiaries and other core group companies, we regularly monitor the manner in which risk capital is being used in order to obtain a proper grasp of the risk profile within this framework. Reports are also submitted to the board of directors and other committees of each company.

(c) Credit Risk Management

The board of directors of Mizuho Financial Group determines basic matters pertaining to credit risk management. In addition, we have established the Risk Management Committee as one of its business policy committees. This committee broadly discusses and coordinates basic policy in connection with credit risk management and matters in connection with overall credit portfolio management and credit risk monitoring for the Mizuho group. Under the control of the Chief Risk Officer of Mizuho Financial Group, the Risk Management Division and the Credit Risk Management Division jointly monitor, analyze and submit suggestions concerning credit risk and formulate and execute plans in connection with basic matters pertaining to credit risk management.

We have adopted two different but mutually complementary approaches in credit risk management. The first approach is "credit management," in which we manage the process for each individual transaction and individual obligor from execution until collection, based on our assessment of the credit quality of the customer. Through this process, we curb losses in the case of a credit event. The second is "credit portfolio management," in which we utilize statistical methods to assess the potential for losses related to credit risk. Through this process, we identify credit risk and respond appropriately.

We use statistical methods to manage the possibility of losses by measuring the expected average loss for a one-year risk horizon ("expected loss") and the maximum loss within a certain confidence interval ("credit VAR"). The difference between expected loss and credit VAR is measured as the credit risk amount ("unexpected loss"). We recognize two types of risk arising from allowing unexpected loss to become too large. One type is "credit concentration risk," which stems from granting excessive credit to certain individual counterparties or corporate groups. The other type is "chain-reaction default risk," which arises from granting excessive credit to certain areas, industrial sectors and other groupings. We manage these risks appropriately in line with our specific guidelines for each.

The board of directors of each of our principal banking subsidiaries and other core group companies determines key matters pertaining to credit risk in line with basic policies set forth by Mizuho Financial Group. Their respective business policy committees are responsible for discussing and coordinating overall management of their individual credit portfolios and transaction policies towards obligors.

The Chief Risk Officer of each principal banking subsidiary and core group company is responsible for matters relating to planning and implementing credit risk management. The credit risk management division of each principal banking subsidiary is responsible for planning and administering credit risk management and conducting credit risk measuring and monitoring. Each credit division determines policies and approves/disapproves individual transactions regarding review and management of and collection from customers in accordance with the lines of authority set forth by each principal banking subsidiary. In addition, each of our principal banking subsidiaries has also established internal audit divisions that are independent of the business divisions in order to ensure appropriate credit risk management.

(d) Market Risk Management

The board of directors of Mizuho Financial Group determines basic matters pertaining to market risk management policies. In addition, we have established the Risk Management Committee as one of its business policy committees. The committee broadly discusses and coordinates matters relating to basic asset and liability management policies risk planning and market risk management and proposes responses to emergencies such as sudden market changes.

The Chief Risk Officer of Mizuho Financial Group is responsible for matters relating to market risk management planning and operations. The Risk Management Division of Mizuho Financial Group is responsible for monitoring market risk, reports and analyses, proposals, setting limits and guidelines, and formulating and implementing plans relating to market risk management. In addition, the division assesses and manages the overall market risk of the Mizuho group as a whole and keeps track of the market risk situation of our principal banking subsidiaries and other core group companies. The division also submits reports to the President & CEO on a daily basis and to our board of directors and the executive management committee of Mizuho Financial Group on a regular basis.

To manage market risk, we set limits that correspond to risk capital allocations. The amount of risk capital allocated to market risk corresponds to VAR and additional costs that may arise in order to close relevant positions.

For trading and banking activities, we set limits for VAR and for losses. For banking activities, we set position limits based on interest rate sensitivity as needed.

Our principal banking subsidiaries and certain other core group companies have formulated their basic policies in line with the basic policies determined by Mizuho Financial Group. Their boards of directors determine important matters relating to market risk management while their Chief Executive Officers are responsible for controlling market risk. Based on a common Mizuho group risk capital allocation framework, the above-mentioned companies manage market risk by setting limits according to the risk capital allocated to market risk by Mizuho Financial Group.

They have the same market risk management structure as the Mizuho Financial Group, such as their business policy committees being responsible for overall discussion and coordination of the market risk management.

In addition, they have established middle offices specializing in risk management that are independent of their front offices, which engage in market transactions, and their back offices, which are responsible for book entries and settlements. This system enables them to achieve mutual checks and control over market operations.

When VAR is not adequate to control risk, the middle offices manage risk using additional risk indices such as 10 BPV (Basis Point Value), carry out stress tests and set stop loss limits as needed.

(e) Situation of Market Risk

i. Banking Business

The following table shows the VAR figures relating to our banking activities for the fiscal years indicated:

For the Fiscal Years ended March 31,	Billions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2016	2015	2016
As of fiscal year end	¥ 321.5	¥ 325.6	\$ 2,853,512
Maximum	360.6	349.0	3,199,949
Minimum	190.0	265.0	1,686,193
Average	284.9	307.9	2,528,703

[Definition of Banking Business]

The following transactions are categorized as banking business, with trading business and cross-shareholdings being categorized separately.

(1) Deposits and loans as well as related funding activities, and hedge against interest rate risk.

(2) Equity (excluding cross-shareholdings), bonds, investment trusts, etc. and hedges against related market risk.

The core deposit of liquid deposits is to be specified and incorporated into the measurement of market risk.

Banking business VAR used to calculate Market Risk Equivalent is based on the following:

- variance co-variance model for linear risk and Monte-Carlo simulation for non-linear risk;
- VAR : the total amount of linear risk and non-linear risk;
- confidence interval: one-tailed 99%;
- holding period of one month ; and
- historical observation period of one year.

ii. Trading Business

The following table shows VAR figures of our trading activities for the fiscal years indicated :

For the Fiscal Years ended March 31,	Billions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
As of fiscal year end	¥ 2.0	¥ 6.5	\$ 18,326	\$ 40,375
Maximum	4.5	7.1	16,463	26,032
Minimum	1.8	3.1		
Average	2.9	4.4		

[Definition of Trading Business]

- (1) Transactions held for the purpose of short-term resale.
- (2) Transactions held for the purpose of making a profit from price fluctuations over a short period as well as fixing a profit from arbitrage activities.
- (3) Deals that have both aspects of (1) and (2) above.
- (4) Deals held for broking business or market making business.

Trading business VAR used to calculate Market Risk Equivalent is based on the following:

- variance co-variance model for linear risk and Monte-Carlo simulation for non-linear risk;
- VAR: the total amount of linear risk and non-linear risk;
- confidence interval: one-tailed 99%;
- holding period of one trading day; and
- historical observation period of one year.

iii. Cross-shareholdings

For cross-shareholdings, we take the same market risk management approach as that for Banking and Trading businesses with the use of VAR and risk indices.

The risk index for the cross-shareholdings (sensitivity of the portfolio to a 1% change in the equity index of TOPIX) is ¥29.7 billion (\$263,991 thousand) and ¥37.4 billion for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

iv. Risk management using VAR

VAR is a commonly used market risk management technique with statistical assumptions to measure maximum possible loss in the market, which will be incurred to the holding portfolio in a certain period with some probability. It should be noted that in general VAR model has the following shortcomings:

- VAR estimates could differ by assumptions of holding period, confidence interval level and approaches for the measurement.
- VAR which is calculated based on historical data does not necessarily indicate an accurate future possible maximum loss.
- VAR might underestimate the probability of extreme market movements when the market gets inactive as VAR assumes sales of holding portfolio and hedges in the market during the holding period for the calculation.
- The use of a 99% confidence level neither takes account of, nor makes any statement about, any losses that might occur beyond this confidence level.

The variance co-variance model used as the measurement technique of VAR assumes that change in a market movement follows a normal distribution. Therefore, the model might underestimate the risk under the circumstance that the market is likely to move extremely beyond the assumption. The model might also underestimate the risk when the normal correlation assumption between interest rate and share price collapses under the circumstances when a rise in the interest rate and a deterioration of share price happen simultaneously.

We check the validity of the market risk measurement made by VAR approach periodically by the back-test which compares VAR with actual profit and loss. In addition to VAR, we make a wide variety of management and controls such as risk indices monitoring, implementation of stress tests, loss limit monitoring in order to make strict risk management by capturing carefully all risks, including what VAR approach is not able to cover.

(f) Liquidity Risk Management

Our liquidity risk management structure is generally the same as the market risk management structure described above ("Item (d) Market Risk Management"). However, the head of the Financial Control & Accounting Group of Mizuho Financial Group is additionally responsible for matters relating to planning and running cash flow management operations, while the Financial Planning Division is responsible for monitoring and adjusting the cash

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flow management situation and for planning and implementing cash flow management. Reports on the cash flow situation are submitted to the Risk Management Committee, the executive management committee and the President & CEO.

We measure liquidity risk using indices pertaining to cash flow, such as limits on funds raised in the market. Limits on liquidity risk are discussed and coordinated by the Risk Management Committee, discussed further by the executive management committee and determined by the President & CEO. We have established classifications for the cash flow conditions affecting the Group, ranging from “normal” to “anxious” and “crisis,” and have established procedures for dealing with cases which are deemed to fall into the “anxious” or “crisis” categories. In addition, we have constructed a system under which we will be able to respond smoothly in the event of emergency situations that affect our funding by establishing action plans.

(4) Supplementary Explanation of Matters Relating to Fair Value of Financial Instruments and Others

Fair values of financial instruments include the values based on market prices, and the values deemed as market prices obtained by the reasonable estimate when the financial instruments do not have market prices. Since certain assumptions and others are adopted for calculating such values, they may differ when adopting different assumptions and others.

2. Matters Relating to Fair Value of Financial Instruments and Others

The following are the consolidated balance sheet amounts, fair values and differences between them as of March 31, 2016 and 2015. Unlisted stocks and others, the fair values of which are extremely difficult to determine, are excluded from the table below (see (Note 2)).

As of March 31, 2016	Millions of yen				
		Consolidated Balance Sheet Amount		Fair Value	Difference
(1) Cash and Due from Banks ^{*1}	¥	36,314,173	¥	36,314,173	¥ —
(2) Call Loans and Bills Purchased ^{*1}		892,781		892,781	—
(3) Receivables under Resale Agreements		7,805,798		7,805,798	—
(4) Guarantee Deposits Paid under Securities Borrowing Transactions		3,407,390		3,407,390	—
(5) Other Debt Purchased ^{*1}		2,979,413		2,979,419	6
(6) Trading Assets					
Trading Securities		5,467,948		5,467,948	—
(7) Money Held in Trust ^{*1}		175,135		175,135	—
(8) Securities					
Bonds Held to Maturity		4,817,574		4,873,209	55,634
Other Securities		34,083,510		34,083,510	—
(9) Loans and Bills Discounted		73,708,884			
Reserves for Possible Losses on Loans ^{*1}		(411,319)			
		73,297,564		74,465,870	1,168,305
Total Assets	¥	169,241,291	¥	170,465,237	¥ 1,223,946
(1) Deposits	¥	105,629,071	¥	105,635,132	¥ 6,061
(2) Negotiable Certificates of Deposit		11,827,533		11,827,239	(293)
(3) Call Money and Bills Sold		2,521,008		2,521,008	—
(4) Payables under Repurchase Agreements		16,833,346		16,833,346	—
(5) Guarantee Deposits Received under Securities Lending Transactions		2,608,971		2,608,971	—
(6) Trading Liabilities					
Securities Sold, Not yet Purchased		2,630,040		2,630,040	—
(7) Borrowed Money		7,503,543		7,510,534	6,990
(8) Bonds and Notes		6,120,928		6,222,223	101,295
(9) Due to Trust Accounts		5,067,490		5,067,490	—
Total Liabilities	¥	160,741,933	¥	160,855,987	¥ 114,053
Derivative Transactions ^{*2}					
Derivative Transactions not Qualifying for Hedge Accounting	¥	19,666			
Derivative Transactions Qualifying for Hedge Accounting		481,660			
Reserves for Derivative Transactions ^{*1}		(8,086)			
Total Derivative Transactions	¥	493,240	¥	493,240	¥ —

*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 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.

Financial Data of Mizuho Financial Group, Inc.
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Millions of yen

As of March 31, 2015	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
(9) Due to Trust Accounts		1,780,768		1,780,768	—
Total Liabilities	¥	158,592,592	¥	158,672,838	¥ 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 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.

Thousands of U.S. dollars

As of March 31, 2016	Consolidated Balance Sheet Amount		Fair Value		Difference
(1) Cash and Due from Banks ^{*1}	\$	322,248,412	\$	322,248,412	\$ —
(2) Call Loans and Bills Purchased ^{*1}		7,922,452		7,922,452	—
(3) Receivables under Resale Agreements		69,267,888		69,267,888	—
(4) Guarantee Deposits Paid under Securities Borrowing Transactions		30,236,851		30,236,851	—
(5) Other Debt Purchased ^{*1}		26,439,020		26,439,080	60
(6) Trading Assets					
Trading Securities		48,522,034		48,522,034	—
(7) Money Held in Trust ^{*1}		1,554,139		1,554,139	—
(8) Securities					
Bonds Held to Maturity		42,750,686		43,244,381	493,695
Other Securities		302,453,727		302,453,727	—
(9) Loans and Bills Discounted		654,085,410			
Reserves for Possible Losses on Loans ^{*1}		(3,650,012)			
		650,435,398		660,802,825	10,367,427
Total Assets	\$	1,501,830,607	\$	1,512,691,789	\$ 10,861,182
(1) Deposits	\$	937,342,011	\$	937,395,796	\$ 53,785
(2) Negotiable Certificates of Deposit		104,956,369		104,953,763	(2,606)
(3) Call Money and Bills Sold		22,371,182		22,371,182	—
(4) Payables under Repurchase Agreements		149,377,462		149,377,462	—
(5) Guarantee Deposits Received under Securities Lending Transactions		23,151,759		23,151,759	—
(6) Trading Liabilities					
Securities Sold, Not yet Purchased		23,338,721		23,338,721	—
(7) Borrowed Money		66,585,710		66,647,743	62,033
(8) Bonds and Notes		54,316,516		55,215,403	898,887
(9) Due to Trust Accounts		44,968,414		44,968,414	—
Total Liabilities	\$	1,426,408,144	\$	1,427,420,243	\$ 1,012,099
Derivative Transactions ^{*2}					
Derivative Transactions not Qualifying for Hedge Accounting	\$	174,523			
Derivative Transactions Qualifying for Hedge Accounting		4,274,209			
Reserves for Derivative Transactions ^{*1}		(71,760)			
Total Derivative Transactions	\$	4,376,972	\$	4,376,972	\$ —

*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 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.

(Change in Presentation of Financial Instruments)

Due to Trust Accounts has been noted from this consolidated fiscal year because of increased materiality. In order to reflect the change in presentation of financial statements, the amount as of the end of the previous consolidated fiscal year has been noted accordingly.

(Note 1) Calculation method of fair value of financial instruments

Assets

(1) Cash and Due from Banks

For Due from Banks which have no maturity, since fair values of these items approximate book values, we deem the book values to be fair values. For Due from Banks which have maturity, since contractual terms of these items are mainly short (i.e., within six months) and fair values of these items approximate book values, we deem the book values to be fair values.

(2) Call Loans and Bills Purchased, (3) Receivables under Resale Agreements and (4) Guarantee Deposits Paid under Securities Borrowing Transactions

Since contractual terms of these items are mainly short (i.e., within six months) and fair values of these items approximate book values, we deem the book values to be fair values.

(5) Other Debt Purchased

Fair values of Other Debt Purchased are based on the values deemed as market prices obtained by the reasonable estimate such as those obtained from brokers and financial information vendors.

(6) Trading Assets

Fair values of securities held for trading, such as bonds held for trading, are based on the market prices and others.

(7) Money Held in Trust

As to securities managed as trust assets in a directed money trust for separate investment with the management of securities as its primary purpose, fair values of these items are calculated using the method stated in (8). For other Money Held in Trust, since fair values of these items approximate book values, we deem the book values to be fair values.

The notes to Money Held in Trust based on holding purpose are stated in "42. Fair Value of Securities and Money Held in Trust."

(8) Securities

Fair values of stocks are based on the prices on securities exchanges, and those of bonds and others are based on the market prices, valuations obtained from brokers and information vendors and others. Fair values of investment trusts are based on the disclosed net asset value and others. Fair values of private placement bonds are calculated by discounting the total amount of principal and interest and others at interest rates based on the discount rate reflecting expected loss and various risk factors by categories according to the internal ratings and terms.

Fair values of securitized products are based on valuations obtained from brokers and others, and reasonably calculated prices based on the reasonable estimates of our management. In deriving reasonably calculated prices based on the reasonable estimates of our management mentioned above, we used the discounted cash flow method. The price decision variables include default rates, recovery rates, pre-payment rates, and discount rates.

Fair values of Floating-rate Japanese Government Bonds, according to our determination that current market prices may not reflect the fair value, are based on the reasonably calculated prices as book value. In deriving the reasonably calculated prices, we used the discount cash flow method as well as other methods. The price decision variables include the yield of 10-year Japanese Government Bonds and the volatilities of interest rate swap options for 10-year Japanese Government Bonds as underlying assets.

The notes to Securities based on holding purpose are stated in "42. Fair Value of Securities and Money Held in Trust."

(9) Loans and Bills Discounted

Fair values of Loans and Bills Discounted are calculated by the total amount of principal and interest and others at interest rates based on the discount rate reflecting expected loss and various risk factors by categories according to the types, internal ratings and terms of the Loans and Bills Discounted. In addition, as to claims against bankrupt obligors, substantially bankrupt obligors and intensive control obligors, since the estimated amount of bad debts is calculated based on the present value of the expected future cash flows or the estimated amounts that we would be able to collect from collateral and guarantees, fair values approximate the amount of Debentures and others minus the amount of

Reserves for Possible Losses on Loans in the consolidated balance sheet as of the consolidated balance sheet date and we thus deem such amount to be fair values.

Of the Loans and Bills Discounted, for those without a fixed maturity due to loan characteristics such as limiting loans to within the value of pledged assets, we deem book values to be fair values since fair values are expected to approximate book values based on the estimated loan periods, interest rates and other conditions.

Liabilities

(1)Deposits (2) Negotiable Certificates of Deposit

For demand deposits, we deem the payment amounts required on the consolidated balance sheet date (i.e., book values) to be fair values. In addition, fair values of fixed deposits and negotiable certificates of deposits are calculated by classifying them based on their terms and by discounting the future cash flows. The discount rates used in such calculations are the interest rates. Since fair values of those whose deposit terms are short (i.e., within six months) approximate book values, we mainly deem the book values to be fair values.

(3)Call Money and Bills Sold, (4) Payables under Repurchase Agreements and (5) Guarantee Deposits Received under Securities Lending Transactions

Since contractual terms of these financial instruments are mainly short (i.e., within six months) and fair values approximate book values, we deem the book values to be fair values.

(6)Trading Liabilities

Fair values of Securities Sold, Not yet Purchased in Trading Liabilities are based on the market prices and others.

(7)Borrowed Money

Fair values of Borrowed Money are calculated mainly by discounting the total amount of the principal and interest of such Borrowed Money classified by certain period at the interest rates considered to be applicable to similar loans.

(8)Bonds and Notes

Fair values of Bonds and Notes issued by MHFG and its consolidated subsidiaries are based on the market prices for Bonds and Notes which have market prices, and calculated by discounting the total amount of principal and interest by the interest rates considered to be applicable to similar Bonds and Notes for those which do not have market prices.

(9)Due to Trust Accounts

Due to Trust Accounts of consolidated trust banking subsidiaries is used for transactions in which consolidated trust banking subsidiaries manage fund entrusted to them in bank accounts of consolidated trust banking subsidiaries. As the purpose is considered to approximate demand deposit, we deem the book values to be fair values.

Derivative Transactions

Derivative transactions include interest rate-related transactions (futures, options, swaps and others), currency-related transactions (futures, options, swaps and others), bond-related transactions (futures, futures options and others), and are based on the prices on securities exchanges, discounted value of future cash flows, option pricing models and others.

(Note 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.

As of March 31, Category	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2016	2015	2016
	Consolidated Balance Sheet Amount	Consolidated Balance Sheet Amount	Consolidated Balance Sheet Amount
(i) Unlisted Stocks ^{*1}	¥ 216,329	¥ 163,219	\$ 1,919,687
(ii) Investments in Partnerships and others ^{*2}	69,076	74,158	612,981
(iii) Other ^{*3}	571	100,595	5,069
Total ^{*4}	¥ 285,977	¥ 337,974	\$ 2,537,737

*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 years ended March 31, 2016 and 2015, the amounts of impairment (devaluation) were ¥1,696 million (\$15,057 thousand) and ¥3,525 million, respectively, on a consolidated basis.

(Note 3) Projected redemption amounts after the consolidated balance sheet date for financial assets and securities with maturities

As of March 31, 2016 Types of Financial Instruments	Millions of yen					
	Within 1 year	1-3 years	3-5 years	5-7 years	7-10 years	Over 10 years
Due from Banks	¥ 35,603,859	¥ —	¥ —	¥ —	¥ —	¥ —
Call Loans and Bills Purchased	893,545	—	—	—	—	—
Other Debt Purchased	2,627,383	126,890	21,318	7,104	1,895	191,806
Securities ^{*1}	6,300,043	13,500,981	4,946,401	1,948,469	3,174,295	3,298,130
Bonds Held to Maturity	700,000	1,940,000	640,000	100,000	380,000	989,351
Japanese Government Bonds	700,000	1,940,000	640,000	100,000	380,000	—
Foreign Bonds	—	—	—	—	—	989,351
Other Securities with Maturities	5,600,043	11,560,981	4,306,401	1,848,469	2,794,295	2,308,779
Japanese Government Bonds	2,430,501	9,498,300	2,169,900	60,000	1,454,430	—
Japanese Local Government Bonds	20,013	73,217	22,057	44,120	73,799	684
Japanese Corporate Bonds	443,668	891,957	424,692	117,100	128,379	810,697
Foreign Bonds	2,651,489	1,032,778	1,617,235	1,605,551	1,124,338	1,460,874
Other	54,371	64,727	72,515	21,698	13,346	36,522
Loans and Bills Discounted ^{*2}	26,611,343	16,554,621	12,185,896	5,201,721	4,585,717	7,452,739
Total	¥ 72,036,174	¥ 30,182,493	¥ 17,153,615	¥ 7,157,296	¥ 7,761,908	¥10,942,676

As of March 31, 2015							Millions of yen
Types of Financial Instruments	Within 1 year	1-3 years	3-5 years	5-7 years	7-10 years	Over 10 years	
Due from Banks	¥ 28,079,235	¥ 0	¥ —	¥ —	¥ —	¥ —	—
Call Loans and Bills Purchased	444,115	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Debt Purchased	2,830,119	104,074	49,705	10,511	6,419	235,890	
Securities ^{*1}	7,140,210	11,439,072	9,166,962	1,705,388	2,859,863	3,501,455	
Bonds Held to Maturity	600,000	1,800,000	1,480,000	—	480,000	1,195,442	
Japanese Government Bonds	600,000	1,800,000	1,480,000	—	480,000	—	
Foreign Bonds	—	—	—	—	—	1,195,442	
Other Securities with Maturities	6,540,210	9,639,072	7,686,962	1,705,388	2,379,863	2,306,012	
Japanese Government Bonds	3,619,984	7,753,929	4,552,600	422,500	996,630	—	
Japanese Local Government Bonds	36,161	60,928	43,536	15,203	77,738	732	
Japanese Corporate Bonds	489,761	762,405	427,237	125,564	55,091	781,179	
Foreign Bonds	2,377,181	924,204	2,595,350	1,088,601	1,238,094	1,518,367	
Other	17,121	137,604	68,238	53,519	12,309	5,732	
Loans and Bills Discounted ^{*2}	28,131,562	15,736,232	11,785,704	5,302,236	4,078,615	7,294,016	
Total	¥ 66,625,243	¥ 27,279,379	¥ 21,002,373	¥ 7,018,136	¥ 6,944,899	¥ 11,031,361	

As of March 31, 2016							Thousands of U.S. dollars
Types of Financial Instruments	Within 1 year	1-3 years	3-5 years	5-7 years	7-10 years	Over 10 years	
Due from Banks	\$315,945,155	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	—
Call Loans and Bills Purchased	7,929,232	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Debt Purchased	23,315,146	1,126,010	189,176	63,048	16,823	1,702,071	
Securities ^{*1}	55,905,963	119,806,381	43,893,878	17,290,530	28,168,383	29,267,285	
Bonds Held to Maturity	6,211,731	17,215,370	5,679,297	887,390	3,372,083	8,779,406	
Japanese Government Bonds	6,211,731	17,215,370	5,679,297	887,390	3,372,083	—	
Foreign Bonds	—	—	—	—	—	8,779,406	
Other Securities with Maturities	49,694,232	102,591,011	38,214,581	16,403,140	24,796,300	20,487,879	
Japanese Government Bonds	21,568,028	84,286,982	19,255,479	532,434	12,906,469	—	
Japanese Local Government Bonds	177,595	649,721	195,736	391,520	654,893	6,075	
Japanese Corporate Bonds	3,937,068	7,915,142	3,768,683	1,039,134	1,139,231	7,194,046	
Foreign Bonds	23,529,055	9,164,778	14,351,188	14,247,505	9,977,269	12,963,658	
Other	482,486	574,388	643,495	192,547	118,438	324,100	
Loans and Bills Discounted ^{*2}	236,146,449	146,904,090	108,136,449	46,159,566	40,693,206	66,134,879	
Total	\$639,241,945	\$267,836,481	\$152,219,503	\$ 63,513,144	\$ 68,878,412	\$ 97,104,235	

*1 Securities include those of which fair values are extremely difficult to determine.

*2 Amounts do not include loans to bankrupt, substantially bankrupt, and intensive control obligors and other loans, of which redemption amounts cannot be projected, of ¥420,222 million (\$3,729,017 thousand) and ¥434,565 million, and loans with no maturities of ¥696,621 million (\$6,181,754 thousand) and ¥652,236 million as of March 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

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(Note 4) Projected repayment amounts after the consolidated balance sheet date for Bonds and Notes, Borrowed Money, and other interest-bearing liabilities

As of March 31, 2016							Millions of yen
Types of Financial Instruments	Within 1 year	1-3 years	3-5 years	5-7 years	7-10 years	Over 10 years	
Deposits ^{*1}	¥ 101,245,149	¥ 3,457,412	¥ 778,440	¥ 73,961	¥ 74,107	¥ —	
Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	11,691,885	76,083	60,368	—	—	—	
Call Money and Bills Sold	2,521,008	—	—	—	—	—	
Borrowed Money ^{*2}	1,381,168	4,279,030	934,762	206,074	309,491	329,016	
Short-term Bonds	648,381	—	—	—	—	—	
Bonds and Notes ^{*2}	813,589	1,914,157	1,079,995	518,466	768,045	693,381	
Due to Trust Accounts	5,067,490	—	—	—	—	—	
Total	¥ 123,368,674	¥ 9,726,684	¥ 2,853,566	¥ 798,502	¥ 1,151,643	¥ 1,022,398	

As of March 31, 2015							Millions of yen
Types of Financial Instruments	Within 1 year	1-3 years	3-5 years	5-7 years	7-10 years	Over 10 years	
Deposits ^{*1}	¥ 93,499,413	¥ 3,298,473	¥ 819,434	¥ 78,103	¥ 62,120	¥ —	
Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	15,642,151	52,968	—	—	—	—	
Call Money and Bills Sold	5,091,198	—	—	—	—	—	
Borrowed Money ^{*2}	965,869	1,104,853	4,305,972	124,314	363,692	238,115	
Short-term Bonds	816,705	—	—	—	—	—	
Bonds and Notes ^{*2}	749,976	2,106,632	1,250,358	193,731	1,025,914	647,078	
Due to Trust Accounts	1,780,768	—	—	—	—	—	
Total	¥ 118,546,081	¥ 6,562,928	¥ 6,375,766	¥ 396,149	¥ 1,451,727	¥ 885,194	

As of March 31, 2016							Thousands of U.S. dollars
Types of Financial Instruments	Within 1 year	1-3 years	3-5 years	5-7 years	7-10 years	Over 10 years	
Deposits ^{*1}	\$ 898,439,518	\$ 30,680,740	\$ 6,907,807	\$ 656,326	\$ 657,620	\$ —	
Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	103,752,646	675,158	535,700	—	—	—	
Call Money and Bills Sold	22,371,182	—	—	—	—	—	
Borrowed Money ^{*2}	12,256,356	37,971,694	8,294,990	1,828,685	2,746,393	2,919,662	
Short-term Bonds	5,753,675	—	—	—	—	—	
Bonds and Notes ^{*2}	7,219,716	16,986,048	9,583,776	4,600,818	6,815,560	6,153,001	
Due to Trust Accounts	44,968,414	—	—	—	—	—	
Total	\$ 1,094,761,507	\$ 86,313,640	\$ 25,322,273	\$ 7,085,829	\$ 10,219,573	\$ 9,072,663	

*1 Demand deposits are included in "Within 1 year."

*2 Amounts do not include Borrowed Money and Bonds and Notes with no maturities of ¥64,000 million (\$567,930 thousand) and ¥334,000 million (\$2,963,883 thousand), and ¥93,051 million and ¥40,900 million as of March 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

42. Fair Value of Securities and Money Held in Trust

The following tables contain information relating to “Securities,” Trading Securities, Short-term Bonds, certain other items in “Trading Assets,” Negotiable Certificates of Deposit in “Cash and Due from Banks,” certain items in “Other Debt Purchased,” certain items in “Other Assets,” and “Money Held in Trust.”

	Millions of yen			
As of March 31, 2016	Consolidated Balance Sheet Amount	Fair value	Difference	
Bonds Held-to-Maturity (Total)	¥ 4,817,574	¥ 4,873,209	¥	55,634
Bonds Whose Fair Values Exceed the Consolidated Balance Sheet Amount Bonds Held-to-Maturity:				
Japanese Government Bonds	¥ 4,402,821	¥ 4,463,834	¥	61,012
Foreign Bonds	3,760,032	3,816,652		56,619
Foreign Bonds	642,788	647,182		4,393
Bonds Whose Fair Values Do Not Exceed the Consolidated Balance Sheet Amount Bonds Held-to-Maturity:				
Japanese Government Bonds	¥ 414,753	¥ 409,375	¥	(5,378)
Foreign Bonds	—	—		—
Foreign Bonds	414,753	409,375		(5,378)

	Millions of yen			
As of March 31, 2015	Consolidated Balance Sheet Amount	Fair value	Difference	
Bonds Held-to-Maturity (Total)	¥ 5,647,341	¥ 5,677,806	¥	30,465
Bonds Whose Fair Values Exceed the Consolidated Balance Sheet Amount Bonds Held-to-Maturity:				
Japanese Government Bonds	¥ 5,191,248	¥ 5,222,508	¥	31,260
Foreign Bonds	4,260,214	4,289,216		29,001
Foreign Bonds	931,033	933,292		2,259
Bonds Whose Fair Values Do Not Exceed the Consolidated Balance Sheet Amount Bonds Held-to-Maturity:				
Japanese Government Bonds	¥ 456,092	¥ 455,298	¥	(794)
Japanese Government Bonds	99,911	99,738		(173)
Foreign Bonds	356,181	355,560		(621)

	Thousands of U.S. dollars			
As of March 31, 2016	Consolidated Balance Sheet Amount	Fair value	Difference	
Bonds Held-to-Maturity (Total)	\$ 42,750,686	\$ 43,244,381	\$	493,695
Bonds Whose Fair Values Exceed the Consolidated Balance Sheet Amount Bonds Held-to-Maturity:				
Japanese Government Bonds	\$ 39,070,207	\$ 39,611,627	\$	541,420
Japanese Government Bonds	33,366,161	33,868,595		502,434
Foreign Bonds	5,704,046	5,743,032		38,986
Bonds Whose Fair Values Do Not Exceed the Consolidated Balance Sheet Amount Bonds Held-to-Maturity:				
Japanese Government Bonds	\$ 3,680,479	\$ 3,632,754	\$	(47,725)
Japanese Government Bonds	—	—		—
Foreign Bonds	3,680,479	3,632,754		(47,725)

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As of March 31, 2016	Millions of yen		
	Consolidated Balance Sheet Amount	Acquisition Cost	Difference
Other Securities* ¹ (Total)	¥ 34,675,695	¥ 32,793,827	¥ 1,881,867* ²
Other Securities Whose Consolidated Balance Sheet Amount Exceeds Acquisition Cost			
Other Securities:	¥ 28,764,163	¥ 26,704,510	¥ 2,059,653
Japanese Stocks	3,119,477	1,437,513	1,681,963
Japanese Bonds:	18,155,225	18,007,215	148,010
Japanese Government Bonds	15,649,388	15,553,141	96,247
Japanese Local Government Bonds	237,247	231,149	6,097
Short-term Bonds	—	—	—
Japanese Corporate Bonds	2,268,589	2,222,924	45,665
Other:	7,489,460	7,259,780	229,679
Foreign Bonds	6,775,953	6,708,016	67,936
Other Debt Purchased	143,593	139,690	3,903
Other	569,913	412,074	157,839
Other Securities Whose Consolidated Balance Sheet Amount Does Not Exceed Acquisition Cost			
Other Securities:	¥ 5,911,531	¥ 6,089,317	¥ (177,785)
Japanese Stocks	338,149	409,668	(71,518)
Japanese Bonds:	719,259	730,762	(11,502)
Japanese Government Bonds	116,484	116,890	(406)
Japanese Local Government Bonds	3,433	3,436	(3)
Short-term Bonds	99	99	—
Japanese Corporate Bonds	599,241	610,334	(11,093)
Other:	4,854,122	4,948,886	(94,764)
Foreign Bonds	2,943,644	2,970,512	(26,867)
Other Debt Purchased	205,326	205,917	(591)
Other	1,705,151	1,772,456	(67,305)
Money Held in Trust			
Other Money Held in Trust	¥ 2,578	¥ 2,578	¥ —

Millions of yen

As of March 31, 2015	Consolidated Balance Sheet Amount	Acquisition Cost	Difference
Other Securities* ¹ (Total)	¥ 37,704,504	¥ 35,173,125	¥ 2,531,378* ²
Other Securities Whose Consolidated Balance Sheet Amount Exceeds Acquisition Cost			
Other Securities:	¥ 26,539,885	¥ 23,916,691	¥ 2,623,193
Japanese Stocks	3,838,387	1,651,030	2,187,357
Japanese 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
Other Securities Whose Consolidated Balance Sheet Amount Does Not Exceed Acquisition Cost			
Other Securities:	¥ 11,164,618	¥ 11,256,434	¥ (91,815)
Japanese Stocks	283,518	311,919	(28,401)
Japanese 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)
Money Held in Trust			
Other Money Held in Trust	¥ 3,415	¥ 3,415	¥ —

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As of March 31, 2016	Thousands of U.S. dollars		
	Consolidated Balance Sheet Amount	Acquisition Cost	Difference
Other Securities* ¹ (Total)	\$ 307,708,717	\$ 291,009,206	\$ 16,699,511* ²
Other Securities Whose Consolidated Balance Sheet Amount Exceeds Acquisition Cost			
Other Securities:	\$ 255,250,365	\$ 236,973,201	\$ 18,277,164
Japanese Stocks	27,681,937	12,756,357	14,925,580
Japanese Bonds:	161,107,689	159,794,261	1,313,428
Japanese Government Bonds	138,871,141	138,017,049	854,092
Japanese Local Government Bonds	2,105,307	2,051,200	54,107
Short-term Bonds	—	—	—
Japanese Corporate Bonds	20,131,241	19,726,012	405,229
Other:	66,460,739	64,422,583	2,038,156
Foreign Bonds	60,129,146	59,526,283	602,863
Other Debt Purchased	1,274,234	1,239,595	34,639
Other	5,057,359	3,656,705	1,400,654
Other Securities Whose Consolidated Balance Sheet Amount Does Not Exceed Acquisition Cost			
Other Securities:	\$ 52,458,352	\$ 54,036,005	\$ (1,577,653)
Japanese Stocks	3,000,708	3,635,358	(634,650)
Japanese Bonds:	6,382,638	6,484,713	(102,075)
Japanese Government Bonds	1,033,669	1,037,273	(3,604)
Japanese Local Government Bonds	30,470	30,500	(30)
Short-term Bonds	887	887	—
Japanese Corporate Bonds	5,317,612	5,416,053	(98,441)
Other:	43,075,006	43,915,934	(840,928)
Foreign Bonds	26,121,614	26,360,035	(238,421)
Other Debt Purchased	1,822,043	1,827,292	(5,249)
Other	15,131,349	15,728,607	(597,258)
Money Held in Trust			
Other Money Held in Trust	\$ 22,880	\$ 22,880	\$ —

*1 The fair value of Japanese stocks is determined based on the average quoted market price over the month preceding the consolidated balance sheet date. The 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.

*2 Unrealized Gains (Losses) or Difference include gains of ¥26,715 million (\$237,069 thousand) and ¥52,059 million which were recognized in the statements of income for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively, by applying the fair-value hedge method.

Note: A summary of Trading Securities and Money Held in Trust for investment purposes and related unrealized gains and losses recognized in the statement of income are as follows: *

As of March 31,	Millions of yen				Thousands of U.S. dollars	
	2016	Unrealized gains (losses)	2015	Unrealized gains (losses)	2016	Unrealized gains (losses)
Trading Securities	¥ 640		¥(5,103)		\$5,684	

As of March 31,	Millions of yen				Thousands of U.S. dollars	
	2016	Unrealized gains (losses)	2015	Unrealized gains (losses)	2016	Unrealized gains (losses)
Money Held in Trust for Investment	¥173,060	¥ 25	¥154,312	¥ 25	\$1,535,723	\$ 224

* Fair values of trading securities as of March 31, 2016 and 2015 are described in "41. Financial Instruments."

Other Securities Sold during the Fiscal Year

For the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 2016	Millions of yen			Thousands of U.S. dollars		
	Proceeds from sales	Total amount of gains on sales	Total amount of losses on sales	Proceeds from sales	Total amount of gains on sales	Total amount of losses on sales
Stocks	¥ 256,702	¥ 140,410	¥ 1,906	\$ 2,277,950	\$ 1,245,993	\$ 16,914
Bonds	17,668,992	59,795	1,284	156,792,906	530,623	11,395
Japanese Government Bonds	17,053,780	55,269	1,088	151,333,576	490,458	9,656
Japanese Local Government Bonds	53,526	0	40	474,987	0	358
Japanese Corporate Bonds	561,685	4,526	155	4,984,343	40,165	1,381
Other	18,236,320	227,595	83,388	161,827,318	2,019,664	739,979
Total	¥ 36,162,015	¥ 427,802	¥ 86,578	\$320,898,174	\$ 3,796,280	\$ 768,288

For the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 2015	Millions of yen		
	Proceeds from sales	Total amount of gains on sales	Total amount of 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: The above table contains Other Securities that are deemed extremely difficult to determine fair values.

Unrealized Gains/Losses on Other Securities

Unrealized Gains/Losses on Other Securities as of March 31, 2016 and 2015 are as follows:

As of March 31,	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2016	2015	2016
Difference between Acquisition Cost and Fair Value ^{*1}	¥ 1,855,281	¥ 2,479,388	\$16,463,586
Other Securities ^{*2}	1,855,281	2,479,388	16,463,586
Deferred Tax Liabilities	(508,389)	(693,523)	(4,511,396)
Difference between Acquisition Cost and Fair Value, net of Taxes	1,346,892	1,785,865	11,952,190
Amount Corresponding to Minority Interests	56,046	55,379	497,348
Amount Corresponding to Net Unrealized Gains (Losses) on Other Securities			
Owned by Affiliated Companies, which is attributable to MHFG	5,193	6,863	46,088
Net Unrealized Gains (Losses) on Other Securities	¥ 1,296,039	¥ 1,737,348	\$11,500,930

*1 The difference between acquisition cost and fair value excludes ¥(26,715) million (\$237,069) thousand and ¥(52,059) million which were recognized in the statements of income for fiscal years ended March 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively, by applying the fair-value hedge method.

*2 Other Securities includes translation differences regarding securities which do not have readily determinable fair value.

43. Derivatives Information

The fair value of derivatives not qualifying for hedge accounting and derivatives qualifying for hedge accounting as of March 31, 2016 and 2015 is shown in the tables below. In the following tables:

- (i) Contract value represents notional amounts for swap transactions and contract amounts for other transactions. Contract value amounts do not indicate the market risk related to derivative transactions.
- (ii) Fair values of listed contracts are based on the closing prices of the Osaka Exchange, the Tokyo Financial Exchange, the New York Mercantile Exchange and others. Fair values of over-the-counter contracts and inter-company or internal transactions are based on the discounted value of future cash flows, option pricing models and others.

(1) Derivative Transactions not Qualifying for Hedge Accounting

Transactions are marked to market, and changes in unrealized gains (losses) are included in the consolidated statement of income.

(a) Interest Rate-Related Transactions

As of March 31, 2016	Contract value		Fair value	Millions of yen
	Total	Over one year		Unrealized gains (losses)
Listed:				
Futures:				
Sold	¥ 15,846,181	¥ 5,404,223	¥ (101,255)	¥ (101,255)
Bought	15,329,146	5,440,259	93,252	93,252
Options:				
Sold	266,618	35,363	(684)	221
Bought	659,242	140,726	636	(413)
Over-the-Counter:				
FRAs:				
Sold	16,516,064	2,486,927	(7,427)	(7,427)
Bought	8,747,790	—	321	321
Swaps:				
Receive Fixed / Pay Float	450,204,501	348,348,352	10,989,099	10,989,099
Receive Float / Pay Fixed	445,186,117	338,980,895	(10,832,435)	(10,832,435)
Receive Float / Pay Float	77,852,071	57,764,275	40,572	40,572
Receive Fixed / Pay Fixed	769,835	740,715	22,623	22,623
Options:				
Sold	9,510,832	6,160,305	(157,337)	(157,337)
Bought	6,157,532	4,019,060	62,094	62,094
Inter-company or Internal Transactions:				
Swaps:				
Receive Fixed / Pay Float	4,188,380	4,012,121	77,460	77,460
Receive Float / Pay Fixed	11,761,887	10,348,763	(209,539)	(209,539)
Receive Float / Pay Float	—	—	—	—
Total	/	/	¥ (22,617)	¥ (22,760)

As of March 31, 2015	Contract value		Fair value	Millions of yen
	Total	Over one year		Unrealized gains (losses)
Listed:				
Futures:				
Sold	¥ 20,114,158	¥ 10,963,649	¥ (72,633)	¥ (72,633)
Bought	18,446,654	8,159,936	66,886	66,886
Options:				
Sold	1,400,403	171,604	(2,288)	1,258
Bought	2,237,975	216,340	2,977	(1,663)
Over-the-Counter:				
FRAs:				
Sold	10,996,182	2,026,655	(7,643)	(7,643)
Bought	10,280,528	901,965	4,519	4,519
Swaps:				
Receive Fixed / Pay Float	469,271,002	367,963,727	9,081,978	9,081,978
Receive Float / Pay Fixed	465,176,624	361,554,098	(8,881,155)	(8,881,155)
Receive Float / Pay Float	77,934,862	54,389,480	24,135	24,135
Receive Fixed / Pay Fixed	759,547	702,891	15,692	15,692
Options:				
Sold	12,678,598	7,466,690	(175,701)	(175,701)
Bought	8,857,843	5,410,994	146,701	146,701
Inter-company or Internal Transactions:				
Swaps:				
Receive Fixed / Pay Float	4,955,416	4,692,702	92,893	92,893
Receive Float / Pay Fixed	11,634,436	10,636,915	(140,360)	(140,360)
Receive Float / Pay Float	42,678	—	(5)	(5)
Total	/	/	¥ 155,997	¥ 154,904

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As of March 31, 2016	Contract value		Thousands of U.S. dollars	
	Total	Over one year	Fair value	Unrealized gains (losses)
Listed:				
Futures:				
Sold	\$ 140,617,462	\$ 47,956,550	\$ (898,530)	\$ (898,530)
Bought	136,029,342	48,276,333	827,511	827,511
Options:				
Sold	2,365,947	313,811	(6,077)	1,967
Bought	5,850,051	1,248,795	5,648	(3,667)
Over-the-Counter:				
FRAs:				
Sold	146,561,940	22,068,752	(65,907)	(65,907)
Bought	77,627,032	—	2,856	2,856
Swaps:				
Receive Fixed / Pay Float	3,995,070,557	3,091,209,094	97,516,186	97,516,186
Receive Float / Pay Fixed	3,950,537,911	3,008,083,195	(96,125,965)	(96,125,965)
Receive Float / Pay Float	690,851,638	512,594,510	360,035	360,035
Receive Fixed / Pay Fixed	6,831,442	6,573,037	200,763	200,763
Options:				
Sold	84,398,194	54,665,946	(1,396,196)	(1,396,196)
Bought	54,641,339	35,664,752	551,021	551,021
Inter-company or Internal Transactions:				
Swaps:				
Receive Fixed / Pay Float	37,167,276	35,603,173	687,379	687,379
Receive Float / Pay Fixed	104,373,834	91,833,915	(1,859,429)	(1,859,429)
Receive Float / Pay Float	—	—	—	—
Total	/	/	\$ (200,705)	\$ (201,976)

(b) Currency-Related Transactions

As of March 31, 2016	Contract value		Fair value	Millions of yen	
	Total	Over one year		Unrealized gains (losses)	
Listed:					
Futures:					
Sold	¥ 20,867	¥ 120	¥ (61)	¥ (61)	
Bought	73,227	36,677	41	41	
Over-the-Counter:					
Swaps	42,725,365	27,770,539	81,081	67,031	
Forwards:					
Sold	61,814,420	3,398,506	516,292	516,292	
Bought	26,644,388	1,077,489	(360,548)	(360,548)	
Options:					
Sold	3,159,248	1,138,887	(148,426)	(47,789)	
Bought	2,857,596	938,677	100,894	(2,122)	
Inter-company or Internal Transactions:					
Swaps	4,031,159	3,332,541	(183,406)	(17,723)	
Forwards:					
Bought	149,337	—	869	869	
Total	/	/	¥ 6,736	¥ 155,987	

As of March 31, 2015	Contract value		Fair value	Millions of yen	
	Total	Over one year		Unrealized gains (losses)	
Listed:					
Futures:					
Sold	¥ 26,333	¥ 2,329	¥ —	¥ —	
Bought	44,356	21,625	—	—	
Over-the-Counter:					
Swaps	39,935,672	25,590,121	(23,922)	(68,615)	
Forwards:					
Sold	61,859,800	3,505,977	(729,229)	(729,229)	
Bought	27,467,918	1,866,989	883,713	883,713	
Options:					
Sold	4,079,543	1,354,653	(318,638)	(184,339)	
Bought	3,666,208	1,159,267	145,563	18,054	
Inter-company or Internal Transactions:					
Swaps	2,293,679	1,534,304	184,643	3,577	
Forwards:					
Bought	158,892	—	(2,766)	(2,766)	
Total	/	/	¥ 139,364	¥ (79,605)	

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	Total	Over one year	Fair value	Unrealized gains (losses)
Listed:				
Futures:				
Sold	\$ 185,173	\$ 1,065	\$ (549)	\$ (549)
Bought	649,817	325,471	364	364
Over-the-Counter:				
Swaps	379,140,701	246,433,044	719,509	594,828
Forwards:				
Sold	548,535,097	30,158,016	4,581,532	4,581,532
Bought	236,439,691	9,561,537	(3,199,476)	(3,199,476)
Options:				
Sold	28,034,862	10,106,376	(1,317,120)	(424,083)
Bought	25,358,031	8,329,733	895,328	(18,835)
Inter-company or Internal Transactions:				
Swaps	35,772,115	29,572,646	(1,627,530)	(157,281)
Forwards:				
Bought	1,325,210	—	7,720	7,720
Total	/	/	\$ 59,778	\$ 1,384,220

(c) Stock-Related Transactions

As of March 31, 2016	Contract value		Millions of yen	
	Total	Over one year	Fair value	Unrealized gains (losses)
Listed:				
Index Futures:				
Sold	¥ 339,684	¥ 19,677	¥ (133)	¥ (133)
Bought	34,398	—	(206)	(206)
Index Futures Options:				
Sold	796,933	238,770	(56,915)	(6,219)
Bought	743,949	153,025	44,429	6,289
Over-the-Counter:				
Equity Linked Swaps	157,043	128,828	28,065	28,065
Options:				
Sold	605,923	547,166	(76,011)	(65,717)
Bought	245,280	208,203	71,052	59,419
Other:				
Sold	2,061	—	(87)	(87)
Bought	329,081	312,695	13,337	13,337
Total	/	/	¥ 23,530	¥ 34,745

As of March 31, 2015	Contract value			Millions of yen	
	Total	Over one year	Fair value	Unrealized gains (losses)	
Listed:					
Index Futures:					
Sold	¥ 390,456	¥ 18,332	¥ (3,833)	¥ (3,833)	
Bought	27,315	1,430	196	196	
Index Futures Options:					
Sold	663,199	172,682	(68,155)	(36,499)	
Bought	645,806	145,100	58,483	28,089	
Over-the-Counter:					
Equity Linked Swaps	181,297	173,993	3,473	3,473	
Options:					
Sold	495,265	364,698	(124,602)	(111,770)	
Bought	317,510	218,019	133,441	120,027	
Other:					
Sold	12,127	—	220	220	
Bought	143,454	132,512	11,050	11,050	
Total	/	/	¥ 10,275	¥ 10,955	

As of March 31, 2016	Contract value			Thousands of U.S. dollars	
	Total	Over one year	Fair value	Unrealized gains (losses)	
Listed:					
Index Futures:					
Sold	\$ 3,014,331	\$ 174,619	\$ (1,185)	\$ (1,185)	
Bought	305,250	—	(1,837)	(1,837)	
Index Futures Options:					
Sold	7,071,907	2,118,821	(505,060)	(55,192)	
Bought	6,601,730	1,357,929	394,264	55,808	
Over-the-Counter:					
Equity Linked Swaps	1,393,588	1,143,213	249,048	249,048	
Options:					
Sold	5,376,909	4,855,504	(674,517)	(583,173)	
Bought	2,176,600	1,847,580	630,517	527,282	
Other:					
Sold	18,297	—	(774)	(774)	
Bought	2,920,235	2,774,828	118,354	118,354	
Total	/	/	\$ 208,810	\$ 308,331	

(d) Bond-Related Transactions

As of March 31,	Millions of yen							
	2016				2015			
	Contract value		Over one year	Fair value	Unrealized gains (losses)	Contract value		Fair value
Total		Total				Over one year		
Listed:								
Futures:								
Sold	¥ 559,493	¥ —	¥ (2,364)	¥ (2,364)	¥ 651,757	¥ —	¥ (3,524)	¥ (3,524)
Bought	661,309	—	3,295	3,295	537,221	—	2,738	2,738
Futures Options:								
Sold	87,526	—	(100)	9	908,250	—	(155)	(44)
Bought	235,566	—	327	(130)	45,968	—	35	0
Over-the-Counter:								
Options:								
Sold	451,639	338,264	(23,808)	(23,391)	831,084	165,564	(22,095)	(19,935)
Bought	451,639	338,264	23,737	23,314	843,332	165,564	21,287	19,923
Total	/	/	¥ 1,086	¥ 732	/	/	¥ (1,713)	¥ (840)

As of March 31,	Thousands of U.S. dollars			
	2016			
	Contract value		Over One year	Fair value
Total		Total		
Listed:				
Futures:				
Sold	\$ 4,964,893	\$ —	\$ (20,984)	\$ (20,984)
Bought	5,868,398	—	29,242	29,242
Futures Options:				
Sold	776,699	—	(891)	85
Bought	2,090,395	—	2,903	(1,155)
Over-the-Counter:				
Options:				
Sold	4,007,805	3,001,722	(211,271)	(207,574)
Bought	4,007,805	3,001,722	210,647	206,888
Total	/	/	\$ 9,646	\$ 6,502

(e) Commodity-Related Transactions

Millions of yen

As of March 31,	2016				2015			
	Contract value		Fair value	Unrealized gains (losses)	Contract value		Fair value	Unrealized gains (losses)
	Total	Over one year			Total	Over one year		
Listed:								
Futures:								
Sold	¥ 2,301	¥ 714	¥ (37)	¥ (37)	¥ 10,301	¥ 170	¥ 597	¥ 597
Bought	3,890	1,544	18	18	10,330	365	(618)	(618)
Over-the-Counter:								
Swaps	230	—	0	0	197	—	(37)	(37)
Options:								
Sold	162,916	96,045	30,467	30,467	163,398	93,254	9,049	9,049
Bought	157,433	83,472	(26,324)	(26,324)	149,067	76,317	(4,657)	(4,657)
Total	/	/	¥ 4,124	¥ 4,124	/	/	¥ 4,332	¥ 4,332

Thousands of U.S. dollars

As of March 31,	2016			
	Contract value		Fair value	Unrealized gains (losses)
	Total	Over one year		
Listed:				
Futures:				
Sold	\$ 20,419	\$ 6,344	\$ (334)	\$ (334)
Bought	34,529	13,708	161	161
Over-the-Counter:				
Swaps	2,043	—	7	7
Options:				
Sold	1,445,707	852,296	270,366	270,366
Bought	1,397,052	740,723	(233,598)	(233,598)
Total	/	/	\$ 36,602	\$ 36,602

Note: Commodities include oil, copper, aluminum and others.

(f) Credit Derivative Transactions

As of March 31, 2016	Contract value		Fair value	Millions of yen
	Total	Over one year		Unrealized gains (losses)
Over-the-Counter:				
Credit Derivatives:				
Sold	¥ 2,366,223	¥ 1,828,065	¥ 15,125	¥ 15,125
Bought	2,591,862	2,006,634	(8,319)	(8,319)
Total	/	/	¥ 6,805	¥ 6,805

As of March 31, 2015	Contract value		Fair value	Millions of yen
	Total	Over one year		Unrealized gains (losses)
Over-the-Counter:				
Credit Derivatives:				
Sold	¥ 2,441,236	¥ 2,098,088	¥ 33,718	¥ 33,718
Bought	2,625,807	2,290,170	(28,307)	(28,307)
Total	/	/	¥ 5,410	¥ 5,410

As of March 31, 2016	Contract value		Fair value	Thousands of U.S. dollars
	Total	Over one year		Unrealized gains (losses)
Over-the-Counter:				
Credit Derivatives:				
Sold	\$ 20,997,637	\$ 16,222,078	\$ 134,219	\$ 134,219
Bought	22,999,936	17,806,679	(73,827)	(73,827)
Total	/	/	\$ 60,392	\$ 60,392

Note: "Sold" and "Bought" indicate assumption and cession of credit risk, respectively.

(2) Derivative Transactions Qualifying for Hedge Accounting

(a) Interest Rate-Related Transactions

As of March 31, 2016	Primary hedged items	Contract value		Millions of yen
		Total	Over one year	Fair value
Primary Method :	Loans, deposits, bonds and notes, borrowings and others			
Swaps:				
Receive Fixed / Pay Float		¥ 27,546,603	¥ 24,527,041	¥ 477,925
Receive Float / Pay Fixed		8,262,649	7,771,614	(162,603)
Receive Float / Pay Float		—	—	—
Fair Value Hedge Method :	Other securities and others			
Swaps:				
Receive Float / Pay Fixed		60,383	23,032	222
Receive Float / Pay Float		1,056	515	(143)
Exceptional Accrual Method :	Loans, borrowings and others			Note 2.
Swaps:				
Receive Fixed / Pay Float		10,000	—	
Receive Float / Pay Fixed		60,890	56,087	
Total		/	/	¥ 315,400

As of March 31, 2015	Primary hedged items	Contract value		Millions of yen
		Total	Over one year	Fair value
Primary Method :	Loans, deposits, bonds and notes, borrowings and others			
Swaps:				
Receive Fixed / Pay Float		¥ 25,936,670	¥ 23,540,848	¥ 256,734
Receive Float / Pay Fixed		7,459,578	7,216,778	(120,535)
Receive Float / Pay Float		42,678	—	5
Fair Value Hedge Method :	Other securities and others			
Swaps:				
Receive Float / Pay Fixed		291,094	239,313	(1,384)
Receive Float / Pay Float		1,774	1,199	(190)
Exceptional Accrual Method :	Loans, borrowings and others			Note 2.
Swaps:				
Receive Fixed / Pay Float		30,000	10,000	
Receive Float / Pay Fixed		60,945	48,652	
Total		/	/	¥ 134,629

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		Contract value		Fair value
		Total	Over one year	
Primary Method :	Loans, deposits, bonds and notes, borrowings and others			
Swaps:				
Receive Fixed / Pay Float		\$ 244,445,852	\$ 217,650,555	\$ 4,241,061
Receive Float / Pay Fixed		73,321,939	68,964,543	(1,442,925)
Receive Float / Pay Float		—	—	—
Fair Value Hedge Method :	Other securities and others			
Swaps:				
Receive Float / Pay Fixed		535,838	204,390	1,973
Receive Float / Pay Float		9,377	4,574	(1,272)
Exceptional Accrual Method :	Loans, borrowings and others			Note 2.
Swaps:				
Receive Fixed / Pay Float		88,739	—	
Receive Float / Pay Fixed		540,335	497,711	
Total		/	/	\$ 2,798,837

- Notes: 1. Primarily the deferred method is applied under “Accounting and Auditing Treatment Relating to Adoption of Accounting Standards for Financial Instruments for Banks” (JICPA Industry Audit Committee Report No. 24, February 13, 2002).
2. Since derivative transactions qualifying for the exceptional accrual method are treated as a unit of loans and borrowings, hedged items, those fair values are included in fair values of such loans and borrowings in “41. Financial Instruments.”

(b) Currency-Related Transactions

		Millions of yen		
As of March 31, 2016	Primary hedged items	Contract value		Fair value
		Total	Over one year	
Primary Method :	Loans, deposits, borrowings,			
Swaps	parent company's interest of	¥ 8,181,167	¥ 3,746,111	¥ 144,898
Forwards:	subsidiaries' net assets and			
Sold	others	270,432	—	3,189
Allocation Method :	Short-term bonds			
Forwards:				Note 2.
Sold		2,046	—	
Total		/	/	¥ 148,088

		Millions of yen		
As of March 31, 2015	Primary hedged items	Contract value		Fair value
		Total	Over one year	
Primary Method :	Loans, deposits, borrowings,			
Swaps	parent company's interest of	¥ 7,560,770	¥ 2,045,971	¥ (136,735)
Forwards:	subsidiaries' net assets and			
Sold	others	281,490	—	(33)
Allocation Method :	Short-term bonds			
Forwards:				Note 2.
Sold		2,729	—	
Total		/	/	¥ (136,769)

		Thousands of U.S. dollars		
As of March 31, 2016	Primary hedged items	Contract value		Fair value
		Total	Over one year	
Primary Method :	Loans, deposits, borrowings,			
Swaps	parent company's interest of	\$ 72,598,874	\$ 33,242,622	\$ 1,285,820
Forwards:	subsidiaries' net assets and			
Sold	others	2,399,793	—	28,305
Allocation Method :	Short-term bonds			
Forwards:				Note 2.
Sold		18,156	—	
Total		/	/	\$ 1,314,125

- Notes: 1. Primarily the deferred method is applied under "Accounting and Auditing Treatment Relating to Adoption of Accounting Standards for Foreign Currency Transactions for Banks" (JICPA Industry Audit Committee Report No. 25, July 29, 2002).
2. Forward Exchange Contracts qualifying for the allocation method are treated as a unit of short-term bonds, hedged items.

(c) Stock-Related Transactions

As of March 31, 2016	Primary hedged items	Contract value		Millions of yen
		Total	Over one year	Fair value
Fair Value Hedge Method :	Other securities			
Forward Stock Agreements:				
Sold		¥ 181,617	¥ 132,309	¥ 18,172
Index Futures:				
Sold		117	—	0
Bought		179	—	(1)
Total		/	/	¥ 18,170

As of March 31, 2015	Primary hedged items	Contract value		Millions of yen
		Total	Over one year	Fair value
Fair Value Hedge Method :	Other securities			
Forward Stock Agreements:				
Sold		¥ 113,707	¥ —	¥ (21,765)
Index Futures:				
Sold		131	—	(3)
Bought		277	—	3
Total		/	/	¥ (21,764)

As of March 31, 2016	Primary hedged items	Contract value		Thousands of U.S. dollars
		Total	Over one year	Fair value
Fair Value Hedge Method :	Other securities			
Forward Stock Agreements:				
Sold		\$ 1,611,657	\$ 1,174,103	\$ 161,262
Index Futures:				
Sold		1,042	—	1
Bought		1,596	—	(15)
Total		/	/	\$ 161,248

44. Segment Information

Segment Information by Management Approach

1. Summary of Reportable Segment

We engage in banking, trust banking, securities and other 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 relevant principal consolidated subsidiaries such as MHBK, MHTB and MHSC for investors to measure the present and future cash flows properly.

Operating segments of MHBK are aggregated based on the type of customer characteristics and are aggregated into the following seven reportable segments: Personal Banking; Retail Banking; Corporate Banking (Large Corporations); Corporate Banking; Financial Institutions & Public Sector Business; International Banking; and Trading and others.

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.

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 Others (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										
For the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 2016	MHBK (Consolidated)									
	MHBK (Unconsolidated)						Others			
	Personal banking	Retail banking	Corporate banking (Large corpo- rations)	Corporate banking	Financial Institutions & Public sector business	Inter- national	Trading and others			
Gross Profits (excluding the amounts of credit costs of trust accounts)										
Net Interest Income	¥ 214,800	¥ 75,700	¥ 173,000	¥ 97,500	¥ 32,500	¥ 175,500	¥ 61,051	¥ 830,051	¥ 129,362	¥ 959,413
Net Non- interest Income	45,000	53,100	143,700	77,500	31,800	185,100	97,569	633,769	41,552	675,321
Total	¥ 259,800	¥128,800	¥ 316,700	¥ 175,000	¥ 64,300	¥ 360,600	¥158,620	¥1,463,820	¥ 170,914	¥1,634,734
General and Administrative Expenses (excluding Non- Recurring Losses)	234,400	118,600	91,900	75,200	29,800	122,100	161,310	833,310	69,956	903,266
Others	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(22,116)	(22,116)
Net Business Profits (excluding the amounts of credit costs of trust accounts, before reversal of (provision for) general reserve for losses on loans)	¥ 25,400	¥ 10,200	¥ 224,800	¥ 99,800	¥ 34,500	¥ 238,500	¥ (2,690)	¥ 630,509	¥ 78,842	¥ 709,352

	MHTB (Consolidated)	MHSC (Consolidated)	Others	MHFG (Consolidated)
Gross Profits (excluding the amounts of credit costs of trust accounts)				
Net Interest Income	¥ 36,052	¥ 5,426	¥ 2,789	¥ 1,003,682
Net Non- interest Income	130,702	343,765	68,143	1,217,933
Total	¥ 166,755	¥ 349,192	¥ 70,932	¥ 2,221,615
General and Administrative Expenses (excluding Non- Recurring Losses)	99,101	279,351	63,240	1,344,960
Others	(4,184)	44	2,455	(23,800)
Net Business Profits (excluding the amounts of credit costs of trust accounts, before reversal of (provision for) general reserve for losses on loans)	¥ 63,468	¥ 69,885	¥ 10,147	¥ 852,854

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	MHBK (Consolidated)									
	MHBK (Unconsolidated)							Others		
	Personal banking	Retail banking	Corporate banking (Large corporations)	Corporate banking	Financial Institutions & Public sector business	International	Trading and others			
For the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 2015										
Gross Profits (excluding the amounts of credit costs of trust accounts)										
Net Interest Income	¥ 213,400	¥ 77,600	¥ 179,500	¥ 99,600	¥ 33,300	¥ 147,100	¥ 184,396	¥ 934,896	¥ 152,401	¥ 1,087,298
Net Non-interest Income	48,700	53,700	128,000	79,800	27,400	164,900	58,074	560,574	37,845	598,420
Total	¥ 262,100	¥ 131,300	¥ 307,500	¥ 179,400	¥ 60,700	¥ 312,000	¥ 242,471	¥ 1,495,471	¥ 190,247	¥ 1,685,718
General and Administrative Expenses (excluding Non-Recurring Losses)	233,500	118,400	94,400	76,500	30,300	92,600	188,037	833,737	70,963	904,700
Others	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(43,198)	(43,198)
Net Business Profits (excluding the amounts of credit costs of trust accounts, before reversal of (provision for) general reserve for losses on loans)	¥ 28,600	¥ 12,900	¥ 213,100	¥ 102,900	¥ 30,400	¥ 219,400	¥ 54,433	¥ 661,733	¥ 76,085	¥ 737,819

	MHTB (Consolidated)	MHSC (Consolidated)	Others	MHFG (Consolidated)
Gross Profits (excluding the amounts of credit costs of trust accounts)				
Net Interest				
Income	¥ 39,484	¥ 1,753	¥ 897	¥ 1,129,433
Net Non- interest Income	122,565	335,799	61,520	1,118,305
Total	¥ 162,049	¥ 337,552	¥ 62,418	¥ 2,247,738
General and Administrative Expenses (excluding Non- Recurring Losses)	94,527	267,970	54,025	1,321,224
Others	(3,697)	32	(2,689)	(49,552)
Net Business Profits (excluding the amounts of credit costs of trust accounts, before reversal of (provision for) general reserve for losses on loans)	¥ 63,824	¥ 69,614	¥ 5,703	¥ 876,961

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Thousands of U.S. dollars										
For the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 2016	MHBK (Consolidated)									
	MHBK (Unconsolidated)							Others		
	Personal banking	Retail banking	Corporate banking (Large corpo- rations)	Corporate banking	Financial Institutions & Public sector business	Inter- national	Trading and others			
Gross Profits (excluding the amounts of credit costs of trust accounts) Net										
Interest Income	\$ 1,906,114	\$ 671,754	\$ 1,535,185	\$ 865,205	\$ 288,402	\$ 1,557,370	\$ 541,762	\$ 7,365,792	\$ 1,147,947	\$ 8,513,739
Net Non-interest Income	399,326	471,204	1,275,180	687,727	282,190	1,642,559	865,820	5,624,006	368,732	5,992,738
Total	\$ 2,305,440	\$ 1,142,958	\$ 2,810,365	\$ 1,552,932	\$ 570,592	\$ 3,199,929	\$ 1,407,582	\$ 12,989,798	\$ 1,516,679	\$ 14,506,477
General and Administrative Expenses (excluding Non-Recurring Losses) Others	2,080,043	1,052,444	815,512	667,317	264,442	1,083,504	1,431,453	7,394,715	620,784	8,015,499
Net Business Profits (excluding the amounts of credit costs of trust accounts, before reversal of (provision for) general reserve for losses on loans)	\$ 225,397	\$ 90,514	\$ 1,994,853	\$ 885,615	\$ 306,150	\$ 2,116,425	\$ (23,871)	\$ 5,595,083	\$ 699,638	\$ 6,294,721

	MHTB (Consolidated)	MHSC (Consolidated)	Others	MHFG (Consolidated)
Gross Profits (excluding the amounts of credit costs of trust accounts)				
Net Interest Income	\$ 319,931	\$ 48,157	\$ 24,751	\$ 8,906,578
Net Non-interest Income	1,159,840	3,050,544	604,698	10,807,820
Total	\$ 1,479,771	\$ 3,098,701	\$ 629,449	\$ 19,714,398
General and Administrative Expenses (excluding Non-Recurring Losses)				
	879,419	2,478,936	561,192	11,935,046
Others	(37,135)	393	21,792	(211,207)
Net Business Profits (excluding the amounts of credit costs of trust accounts, before reversal of (provision for) general reserve for losses on loans)				
	\$ 563,217	\$ 620,158	\$ 90,049	\$ 7,568,145

- Notes: 1. Gross profits (excluding the amounts of credit costs of trust accounts) is reported instead of sales reported by general corporations.
2. "Others" includes elimination of transactions between each subsidiary.
3. Following the change in the allocation method between customer segments made in April, 2015, reclassification was made on the above table for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2015 to reflect the relevant change.

4. The Difference between the Total Amounts of Reportable Segments and the Recorded Amounts in Consolidated Statement of Income, and the Contents of the Difference (Matters relating to adjustment to difference)

The above amount of Gross profits (excluding the amounts of credit costs of trust accounts) and that of Net business profits (excluding the amounts of credit costs of trust accounts, before reversal of (provision for) general reserve for losses on loans) derived from internal management reporting by reportable segment are different from the amounts recorded in Consolidated Statement of Income.

The contents of the difference for the period are as follows:

- (a) The Total of Gross Profits (excluding the amounts of credit costs of trust accounts) of Segment Information and Ordinary Profits

	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2016	2015	2016
Gross Profits (excluding the amounts of credit costs of trust accounts):			
Total Amount of the Above Segment Information	¥ 2,221,615	¥ 2,247,738	\$ 19,714,398
Other Ordinary Income	344,674	301,037	3,058,606
General and Administrative Expenses	(1,349,593)	(1,351,611)	(11,976,156)
Other Ordinary Expenses	(219,166)	(186,296)	(1,944,866)
Ordinary Profits	¥ 997,529	¥ 1,010,867	\$ 8,851,982

Note: Ordinary profits represents Total Income excluding certain special income less Total Expenses excluding certain special expenses.

- (b) The Total of Net Business Profits (excluding the amounts of credit costs of trust accounts, before reversal of (provision for) general reserve for losses on loans) of Segment Information and Income before Income Taxes Recorded in Consolidated Statement of Income

	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2016	2015	2016
Net Business Profits (excluding the amounts of credit costs of trust accounts, before reversal of (provision for) general reserve for losses on loans):			
Total Amount of the Above Segment Information	¥ 852,854	¥ 876,961	\$ 7,568,145
Credit Costs for Trust Accounts	—	—	—
General and Administrative Expenses (non-recurring losses)	(4,632)	(30,386)	(41,110)
Expenses Related to Portfolio Problems (including reversal of (provision for) general reserve for losses on loans)	(47,745)	(87,051)	(423,686)
Gains on Reversal of Reserves for Possible Losses on Loans, and other	17,297	82,351	153,500
Net Gains (Losses) Related to Stocks	205,678	131,910	1,825,172
Net Extraordinary Gains (Losses)	10,722	(20,235)	95,149
Other	(25,923)	37,082	(230,039)
Income before Income Taxes Recorded in Consolidated Statement of Income	¥ 1,008,252	¥ 990,632	\$ 8,947,131

5. Related Information

(a) Information about Geographic Areas

(i) Ordinary income

						Millions of yen
2016	Japan	Americas	Europe	Asia/Oceania excluding Japan	Total	
Ordinary Income	¥ 2,406,320	¥ 322,385	¥ 149,234	¥ 337,332	¥ 3,215,274	

						Millions of yen
2015	Japan	Americas	Europe	Asia/Oceania excluding Japan	Total	
Ordinary Income	¥ 2,375,535	¥ 284,770	¥ 184,355	¥ 335,564	¥ 3,180,225	

						Thousands of U.S. dollars
2016	Japan	Americas	Europe	Asia/Oceania excluding Japan	Total	
Ordinary Income	\$ 21,353,452	\$ 2,860,820	\$ 1,324,296	\$ 2,993,458	\$ 28,532,026	

Notes: 1. Geographic analyses are presented based on geographic contiguity, similarities in economic activities, and relation of business operations. The above table shows Ordinary Income instead of sales of non-financial companies.

2. Japan includes Ordinary Income of MHFG and domestic consolidated subsidiaries excluding overseas branches, Americas includes Ordinary Income of consolidated subsidiaries and branches in Canada, the United States of America and others, Europe includes Ordinary Income of consolidated subsidiaries and branches in the United Kingdom and others and Asia/Oceania includes Ordinary Income of consolidated subsidiaries and branches in Hong Kong, the Republic of Singapore and others.

(ii) Tangible fixed assets

Information on tangible fixed assets by geographical areas as of March 31, 2016 and 2015 is not disclosed since tangible fixed assets in Japan accounted for more than 90% of tangible fixed assets.

(b) Information about Major Customers

Information about major customers is not disclosed since there are no outside customers accounted for more than 10% of Ordinary Income of the Company.

6. Information about Impairment Loss on Tangible Fixed Assets by Reportable Segment

Millions of yen															
MHBK (Consolidated)															
MHBK (Unconsolidated)											Others				
	Personal banking	Retail banking	Corporate banking (Large corpo- rations)	Corporate banking	Financial Institutions & Public sector business	Inter- national	Trading and others								
For the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 2016															
Impairment Loss	¥	—	¥	—	¥	—	¥	—	¥	—	¥ 3,568	¥ 3,568	¥	0	¥ 3,569

MHFG (Consolidated)					
	MHTB (Consolidated)	MHSC (Consolidated)	Others		
Impairment Loss	¥	—	¥ 843	¥ —	¥ 4,412

Millions of yen															
MHBK (Consolidated)															
MHBK (Unconsolidated)											Others				
	Personal banking	Retail banking	Corporate banking (Large corpo- rations)	Corporate banking	Financial Institutions & Public sector business	Inter- national	Trading and others								
For the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 2015															
Impairment Loss	¥	—	¥	—	¥	—	¥	—	¥	—	¥10,387	¥ 10,387	¥	0	¥ 10,387

MHFG (Consolidated)					
	MHTB (Consolidated)	MHSC (Consolidated)	Others		
Impairment Loss	¥	59	¥ 859	¥ 52	¥ 11,358

Thousands of U.S. dollars

	MHBK (Consolidated)											Others		
	MHBK (Unconsolidated)													
	Personal banking	Retail banking	Corporate banking (Large corporations)	Corporate banking	Financial Institutions & Public sector business	Inter-national	Trading and others							
For the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 2016														
Impairment Loss	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 31,664	\$ 31,664	\$ 8	\$ 31,672	

	MHBK (Unconsolidated)			MHFG (Consolidated)
	MHTB (Consolidated)	MHSC (Consolidated)	Others	
Impairment Loss	\$ —	\$ 7,488	\$ —	\$ 39,160

7. Information about Amortization and Unamortized Balance of Goodwill by Reportable Segment

Millions of yen

	MHBK (Consolidated)											Others		
	MHBK (Unconsolidated)													
	Personal banking	Retail banking	Corporate banking (Large corporations)	Corporate banking	Financial Institutions & Public sector business	Inter-national	Trading and others							
For the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 2016														
Amortization of Goodwill	¥ —	¥ —	¥ —	¥ —	¥ —	¥ —	¥ —	¥ —	¥ —	¥ —	¥ —	¥ —	¥ 624	¥ 624
Unamortized Balance of Goodwill	¥ —	¥ —	¥ —	¥ —	¥ —	¥ —	¥ —	¥ —	¥ —	¥ —	¥ —	¥ —	¥ 7,176	¥ 7,176

	MHBK (Unconsolidated)			MHFG (Consolidated)
	MHTB (Consolidated)	MHSC (Consolidated)	Others	
Amortization of Goodwill	¥ 205	¥ —	¥ —	¥ 830
Unamortized Balance of Goodwill	¥ 16,264	¥ —	¥ —	¥ 23,440

Financial Data of Mizuho Financial Group, Inc.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Millions of yen

	MHBK (Consolidated)													Others			
	MHBK (Unconsolidated)																
	Personal banking	Retail banking	Corporate banking (Large corporations)	Corporate banking	Financial Institutions & Public sector business	Inter-national	Trading and others										
For the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 2015																	
Amortization of Goodwill	¥	—	¥	—	¥	—	¥	—	¥	—	¥	—	¥	—	¥	785	¥ 785
Unamortized Balance of Goodwill	¥	—	¥	—	¥	—	¥	—	¥	—	¥	—	¥	—	¥	10,553	¥10,553

	MHTB (Consolidated)	MHSC (Consolidated)	Others	MHFG (Consolidated)		
Amortization of Goodwill	¥	—	¥	—	¥ 2,912	¥ 3,698
Unamortized Balance of Goodwill	¥	—	¥	—	¥ 48,063	¥ 58,617

Thousands of U.S. dollars

	MHBK (Consolidated)													Others			
	MHBK (Unconsolidated)																
	Personal banking	Retail banking	Corporate banking (Large corporations)	Corporate banking	Financial Institutions & Public sector business	Inter-national	Trading and others										
For the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 2016																	
Amortization of Goodwill	\$	—	\$	—	\$	—	\$	—	\$	—	\$	—	\$	—	\$	5,541	\$ 5,541
Unamortized Balance of Goodwill	\$	—	\$	—	\$	—	\$	—	\$	—	\$	—	\$	—	\$	63,682	\$ 63,682

	MHTB (Consolidated)	MHSC (Consolidated)	Others	MHFG (Consolidated)
Amortization of Goodwill	\$ 1,827	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 7,368
Unamortized Balance of Goodwill	\$ 144,330	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 208,012

8. Information about Gain on Negative Goodwill Incurred by Reportable Segment

For the fiscal years ended March 31, 2016 and 2015

- There is no applicable information.

45. Related Party

For the fiscal years ended March 31, 2016 and 2015

- There are no material additions to the current scope subject to disclosure.

46. Per Share Information

Per share information as of or for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2016 and 2015 are calculated based on the following information:

As of or for the fiscal years ended March 31,	Yen		U.S. dollars
	2016	2015	2016
Net Assets per Share of Common Stock	¥ 322.46	¥ 322.86	\$ 2.86
Profit Attributable to Owners of Parent per Share of Common Stock	26.94	24.91	0.24
Diluted Profit Attributable to Owners of Parent per Share of Common Stock	26.42	24.10	0.23

Notes: 1. Total Net Assets per Share of Common Stock is based on the following information.

As of March 31,	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2016	2015	2016
Total Net Assets	¥ 9,353,244	¥ 9,800,538	\$ 82,999,773
Deductions from Total Net Assets	1,285,343	1,854,668	11,406,013
Paid-in Amount of Preferred Stock	98,923	213,120	877,838
Cash Dividends on Preferred Stock	989	2,131	8,779
Stock Acquisition Rights	2,762	3,820	24,515
Non-Controlling Interests	1,182,668	1,635,595	10,494,881
Net Assets (year-end) related to Common Stock	8,067,900	7,945,869	71,593,760
Year-end Outstanding Shares of Common Stock, based on which Total Net Assets per Share of Common Stock was calculated	25,019,596 Thousand shares	24,610,248 Thousand shares	/

2. Profit Attributable to Owners of Parent per Share of Common Stock is based on the following information.

For the fiscal years ended March 31,	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2016	2015	2016
Profit Attributable to Owners of Parent	¥ 670,943	¥ 611,935	\$ 5,953,885
Amount not attributable to Common Stock	2,429	4,910	21,563
Cash Dividends on Preferred Stock	2,429	4,910	21,563
Profit Attributable to Owners of Parent related to Common Stock	668,513	607,025	5,932,322
Average Outstanding Shares of Common Stock (during the period)	24,806,160 Thousand shares	24,368,115 Thousand shares	/

3. Diluted Profit Attributable to Owners of Parent per Share of Common Stock is based on the following information.

For the fiscal years ended March 31,	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2016	2015	2016
Adjustment to Profit Attributable to Owners of Parent	¥ 2,429	¥ 4,910	\$ 21,563
Cash Dividends on Preferred Stock	2,429	4,910	21,563
Increased Number of Shares of Common Stock	580,872 Thousand shares	1,012,931 Thousand shares	/
Preferred Stock	563,044 Thousand shares	994,744 Thousand shares	/
Stock Acquisition Rights	17,828 Thousand shares	18,186 Thousand shares	/
Description of Dilutive Securities which were not included in the Calculation of Diluted Profit Attributable to Owners of Parent per Share of Common Stock as they have no dilutive effects	—	—	/

4. As indicated in “6. Change in Accounting Policies” , Mizuho Financial Group has applied the Business Combinations Accounting Standard and others and the Accounting Standards have been applied in accordance with the transitional treatment set forth in Article 58-2 (3) of the Business Combinations Accounting Standard, Article 44-5 (3) of the Consolidation Accounting Standard, and Article 57-4 (3) of the Business Divestitures Accounting Standard.

As a result of this, the impact on Net Assets per Share of Common Stock, Profit Attributable to Owners of Parent per Share of Common Stock, and Diluted Profit Attributable to Owners of Parent per Share of Common Stock for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2016 is immaterial.

47. Subsequent Events

Mizuho Financial Group, Inc. decided to redeem in full preferred securities issued by its group’s overseas special purpose subsidiaries on May 13, 2016, as set forth below.

(1) Issuers	a. Mizuho Capital Investment (USD) 1 Limited b. Mizuho Capital Investment (JPY) 1 Limited
(2) Type of securities	Non-cumulative Perpetual Preferred Securities
(3) Total redemption amount	a. US\$ 600 million b. ¥400,000 million
(4) Scheduled redemption date	June 30, 2016
(5) Major reasons for the redemption	Arrival of optional redemption date

Non-Consolidated Financial Statements of Mizuho Financial Group, Inc. and Three Subsidiaries

[Under Japanese GAAP]

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Mizuho Financial Group, Inc.

Non-Consolidated Balance Sheet

As of March 31,	Millions of yen		Thousands of
	2016	2015	U.S. dollars
Assets			2016
Current Assets	¥ 90,816	¥ 90,636	\$ 805,897
Cash and Due from Banks	16,442	12,729	145,907
Other Current Assets	74,374	77,907	659,990
Fixed Assets	6,973,394	6,512,468	61,881,222
Tangible Fixed Assets	165,803	166,381	1,471,324
Intangible Fixed Assets	8,451	4,269	74,999
Investments in Subsidiaries and Affiliates	6,022,661	6,023,428	53,444,505
Other Investments	776,478	318,389	6,890,394
Total Assets	¥ 7,064,211	¥ 6,603,104	\$ 62,687,119
Liabilities and Net Assets			
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities	¥ 1,197,207	¥ 1,208,717	\$ 10,623,906
Short-term Borrowings	686,345	700,135	6,090,558
Short-term Bonds	500,000	500,000	4,436,951
Other Current Liabilities	10,862	8,582	96,397
Non-Current Liabilities	669,794	298,181	5,943,694
Total Liabilities	1,867,002	1,506,898	16,567,600
Net Assets			
Shareholders' Equity	5,151,857	5,041,680	45,717,079
Common Stock and Preferred Stock	2,255,790	2,255,404	20,017,666
Capital Surplus	1,195,830	1,195,363	10,611,685
Capital Reserve	1,195,682	1,195,296	10,610,372
Other Capital Surplus	147	66	1,313
Retained Earnings	1,703,049	1,593,924	15,112,696
Appropriated Reserve	4,350	4,350	38,602
Other Retained Earnings	1,698,699	1,589,574	15,074,094
Retained Earnings Brought Forward	1,698,699	1,589,574	15,074,094
Treasury Stock	(2,813)	(3,011)	(24,968)
Valuation and Translation Adjustments	42,588	50,704	377,925
Net Unrealized Gains on Other Securities, net of Taxes	42,588	50,704	377,925
Stock Acquisition Rights	2,762	3,820	24,515
Total Net Assets	5,197,208	5,096,205	46,119,519
Total Liabilities and Net Assets	¥ 7,064,211	¥ 6,603,104	\$ 62,687,119

Notes: 1. The amounts indicated in millions of yen are rounded down by truncating the figures below one million.

2. The rate of ¥112.69=US\$1.00, the foreign exchange rate on March 31, 2016, has been used for translation.

Non-Consolidated Statement of Income

For the Fiscal Years ended March 31,	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2016	2015	2016
Operating Income	¥ 333,500	¥ 377,777	\$ 2,959,450
Cash Dividends Received from Subsidiaries and Affiliates	292,883	344,668	2,599,024
Fee and Commission Income Received from Subsidiaries and Affiliates	40,616	33,109	360,426
Operating Expenses	31,063	26,854	275,655
General and Administrative Expenses	31,063	26,854	275,655
Operating Profits	302,436	350,922	2,683,795
Non-Operating Income	23,587	10,150	209,310
Non-Operating Expenses	21,117	11,630	187,393
Income before Income Taxes	304,906	349,442	2,705,712
Income Taxes:			
Current	334	325	2,965
Deferred	182	116	1,620
Net Income	¥ 304,389	¥ 349,001	\$ 2,701,127

Notes: 1. The amounts indicated in millions of yen are rounded down by truncating the figures below one million.

2. The rate of ¥112.69=US\$1.00, the foreign exchange rate on March 31, 2016, has been used for translation.

Mizuho Bank, Ltd.

Non-Consolidated Balance Sheet

As of March 31,	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2016	2015	2016
Assets			
Cash and Due from Banks	¥ 30,156,145	¥ 25,803,781	\$ 267,602,677
Call Loans	266,249	396,839	2,362,675
Receivables under Resale Agreements	368,351	525,653	3,268,713
Guarantee Deposits Paid under Securities Borrowing Transactions	—	133,336	—
Other Debt Purchased	729,842	543,683	6,476,555
Trading Assets	6,421,352	5,761,693	56,982,448
Money Held in Trust	3,197	3,249	28,371
Securities	37,903,140	41,235,710	336,348,747
Loans and Bills Discounted	70,374,392	70,873,844	624,495,455
Foreign Exchange Assets	1,343,546	1,559,516	11,922,503
Other Assets	6,696,402	6,798,521	59,423,215
Tangible Fixed Assets	836,484	828,583	7,422,884
Buildings	306,867	304,662	2,723,113
Land	417,687	423,722	3,706,522
Lease Assets	23,356	16,711	207,263
Construction in Progress	19,346	13,582	171,676
Other Tangible Fixed Assets	69,226	69,904	614,310
Intangible Fixed Assets	636,583	469,546	5,648,978
Software	245,168	245,869	2,175,602
Lease Assets	10,643	7,305	94,454
Other Intangible Fixed Assets	380,770	216,371	3,378,922
Prepaid Pension Cost	469,034	415,694	4,162,170
Customers' Liabilities for Acceptances and Guarantees	5,297,202	6,193,731	47,006,859
Reserves for Possible Losses on Loans	(379,190)	(434,828)	(3,364,903)
Reserve for Possible Losses on Investments	—	(1)	—
Total Assets	¥ 161,122,736	¥ 161,108,555	\$ 1,429,787,347

Non-Consolidated Balance Sheet—(Continued)

As of March 31,	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2016	2015	2016
Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity			
Liabilities			
Deposits	¥ 111,374,133	¥ 108,358,400	\$ 988,323,128
Call Money	1,127,524	3,469,055	10,005,543
Payables under Repurchase Agreements	7,588,922	10,131,327	67,343,352
Guarantee Deposits Received under Securities Lending Transactions	786,431	513,983	6,978,714
Commercial Paper	777,601	—	6,900,364
Trading Liabilities	5,198,295	4,397,160	46,129,162
Borrowed Money	8,697,522	8,315,873	77,180,965
Foreign Exchange Liabilities	682,188	625,566	6,053,673
Short-term Bonds	—	25,000	—
Bonds and Notes	4,376,773	4,624,117	38,839,058
Other Liabilities	7,422,691	6,647,270	65,868,232
Reserve for Bonus Payments	20,437	19,933	181,359
Reserve for Variable Compensation	1,300	—	11,542
Reserve for Possible Losses on Sales of Loans	267	13	2,370
Reserve for Contingencies	800	1,544	7,106
Reserve for Reimbursement of Deposits	15,041	14,772	133,479
Reserve for Reimbursement of Debentures	39,245	48,878	348,258
Deferred Tax Liabilities	302,072	337,508	2,680,558
Deferred Tax Liabilities on Revaluation Reserve for Land	67,991	72,392	603,347
Acceptances and Guarantees	5,297,202	6,193,731	47,006,859
Total Liabilities	153,776,443	153,796,531	1,364,597,069
Net Assets			
Shareholders' Equity			
Common Stock and Preferred Stock	1,404,065	1,404,065	12,459,535
Capital Surplus	2,286,795	2,286,795	20,292,803
Capital Reserve	655,324	655,324	5,815,287
Other Capital Surplus	1,631,471	1,631,471	14,477,516
Retained Earnings	2,231,469	1,982,352	19,801,846
Appropriated Reserve	169,829	121,296	1,507,047
Other Retained Earnings	2,061,640	1,861,055	18,294,799
Retained Earnings Brought Forward	2,061,640	1,861,055	18,294,799
Valuation and Translation Adjustments	1,423,961	1,638,811	12,636,094
Net Unrealized Gains on Other Securities, net of Taxes	1,106,333	1,497,419	9,817,498
Net Deferred Hedge Gains(Losses), net of Taxes	169,143	(5,028)	1,500,965
Revaluation Reserve for Land, net of Taxes	148,483	146,419	1,317,631
Total Net Assets	7,346,292	7,312,024	65,190,278
Total Liabilities and Net Assets	¥ 161,122,736	¥ 161,108,555	\$ 1,429,787,347

Notes: 1. The amounts indicated in millions of yen are rounded down by truncating the figures below one million.

2. The rate of ¥112.69=US\$1.00, the foreign exchange rate on March 31, 2016, has been used for translation.

Non-Consolidated Statement of Income

For the Fiscal Years ended March 31,	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2016	2015	2016
Income			
Interest Income	¥ 1,207,062	¥ 1,258,141	\$ 10,711,352
<i>Loans and Bills Discounted</i>	801,996	807,368	7,116,839
<i>Securities</i>	284,113	327,025	2,521,197
Fee and Commission Income	477,788	471,563	4,239,852
Trading Income	96,734	48,535	858,410
Other Operating Income	197,715	248,620	1,754,508
Other Income	278,912	211,888	2,475,038
Total Income	2,258,212	2,238,748	20,039,160
Expenses			
Interest Expenses	377,013	323,247	3,345,582
<i>Deposits</i>	168,237	119,269	1,492,926
Fee and Commission Expenses	91,475	88,033	811,745
Trading Expenses	2,282	—	20,251
Other Operating Expenses	44,711	120,110	396,767
General and Administrative Expenses	832,319	855,795	7,385,921
Other Expenses	207,496	183,516	1,841,305
Total Expenses	1,555,299	1,570,704	13,801,571
Income before Income Taxes	702,913	668,044	6,237,589
Income Taxes:			
Current	161,424	209,116	1,432,464
Deferred	51,276	35,740	455,025
Net Income	¥ 490,212	¥ 423,188	\$ 4,350,100

Notes: 1. The amounts indicated in millions of yen are rounded down by truncating the figures below one million.

2. The rate of ¥112.69=US\$1.00, the foreign exchange rate on March 31, 2016, has been used for translation.

Mizuho Trust & Banking Co., Ltd.

Non-Consolidated Balance Sheet

As of March 31,	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2016	2015	2016
Assets			
Cash and Due from Banks	¥ 1,665,011	¥ 1,457,944	\$ 14,775,147
Call Loans	5,520	6,852	48,991
Guarantee Deposits Paid under Securities Borrowing Transactions	215,970	—	1,916,498
Other Debt Purchased	13,358	48,713	118,545
Trading Assets	127,305	67,185	1,129,694
Money Held in Trust	2,578	3,415	22,880
Securities	1,492,120	1,887,153	13,240,928
Loans and Bills Discounted	3,496,313	3,068,451	31,025,946
Foreign Exchange Assets	3,675	7,088	32,619
Other Assets	80,648	79,017	715,670
Tangible Fixed Assets	24,632	26,561	218,590
Buildings	10,390	10,541	92,202
Land	11,246	11,246	99,796
Construction in Progress	100	—	887
Other Tangible Fixed Assets	2,896	4,773	25,705
Intangible Fixed Assets	24,022	17,624	213,172
Software	14,750	14,535	130,894
Other Intangible Fixed Assets	9,271	3,089	82,278
Prepaid Pension Cost	49,795	45,785	441,878
Customers' Liabilities for Acceptances and Guarantees	43,749	41,828	388,232
Reserves for Possible Losses on Loans	(5,636)	(6,811)	(50,017)
Reserve for Possible Losses on Investments	—	(1)	—
Total Assets	¥ 7,239,067	¥ 6,750,811	\$ 64,238,773

Non-Consolidated Balance Sheet—(Continued)

As of March 31,	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2016	2015	2016
Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity			
Liabilities			
Deposits	¥ 3,409,338	¥ 3,216,851	\$ 30,254,133
Call Money	1,162,877	1,072,860	10,319,259
Payables under Repurchase Agreements	67,602	12,022	599,894
Guarantee Deposits Received under Securities Lending Transactions	420,713	436,750	3,733,370
Trading Liabilities	121,483	63,242	1,078,035
Borrowed Money	366,955	221,967	3,256,326
Foreign Exchange Liabilities	0	—	0
Bonds and Notes	10,000	42,200	88,739
Due to Trust Accounts	1,019,554	1,008,363	9,047,427
Other Liabilities	60,074	43,236	533,092
Reserve for Bonus Payments	1,953	1,909	17,332
Reserve for Variable Compensation	401	—	3,563
Reserve for Reimbursement of Deposits	1,113	1,079	9,877
Deferred Tax Liabilities	12,043	22,342	106,873
Acceptances and Guarantees	43,749	41,828	388,232
Total Liabilities	6,697,859	6,184,654	59,436,152
Net Assets			
Shareholders' Equity			
Common Stock and Preferred Stock	247,369	247,369	2,195,135
Capital Surplus	15,505	15,505	137,591
Capital Reserve	15,505	15,505	137,591
Retained Earnings	180,091	168,935	1,598,110
Appropriated Reserve	23,327	17,471	207,010
Other Retained Earnings	156,763	151,464	1,391,100
Retained Earnings Brought Forward	156,763	151,464	1,391,100
Valuation and Translation Adjustments	98,241	134,345	871,785
Net Unrealized Gains on Other Securities, net of Taxes	97,740	136,022	867,337
Net Deferred Hedge Gains (Losses), net of Taxes	501	(1,676)	4,448
Total Net Assets	541,207	566,156	4,802,621
Total Liabilities and Net Assets	¥ 7,239,067	¥ 6,750,811	\$ 64,238,773

Notes: 1. The amounts indicated in millions of yen are rounded down by truncating the figures below one million.
2. The rate of ¥112.69=US\$1.00, the foreign exchange rate on March 31, 2016, has been used for translation.

Non-Consolidated Statement of Income

For the Fiscal Years ended March 31,	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2016	2015	2016
Income			
Fiduciary Income	¥ 53,324	¥ 51,947	\$ 473,197
Interest Income	47,043	49,683	417,458
<i>Loans and Bills Discounted</i>	28,497	30,524	252,888
<i>Securities</i>	16,683	17,075	148,052
Fee and Commission Income	53,927	54,678	478,544
Trading Income	1,347	2,494	11,959
Other Operating Income	25,290	18,016	224,428
Other Income	14,352	15,902	127,366
Total Income	195,286	192,723	1,732,952
Expenses			
Interest Expenses	11,284	10,392	100,141
<i>Deposits</i>	2,694	2,596	23,913
Fee and Commission Expenses	25,936	25,538	230,154
Other Operating Expenses	8,137	6,625	72,215
General and Administrative Expenses	79,954	78,460	709,510
Other Expenses	10,370	3,791	92,029
Total Expenses	135,684	124,808	1,204,049
Income before Income Taxes	59,602	67,914	528,903
Income Taxes:			
Current	15,945	5,643	141,503
Deferred	3,215	5,027	28,537
Net Income	¥ 40,440	¥ 57,243	\$ 358,863

Notes: 1. The amounts indicated in millions of yen are rounded down by truncating the figures below one million.

2. The rate of ¥112.69=US\$1.00, the foreign exchange rate on March 31, 2016, has been used for translation.

Mizuho Securities Co., Ltd.

Non-Consolidated Balance Sheet

As of March 31,	Millions of yen		Thousands of
	2016	2015	U.S. dollars
Assets			
Current Assets			
Cash and Due from Banks	¥ 283,049	¥ 320,613	\$ 2,511,757
Cash Segregated as Deposits for Customers and Others	170,684	151,401	1,514,635
Trading Assets	5,990,021	4,184,018	53,154,862
Trading Securities and Others	3,115,313	2,494,775	27,644,986
Derivatives	2,874,707	1,689,243	25,509,876
Receivables - unsettled Trades	27,923	580,287	247,795
Operating Investment Securities	19,010	17,516	168,696
Operating Loans Receivable	3,100	3,240	27,509
Receivables Related to Margin Transactions	98,958	74,794	878,146
Loans Receivable under Margin Transactions	54,181	50,849	480,805
Cash Collateral for Borrowed Securities under Margin Transactions	44,776	23,945	397,341
Collateralized Short-term Financing Agreements-receivable	3,949,642	4,109,246	35,048,740
Deposits Paid for Securities Borrowed	3,718,958	4,060,231	33,001,671
Securities Purchased under Agreements to Resell	230,684	49,014	2,047,069
Advances Paid	107	189	954
Short-term Guarantee Deposits	370,794	208,013	3,290,396
Securities: Fail to Deliver	11,937	25,582	105,931
Variation Margin Paid	1,020	4,826	9,060
Short-term Loans Receivable	50,711	46,084	450,013
Advance Payments	1,075	600	9,541
Prepaid Expenses	2,647	2,926	23,492
Accounts Receivable-other	2,520	4,527	22,369
Accrued income	23,143	24,167	205,378
Deferred Tax Assets	8,735	21,160	77,516
Other Current Assets	3,112	6,091	27,616
Less: Allowance for Doubtful Accounts	(16)	(12)	(143)
Total Current Assets	11,018,181	9,785,276	97,774,263
Noncurrent Assets			
Tangible Fixed Assets	14,540	15,678	129,035
Intangible Fixed Assets	42,370	34,344	375,994
Investments and Other Assets	308,153	297,869	2,734,524
Investment Securities	241,992	241,190	2,147,422
Long-term Guarantee Deposits	12,216	12,670	108,411
Prepaid Pension Cost	15,020	12,746	133,289
Deferred Tax Assets	1,394	8,297	12,377
Other	41,163	28,018	365,281
Less: Allowance for Doubtful Accounts	(3,634)	(5,055)	(32,256)
Total Noncurrent Assets	365,065	347,891	3,239,553
Total Assets	¥ 11,383,246	¥ 10,133,168	\$ 101,013,816

Non-Consolidated Balance Sheet—(Continued)

As of March 31,	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2016	2015	2016
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities			
Trading Liabilities	¥ 4,445,062	¥ 3,909,239	\$ 39,445,044
Trading Securities and Others	1,642,885	2,294,228	14,578,804
Derivatives	2,802,176	1,615,010	24,866,240
Payables Related to Margin Transactions	42,278	33,922	375,175
Borrowings on Margin Transactions	10,835	8,383	96,149
Cash Collateral for Loaned Securities under Margin Transactions	31,443	25,539	279,026
Collateralized Short-term Financing Agreements-payable	3,861,722	3,052,857	34,268,544
Deposits Received for Securities Loaned	1,909,797	1,417,601	16,947,353
Securities Sold under Agreements to Repurchase	1,951,925	1,635,255	17,321,191
Deposits Received	136,356	160,613	1,210,016
Guarantee Deposits Received	154,013	110,135	1,366,700
Securities: Fail to Receive	4,271	8,685	37,904
Short-term Borrowings	479,403	626,792	4,254,182
Commercial Paper	513,700	456,500	4,558,523
Bonds and Notes Due within One year	55,602	67,220	493,408
Lease Obligations	377	414	3,352
Advances Received	1,144	1,363	10,154
Accounts Payable-other	717	3,221	6,368
Accrued Expenses	26,266	24,301	233,089
Income Taxes Payable	4,400	2,549	39,045
Reserve for Bonus Payments	13,217	14,757	117,287
Provision for variable compensation	790	—	7,015
Provision for Bonus point Redemption	623	783	5,530
Other Current Liabilities	3,293	1,524	29,228
Total Current Liabilities	9,743,240	8,474,880	86,460,564
Noncurrent Liabilities			
Bonds and Notes	548,766	496,002	4,869,700
Long-term Borrowings	409,400	524,000	3,632,975
Lease Obligations	857	1,351	7,613
Provision for Retirement Benefits	18,034	16,952	160,037
Other Noncurrent Liabilities	1,885	2,431	16,730
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	978,944	1,040,738	8,687,055
Statutory Reserves			
Reserve for Financial Instrument Transaction Liabilities	2,005	1,589	17,798
Total Statutory Reserves	2,005	1,589	17,798
Total Liabilities	¥ 10,724,190	¥ 9,517,208	\$ 95,165,417

Non-Consolidated Balance Sheet—(Continued)

As of March 31,	Millions of yen		Thousands of
	2016	2015	U.S. dollars
Net Assets			2016
Shareholders' Equity			
Common Stock	¥ 125,167	¥ 125,167	\$ 1,110,722
Capital Surplus			
Additional Paid in Capital	285,831	285,831	2,536,440
Other Capital Surplus	95,817	95,817	850,279
Total Capital Surpluses	381,649	381,649	3,386,719
Retained Earnings			
Other Retained Earnings			
Retained Earnings Brought Forward	149,594	112,125	1,327,489
Total Retained Earnings	149,594	112,125	1,327,489
Total Shareholders' Equity	656,411	618,941	5,824,930
Valuation and Translation Adjustments			
Net Unrealized Gains on (Operating) Investment Securities, net of Tax	21,626	24,524	191,915
Net Deferred Gains or Losses on Hedges, net of Tax	(18,982)	(27,505)	(168,446)
Total Valuation and Translation Adjustments	2,644	(2,981)	23,469
Total Net Assets	659,056	615,960	5,848,399
Total Liabilities and Net Assets	¥ 11,383,246	¥ 10,133,168	\$ 101,013,816

Notes: 1. The amounts indicated in millions of yen are rounded down by truncating the figures below one million.
2. The rate of ¥112.69=US\$1.00, the foreign exchange rate on March 31, 2016, has been used for translation.

Non-Consolidated Statement of Income

For the Fiscal Years ended March 31,	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2016	2015	2016
Operating Revenues			
Commissions	¥ 155,617	¥ 146,782	\$ 1,380,934
Brokerage Commissions	30,728	33,795	272,678
Underwriting and Selling Fees, and Commissions from Solicitation to Qualifying Investors	27,693	28,626	245,748
Offering, Selling, and Other Commissions and Fees, and Commissions from Solicitation to Qualifying Investors	31,397	34,228	278,616
Other commissions and Fees	65,798	50,131	583,892
Net Gain on Trading	130,230	117,865	1,155,654
Net Gain (loss) on Operating Investment Securities	4,604	2,680	40,863
Interest and Dividend Income	29,402	34,249	260,916
Total Operating Revenues	319,855	301,578	2,838,367
Interest Expenses	27,552	26,850	244,494
Net Operating Revenues	292,303	274,727	2,593,873
Selling, General and Administrative Expenses	231,895	217,631	2,057,819
Transaction-related Expenses	51,176	45,154	454,138
Personnel Expenses	85,135	85,944	755,480
Real Estate Expenses	26,042	25,634	231,096
Administrative Expenses	47,955	38,685	425,554
Depreciation and Amortization	14,929	15,065	132,485
Taxes and Dues	3,386	3,106	30,055
Provision of Allowance for Doubtful Accounts	(426)	431	(3,787)
Other	3,695	3,608	32,798
Operating Income	60,407	57,096	536,054
Non-operating Income	8,055	4,720	71,482
Non-operating Expenses	1,357	581	12,051
Ordinary Income	67,105	61,235	595,485
Extraordinary gain	13,436	588	119,237
Gain on Sales of Noncurrent Assets	48	89	433
Gain on Sale of Investment Securities	565	499	5,021
Indemnity receipt from the erroneous stock order	12,822	—	113,783
Extraordinary loss	2,464	2,530	21,868
Loss on Sales of Noncurrent Assets	8	—	73
Loss on Disposal of Noncurrent Assets	254	386	2,260
Loss on Sale of Investment Securities	26	69	232
Loss on Impairment of Investment Securities	0	—	1
Loss on Impairment of Investments in Subsidiaries and Affiliates	146	—	1,297
Loss on Impairment of Golf Club Membership	0	0	1
Impairment Losses	843	858	7,481
Head office transfer cost	577	881	5,125
Cost incurred in opening of joint branches	192	—	1,705
Provision of Reserve for Financial Instruments Transaction Liabilities	416	334	3,693
Income before Income Taxes	78,077	59,293	692,854
Income Taxes – current	6,915	4,485	61,370
Income Taxes – deferred	16,563	10,734	146,986
Total Income Taxes	23,479	15,219	208,356
Net Income	¥ 54,598	¥ 44,073	\$ 484,498

Notes: 1. The amounts indicated in millions of yen are rounded down by truncating the figures below one million.

2. The rate of ¥112.69=US\$1.00, the foreign exchange rate on March 31, 2016, has been used for translation.

Status of Capital Adequacy

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Status of Capital Adequacy
Capital Adequacy Ratio Highlights

The Basel Framework, based on the "International Convergence of Capital Measurement and Capital Standards: A Revised Framework" issued by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision, requires the disclosure of capital adequacy information to ensure the enhanced effectiveness of market discipline. Our disclosure is made under the "Matters Separately Prescribed by the Commissioner of the Financial Services Agency Regarding Capital Adequacy Conditions, etc. pursuant to Article 19-2, Paragraph 1, Item 5, Subitem (d), etc. of the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Banking Law (Ministry of Finance Ordinance No. 10 of 1982)" (the FSA Notice No. 7 of 2014, etc.).

With respect to the calculation of capital adequacy ratio, we have applied the international standard and adopted (a) the advanced internal ratings-based approach as a method to calculate the amount of credit risk weighted assets and (b) the advanced measurement approach as a method to calculate the amount equivalent to the operational risk.

■ Capital adequacy ratio highlights

Mizuho Financial Group (Consolidated)	(Billions of yen)	
	As of March 31, 2016	As of March 31, 2015
Total capital ratio	15.41%	14.58%
(International standard)		
Tier 1 capital ratio	12.64%	11.50%
Common equity Tier 1 capital ratio	10.50%	9.43%
Total capital	¥9,638.6	¥9,508.4
Tier 1 capital	7,905.0	7,500.3
Common equity Tier 1 capital	6,566.4	6,153.1
Risk weighted assets	¥62,531.1	¥65,191.9
Mizuho Bank (Consolidated)	(Billions of yen)	
	As of March 31, 2016	As of March 31, 2015
Total capital ratio	15.46%	15.30%
(International standard)		
Tier 1 capital ratio	12.75%	12.13%
Common equity Tier 1 capital ratio	10.81%	10.42%
Total capital	¥8,780.2	¥8,753.5
Tier 1 capital	7,243.6	6,943.1
Common equity Tier 1 capital	6,142.2	5,965.7
Risk weighted assets	¥56,771.0	¥57,201.8
Mizuho Bank (Non-Consolidated)	(Billions of yen)	
	As of March 31, 2016	As of March 31, 2015
Total capital ratio	15.50%	15.35%
(International standard)		
Tier 1 capital ratio	12.66%	12.01%
Common equity Tier 1 capital ratio	10.65%	10.33%
Total capital	¥8,576.3	¥8,597.5
Tier 1 capital	7,004.0	6,727.5
Common equity Tier 1 capital	5,892.2	5,787.3
Risk weighted assets	¥55,306.1	¥55,981.4
Mizuho Trust & Banking (Consolidated)	(Billions of yen)	
	As of March 31, 2016	As of March 31, 2015
Total capital ratio	19.52%	19.21%
(International standard)		
Tier 1 capital ratio	18.21%	16.68%
Common equity Tier 1 capital ratio	18.21%	16.67%
Total capital	¥472.1	¥511.6
Tier 1 capital	440.4	444.4
Common equity Tier 1 capital	440.4	444.1
Risk weighted assets	¥2,418.1	¥2,663.4

Mizuho Trust & Banking (Non-consolidated)

(Billions of yen)

	As of March 31, 2016	As of March 31, 2015
Total capital ratio	19.80%	19.33%
(International standard)		
Tier 1 capital ratio	18.52%	16.79%
Common equity Tier 1 capital ratio	18.52%	16.79%
Total capital	¥479.5	¥502.8
Tier 1 capital	448.4	436.7
Common equity Tier 1 capital	448.4	436.7
Risk weighted assets	¥2,421.0	¥2,600.9

■ Scope of consolidation

(1) Scope of consolidation for calculating consolidated capital adequacy ratio

(a) Difference from the companies included in the scope of consolidation based on consolidation rules for preparation of consolidated financial statements (the "scope of accounting consolidation")

None as of March 31, 2016 and 2015.

(b) Number of consolidated subsidiaries

	As of March 31, 2016	As of March 31, 2015
Consolidated subsidiaries	143	150

Our major consolidated subsidiaries are Mizuho Bank, Ltd., Mizuho Trust & Banking Co., Ltd. and Mizuho Securities Co., Ltd.

The following table sets forth information with respect to our principal consolidated subsidiaries as of March 31, 2016:

Name	Country of organization	Main business	Proportion of ownership interest (%)	Proportion of voting interest (%)
Domestic				
Mizuho Bank, Ltd.	Japan	Banking	100.0%	100.0%
Mizuho Trust & Banking Co., Ltd.	Japan	Trust and banking	100.0	100.0
Mizuho Securities Co., Ltd.	Japan	Securities	95.8	95.8
Trust & Custody Services Bank, Ltd.	Japan	Trust and banking	54.0	54.0
Mizuho Asset Management Co., Ltd.	Japan	Investment management	98.7	100.0
Mizuho Research Institute Ltd.	Japan	Research and consulting	98.6	98.6
Mizuho Information & Research Institute Inc. .	Japan	Information technology	91.5	91.5
Mizuho Private Wealth Management Co., Ltd.	Japan	Consulting	100.0	100.0
Mizuho Credit Guarantee Co., Ltd.	Japan	Credit guarantee	100.0	100.0
Mizuho Factors, Limited	Japan	Factoring	100.0	100.0
Shinko Asset Management Co., Ltd.	Japan	Investment management	99.6	99.6
Mizuho Realty Co., Ltd.	Japan	Real estate agency	86.7	76.9
Defined Contribution Plan Services Co., Ltd. ..	Japan	Pension plan-related business	60.0	60.0
Mizuho-DL Financial Technology Co., Ltd.	Japan	Application and Sophistication of Financial Technology	60.0	60.0
UC Card Co., Ltd.	Japan	Credit card	51.0	51.0
Mizuho Capital Co., Ltd.	Japan	Venture capital	50.0	50.0

Name	Country of organization	Main business	Proportion of ownership interest (%)	Proportion of voting interest (%)
Overseas				
Mizuho International plc	U.K.	Securities and banking	100.0	100.0
Mizuho Bank (China), Ltd.	China	Banking	100.0	100.0
Mizuho Securities Asia Limited	China	Securities	100.0	100.0
Mizuho Securities USA Inc.	U.S.A.	Securities	100.0	100.0
Mizuho Bank Nederland N.V.	Netherlands	Banking and securities	100.0	100.0
Banco Mizuho do Brasil S.A.	Brazil	Banking	100.0	100.0
Mizuho Trust & Banking (Luxembourg) S.A.	Luxembourg	Trust and banking	100.0	100.0
Mizuho Bank (USA)	U.S.A.	Banking	100.0	100.0
Mizuho Bank (Switzerland) Ltd	Switzerland	Trust and banking	100.0	100.0
Mizuho Trust & Banking Co. (USA)	U.S.A.	Trust and banking	100.0	100.0
Mizuho Capital Markets Corporation	U.S.A.	Derivatives	100.0	100.0
PT. Bank Mizuho Indonesia	Indonesia	Banking	99.0	99.0

(c) Corporations providing financial services for which Article 9 of the FSA Notice No. 20 is applicable

None as of March 31, 2016 and 2015.

(d) Companies that are in the bank holding company's corporate group but not included in the scope of accounting consolidation and companies that are not in the bank holding company's corporate group but included in the scope of accounting consolidation

None as of March 31, 2016 and 2015.

(e) Restrictions on transfer of funds or capital within the bank holding company's corporate group

None as of March 31, 2016 and 2015.

(f) Names of any other financial institutions, etc., classified as subsidiaries or other members of the bank holding company that are deficient in regulatory capital

None as of March 31, 2016 and 2015.

■ Composition of capital

(2) Composition of capital, etc.

(a) Composition of capital disclosure (International standard)

		As of March 31, 2016		As of March 31, 2015	
Basel III template			Amounts excluded under transitional arrangements		Amounts excluded under transitional arrangements
Common equity Tier 1 capital: instruments and reserves (1)					
1a+2-1c-26	Directly issued qualifying common share capital plus related stock surplus and retained earnings	¥6,365,502	¥/	¥5,816,601	¥/
1a	of which: capital and stock surplus	3,267,031	/	3,152,290	/
2	of which: retained earnings	3,196,908	/	2,768,510	/
1c	of which: treasury stock (-)	3,609	/	3,616	/
26	of which: national specific regulatory adjustments (earnings to be distributed) (-)	94,827	/	100,584	/
	of which: other than above	-	/	-	/
1b	Subscription rights to common shares	2,762	/	3,820	/
3	Accumulated other comprehensive income and other disclosed reserves	964,710	643,140	811,982	1,217,973
5	Common share capital issued by subsidiaries and held by third parties (amount allowed in group CET1)	14,749	/	12,106	/
	Total of items included in common equity Tier 1 capital: instruments and reserves subject to phase-out arrangements	32,465	/	49,114	/
	of which: amount allowed in group CET1 capital subject to phase-out arrangements on common share capital issued by subsidiaries and held by third parties	32,465	/	49,114	/
6	Common equity Tier 1 capital: instruments and reserves (A)	7,380,191	/	6,693,624	/
Common equity Tier 1 capital: regulatory adjustments (2)					
8+9	Total intangible assets (net of related tax liability, excluding those relating to mortgage servicing rights)	361,571	241,047	205,759	308,639
8	of which: goodwill (net of related tax liability, including those equivalent)	35,452	23,635	42,919	64,378
9	of which: other intangibles other than goodwill and mortgage servicing rights (net of related tax liability)	326,118	217,412	162,840	244,261
10	Deferred tax assets that rely on future profitability excluding those arising from temporary differences (net of related tax liability)	6,614	4,409	4,559	6,839
11	Deferred gains or losses on derivatives under hedge accounting	¥99,158	¥66,105	¥10,654	¥15,981

(a) Composition of capital disclosure (International standard)-(Continued)

(Millions of yen)

Basel III template			As of March 31, 2016		As of March 31, 2015	
			Amounts excluded under transitional arrangements		Amounts excluded under transitional arrangements	
12	Shortfall of eligible provisions to expected losses	¥18,041	¥12,000	¥16,617	¥24,806	
13	Securitization gain on sale	52	35	154	231	
14	Gains and losses due to changes in own credit risk on fair valued liabilities	1,419	946	456	685	
15	Net defined benefit asset	269,400	179,600	201,673	302,509	
16	Investments in own shares (excluding those reported in the net assets section)	1,338	892	1,948	2,923	
17	Reciprocal cross-holdings in common equity	-	-	-	-	
18	Investments in the capital of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation, net of eligible short positions, where the bank does not own more than 10% of the issued share capital (amount above the 10% threshold)	56,105	37,403	98,658	147,987	
19+20+21	Amount exceeding the 10% threshold on specified items	-	-	-	-	
19	of which: significant investments in the common stock of financials	-	-	-	-	
20	of which: mortgage servicing rights	-	-	-	-	
21	of which: deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences (net of related tax liability)	-	-	-	-	
22	Amount exceeding the 15% threshold on specified items	-	-	-	-	
23	of which: significant investments in the common stock of financials	-	-	-	-	
24	of which: mortgage servicing rights	-	-	-	-	
25	of which: deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences (net of related tax liability)	-	-	-	-	
27	Regulatory adjustments applied to common equity Tier 1 due to insufficient additional Tier 1 and Tier 2 to cover deductions	-	/	-	/	
28	Common equity Tier 1 capital: regulatory adjustments (B)	813,702	/	540,483	/	
Common equity Tier 1 capital (CET1)						
29	Common equity Tier 1 capital (CET1) ((A)-(B)) (C)	¥6,566,488	¥/	¥6,153,141	¥/	

(a) Composition of capital disclosure (International standard)-(Continued)

(Millions of yen)

Basel III template		As of March 31, 2016		As of March 31, 2015		
			Amounts excluded under transitional arrangements		Amounts excluded under transitional arrangements	
Additional Tier 1 capital: instruments (3)						
30	31a	Directly issued qualifying additional Tier 1 instruments plus related stock surplus of which: classified as equity under applicable accounting standards and the breakdown	¥-	¥/	¥-	¥/
30	31b	Subscription rights to additional Tier 1 instruments	-	/	-	/
30	32	Directly issued qualifying additional Tier 1 instruments plus related stock surplus of which: classified as liabilities under applicable accounting standards	300,000	/	-	/
30		Qualifying additional Tier 1 instruments plus related stock surplus issued by special purpose vehicles and other equivalent entities	-	/	-	/
34-35		Additional Tier 1 instruments issued by subsidiaries and held by third parties (amount allowed in group AT1)	30,843	/	29,598	/
33+35		Eligible Tier 1 capital instruments subject to phase-out arrangements included in additional Tier 1 capital: instruments	1,144,037	/	1,458,197	/
33		of which: directly issued capital instruments subject to phase out from additional Tier 1	1,144,037	/	1,458,197	/
35		of which: instruments issued by subsidiaries subject to phase out	-	/	-	/
		Total of items included in additional Tier 1 capital: instruments subject to phase-out arrangements	(21,475)	/	(24,272)	/
		of which: foreign currency translation adjustments	(21,475)	/	(24,272)	/
36		Additional Tier 1 capital: instruments (D)	1,453,405	/	1,463,523	/
Additional Tier 1 capital: regulatory adjustments						
37		Investments in own additional Tier 1 instruments	-	-	-	-
38		Reciprocal cross-holdings in additional Tier 1 instruments	¥-	¥-	¥-	¥-

(a) Composition of capital disclosure (International standard)-(Continued)

(Millions of yen)

Basel III template	As of March 31, 2016		As of March 31, 2015		
		Amounts excluded under transitional arrangements		Amounts excluded under transitional arrangements	
39	Investments in the capital of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation, net of eligible short positions, where the bank does not own more than 10% of the issued common share capital of the entity (amount above 10% threshold)	¥17	¥11	¥377	¥566
40	Significant investments in the capital of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation (net of eligible short positions)	88,606	59,071	50,301	75,451
	Total of items included in additional Tier 1 capital: regulatory adjustments subject to phase-out arrangements	26,176	/	65,636	/
	of which: goodwill equivalent	9,376	/	35,170	/
	of which: intangible fixed assets recognized as a result of a merger	10,750	/	17,771	/
	of which: capital increase due to securitization transactions	35	/	231	/
	of which: 50% of excess of expected losses relative to eligible reserves by banks adopting internal ratings-based approach	6,013	/	12,462	/
42	Regulatory adjustments applied to additional Tier 1 due to insufficient Tier 2 to cover deductions	-	/	-	/
43	Additional Tier 1 capital: regulatory adjustments (E)	114,800	/	116,315	/
Additional Tier 1 capital (AT1)					
44	Additional Tier 1 capital ((D)-(E)) (F)	1,338,605	/	1,347,208	/
Tier 1 capital (T1 = CET1 + AT1)					
45	Tier 1 capital (T1 = CET1 + AT1) ((C)+(F)) (G)	7,905,093	/	7,500,349	/
Tier 2 capital: instruments and provisions (4)					
46	Directly issued qualifying Tier 2 instruments plus related stock surplus of which: classified as equity under applicable accounting standards and the breakdown	-	/	-	/
46	Subscription rights to Tier 2 instruments	¥-	¥/	¥-	¥/

(a) Composition of capital disclosure (International standard)-(Continued)

		As of March 31, 2016		As of March 31, 2015	
Basel III template			Amounts excluded under transitional arrangements		Amounts excluded under transitional arrangements
46	Directly issued qualifying Tier 2 instruments plus related stock surplus of which: classified as liabilities under applicable accounting standards	¥324,517	¥/	¥150,000	¥/
46	Tier 2 instruments plus related stock surplus issued by special purpose vehicles and other equivalent entities	169,035	/	180,405	/
48-49	Tier 2 instruments issued by subsidiaries and held by third parties (amount allowed in group Tier 2)	10,269	/	9,250	/
47+49	Eligible Tier 2 capital instruments subject to phase-out arrangements included in Tier 2: instruments and provisions	962,928	/	1,108,804	/
47	of which: directly issued capital instruments subject to phase out from Tier 2	169,035	/	180,405	/
49	of which: instruments issued by subsidiaries subject to phase out	793,893	/	928,399	/
50	Total of general allowance for loan losses and eligible provisions included in Tier 2	6,031	/	4,621	/
50a	of which: general allowance for loan losses	6,031	/	4,621	/
50b	of which: eligible provisions	-	/	-	/
	Total of items included in Tier 2 capital: instruments and provisions subject to phase-out arrangements	374,012	/	730,789	/
	of which: 45% of unrealized gains on other securities	335,046	/	671,710	/
	of which: 45% of revaluation reserve for land	38,965	/	59,079	/
51	Tier 2 capital: instruments and provisions (H)	1,846,795	/	2,183,870	/
Tier 2 capital: regulatory adjustments					
52	Investments in own Tier 2 instruments	-	-	1,680	2,520
53	Reciprocal cross-holdings in Tier 2 instruments	-	-	-	-
54	Investments in the capital of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation, net of eligible short positions, where the bank does not own more than 10% of the issued common share capital of the entity (amount above the 10% threshold)	¥33,374	¥22,249	¥54,114	¥81,171

(a) Composition of capital disclosure (International standard)-(Continued)

(Millions of yen)

Basel III template		As of March 31, 2016		As of March 31, 2015	
			Amounts excluded under transitional arrangements		Amounts excluded under transitional arrangements
55	Significant investments in the capital banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation (net of eligible short positions)	¥-	¥-	¥-	¥-
	Total of items included in Tier 2 capital: regulatory adjustments subject to phase-out arrangements	79,873	/	119,954	/
	of which: investments in the capital banking, financial and insurance entities	73,859	/	107,491	/
	of which: 50% of excess of expected losses relative to eligible reserves by banks adopting internal ratings-based approach	6,013	/	12,462	/
57	Tier 2 capital: regulatory adjustments (I)	113,248	/	175,748	/
Tier 2 capital (T2)					
58	Tier 2 capital (T2) ((H)-(I)) (J)	1,733,547	/	2,008,122	/
Total capital (TC = T1 + T2)					
59	Total capital (TC = T1 + T2) ((G)+(J)) (K)	9,638,641	/	9,508,471	/
Risk weighted assets (5)					
	Total of items included in risk weighted assets subject to phase-out arrangements	480,460	/	858,200	/
	of which: intangible assets (net of related tax liability, excluding those relating to mortgage servicing rights)	206,661	/	226,489	/
	of which: deferred tax assets that rely on future profitability excluding those arising from temporary differences (net of related tax liability)	4,409	/	6,839	/
	of which: net defined benefit asset	179,600	/	302,509	/
	of which: investments in the capital banking, financial and insurance entities	89,788	/	322,361	/
60	Risk weighted assets (L)	¥62,531,174	¥/	¥65,191,951	¥/
Capital ratio (consolidated)					
61	Common equity Tier 1 capital ratio (consolidated) ((C)/(L))	10.50%	/	9.43%	/

(a) Composition of capital disclosure (International standard)-(Continued)

(Millions of yen)

Basel III template		As of March 31, 2016		As of March 31, 2015	
			Amounts excluded under transitional arrangements		Amounts excluded under transitional arrangements
62	Tier 1 capital ratio (consolidated) ((G)/(L))	12.64%	/	11.50%	/
63	Total capital ratio (consolidated) ((K)/(L))	15.41%	/	14.58%	/
Regulatory adjustments (6)					
72	Non-significant investments in the capital of other financials that are below the thresholds for deduction (before risk weighting)	¥672,811	¥/	¥675,780	¥/
73	Significant investments in the common stock of financials that are below the thresholds for deduction (before risk weighting)	112,376	/	150,800	/
74	Mortgage servicing rights that are below the thresholds for deduction (before risk weighting)	-	/	-	/
75	Deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences that are below the thresholds for deduction (before risk weighting)	75,828	/	75,937	/
Provisions included in Tier 2 capital: instruments and provisions (7)					
76	Provisions (general allowance for loan losses)	6,031	/	4,621	/
77	Cap on inclusion of provisions (general allowance for loan losses)	47,342	/	45,586	/
78	Provisions eligible for inclusion in Tier 2 in respect of exposures subject to internal ratings-based approach (prior to application of cap) (if the amount is negative, report as "nil")	-	/	-	/
79	Cap for inclusion of provisions in Tier 2 under internal ratings-based approach	304,580	/	310,879	/
Capital instruments subject to phase-out arrangements (8)					
82	Current cap on AT1 instruments subject to phase-out arrangements	1,249,883	/	1,458,197	/
83	Amount excluded from AT1 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities) (if the amount is negative, report as "nil")	-	/	257,085	/
84	Current cap on T2 instruments subject to phase-out arrangements	1,012,236	/	1,180,942	/
85	Amount excluded from T2 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities) (if the amount is negative, report as "nil")	¥-	¥/	¥-	¥/

- Notes: 1. The above figures are calculated based on International standard applied on a consolidated basis under the FSA Notice No. 20.
2. In calculating the consolidated capital adequacy ratio, we underwent an examination following the procedures agreed with Ernst & Young ShinNihon LLC, on the basis of "Treatment in implementing examination by agreed-upon procedures for calculating capital adequacy ratio" (Industry Committee Practical Guideline No. 30 of the Japanese Institute of Certified Public Accountants). Note that this is not a part of the accounting audit performed on our consolidated financial statements. This consists of an examination under agreed-upon procedures performed by Ernst & Young ShinNihon LLC on a portion of the internal control structure concerning the calculation of the capital adequacy ratio and a report of the results to us. As such, they do not represent an opinion regarding the capital adequacy ratio itself nor the internal controls related to the calculation of the capital adequacy ratio.

Status of Mizuho Financial Group's Consolidated Capital Adequacy

(b) Explanation of (a) Composition of capital disclosure

Reconciliation between "Consolidated balance sheet" and items of consolidated balance sheet and "Composition of capital disclosure"

Items	(Millions of yen)		Cross-reference to Appended template	Reference # of Basel III template under the Composition of capital disclosure
	Consolidated balance sheet as in published financial statements			
	As of March 31, 2016	As of March 31, 2015		
(Assets)				
Cash and due from banks	¥36,315,471	¥29,096,166		
Call loans and bills purchased	893,545	444,115		
Receivables under resale agreements	7,805,798	8,582,239		
Guarantee deposits paid under securities borrowing transactions	3,407,390	4,059,340		
Other debt purchased	2,979,797	3,239,831		
Trading assets	13,004,522	10,781,735	6-a	
Money held in trust	175,638	157,728		
Securities	39,505,971	43,278,733	2-b, 6-b	
Loans and bills discounted	73,708,884	73,415,170	6-c	
Foreign exchange assets	1,447,743	1,623,736		
Derivatives other than for trading assets	3,157,752	3,544,243	6-d	
Other assets	4,144,131	4,066,424	6-e	
Tangible fixed assets	1,085,791	1,078,051		
Intangible fixed assets	804,567	657,556	2-a	
Net defined benefit asset	646,428	743,382	3	
Deferred tax assets	36,517	36,938	4-a	
Customers' liabilities for acceptances and guarantees	4,798,158	5,404,843		
Reserves for possible losses on loans	(459,531)	(525,486)		
Reserve for possible losses on investments	-	(2)		
Total assets	¥193,458,580	¥189,684,749		
(Liabilities)				
Deposits	¥105,629,071	¥97,757,545		
Negotiable certificates of deposit	11,827,533	15,694,906		
Call money and bills sold	2,521,008	5,091,198		
Payables under repurchase agreements	16,833,346	19,612,120		
Guarantee deposits received under securities lending transactions	2,608,971	2,245,639		
Commercial paper	1,010,139	538,511		
Trading liabilities	10,276,133	8,743,196	6-f	
Borrowed money	7,503,543	7,195,869	8-a	
Foreign exchange liabilities	492,473	473,060		
Short-term bonds	648,381	816,705		
Bonds and notes	6,120,928	6,013,731	8-b	

(b) Explanation of (a) Composition of capital disclosure-(Continued)

Items	(Millions of yen)		Cross-reference to Appended template	Reference # of Basel III template under the Composition of capital disclosure
	Consolidated balance sheet as in published financial statements			
	As of March 31, 2016	As of March 31, 2015		
Due to trust accounts	5,067,490	1,780,768		
Derivatives other than for trading liabilities	2,571,597	3,474,332	6-g	
Other liabilities	5,532,596	4,261,955		
Reserve for bonus payments	62,171	59,869		
Reserve for variable compensation	2,836	-		
Net defined benefit liability	51,514	47,518		
Reserve for director and corporate auditor retirement benefits	1,685	1,527		
Reserve for possible losses on sales of loans	267	13		
Reserve for contingencies	5,271	7,845		
Reserve for reimbursement of deposits	16,154	15,851		
Reserve for reimbursement of debentures	39,245	48,878		
Reserves under special laws	2,024	1,607		
Deferred tax liabilities	414,799	524,321	4-b	
Deferred tax liabilities for revaluation reserve for land	67,991	72,392	4-c	
Acceptances and guarantees	4,798,158	5,404,843		
Total liabilities	¥184,105,335	¥179,884,211		
(Net assets)				
Common stock and preferred stock	2,255,790	2,255,404	1-a	
Capital surplus	1,110,164	1,110,006	1-b	
Retained earnings	3,197,616	2,769,371	1-c	
Treasury stock	(3,609)	(3,616)	1-d	
Total shareholders' equity	¥6,559,962	¥6,131,166		
Net unrealized gains (losses) on other securities	1,296,039	1,737,348		
Deferred gains or losses on hedges	165,264	26,635	5	
Revaluation reserve for land	148,483	146,419		
Foreign currency translation adjustments	(53,689)	(40,454)		
Remeasurements of defined benefit plans	51,752	160,005		
Total accumulated other comprehensive income	¥1,607,851	¥2,029,955		3
Stock acquisition rights	2,762	3,820		1b
Non-Controlling interests	1,182,668	1,635,595	7	
Total net assets	¥9,353,244	¥9,800,538		
Total liabilities and net assets	¥193,458,580	¥189,684,749		

Note: The regulatory scope of consolidation is the same as the accounting scope of consolidation.

Appended template

1. Shareholders' equity

(1) Consolidated balance sheet		(Millions of yen)		
Ref.	Consolidated balance sheet items	As of March 31, 2016	As of March 31, 2015	Remarks
1-a	Common stock and preferred stock	¥2,255,790	¥2,255,404	Including eligible Tier 1 capital instruments subject to phase-out arrangements
1-b	Capital surplus	1,110,164	1,110,006	Including eligible Tier 1 capital instruments subject to phase-out arrangements
1-c	Retained earnings	3,197,616	2,769,371	
1-d	Treasury stock	(3,609)	(3,616)	
Total shareholders' equity		¥6,559,962	¥6,131,166	
(2) Composition of capital		(Millions of yen)		
Basel III template	Composition of capital disclosure	As of March 31, 2016	As of March 31, 2015	Remarks
	Directly issued qualifying common share capital plus related stock surplus and retained earnings	¥6,460,330	¥5,917,185	Shareholders' equity attributable to common shares (before adjusting national specific regulatory adjustments (earnings to be distributed))
1a	of which: capital and stock surplus	3,267,031	3,152,290	
2	of which: retained earnings	3,196,908	2,768,510	
1c	of which: treasury stock (-)	3,609	3,616	
	of which: other than above	-	-	
31a	Directly issued qualifying additional Tier 1 instruments plus related stock surplus of which: classified as equity under applicable accounting standards and the breakdown	-	-	Shareholders' equity attributable to preferred shares with a loss absorbency clause upon entering into effectively bankruptcy

2. Intangible fixed assets

(1) Consolidated balance sheet

(Millions of yen)

Ref.	Consolidated balance sheet items	As of March 31, 2016	As of March 31, 2015	Remarks
2-a	Intangible fixed assets	¥804,567	¥657,556	
2-b	Securities	39,505,971	43,278,733	
	of which: share of goodwill of companies accounted for using the equity method	35,646	48,680	Share of goodwill of companies accounted for using the equity method
	Income taxes related to above	¥(237,595)	¥(191,837)	

(2) Composition of capital

(Millions of yen)

Basel III template	Composition of capital disclosure	As of March 31, 2016	As of March 31, 2015	Remarks
8	Goodwill (net of related tax liability, including those equivalent)	¥59,087	¥107,297	
9	Other intangibles other than goodwill and mortgage servicing rights (net of related tax liability)	543,531	407,101	Software and other
	Mortgage servicing rights (net of related tax liability)	-	-	
20	Amount exceeding the 10% threshold on specified items	-	-	
24	Amount exceeding the 15% threshold on specified items	-	-	
74	Mortgage servicing rights that are below the thresholds for deduction (before risk weighting)	-	-	

3. Net defined benefit asset

(1) Consolidated balance sheet

(Millions of yen)

Ref.	Consolidated balance sheet items	As of March 31, 2016	As of March 31, 2015	Remarks
3	Net defined benefit asset	¥646,428	¥743,382	
	Income taxes related to above	¥(197,428)	¥(239,199)	

(2) Composition of capital

(Millions of yen)

Basel III template	Composition of capital disclosure	As of March 31, 2016	As of March 31, 2015	Remarks
15	Net defined benefit asset	¥449,000	¥504,183	

Status of Mizuho Financial Group's Consolidated Capital Adequacy

4. Deferred tax assets

(1) Consolidated balance sheet		(Millions of yen)		
Ref.	Consolidated balance sheet items	As of March 31, 2016	As of March 31, 2015	Remarks
4-a	Deferred tax assets	¥36,517	¥36,938	
4-b	Deferred tax liabilities	414,799	524,321	
4-c	Deferred tax liabilities for revaluation reserve for land	67,991	72,392	
	Tax effects on intangible fixed assets	¥237,595	¥191,837	
	Tax effects on net defined benefit asset	197,428	239,199	
(2) Composition of capital		(Millions of yen)		
Basel III template	Composition of capital disclosure	As of March 31, 2016	As of March 31, 2015	Remarks
10	Deferred tax assets that rely on future profitability excluding those arising from temporary differences (net of related tax liability)	¥11,024	¥11,399	This item does not agree with the amount reported on the consolidated balance sheet due to offsetting of assets and liabilities.
	Deferred tax assets that rely on future profitability arising from temporary differences (net of related tax liability)	75,828	75,937	This item does not agree with the amount reported on the consolidated balance sheet due to offsetting of assets and liabilities.
21	Amount exceeding the 10% threshold on specified items	-	-	
25	Amount exceeding the 15% threshold on specified items	-	-	
75	Deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences that are below the thresholds for deduction (before risk weighting)	75,828	75,937	

5. Deferred gains or losses on derivatives under hedge accounting

(1) Consolidated balance sheet

(Millions of yen)

Ref.	Consolidated balance sheet items	As of March 31, 2016	As of March 31, 2015	Remarks
5	Deferred gains or losses on hedges	¥165,264	¥26,635	

(2) Composition of capital

(Millions of yen)

Basel III template	Composition of capital disclosure	As of March 31, 2016	As of March 31, 2015	Remarks
11	Deferred gains or losses on derivatives under hedge accounting	¥165,264	¥26,635	

6. Items associated with investments in the capital of financial institutions

(1) Consolidated balance sheet

(Millions of yen)

Ref.	Consolidated balance sheet items	As of March 31, 2016	As of March 31, 2015	Remarks
6-a	Trading assets	¥13,004,522	¥10,781,735	Including trading account securities and derivatives for trading assets
6-b	Securities	39,505,971	43,278,733	
6-c	Loans and bills discounted	73,708,884	73,415,170	Including subordinated loans
6-d	Derivatives other than for trading assets	3,157,752	3,544,243	
6-e	Other assets	4,144,131	4,066,424	Including money invested
6-f	Trading liabilities	10,276,133	8,743,196	Including trading account securities sold
6-g	Derivatives other than for trading liabilities	2,571,597	3,474,332	

Status of Mizuho Financial Group's Consolidated Capital Adequacy

(2) Composition of capital		(Millions of yen)		
Basel III template	Composition of capital disclosure	As of March 31, 2016	As of March 31, 2015	Remarks
	Investments in own capital instruments	¥2,231	¥9,072	
16	Common equity Tier 1 capital	2,231	4,872	
37	Additional Tier 1 capital	-	-	
52	Tier 2 capital	-	4,200	
	Reciprocal cross-holdings in the capital of banking, financial and insurance entities	-	-	
17	Common equity Tier 1 capital	-	-	
38	Additional Tier 1 capital	-	-	
53	Tier 2 capital	-	-	
	Investments in the capital of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation, net of eligible short positions, where the bank does not own more than 10% of the issued share capital (amount above 10% threshold)	821,973	1,058,656	
18	Common equity Tier 1 capital	93,508	246,646	
39	Additional Tier 1 capital	28	943	
54	Tier 2 capital	55,624	135,285	
72	Non-significant investments in the capital of other financials that are below the thresholds for deduction (before risk weighting)	672,811	675,780	
	Significant investments in the capital of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation, net of eligible short positions	260,053	276,553	
19	Amount exceeding the 10% threshold on specified items	-	-	
23	Amount exceeding the 15% threshold on specified items	-	-	
40	Additional Tier 1 capital	147,677	125,753	
55	Tier 2 capital	-	-	
73	Significant investments in the common stock of financials that are below the thresholds for deduction (before risk weighting)	112,376	150,800	

7. Non-Controlling interests

(1) Consolidated balance sheet

(Millions of yen)

Ref.	Consolidated balance sheet items	As of March 31, 2016	As of March 31, 2015	Remarks
7	Non-Controlling interests	¥1,182,668	¥1,635,595	

(2) Composition of capital

(Millions of yen)

Basel III template	Composition of capital disclosure	As of March 31, 2016	As of March 31, 2015	Remarks
	Common share capital issued by subsidiaries and held by third parties (amount allowed in group CET1)	¥14,749	¥12,106	After reflecting amounts eligible for inclusion (non-controlling interest after adjustments)
30-31ab-32	Qualifying additional Tier 1 instruments plus related stock surplus issued by special purpose vehicles and other equivalent entities	-	-	After reflecting amounts eligible for inclusion (non-controlling interest after adjustments)
34-35	Additional Tier 1 instruments issued by subsidiaries and held by third parties (amount allowed in group AT1)	30,843	29,598	After reflecting amounts eligible for inclusion (non-controlling interest after adjustments)
46	Tier 2 instruments plus related stock surplus issued by special purpose vehicles and other equivalent entities	169,035	180,405	After reflecting amounts eligible for inclusion (non-controlling interest after adjustments)
48-49	Tier 2 instruments issued by subsidiaries and held by third parties (amount allowed in group Tier 2)	10,269	9,250	After reflecting amounts eligible for inclusion (non-controlling interest after adjustments)

8. Other capital instruments

(1) Consolidated balance sheet

(Millions of yen)

Ref.	Consolidated balance sheet items	As of March 31, 2016	As of March 31, 2015	Remarks
8-a	Borrowed money	¥7,503,543	¥7,195,869	
8-b	Bonds and notes	6,120,928	6,013,731	
	Total	¥13,624,471	¥13,209,601	

(2) Composition of capital		(Millions of yen)		
Basel III template	Composition of capital disclosure	As of March 31, 2016	As of March 31, 2015	Remarks
	Directly issued qualifying additional Tier 1 instruments plus related stock surplus of which: classified as liabilities under applicable accounting standards	¥300,000	¥-	
32				
	Directly issued qualifying Tier 2 instruments plus related stock surplus of which: classified as liabilities under applicable accounting standards	324,517	150,000	
46				

Note: Amounts in the "Composition of capital disclosure" are based on those before considering amounts under transitional arrangements and include "Amounts excluded under transitional arrangements" disclosed in "(A) Composition of capital disclosure" as well as amounts included as regulatory capital. In addition, items for regulatory purposes under transitional arrangements are excluded from this table.

■ Risk-based capital

(3) Summary of approach to assessing capital adequacy

In order to ensure that risk-based capital is sufficiently maintained in light of the risk held by us, we regularly conduct the following assessment of capital adequacy in addition to adopting a suitable and effective capital adequacy monitoring structure.

Maintaining a sufficient BIS capital ratio

We confirm our maintenance of a high level of financial soundness by conducting regular evaluations to examine whether our risk-based capital is adequate in qualitative as well as quantitative terms, in light of our business plans and strategic targets to match the increase in risk-weighted assets acquired for growth, in addition to maintaining our capital above the minimum requirements of common equity Tier 1 capital ratio, Tier 1 capital ratio, total capital ratio and capital buffer ratio.

Balancing risk and capital

On the basis of the framework for allocating risk capital, after obtaining the clearest possible grasp of the group's overall risk exposure, we endeavor to control risk so as to keep it within the range of our business capacity by means of allocating capital that corresponds to the amount of risk to the principal banking subsidiaries, etc., within the bounds of our capital, and we conduct regular assessments to ensure that a sufficient level of capital is maintained for our risk profile. When making these assessments, we calculate the potential losses arising from assumed stress events and risk volumes, which we assess whether they balance with the group's capital. Stress events are based on risk scenarios that are formulated based on the current economic condition and the economic outlook, etc. and from scenarios such as the occurrence of historical stress events. In addition, we examine whether an appropriate return on risk is maintained in the assessments.

(4) Required capital by portfolio classification

(Billions of yen)

	As of March 31, 2016		As of March 31, 2015	
	EAD	Required capital	EAD	Required capital
Credit risk	¥200,940.9	¥5,234.5	¥196,575.9	¥5,456.6
Internal ratings-based approach	190,100.2	4,701.2	189,380.7	4,926.2
Corporate (except specialized lending)	70,940.2	2,502.9	68,175.7	2,434.9
Corporate (specialized lending)	3,818.1	270.3	3,574.5	323.9
Sovereign	79,624.1	102.0	77,687.8	92.8
Bank	6,893.6	150.2	7,827.4	155.8
Retail	12,942.5	514.4	13,346.9	546.0
Residential mortgage	9,855.1	324.7	10,173.4	344.5
Qualifying revolving loan	562.9	42.6	499.0	38.1
Other retail	2,524.5	147.0	2,674.4	163.3
Equities	4,460.7	587.7	5,628.1	695.3
PD/LGD approach	3,901.2	441.9	4,831.4	489.4
Market-based approach (simple risk weight method)	559.4	145.7	796.7	205.9
Market-based approach (internal models approach)	-	-	-	-
Regarded-method exposure	1,750.8	311.6	2,073.3	382.1
Purchase receivables	3,669.1	116.7	5,111.1	140.1
Securitizations	3,803.3	23.2	3,340.6	24.0
Others	2,197.4	121.6	2,614.8	130.9
Standardized approach	10,840.7	290.2	7,195.2	279.0
Sovereign	5,748.0	8.3	2,881.6	7.8
Bank	2,035.8	37.1	1,274.6	25.0
Corporate	2,392.7	181.8	2,447.9	183.7
Residential mortgage	-	-	-	-
Securitizations	20.7	5.3	21.9	9.5
Others	643.2	57.5	569.0	52.8
CVA risk	-	225.8	-	220.4
Central counterparty-related	-	17.1	-	31.0
Market risk	-	135.6	-	277.9
Standardized approach	-	70.6	-	78.8
Interest rate risk	-	37.6	-	42.3
Equities risk	-	23.9	-	22.9
Foreign exchange risk	-	4.8	-	10.3
Commodities risk	-	4.1	-	3.1
Option transactions	-	-	-	-
Internal models approach	-	65.0	-	199.0
Operational risk	-	259.7	-	249.2
Advanced measurement approach	-	221.0	-	210.4
Basic indicator approach	-	38.6	-	38.8
Total required capital (consolidated)	¥-	¥5,002.4	¥-	¥5,215.3

Notes: 1. EAD: Exposure at default.

2. PD: Probability of default.

3. LGD: Loss given default.

4. Required capital: For credit risk, the sum of (i) 8% of credit risk-weighted assets and (ii) expected losses. For market risk, the market risk equivalent amount. For operational risk, the operational risk equivalent amount.

5. Total required capital (consolidated): 8% of the denominator of the capital adequacy ratio.

6. The major exposures included in each portfolio classification of internal ratings-based approach are as follows:

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Corporate (excluding specialized lending)	Credits to corporations and sole proprietors (excluding credits to retail customers)
Corporate (specialized lending)	Credits which limit interest and principal repayment sources to cash flow derived from specific real estate, chattel, businesses, etc., including real estate non-recourse loan, ship finance and project finance, etc.
Sovereign	Credits to central governments, central banks and local governmental entities
Bank	Credits to banks and securities companies, etc.
Retail	Housing loans (residential mortgage), credit card loans (qualifying revolving retail loan) and other individual consumer loans and loans to business enterprises with total credit amount of less than ¥100 million, etc. (other retail).
Equities	Capital stock, preferred securities, perpetual subordinated debt, etc. (excluding trading assets) The transitional measure (Article 13 of supplementary provision of the FSA Notice No. 20) applies to those held from September 30, 2004 or earlier in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2015. Either the PD/LGD approach or the market-based approach applies in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2016 as the transitional period ended.
Regarded-method exposure	Investment trusts and funds, etc.
Purchase receivables	Receivables purchased from third parties excluding securities (excluding securitizations)
Securitizations	Transactions in the form of "non-recourse" and having a "senior/subordinated structure," etc. (excluding specialized lending).

7. EAD calculated using the standardized approach for credit risk represents the amount before the deduction of specific reserve for possible losses on loans, reserve for possible losses on loans to restructuring countries and partial direct write-offs.
8. From the fiscal year ended March 31, 2016, we have been calculating EAD using the internal ratings-based approach for credit risk by taking into account the amount of collateral for derivatives transactions. EAD as of March 31, 2015 represents the amount adjusted to retroactively reflect this method.

■ Credit risk

(5) Credit risk management

○ Summary of credit risk management

See pages 118 to 121 for a summary of our credit risk management policies and procedures.

We apply the advanced internal ratings-based approach to calculate credit risk-weighted assets under Basel Framework. With regard to some business units or asset classes that are deemed to be immaterial for purposes of calculating credit risk-weighted assets, we apply the standardized approach.

We use our estimates of PD (probability of default) and LGD (loss given default) in calculating credit risk-weighted assets. In accordance with regulations, we estimate PD by using long-term averages of actual defaults, to which conservative adjustments are made, based on internal data, and make adjustments to LGD taking into account recessionary periods. We regularly perform verifications of PD and LGD through back testing and other methods. We also utilize these estimates for measuring credit risks for internal use, allocating risk capital and other purposes.

○ Status of portfolios to which the standardized approach is applied

Eligible external credit assessment institutions used for determining the risk weight for portfolios to which the standardized approach is applied are Rating and Investment Information, Inc. (R&I) in Japan and Standard & Poor's Ratings Services (S&P) overseas.

We apply a risk weight of 100% for all of our corporate exposure.

○ Summary of our internal rating system

See pages 118 to 120 for a summary of our internal rating system and rating assignment procedures.

The following table sets forth information with respect to the definition of obligor ratings.

(6) Credit risk exposure, etc.

We exclude regarded-method exposure and securitization exposure from the amount of credit risk exposure.

The outstanding balance is based on exposure at default.

No significant difference exists between period-end credit risk position and the average credit risk position during the fiscal years ended March 31, 2015 and 2016.

○ **Status of credit risk exposure****(a) Breakdown by geographical area**

(Billions of yen)

As of March 31, 2016					
	Loans, commitments and other non- derivative off- balance-sheet exposures	Securities	Derivatives	Others	Total
Domestic	¥68,500.9	¥25,391.7	¥1,489.6	¥30,971.8	¥126,354.1
Overseas	38,737.2	10,892.1	2,678.3	5,884.1	58,191.9
Asia	9,269.4	2,145.6	409.9	1,464.4	13,289.4
Central and South America	3,107.3	56.7	126.7	470.8	3,761.6
North America	15,529.0	6,470.6	711.6	3,190.3	25,901.7
Eastern Europe	374.0	-	0.2	3.1	377.5
Western Europe	6,792.6	1,826.5	1,199.2	497.4	10,315.9
Other areas	3,664.6	392.5	230.4	257.8	4,545.5
Total	¥107,238.1	¥36,283.9	¥4,167.9	¥36,856.0	¥184,546.0
Exempt portion	-	-	-	-	10,820.0

(Billions of yen)

As of March 31, 2015					
	Loans, commitments and other non- derivative off- balance-sheet exposures	Securities	Derivatives	Others	Total
Domestic	¥69,662.6	¥28,131.5	¥1,309.9	¥25,941.1	¥125,045.3
Overseas	37,120.2	11,831.1	2,959.8	7,010.2	58,921.5
Asia	9,175.5	2,076.8	338.3	1,764.3	13,355.1
Central and South America	3,157.2	162.9	141.2	578.4	4,039.9
North America	15,445.9	7,256.7	827.4	3,967.6	27,497.7
Eastern Europe	394.9	-	3.0	15.3	413.3
Western Europe	5,620.9	1,825.4	1,381.5	464.3	9,292.2
Other areas	3,325.5	509.1	268.2	220.0	4,323.1
Total	¥106,782.8	¥39,962.7	¥4,269.8	¥32,951.3	¥183,966.8
Exempt portion	-	-	-	-	7,173.2

Notes: 1. Exempt portion represents the amount before the deduction of specific reserve for possible losses on loans, reserve for possible losses on loans to restructuring countries and partial direct write-offs, calculated using the standardized approach for business units and asset classes that are immaterial for the purpose of calculating credit risk-weighted assets.

2. Exposure to non-Japanese residents is included in "Overseas."

3. "Others" include cash, deposits, call loans, other debt purchased, money held in trust, foreign exchange assets, other assets, etc.

(b) Breakdown by industry

(Billions of yen)

As of March 31, 2016					
	Loans, commitments and other non- derivative off- balance-sheet exposures	Securities	Derivatives	Others	Total
Manufacturing	¥19,955.7	¥2,212.9	¥569.1	¥638.8	¥23,376.7
Construction	1,498.5	201.1	12.5	47.4	1,759.7
Real estate	8,579.8	548.1	94.8	17.5	9,240.3
Service industries	5,018.6	381.3	85.4	65.8	5,551.2
Wholesale and retail	8,821.9	724.6	147.9	900.4	10,594.9
Finance and insurance	11,709.8	2,970.5	2,093.1	1,777.6	18,551.2
Individuals	11,634.5	-	0.6	10.1	11,645.3
Other industries	26,988.4	9,748.7	1,120.2	6,565.9	44,423.4
Japanese Government; Bank of Japan	13,030.5	19,496.4	43.8	26,832.1	59,402.9
Total	¥107,238.1	¥36,283.9	¥4,167.9	¥36,856.0	¥184,546.0
Exempt portion	-	-	-	-	10,820.0

(Billions of yen)

As of March 31, 2015					
	Loans, commitments and other non- derivative off- balance-sheet exposures	Securities	Derivatives	Others	Total
Manufacturing	¥19,834.1	¥2,653.2	¥511.1	¥672.0	¥23,670.5
Construction	1,470.3	194.8	14.2	61.6	1,741.0
Real estate	7,799.4	592.5	63.0	14.9	8,469.9
Service industries	4,625.9	459.4	78.9	46.6	5,210.8
Wholesale and retail	9,008.8	745.4	113.9	1,089.7	10,958.1
Finance and insurance	13,070.3	3,578.9	2,595.0	2,042.5	21,286.8
Individuals	11,949.5	-	0.2	10.6	11,960.3
Other industries	25,245.1	10,133.2	888.8	8,035.2	44,302.5
Japanese Government; Bank of Japan	13,779.1	21,605.0	4.3	20,977.8	56,366.4
Total	¥106,782.8	¥39,962.7	¥4,269.8	¥32,951.3	¥183,966.8
Exempt portion	-	-	-	-	7,173.2

Notes: 1. Exempt portion represents the amount before the deduction of specific reserve for possible losses on loans, reserve for possible losses on loans to restructuring countries and partial direct write-offs, calculated using the standardized approach for business units and asset classes that are immaterial for the purpose of calculating credit risk-weighted assets.

2. "Others" include cash, deposits, call loans, other debt purchased, money held in trust, foreign exchange assets, other assets, etc.

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(c) Breakdown by residual contractual maturity

(Billions of yen)

As of March 31, 2016					
	Loans, commitments and other non- derivative off-balance-sheet exposures	Securities	Derivatives	Others	Total
Less than one year	¥27,076.9	¥5,849.6	¥775.3	¥4,940.8	¥38,642.8
From one year to less than three years	20,332.0	13,249.2	1,666.4	599.1	35,846.9
From three years to less than five years	18,855.2	4,964.2	667.4	16.0	24,502.9
Five years or more	28,091.6	7,803.3	1,043.8	11.8	36,950.7
Other than above	12,882.2	4,417.4	14.7	31,288.0	48,602.5
Total	¥107,238.1	¥36,283.9	¥4,167.9	¥36,856.0	¥184,546.0
Exempt portion	-	-	-	-	10,820.0

(Billions of yen)

As of March 31, 2015					
	Loans, commitments and other non- derivative off-balance-sheet exposures	Securities	Derivatives	Others	Total
Less than one year	¥30,032.6	¥6,663.3	¥834.8	¥5,310.1	¥42,840.9
From one year to less than three years	18,221.8	10,934.4	2,073.4	604.0	31,833.7
From three years to less than five years	19,111.8	9,387.3	520.2	21.9	29,041.3
Five years or more	26,942.5	7,529.5	839.6	5.8	35,317.5
Other than above	12,474.0	5,448.0	1.6	27,009.4	44,933.1
Total	¥106,782.8	¥39,962.7	¥4,269.8	¥32,951.3	¥183,966.8
Exempt portion	-	-	-	-	7,173.2

Notes: 1. Exempt portion represents the amount before the deduction of specific reserve for possible losses on loans, reserve for possible losses on loans to restructuring countries and partial direct write-offs, calculated using the standardized approach for business units and asset classes that are immaterial for the purpose of calculating credit risk-weighted assets.

2. "Others" include cash, deposits, call loans, other debt purchased, money held in trust, foreign exchange assets, other assets, etc.

○ Status of exposure past due three months or more or in default

(d) Breakdown by geographical area

(Billions of yen)

As of March 31, 2016					
	Loans, commitments and other non-derivative off-balance-sheet exposures	Securities	Derivatives	Others	Total
Domestic	¥931.3	¥79.7	¥4.2	¥17.1	¥1,032.4
Overseas	224.1	3.1	7.0	4.9	239.2
Asia	49.6	0.0	0.5	0.7	50.9
Central and South America	55.3	0.0	3.3	0.0	58.6
North America	29.5	3.0	-	1.6	34.2
Eastern Europe	1.9	-	0.0	-	2.0
Western Europe	64.6	0.0	3.1	2.3	70.2
Other areas	22.9	-	-	0.1	23.0
Total	¥1,155.4	¥82.9	¥11.3	¥22.0	¥1,271.7
Exempt portion	-	-	-	-	3.8

(Billions of yen)

As of March 31, 2015					
	Loans, commitments and other non- derivative off-balance-sheet exposures	Securities	Derivatives	Others	Total
Domestic	¥1,124.1	¥24.2	¥4.9	¥24.6	¥1,178.0
Overseas	349.1	1.9	23.6	6.9	381.6
Asia	44.8	0.0	0.6	1.2	46.7
Central and South America	83.9	0.0	10.6	0.0	94.6
North America	16.2	1.9	0.9	2.0	21.1
Eastern Europe	6.0	-	0.1	-	6.1
Western Europe	72.1	0.0	11.4	3.5	87.0
Other areas	125.9	-	-	0.0	125.9
Total	¥1,473.3	¥26.2	¥28.5	¥31.5	¥1,559.6
Exempt portion	-	-	-	-	4.4

Notes: 1. Exempt portion represents the amount before the deduction of specific reserve for possible losses on loans, reserve for possible losses on loans to restructuring countries and partial direct write-offs, calculated using the standardized approach for business units and asset classes that are immaterial for the purpose of calculating credit risk-weighted assets.

2. Exposure to non-Japanese residents is included in "Overseas."

3. "Others" include deposits, call loans, other debt purchased, money held in trust, foreign exchange assets, other assets, etc.

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(e) Breakdown by industry

(Billions of yen)

As of March 31, 2016					
	Loans, commitments and other non- derivative off-balance-sheet exposures	Securities	Derivatives	Others	Total
Manufacturing	¥420.3	¥73.2	¥2.7	¥4.5	¥500.7
Construction	17.9	0.0	-	0.5	18.5
Real estate	76.3	0.6	0.1	0.2	77.3
Service industries	84.4	0.8	0.7	1.2	87.3
Wholesale and retail	195.1	1.5	0.6	9.5	206.9
Finance and insurance	11.3	5.5	0.0	2.1	19.0
Individuals	108.3	-	-	1.1	109.5
Other industries	241.5	0.9	7.0	2.6	252.2
Total	¥1,155.4	¥82.9	¥11.3	¥22.0	¥1,271.7
Exempt portion	-	-	-	-	3.8

(Billions of yen)

As of March 31, 2015					
	Loans, commitments and other non- derivative off-balance-sheet exposures	Securities	Derivatives	Others	Total
Manufacturing	¥516.7	¥15.9	¥3.5	¥6.2	¥542.3
Construction	27.1	0.2	-	0.6	28.0
Real estate	105.6	3.5	0.0	0.5	109.8
Service industries	99.7	0.7	8.0	3.1	111.7
Wholesale and retail	212.9	3.4	0.7	13.0	230.0
Finance and insurance	73.4	1.5	0.0	3.8	78.8
Individuals	126.1	-	-	1.2	127.3
Other industries	311.5	0.7	16.2	2.8	331.4
Total	¥1,473.3	¥26.2	¥28.5	¥31.5	¥1,559.6
Exempt portion	-	-	-	-	4.4

Notes: 1. Exempt portion represents the amount before the deduction of specific reserve for possible losses on loans, reserve for possible losses on loans to restructuring countries and partial direct write-offs, calculated using the standardized approach for business units and asset classes that are immaterial for the purpose of calculating credit risk-weighted assets.

2. "Others" include deposits, call loans, other debt purchased, money held in trust, foreign exchange assets, other assets, etc.

○ **Status of reserves for possible losses on loans**

The amounts associated with regarded-method exposure and securitization exposure are excluded.

(f) Fiscal year-end balances of reserves for possible losses on loans and changes during the fiscal year (after partial direct write-offs)

		(Billions of yen)	
		As of, or for the fiscal year ended, March 31, 2016	As of, or for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2015
General reserve for possible losses on loans	Beginning balance	¥344.4	¥398.7
	Increase during the fiscal year	304.8	344.4
	Decrease during the fiscal year	344.4	398.7
	Ending balance	304.8	344.4
Specific reserve for possible losses on loans	Beginning balance	180.3	216.7
	Increase during the fiscal year	154.6	180.3
	Decrease during the fiscal year	180.3	216.7
	Ending balance	154.6	180.3
Reserve for possible losses on loans to restructuring countries	Beginning balance	0.6	0.7
	Increase during the fiscal year	0.0	0.6
	Decrease during the fiscal year	0.6	0.7
	Ending balance	0.0	0.6
Total	Beginning balance	¥525.4	¥616.3
	Increase during the fiscal year	459.5	525.4
	Decrease during the fiscal year	525.4	616.3
	Ending balance	459.5	525.4

Note: General reserve for possible losses on loans in the above table represents the amount recorded in our consolidated balance sheet, and the amounts associated with regarded-method exposure and securitization exposure are not excluded.

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(g) Specific reserve for possible losses on loans by geographical area and industry

(Billions of yen)

	As of March 31, 2015	As of March 31, 2014	Change
Domestic	¥120.0	¥138.4	¥(18.3)
Manufacturing	29.5	30.7	(1.2)
Construction	5.5	7.5	(2.0)
Real estate	5.0	11.7	(6.7)
Service industries	11.4	12.0	(0.6)
Wholesale and retail	35.0	32.1	2.9
Finance and insurance	0.8	0.0	0.7
Individuals	25.6	35.9	(10.2)
Other industries	6.9	8.1	(1.2)
Overseas	49.9	71.1	(21.2)
Exempt portion	10.4	7.1	3.2
Total	¥180.3	¥216.7	¥(36.4)

(Billions of yen)

	As of March 31, 2016	As of March 31, 2015	Change
Domestic	¥96.2	¥120.0	¥(23.8)
Manufacturing	27.2	29.5	(2.3)
Construction	3.1	5.5	(2.3)
Real estate	2.3	5.0	(2.6)
Service industries	11.5	11.4	0.0
Wholesale and retail	28.8	35.0	(6.2)
Finance and insurance	0.6	0.8	(0.1)
Individuals	17.3	25.6	(8.3)
Other industries	5.0	6.9	(1.8)
Overseas	49.1	49.9	(0.8)
Exempt portion	9.3	10.4	(1.0)
Total	¥154.6	¥180.3	¥(25.6)

Note: Exempt portion represents the amount calculated using the standardized approach for business units and asset classes that are immaterial for purposes of calculating credit risk-weighted assets.

(h) Write-offs of loans by industry

(Billions of yen)

	For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2016	For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2015
Manufacturing	¥1.1	¥3.6
Construction	0.2	0.3
Real estate	0.8	1.2
Service industries	1.4	1.3
Wholesale and retail	7.9	8.9
Finance and insurance	0.1	0.0
Individuals	5.3	6.2
Other industries	29.4	62.4
Exempt portion	0.0	0.2
Total	¥46.6	¥84.5

Notes: 1. The above table represents the breakdown of losses on write-offs of loans recorded in our consolidated statement of income after excluding the amounts associated with regarded-method exposure and securitization exposure.

2. Exempt portion represents the amount calculated using the standardized approach for business units and asset classes that are immaterial for purposes of calculating credit risk-weighted assets.

3. "Other industries" include overseas and non-Japanese resident portions.

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○ Status of exposure to which the standardized approach is applied

(i) Exposure by risk weight category after applying credit risk mitigation

(Billions of yen)

As of March 31, 2016					
	Risk weight	On-balance sheet	Off-balance sheet	Total	With external rating
		0%	¥4,659.9	¥695.5	¥5,355.4
	10%	225.4	-	225.4	-
	20%	1,117.2	859.9	1,977.2	81.3
	35%	-	-	-	-
	50%	46.3	41.5	87.9	51.8
	100%	2,044.3	1,076.2	3,120.5	57.3
	150%	0.0	-	0.0	0.0
	250%	53.3	-	53.3	-
	350%	-	-	-	-
	625%	-	0.0	0.0	-
	937.5%	-	0.0	0.0	-
	1,250%	-	-	-	-
Total		¥8,146.6	¥2,673.3	¥10,820.0	¥253.6

(Billions of yen)

As of March 31, 2015					
	Risk weight	On-balance sheet	Off-balance sheet	Total	With external rating
		0%	¥2,013.6	¥583.3	¥2,597.0
	10%	149.2	-	149.2	-
	20%	468.6	723.0	1,191.7	26.9
	35%	-	-	-	-
	50%	85.0	13.1	98.1	45.3
	100%	1,974.4	1,098.8	3,073.2	63.3
	150%	0.1	-	0.1	-
	250%	63.6	-	63.6	-
	350%	-	-	-	-
	625%	-	0.0	0.0	-
	937.5%	-	0.0	0.0	-
	1,250%	-	-	-	-
Total		¥4,754.7	¥2,418.5	¥7,173.2	¥212.1

Notes: 1. The amounts in the above table are before the deduction of specific reserve for possible losses on loans, reserve for possible losses on loans to restructuring countries and partial direct write-offs.

2. Off-balance-sheet exposure shows credit equivalent amount.

(j) Amount of exposure to which a risk weight of 1,250% is applied

(Billions of yen)

	As of March 31, 2016	As of March 31, 2015
Amount of exposure to which a risk weight of 1,250% is applied	¥0.8	¥6.1

o Status of exposure to which the internal ratings-based approach is applied

(k) Specialized lending exposure under supervisory slotting criteria by risk weight category

(Billions of yen)

		As of March 31, 2016	As of March 31, 2015
Risk weight	50%	¥0.5	¥0.6
	70%	41.6	37.7
	90%	1.1	7.1
	95%	44.6	94.3
	115%	5.0	30.5
	120%	15.4	-
	140%	7.5	-
	250%	39.6	24.3
	Default	19.5	28.3
Total		¥175.2	¥223.2

(l) Equity exposure under simple risk weight method of market-based approach by risk weight category

(Billions of yen)

		As of March 31, 2016	As of March 31, 2015
Risk weight	300%	¥488.3	¥729.5
	400%	71.1	67.2
Total		¥559.4	¥796.7

Note: Of the equity exposure under the simple risk weight method, a risk weight of 300% is applied for listed equities and 400% for unlisted equities.

Status of Mizuho Financial Group's Consolidated Capital Adequacy

(m) Portfolio by asset class and ratings segment (Corporate, etc.)

(Billions of yen, except percentages)

As of March 31, 2016									
	PD (EAD weighted average) (%)	LGD (EAD weighted average) (%)	EL default (EAD weighted average) (%)	Risk weight (EAD weighted average) (%)	EAD (Billions of yen)	On-balance sheet	Off-balance sheet	Amount of undrawn commit- ments	Weighted average of credit conversion factor (%)
Corporate	1.72	36.43	-	37.92	¥77,953.6	¥56,053.9	¥21,899.7	¥22,666.8	74.99
Investment grade zone	0.10	38.05	-	27.27	54,868.1	36,687.2	18,180.9	19,298.2	74.99
Non- investment grade zone	1.49	32.28	-	64.49	22,127.0	18,442.6	3,684.4	3,360.5	75.00
Default	100.00	39.19	36.60	34.30	958.4	924.0	34.4	8.0	75.00
Sovereign	0.01	38.29	-	1.60	79,893.0	65,570.6	14,322.4	854.0	75.00
Investment grade zone	0.00	38.29	-	1.49	79,739.7	65,426.9	14,312.7	845.5	75.00
Non- investment grade zone	0.72	38.13	-	61.26	153.2	143.5	9.7	8.4	75.00
Default	100.00	56.88	52.15	62.73	0.0	0.0	-	-	-
Bank	0.18	35.19	-	26.25	6,923.3	4,151.3	2,772.0	555.6	75.00
Investment grade zone	0.09	35.00	-	22.09	6,198.3	3,557.9	2,640.4	451.8	75.00
Non- investment grade zone	0.69	36.65	-	61.91	723.0	591.4	131.5	103.8	75.00
Default	100.00	97.07	94.79	30.21	1.9	1.9	-	-	-
Equity exposure under PD/LGD approach	2.04	90.00	-	141.61	3,901.2	3,858.0	43.1	-	-
Investment grade zone	0.07	90.00	-	112.47	3,558.7	3,515.5	43.1	-	-
Non- investment grade zone	1.03	90.00	-	236.83	268.0	268.0	-	-	-
Default	100.00	90.00	-	1,191.88	74.4	74.4	-	-	-
Total	0.85	38.50	-	22.64	¥168,671.3	¥129,633.9	¥39,037.4	¥24,076.5	74.99
Investment grade zone	0.05	39.33	-	14.90	144,364.9	109,187.6	35,177.2	20,595.6	74.99
Non- investment grade zone	1.45	33.11	-	66.37	23,271.5	19,445.7	3,825.7	3,472.8	75.00
Default	100.00	42.95	36.72	117.56	1,034.9	1,000.5	34.4	8.0	75.00

(Billions of yen, except percentages)

As of March 31, 2015									
	PD (EAD weighted average) (%)	LGD (EAD weighted average) (%)	EL default (EAD weighted average) (%)	Risk weight (EAD weighted average) (%)	EAD (Billions of yen)	On-balance sheet	Off-balance sheet	Amount of undrawn commit- ments	Weighted average of credit conversion factor (%)
Corporate	2.04	36.34	-	36.84	¥76,322.9	¥54,372.9	¥21,950.0	¥21,339.9	74.99
Investment grade zone	0.09	37.76	-	25.67	53,727.3	35,036.9	18,690.4	18,600.1	74.99
Non- investment grade zone	1.45	32.41	-	64.92	21,403.3	18,186.8	3,216.5	2,735.3	75.00
Default	100.00	42.93	40.22	35.88	1,192.2	1,149.1	43.1	4.3	75.00
Sovereign	0.01	38.60	-	1.50	77,974.1	64,807.8	13,166.2	953.3	75.00
Investment grade zone	0.00	38.61	-	1.42	77,855.7	64,704.3	13,151.4	941.0	75.00
Non- investment grade zone	0.85	37.17	-	58.31	118.2	103.4	14.8	12.2	75.00
Default	100.00	57.51	52.76	62.89	0.0	0.0	-	-	-
Bank	0.20	33.54	-	23.69	7,856.4	4,406.6	3,449.8	462.4	75.00
Investment grade zone	0.09	33.48	-	20.46	7,153.0	3,968.7	3,184.3	375.6	75.00
Non- investment grade zone	0.79	33.73	-	56.69	699.8	434.2	265.5	86.7	75.00
Default	100.00	97.29	95.04	29.81	3.6	3.6	-	-	-
Equity exposure under PD/LGD approach	0.47	90.00	-	126.62	4,831.4	4,691.1	140.2	-	-
Investment grade zone	0.06	90.00	-	115.13	4,502.9	4,362.7	140.2	-	-
Non- investment grade zone	1.06	90.00	-	235.79	311.8	311.8	-	-	-
Default	100.00	90.00	-	1,192.50	16.6	16.6	-	-	-
Total	0.97	38.82	-	22.32	¥166,984.9	¥128,278.5	¥38,706.4	¥22,755.6	74.99
Investment grade zone	0.05	39.65	-	15.04	143,239.1	108,072.6	35,166.4	19,916.9	74.99
Non- investment grade zone	1.45	33.27	-	67.00	22,533.2	19,036.3	3,496.8	2,834.3	75.00
Default	100.00	43.74	40.38	51.73	1,212.5	1,169.4	43.1	4.3	75.00

Notes: 1. Investment grade zone includes obligor ratings A1 through B2, non-investment grade zone includes C1 through E2 (excluding E2R), and default includes E2R through H1.

2. "Corporate" does not include specialized lending exposure under supervisory slotting criteria.

3. Each asset class includes purchased receivables.

4. The commitments that can be terminated at any time without condition or terminated automatically are not included in the amount of undrawn commitments and weighted average of credit conversion factor.

5. Regarding equity exposure under the PD/LGD approach, we recognize the risk-weighted assets by multiplying 1,250% by the expected loss ("EL").

(n) Portfolio by asset class and ratings segment (Retail)

(Billions of yen, except percentages)

As of March 31, 2016									
	PD (EAD weighted average) (%)	LGD (EAD weighted average) (%)	EL default (EAD weighted average) (%)	Risk weight (EAD weighted average) (%)	EAD (Billions of yen)	On-balance sheet	Off- balance sheet	Amount of undrawn commit- ments	Weighted average of credit conversion factor (%)
Residential mortgage	1.68	41.05	-	32.11	¥9,855.1	¥9,698.6	¥156.4	¥10.0	75.00
Non-default	0.76	40.99	-	32.10	9,763.1	9,608.6	154.5	10.0	75.00
Default	100.00	47.31	44.79	33.37	91.9	90.0	1.9	-	-
Qualifying revolving loan (retail)	3.18	76.66	-	64.45	562.9	373.7	189.1	1,610.0	11.75
Non-default	3.03	76.67	-	64.46	562.0	373.1	188.9	1,608.5	11.75
Default	100.00	71.97	67.80	55.26	0.8	0.6	0.2	1.5	14.39
Other retail	4.38	51.67	-	49.11	2,524.5	2,508.6	15.8	18.1	65.01
Non-default	1.65	51.87	-	49.45	2,454.3	2,442.0	12.2	14.3	57.51
Default	100.00	44.83	42.02	37.24	70.1	66.5	3.6	3.8	92.69
Total	2.28	44.67	-	36.83	¥12,942.5	¥12,581.0	¥361.4	¥1,638.2	12.73
Non-default	1.03	44.65	-	36.85	12,779.4	12,423.7	355.6	1,632.8	12.53
Default	100.00	46.37	43.72	35.15	163.0	157.2	5.7	5.4	70.15

(Billions of yen, except percentages)

As of March 31, 2015									
	PD (EAD weighted average) (%)	LGD (EAD weighted average) (%)	EL default (EAD weighted average) (%)	Risk weight (EAD weighted average) (%)	EAD (Billions of yen)	On-balance sheet	Off- balance sheet	Amount of undrawn commit- ments	Weighted average of credit conversion factor (%)
Residential mortgage	1.81	41.44	-	32.44	¥10,173.4	¥9,990.1	¥183.3	¥8.9	75.25
Non-default	0.77	41.37	-	32.45	10,066.3	9,885.7	180.6	8.9	75.25
Default	100.00	47.74	45.33	31.87	107.0	104.3	2.6	-	-
Qualifying revolving loan (retail)	3.22	77.26	-	64.63	499.0	333.5	165.4	1,562.1	10.59
Non-default	3.03	77.27	-	64.65	498.0	332.7	165.2	1,560.4	10.59
Default	100.00	73.17	69.25	51.70	0.9	0.7	0.2	1.6	12.81
Other retail	4.60	53.30	-	50.93	2,674.4	2,659.3	15.0	17.5	66.35
Non-default	1.64	53.54	-	51.43	2,594.0	2,582.7	11.3	13.7	58.32
Default	100.00	45.38	42.73	35.03	80.3	76.6	3.7	3.8	95.01
Total	2.42	45.15	-	37.35	¥13,346.9	¥12,983.0	¥363.8	¥1,588.7	11.57
Non-default	1.03	45.13	-	37.41	13,158.4	12,801.2	357.2	1,583.1	11.37
Default	100.00	46.86	44.35	33.32	188.4	181.8	6.5	5.5	70.16

Notes: 1. Each asset class includes purchased receivables.

2. The commitments that can be terminated at any time without condition or terminated automatically are not included in the amount of undrawn commitments and weighted average of credit conversion factor.

(o) Actual losses by asset class

(Billions of yen)

	For the period from April 1, 2015 through March 31, 2016	For the period from April 1, 2014 through March 31, 2015
	Actual losses	Actual losses
Corporate	¥24.8	¥128.1
Sovereign	0	0
Bank	(0.5)	(1.2)
Residential mortgage	(6.0)	(0.7)
Qualifying revolving loan (retail)	0.4	2.2
Other retail	(1.2)	5.1
Total	¥17.4	¥133.6

Note: Actual losses are the sum of the net increase (decrease) in the amount of partial direct write-offs, specific reserve for possible losses on loans and general reserve for possible losses on loans (for claims against special attention obligors or below), etc., as well as tax-qualified direct write-offs, losses from sales of non-performing loans, losses from debt forgiveness and losses from debt-equity swaps during the relevant period. Equity exposure under the PD/LGD approach is not included in the amount of actual losses.

<Analysis>

The total amount of actual losses was decreased by ¥116.2 billion from the previous period to ¥17.4 billion due to significant decrease of losses from corporate exposure.

(p) Comparison of estimated and actual losses by asset class

(Billions of yen)

	For the period from April 1, 2015 through March 31, 2016		For the period from April 1, 2014 through March 31, 2015			
	Estimated losses (expected losses as of March 31, 2015)	Actual losses	Estimated losses (expected losses as of March 31, 2014)	Actual losses		
		After deduction of reserves		After deduction of reserves		
Corporate	¥607.1	¥128.9	¥24.8	¥596.0	¥195.5	¥128.1
Sovereign	1.6	1.5	0	1.5	1.5	0.0
Bank	7.3	3.9	(0.5)	10.3	5.6	(1.2)
Residential mortgage	80.4	31.2	(6.0)	104.8	46.1	(0.7)
Qualifying revolving loan (retail)	12.3	2.4	0.4	11.5	3.8	2.2
Other retail	54.3	15.1	(1.2)	61.9	23.8	5.1
Total	¥763.2	¥183.3	¥17.4	¥786.3	¥276.6	¥133.6

(Billions of yen)

	For the period from April 1, 2013 through March 31, 2014		For the period from April 1, 2012 through March 31, 2013			
	Estimated losses (expected losses as of March 31, 2013)	Actual losses	Estimated losses (expected losses as of March 31, 2012)	Actual losses		
		After deduction of reserves		After deduction of reserves		
Corporate	¥785.1	¥246.9	¥(41.2)	¥828.0	¥272.6	¥75.6
Sovereign	1.7	(11.9)	(13.5)	3.1	(10.2)	0.2
Bank	12.5	6.4	(1.2)	18.4	6.3	(5.0)
Residential mortgage	123.7	50.5	(3.2)	134.8	41.6	(9.2)
Qualifying revolving loan (retail)	11.2	3.9	0.4	10.8	3.7	0.3
Other retail	69.1	26.2	1.4	73.5	24.2	0.2
Total	¥1,003.5	¥322.3	¥(57.4)	¥1,068.8	¥338.4	¥62.1

Status of Capital Adequacy
Status of Mizuho Financial Group's Consolidated Capital Adequacy

(Billions of yen)

	For the period from April 1, 2011 through March 31, 2012		For the period from April 1, 2010 through March 31, 2011			
	Estimated losses (expected losses as of March 31, 2011)	Actual losses	Estimated losses (expected losses as of March 31, 2010)	Actual losses		
		After deduction of reserves		After deduction of reserves		
Corporate	¥989.6	¥373.2	¥29.2	¥1,296.9	¥454.0	¥22.9
Sovereign	1.3	(11.7)	0.2	1.5	(11.4)	0.2
Bank	31.9	4.1	(1.4)	38.4	8.3	(0.4)
Residential mortgage	150.4	43.2	(2.9)	122.6	31.1	31.5
Qualifying revolving loan (retail)	12.2	4.2	(0.7)	10.2	3.5	1.4
Other retail	74.7	24.1	5.2	51.2	15.0	23.1
Total	¥1,260.3	¥437.2	¥29.5	¥1,521.1	¥500.6	¥78.7

(Billions of yen)

	For the period from April 1, 2009 through March 31, 2010		For the period from April 1, 2008 through March 31, 2009			
	Estimated losses (expected losses as of March 31, 2009)	Actual losses	Estimated losses (expected losses as of March 31, 2008)	Actual losses		
		After deduction of reserves		After deduction of reserves		
Corporate	¥1,313.1	¥473.3	¥166.5	¥1,121.0	¥350.0	¥345.3
Sovereign	1.7	(10.8)	0.3	1.3	(11.1)	0.0
Bank	35.5	6.5	1.0	2.9	2.5	28.6
Residential mortgage	95.8	24.8	33.2	86.6	22.7	17.2
Qualifying revolving loan (retail)	10.3	3.8	0.2	7.9	3.2	2.1
Other retail	51.3	15.6	4.3	51.9	16.4	3.8
Total	¥1,508.0	¥513.3	¥205.8	¥1,271.8	¥383.9	¥397.3

(Billions of yen)

	For the period from April 1, 2007 through March 31, 2008		
	Estimated losses (expected losses as of March 31, 2007)	Actual losses	
		After deduction of reserves	
Corporate	¥1,086.0	¥217.0	¥74.6
Sovereign	5.4	(7.0)	0.0
Bank	6.4	2.6	(2.6)
Residential mortgage	78.2	6.8	5.1
Qualifying revolving loan (retail)	7.2	2.3	(0.1)
Other retail	52.9	8.8	(2.8)
Total	¥1,236.5	¥230.5	¥74.1

Notes: 1. Estimated losses after deduction of reserve are the amount after deductions of partial direct write-offs, specific reserves for possible losses on loans and general reserves for possible losses on loans (for claims against special attention obligors or below), etc., as of the beginning of each period. Equity exposure under the PD/LGD approach is not included in the amount of estimated losses.

2. Actual losses are the sum of the net increase (decrease) in the amount of partial direct write-offs, specific reserves for possible losses on loans and general reserves for possible losses on loans (for claims against special attention obligors or below), etc., as well as tax-qualified direct write-offs, losses from sales of non-performing loans, losses from debt forgiveness and losses from debt-equity swaps during the relevant period. Equity exposure under the PD/LGD approach is not included in the amount of actual losses.

■ Methods for credit risk mitigation

(7) Risk management regarding credit risk mitigation

We obtain collateral and guarantees as a means of securing credit. In obtaining the collateral and guarantees, we evaluate the value of the collateral, guarantee performance capability of guarantor and legal enforceability, and we also conduct periodical subsequent re-evaluations. Furthermore, we monitor the state of concentration of collateral type and concentration of credit risks in individual companies, including indirect credit exposure such as guarantees.

When calculating the credit risk weighted assets for capital adequacy ratio regulations, the effect of credit risk mitigation through financial collateral (mainly deposits and securities), other collateral (mainly real estate) and guarantees by "sovereign, banks or corporations above a certain credit rating" is reflected.

For derivatives transactions and repurchase transactions, in cases in which a bilateral netting contract is valid in light of the legal system of the relevant jurisdiction, we take its effect into consideration.

(8) Credit risk mitigation by portfolio classification

The amounts of exposure to which the method of credit risk mitigation through collateral and guarantees is applied are as follows:

	(Billions of yen)				
	As of March 31, 2016				
	Financial collateral	Other collateral	Guarantees	Credit derivatives	Total
Internal ratings-based approach	¥1,075.7	¥5,455.6	¥7,740.6	¥50.4	¥14,322.5
Corporate	642.1	5,003.9	6,529.5	50.4	12,226.0
Sovereign	13.2	10.5	504.7	-	528.5
Bank	394.8	193.9	58.8	-	647.6
Retail	25.6	247.2	647.4	-	920.3
Residential mortgage	-	-	151.0	-	151.0
Qualifying revolving loan	-	-	0.2	-	0.2
Other retail	25.6	247.2	496.2	-	769.1
Others	-	-	-	-	-
Standardized approach	200.3	-	196.8	-	397.1
Sovereign	160.0	-	196.8	-	356.8
Bank	26.5	-	-	-	26.5
Corporate	13.7	-	-	-	13.7
Residential mortgage	-	-	-	-	-
Securitizations	-	-	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-	-	-
Total	¥1,276.0	¥5,455.6	¥7,937.4	¥50.4	¥14,719.6

(Billions of yen)

	As of March 31, 2015				
	Financial collateral	Other collateral	Guarantees	Credit derivatives	Total
Internal ratings-based approach	¥2,697.5	¥5,157.4	¥8,183.5	¥43.7	¥16,082.3
Corporate	1,715.0	4,769.8	6,763.0	43.7	13,291.7
Sovereign	8.4	13.0	672.0	-	693.5
Bank	946.5	157.2	47.7	-	1,151.6
Retail	27.4	217.3	700.6	-	945.4
Residential mortgage	-	-	154.7	-	154.7
Qualifying revolving loan	-	-	0.2	-	0.2
Other retail	27.4	217.3	545.6	-	790.4
Others	-	-	-	-	-
Standardized approach	195.3	-	104.6	-	300.0
Sovereign	180.0	-	104.6	-	284.6
Bank	4.6	-	-	-	4.6
Corporate	10.7	-	-	-	10.7
Residential mortgage	-	-	-	-	-
Securitizations	-	-	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-	-	-
Total	¥2,892.9	¥5,157.4	¥8,288.2	¥43.7	¥16,382.3

■ Counterparty risk in derivatives transactions and long-settlement transactions

(9) Management of counterparty risk in derivatives transactions and long-settlement transactions

In managing the risk pertaining to counterparty risk in derivatives transactions and long-settlement transactions, we generally allocate risk capital together with loans, etc. As to derivatives transactions with financial institutions, etc., we periodically, where necessary, deliver and receive collateral to and from the counterparty based on the replacement cost to mitigate credit risk (collateralized derivatives transactions). In conducting such transactions, there is a risk in which we may be required to provide additional collateral in cases where our credit profile deteriorates. We calculate reserves for derivatives transactions by multiplying the same reserve ratio that we use for loans, etc., against the replacement cost.

(10) Status of counterparty risk in derivatives transactions and long-settlement transactions

(a) Status of derivatives transactions and long-settlement transactions

Derivative transactions

		As of March 31, 2016			As of March 31, 2015		
		Gross replacement cost	Gross add-on	Credit equivalent amount	Gross replacement cost	Gross add-on	Credit equivalent amount
(Billions of yen)							
Current exposure method							
Foreign exchange-related transactions		¥2,637.9	¥2,903.1	¥5,541.1	¥2,867.1	¥2,812.2	¥5,679.3
Interest rate-related transactions		3,827.2	1,031.2	4,858.5	4,018.4	1,408.4	5,426.9
Gold-related transactions		-	-	-	-	-	-
Equity-related transactions		107.8	182.5	290.3	102.6	78.8	181.5
Transactions related to precious metals (other than gold)		48.8	101.8	150.7	59.8	162.7	222.6
Other commodity-related transactions		671.5	896.4	1,568.0	1,001.3	1,313.3	2,314.7
Credit derivatives transactions		33.1	213.2	246.3	38.0	224.9	262.9
Subtotal	(A)	7,326.5	5,328.5	12,655.1	8,087.5	6,000.5	14,088.0
Netting benefits by close-out netting settlement contracts	(B)	-	-	7,250.9	-	-	8,533.5
Subtotal	(C)=(A)+(B)	-	-	5,404.1	-	-	5,554.4
Effect of credit risk mitigation by collateral	(D)	-	-	490.6	-	-	508.2
Total	(C)+(D)	¥-	¥-	¥4,913.5	¥-	¥-	¥5,046.2
Standardized method				Credit equivalent amount	Credit equivalent amount		
Total				¥333.6	¥311.6		

Note: The current exposure method and standardized method are used as the method to calculate credit equivalent amounts.

Long-settlement transactions

(Billions of yen)

	As of March 31, 2016			As of March 31, 2015		
	Gross replacement cost	Gross add-on	Credit equivalent amount	Gross replacement cost	Gross add-on	Credit equivalent amount
Long-settlement transactions	¥52.9	¥9.4	¥62.3	¥0.9	¥2.9	¥3.8

Notes: 1. The current exposure method is used as the method to calculate credit equivalent amounts.

2. Neither the "netting benefits by close-out netting settlement contracts" nor the "effect of credit risk mitigation by collateral" applies to long-settlement transactions.

(b) Amounts of credit risk mitigation by type

(Billions of yen)

	As of March 31, 2016	As of March 31, 2015
Financial collateral	¥386.1	¥602.2
Other collateral	39.9	26.3
Guarantees, others	17.6	23.6
Total	¥443.7	¥652.3

(c) Notional amount of credit derivatives subject to credit equivalent amount calculations

(Billions of yen)

		As of March 31, 2016	As of March 31, 2015
		Notional amount	Notional amount
Credit derivatives type:			
Credit default swap	Protection bought	¥1,885.4	¥1,957.9
	Protection sold	1,912.9	1,983.9
Total return swap	Protection bought	-	-
	Protection sold	-	-
Total	Protection bought	¥1,885.4	¥1,957.9
	Protection sold	1,912.9	1,983.9

Note: Credit derivatives used for credit risk mitigation are as follows:

(Billions of yen)

	As of March 31, 2016	As of March 31, 2015
Credit derivatives used for credit risk mitigation	¥57.7	¥60.9

■ Securitization exposure

We classify transactions as securitization exposure based on two characteristics, "non-recourse" and "senior/subordinated structure," pursuant to the definitions set forth in the FSA Notice No. 20, etc.; provided that the transactions do not include those which fall within specialized lending exposure.

(11) Summary of securitization exposure and its risk management

We are associated with securitization transactions from various purposes and positions through our banking book and trading book. Quantitative information related to (a) to (c) below is disclosed in "(13) Quantitative disclosure items for securitization exposure," in accordance with the definitions set forth in the FSA Notice No. 20. Securitization exposures are separately disclosed for calculation of credit risk-weighted assets and market risk equivalent amounts.

○ The role of our securitization transactions

(a) Securitization of our assets ("Securitization as originator")

For the purposes of mitigating credit risk and credit concentration risk, controlling economic capital and responding to the needs of our investors, etc., we engage in securitization transactions the underlying assets of which include mortgage loans and loans to our corporate customers. When conducting a securitization as an originator, we consider such transaction from various aspects, including the effects of reduction of economic capital and improvement of return on risk as well as the practical effects of risk transfers, and make a comprehensive judgment on structure and appropriateness of transaction.

(b) Securitization program (ABCP/ABL) sponsor

As a means of supporting our customers in their securitization of their account receivables and notes receivables, etc., we retain securitization exposure by providing asset-backed loans (ABLs, which are on-balance-sheet transactions), and providing asset-backed commercial paper (ABCP) backup lines (off-balance-sheet transactions), as sponsor to special purpose companies (in the form of Cayman Islands Corporations, etc.). In such cases, in addition to gaining firm understanding of the actual risk profile through due diligence from the viewpoint of investors, we assign internal ratings and make evaluations by assessing such transactions and carefully managing the exposure together with other direct loan assets.

(c) Investment in alternative credit risk assets ("Securitization transactions as investor")

We hold securitization products, such as ABS, CMBS, RMBS, and CDO, and resecuritization products, the underlying assets of which are mainly RMBS and CDO, etc., for the purpose of investing in alternative credit risk assets that are different from conventional credit risk assets in order to diversify our investment portfolio. The Risk Management Committee, etc. set limits on the amount of investment for securitization transactions as investor, and we maintain a stringent structure for management of such transactions. In addition, we implement stress tests based on scenarios under the market liquidity depletion and sharp price declines.

In addition, we undertake various securitization program arrangements such as ABL, ABCP and trust schemes, etc., as a means of financing for our customers. We endeavor to understand the actual risk profile, including the underlying assets, and to disclose appropriately the risks and terms of the program to the customers who invest in the product.

Furthermore, we actively act as servicer for securitization transactions, offer settlement account facilities (servicer cash advance) and provide interest rate swaps to securitization conduits.

None of our affiliated entities hold securitization products in which we are involved as originators or sponsors.

○ Overview of risk characteristics in securitization and monitoring system

In addition to price fluctuation and market liquidity risks, securitization and resecuritization products are exposed to risks related to default, recovery and granularity of underlying asset portfolio.

The structure of these products also contains risks related to the originators, the administrators, trustees and managers of the underlying assets.

To address these risks, we also analyze the structure in terms of the underlying assets and credit events. We monitor the ability, quality and operating performance of originators and managers in charge of controlling the underlying assets as well as covenant information and credit status of the parties related to the program.

In addition, for resecuritization products, we pay attention to the underlying assets of the underlying securitization products.

We also assign internal ratings to all products and review the rating at least once a year. If there is a change in the credit situations, we will review the internal rating as appropriate. As mentioned above, we have established a system to comprehensively understand the risk characteristics of securitization exposures and manage these exposures.

We conduct credit risk measurements on all credit transactions, including securitization transactions. Furthermore, we carry out periodic monitoring on investment amount and performance on securitization transactions and report the situations to our Risk Management Committee, etc.

○Status of response to Basel Framework

In calculating credit risk-weighted assets of securitization exposure under the internal ratings-based approach, we apply the ratings-based approach ("RBA") if the asset has a rating obtained from eligible external credit assessment institutions and apply the supervisory formula approach ("SF") in other cases pursuant to the FSA Notice No. 20. We apply a risk weight of 1,250% under Basel III when neither RBA nor SF can be applied.

In addition, in calculating credit risk-weighted assets of securitization exposure under the standardized approach, we calculate based on risk weight according to ratings by eligible external credit assessment institutions and weighted average risk weight of underlying assets.

In terms of securitization exposure in our trading book that is subject to market risk regulations, we adopt the standardized measurement method and calculate market risk equivalent amounts in connection with the specific risks of securitization products based on risk weights according to ratings assigned by eligible external credit assessment institutions pursuant to the FSA Notice No. 20.

As for the eligible external credit assessment institutions, we refer to Rating and Investment Information, Inc. (R&I), Japan Credit Rating Agency, Ltd. (JCR), Moody's Investors Service Inc. (Moody's), Standard & Poor's (S&P) and Fitch Ratings, Ltd. in determining securitization exposure risk weight (We do not separately designate eligible external credit assessment institutions for each type of securitization exposure).

(12) Accounting policies for securitization transactions

The point at which financial assets and liabilities relating to securitization transactions begin or cease to be recognized, their evaluation and accounting treatment are pursuant to "Accounting Standards Relating to Financial Products" (Business Accounting Standards No. 10), etc., and we applied (a) valuations obtained from brokers and others or (b) reasonably calculated prices based on the reasonable estimates of our management as fair value, unless it is deemed to be extremely difficult to determine the fair value. In deriving reasonably calculated prices based on the reasonable estimates of our management, we used the discounted cash flow method, and the price decision variables include default rates, recovery rates, pre-payment rates and discount rates.

Furthermore, we apply appropriate accounting treatment on compound financial products based on "Report on Auditing Securitized Instruments", announced by the Japanese Institute of Certified Public Accountants on March 26, 2008.

(13) Quantitative disclosure items for securitization exposure

○ Securitization exposure as originator (for calculation of credit risk-weighted assets)

(a) Information by type of underlying assets

(Billions of yen)

	As of, or for the fiscal year ended, March 31, 2016							Total
	Credit cards	Residential mortgage loans	Auto loans	Lease payment receivables	Corporate	Real estate	Securitization products	
Traditional securitizations								
Amount of underlying assets (a)	¥-	¥58.8	¥-	¥-	¥-	¥-	¥-	¥58.8
<i>Default exposure</i>	-	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	0.3
Losses during the fiscal year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amount of exposures securitized during the fiscal year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gains and losses recognized on sales during the fiscal year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Securitization subject to early amortization treatment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Synthetic securitizations								
Amount of underlying assets (b)	-	-	-	-	70.6	-	-	70.6
<i>Default exposure</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Losses during the fiscal year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amount of exposures securitized during the fiscal year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total amount of underlying assets (a)+(b)	¥-	¥58.8	¥-	¥-	¥70.6	¥-	¥-	¥129.5

(Billions of yen)

	As of, or for the fiscal year ended, March 31, 2015							
	Credit cards	Residential mortgage loans	Auto loans	Lease payment receivables	Corporate	Real estate	Securitization products	Total
Traditional securitizations								
Amount of underlying assets (a)	¥-	¥98.3	¥-	¥-	¥-	¥-	¥-	¥98.3
<i>Default exposure</i>	-	1.1	-	-	-	-	-	1.1
Losses during the fiscal year	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	0.1
Amount of exposures securitized during the fiscal year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gains and losses recognized on sales during the fiscal year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Securitization subject to early amortization treatment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Synthetic securitizations								
Amount of underlying assets (b)	-	-	-	-	173.5	-	-	173.5
<i>Default exposure</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Losses during the fiscal year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amount of exposures securitized during the fiscal year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total amount of underlying assets (a)+(b)	¥-	¥98.3	¥-	¥-	¥173.5	¥-	¥-	¥271.8

Notes: 1. Items that refer to "during the fiscal year" show amounts accumulated during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2015 and 2016.

2. "Amount of underlying assets" and "Losses during the fiscal year" include those related to, in addition to exposure originated by us, exposure to assets originated by other financial institutions if they are contained in the same securitization program.

3. Classification based on type of underlying assets is conducted according to the principal underlying asset type for each transaction.

4. "Credit cards" include shopping credit receivables, card loans, etc.

5. The effects of risk mitigation, in the context of calculating capital adequacy ratio, of transfers (hedges) of risk through synthetic securitization transactions are reflected in "Required capital" of "(B) Information of securitization exposure retained or purchased."

Status of Capital Adequacy
Status of Mizuho Financial Group's Consolidated Capital Adequacy

—Exposure intended to be securitized—

(Billions of yen)

	As of March 31, 2016							Total
	Credit cards	Residential mortgage loans	Auto loans	Lease payment receivables	Corporate	Real estate	Securitization products	
Exposure intended to be securitized	¥-	¥-	¥-	¥-	¥-	¥-	¥-	¥-

(Billions of yen)

	As of March 31, 2015							Total
	Credit cards	Residential mortgage loans	Auto loans	Lease payment receivables	Corporate	Real estate	Securitization products	
Exposure intended to be securitized	¥-	¥-	¥-	¥-	¥-	¥-	¥-	¥-

(b) Information of securitization exposure retained or purchased

—Exposure by type of underlying asset—

(Billions of yen)

	As of March 31, 2016							Total
	Credit cards	Residential mortgage loans	Auto loans	Lease payment receivables	Corporate	Real estate	Securitization products	
On-balance sheet	¥-	¥-	¥-	¥-	¥70.6	¥-	¥-	¥70.6
Exposure on resecuritizations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Off-balance sheet	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exposure on resecuritizations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	¥-	¥-	¥-	¥-	¥70.6	¥-	¥-	¥70.6
Exposure on resecuritizations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exposure on securitizations to which a risk weight of 1,250% is applied	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exposure whose underlying assets are overseas assets	-	-	-	-	64.5	-	-	64.5

(Billions of yen)

	As of March 31, 2015							Total
	Credit cards	Residential mortgage loans	Auto loans	Lease payment receivables	Corporate	Real estate	Securitization products	
On-balance sheet	¥-	¥32.6	¥-	¥-	¥168.7	¥-	¥-	¥201.4
Exposure on resecuritizations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Off-balance sheet	-	-	-	-	4.8	-	-	4.8
Exposure on resecuritizations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	¥-	¥32.6	¥-	¥-	¥173.5	¥-	¥-	¥206.2
Exposure on resecuritizations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exposure on securitizations to which a risk weight of 1,250% is applied	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exposure whose underlying assets are overseas assets	-	-	-	-	121.5	-	-	121.5

Notes: 1. Classification based on type of underlying asset is conducted according to the principal underlying asset type for each transaction.

2. "Credit cards" include shopping credit receivables, card loans, etc.

3. "Exposure whose underlying assets are overseas assets" is classified based on the principal underlying asset type for each transaction.

4. "Exposure on resecuritizations" as of both March 31, 2015 and 2016 are classified following Article 1, Paragraph 2-2 of the FSA Notice No. 20 (hereinafter the same).

—Exposure by risk weight category—

(Billions of yen)

		As of March 31, 2016					
		On-	Off-		Total		Exposure on
		balance	Exposure on	balance	Exposure on		resecuritizations
		sheet	resecuritizations	sheet	resecuritizations		
Risk weight	Up to 20%	¥62.7	¥-	¥-	¥-	¥62.7	¥-
	Up to 50%	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Up to 100%	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Up to 250%	1.7	-	-	-	1.7	-
	Up to 650%	6.1	-	-	-	6.1	-
	Less than 1,250%	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1,250%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		¥70.6	¥-	¥-	¥-	¥70.6	¥-

(Billions of yen)

		As of March 31, 2015					
		On-	Off-		Total		Exposure on
		balance	Exposure on	balance	Exposure on		resecuritizations
		sheet	resecuritizations	sheet	resecuritizations		
Risk weight	Up to 20%	¥145.3	¥-	¥4.5	¥-	¥149.9	¥-
	Up to 50%	41.4	-	-	-	41.4	-
	Up to 100%	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Up to 250%	4.0	-	-	-	4.0	-
	Up to 650%	3.2	-	-	-	3.2	-
	Less than 1,250%	7.3	-	0.2	-	7.6	-
	1,250%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		¥201.4	¥-	¥4.8	¥-	¥206.2	¥-

—Amount of required capital by risk weight category—

(Billions of yen)

		As of March 31, 2016					
		On-	Off-		Total		Exposure on
		balance	Exposure on	balance	Exposure on		resecuritizations
		sheet	resecuritizations	sheet	resecuritizations		
Risk weight	Up to 20%	¥0.3	¥-	¥-	¥-	¥0.3	¥-
	Up to 50%	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Up to 100%	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Up to 250%	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Up to 650%	0.5	-	-	-	0.5	-
	Less than 1,250%	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1,250%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		¥0.9	¥-	¥-	¥-	¥0.9	¥-

Status of Capital Adequacy
Status of Mizuho Financial Group's Consolidated Capital Adequacy

(Billions of yen)

		As of March 31, 2015					
		On- balance sheet	Exposure on resecuritizations	Off- balance sheet	Exposure on resecuritizations	Total	Exposure on resecuritizations
Risk weight	Up to 20%	¥1.0	¥-	¥0.0	¥-	¥1.0	¥-
	Up to 50%	1.3	-	-	-	1.3	-
	Up to 100%	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Up to 250%	0.3	-	-	-	0.3	-
	Up to 650%	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Less than 1,250%	0.7	-	0.0	-	0.7	-
	1,250%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		¥3.4	¥-	¥0.0	¥-	¥3.5	¥-

—Credit risk mitigation against exposure on resecuritizations—

(Billions of yen)

		As of March 31, 2016	As of March 31, 2015
Risk weight	Up to 20%	¥-	¥-
	Up to 50%	-	-
	Up to 100%	-	-
	Up to 250%	-	-
	Up to 650%	-	-
	Over 650%	-	-
Total		¥-	¥-

Note: The above table shows the exposure on resecuritizations based on the risk weight after taking into consideration the effect of method to mitigate credit risk.

—Capital increase due to securitization transactions—

(Billions of yen)

		As of March 31, 2016							
		Credit cards	Residential mortgage loans	Auto loans	Lease payment receivables	Corporate	Real estate	Securiti- zation products	Total
Capital increase due to securitization transactions		¥-	¥-	¥-	¥-	¥-	¥-	¥-	¥-

(Billions of yen)

		As of March 31, 2015							
		Credit cards	Residential mortgage loans	Auto loans	Lease payment receivables	Corporate	Real estate	Securiti- zation products	Total
Capital increase due to securitization transactions		¥-	¥0.2	¥-	¥-	¥-	¥-	¥-	¥0.2

- Securitization exposure as sponsor of securitization programs (ABCP/ABL) (for calculation of credit risk-weighted assets)

(c) Information by type of underlying assets

(Billions of yen)

	As of, or for the fiscal year ended, March 31, 2016							Total
	Credit cards	Residential mortgage loans	Auto loans	Lease payment receivables	Account and note receivables	Real estate	Others	
Amount of underlying assets	¥60.8	¥-	¥103.2	¥161.5	¥400.2	¥-	¥61.2	¥787.1
Default exposure	-	-	-	-	3.3	-	-	3.3
Estimated loss amount related to underlying assets during the fiscal year	1.5	-	0.8	3.6	5.0	-	2.2	13.3
Amount of exposures securitized during the fiscal year	¥1,263.5	¥-	¥862.3	¥648.8	¥3,077.6	¥-	¥828.7	¥6,681.0

(Billions of yen)

	As of, or for the fiscal year ended, March 31, 2015							Total
	Credit cards	Residential mortgage loans	Auto loans	Lease payment receivables	Account and note receivables	Real estate	Others	
Amount of underlying assets	¥139.0	¥-	¥21.9	¥50.2	¥477.0	¥-	¥102.6	¥790.9
Default exposure	-	-	-	-	6.2	-	-	6.2
Estimated loss amount related to underlying assets during the fiscal year	2.4	-	0.8	0.1	8.1	-	1.3	12.9
Amount of exposures securitized during the fiscal year	¥1,085.7	¥-	¥210.8	¥526.0	¥2,640.1	¥-	¥634.2	¥5,097.0

- Notes: 1. Items that refer to "during the fiscal year" show amounts accumulated during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2015 and 2016.
2. Securitization exposure that is acquired in securitization of customer's claims other than as sponsor (in the form of asset-backed securities, trust beneficiary rights and other transferable instruments) is categorized as securitization exposure as investor.
3. The amount of default exposure is the amount of the underlying assets recognized as default in the calculation of capital adequacy ratio.
4. Estimated loss amount related to underlying assets is based on the amount of the underlying assets as of the relevant date and the following parameters that are used in the calculation of capital adequacy ratio:
· parameters used in the calculation of required capital for an underlying asset when applying the supervisory formula (e.g., PD); and
· with respect to underlying assets classified as securitization exposure, the conservative application of risk weights used in the ratings-based approach.
5. Classification based on type of underlying assets is conducted according to the principal underlying asset type for each transaction. Transactions that are difficult to classify are included under "Others."
6. "Credit cards" include shopping credit receivables, card loans, etc.

(d) Information of securitization exposure retained or purchased

—Exposure by type of underlying asset—

(Billions of yen)

	As of March 31, 2016							
	Credit cards	Residential mortgage loans	Auto loans	Lease payment receivables	Account and note receivables	Real estate	Others	Total
On-balance sheet	¥32.3	¥-	¥95.9	¥78.0	¥388.6	¥-	¥61.0	¥656.1
Exposure on resecuritizations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Off-balance sheet	137.3	-	48.6	0.0	64.9	-	-	251.0
Exposure on resecuritizations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	¥169.7	¥-	¥144.5	¥78.1	¥453.6	¥-	¥61.0	¥907.1
Exposure on resecuritizations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exposure on securitizations to which a risk weight of 1,250% is applied	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exposure whose underlying assets are overseas assets	111.5	-	90.2	53.5	200.4	-	31.8	487.6

(Billions of yen)

	As of March 31, 2015							
	Credit cards	Residential mortgage loans	Auto loans	Lease payment receivables	Account and note receivables	Real estate	Others	Total
On-balance sheet	¥81.9	¥-	¥20.7	¥50.2	¥542.3	¥-	¥106.9	¥802.1
Exposure on resecuritizations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Off-balance sheet	108.5	-	42.8	-	145.9	-	36.6	333.9
Exposure on resecuritizations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	¥190.4	¥-	¥63.5	¥50.2	¥688.2	¥-	¥143.6	¥1,136.0
Exposure on resecuritizations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exposure on securitizations to which a risk weight of 1,250% is applied	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exposure whose underlying assets are overseas assets	135.3	-	63.1	8.1	379.7	-	110.9	697.3

- Notes: 1. Securitization exposure retained or purchased includes unused portions of securitization programs that are subject to allocation of required capital.
2. Classification based on type of underlying assets is conducted according to the principal underlying asset type for each transaction. Transactions that are difficult to classify are included under "Others."
3. Credit cards" include shopping credit receivables, card loans, etc.
4. The classification of transactions of which the underlying assets are overseas assets is conducted according to the principal underlying assets of each transaction.
5. "Exposure on resecuritizations" as of both March 31, 2015 and 2016 are classified following Article 1, Paragraph 2-2 of the FSA Notice No. 20 (hereinafter the same).

—Exposure by risk weight category—

(Billions of yen)

		As of March 31, 2016					
		On- balance sheet	Exposure on resecuritizations	Off-balance sheet	Exposure on resecuritizations	Total	Exposure on resecuritizations
Risk weight	Up to 20%	¥650.4	¥-	¥251.0	¥-	¥901.5	¥-
	Up to 50%	2.1	-	-	-	2.1	-
	Up to 100%	3.4	-	-	-	3.4	-
	Up to 250%	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Up to 650%	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Less than 1,250%	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1,250%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		¥656.1	¥-	¥251.0	¥-	¥907.1	¥-

(Billions of yen)

		As of March 31, 2015					
		On- balance sheet	Exposure on resecuritizations	Off-balance sheet	Exposure on resecuritizations	Total	Exposure on resecuritizations
Risk weight	Up to 20%	¥782.9	¥-	¥333.9	¥-	¥1,116.8	¥-
	Up to 50%	14.9	-	-	-	14.9	-
	Up to 100%	2.5	-	-	-	2.5	-
	Up to 250%	1.7	-	-	-	1.7	-
	Up to 650%	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Less than 1,250%	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1,250%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		¥802.1	¥-	¥333.9	¥-	¥1,136.0	¥-

—Amount of required capital by risk weight category—

(Billions of yen)

		As of March 31, 2016					
		On- balance sheet	Exposure on resecuritizations	Off-balance sheet	Exposure on resecuritizations	Total	Exposure on resecuritizations
Risk weight	Up to 20%	¥3.8	¥-	¥1.5	¥-	¥5.4	¥-
	Up to 50%	0.0	-	-	-	0.0	-
	Up to 100%	0.1	-	-	-	0.1	-
	Up to 250%	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Up to 650%	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Less than 1,250%	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1,250%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		¥4.1	¥-	¥1.5	¥-	¥5.7	¥-

Status of Capital Adequacy
Status of Mizuho Financial Group's Consolidated Capital Adequacy

(Billions of yen)

		As of March 31, 2015					
		On- balance sheet	Exposure on resecuritizations	Off-balance sheet	Exposure on resecuritizations	Total	Exposure on resecuritizations
Risk weight	Up to 20%	¥4.5	¥-	¥1.9	¥-	¥6.4	¥-
	Up to 50%	0.4	-	-	-	0.4	-
	Up to 100%	0.1	-	-	-	0.1	-
	Up to 250%	0.1	-	-	-	0.1	-
	Up to 650%	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Less than 1,250%	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1,250%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		¥5.2	¥-	¥1.9	¥-	¥7.1	¥-

—Credit risk mitigation against exposure on resecuritizations—

(Billions of yen)

		As of March 31, 2016	
		As of March 31, 2016	As of March 31, 2015
Risk weight	Up to 20%	¥-	¥-
	Up to 50%	-	-
	Up to 100%	-	-
	Up to 250%	-	-
	Up to 650%	-	-
	Over 650%	-	-
Total		¥-	¥-

Note: The above table shows the exposure on resecuritizations based on the risk weight after taking into consideration the effect of method to mitigate credit risk.

○ Securitization exposure as investor(for calculation of credit risk-weighted assets)

(e) Information of securitization exposure retained or purchased

—Exposure by type of underlying asset—

(Billions of yen)

		As of March 31, 2016							
		Credit cards	Residential mortgage loans	Auto loans	Lease payment receivables	Corporate	Real estate	Others	Total
On-balance sheet		¥44.0	¥949.6	¥469.5	¥107.8	¥427.4	¥12.4	¥311.3	¥2,322.2
	Exposure on resecuritizations	-	4.6	-	-	5.8	-	-	10.4
Off-balance sheet		107.0	-	191.0	53.5	169.4	0.1	2.6	523.9
	Exposure on resecuritizations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		¥151.0	¥949.6	¥660.6	¥161.3	¥596.8	¥12.5	¥314.0	¥2,846.2
	Exposure on resecuritizations	-	4.6	-	-	5.8	-	-	10.4
	Exposure on securitizations to which a risk weight of 1,250% is applied	-	0.0	-	-	-	0.8	-	0.8
	Exposure whose underlying assets are overseas assets	151.0	0.0	627.7	157.3	596.8	0.3	269.5	1,802.9

(Billions of yen)

As of March 31, 2015								
	Credit cards	Residential mortgage loans	Auto loans	Lease payment receivables	Corporate	Real estate	Others	Total
On-balance sheet	¥41.3	¥948.0	¥236.8	¥9.2	¥241.3	¥31.2	¥255.8	¥1,763.7
Exposure on resecuritizations	-	9.7	-	-	11.9	-	-	21.7
Off-balance sheet	120.2	-	89.0	-	32.9	0.1	14.8	257.2
Exposure on resecuritizations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	¥161.5	¥948.0	¥325.9	¥9.2	¥274.2	¥31.3	¥270.6	¥2,021.0
Exposure on resecuritizations	-	9.7	-	-	11.9	-	-	21.7
Exposure on securitizations to which a risk weight of 1,250% is applied	-	0.0	-	-	-	6.9	-	6.9
Exposure whose underlying assets are overseas assets	156.5	0.0	288.2	-	274.2	0.5	216.4	936.1

Notes: 1. Classification based on type of underlying assets is conducted according to the principal underlying asset type for each transaction. Transactions that are difficult to classify are included under "Others."

2. "Credit cards" include shopping credit receivables, card loans, etc.

3. The classification of transactions of which the underlying assets are overseas assets is conducted according to the principal underlying assets of each transaction.

4. "Exposure on resecuritizations" as of both March 31, 2015 and 2016 are classified following Article 1, Paragraph 2-2 of the FSA Notice No. 20 (hereinafter the same).

—Exposure by risk weight category—

(Billions of yen)

As of March 31, 2016							
		On-balance sheet	Exposure on resecuritizations	Off-balance sheet	Exposure on resecuritizations	Total	Exposure on resecuritizations
Risk weight	Up to 20%	¥2,270.9	¥4.6	¥521.1	¥-	¥2,792.0	¥4.6
	Up to 50%	34.3	5.8	-	-	34.3	5.8
	Up to 100%	3.9	-	-	-	3.9	-
	Up to 250%	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Up to 650%	12.3	-	2.6	-	14.9	-
	Less than 1,250%	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1,250%	0.6	-	0.1	-	0.8	-
Total		¥2,322.2	¥10.4	¥523.9	¥-	¥2,846.2	¥10.4

Status of Capital Adequacy
Status of Mizuho Financial Group's Consolidated Capital Adequacy

(Billions of yen)

		As of March 31, 2015					
		On-balance sheet	Exposure on resecritizations	Off-balance sheet	Exposure on resecritizations	Total	Exposure on resecritizations
Risk weight	Up to 20%	¥1,700.6	¥9.7	¥254.0	¥-	¥1,954.7	¥9.7
	Up to 50%	39.4	11.9	-	-	39.4	11.9
	Up to 100%	8.8	-	-	-	8.8	-
	Up to 250%	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Up to 650%	8.0	-	3.0	-	11.0	-
	Less than 1,250%	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1,250%	6.7	-	0.1	-	6.9	-
Total		¥1,763.7	¥21.7	¥257.2	¥-	¥2,021.0	¥21.7

—Amount of required capital by risk weight category—

(Billions of yen)

		As of March 31, 2016					
		On-balance sheet	Exposure on resecritizations	Off-balance sheet	Exposure on resecritizations	Total	Exposure on resecritizations
Risk weight	Up to 20%	¥12.7	¥0.0	¥3.2	¥-	¥15.9	¥0.0
	Up to 50%	0.7	0.1	-	-	0.7	0.1
	Up to 100%	0.3	-	-	-	0.3	-
	Up to 250%	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Up to 650%	3.4	-	0.7	-	4.1	-
	Less than 1,250%	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1,250%	0.6	-	0.1	-	0.8	-
Total		¥17.8	¥0.2	¥4.1	¥-	¥21.9	¥0.2

(Billions of yen)

		As of March 31, 2015					
		On-balance sheet	Exposure on resecritizations	Off-balance sheet	Exposure on resecritizations	Total	Exposure on resecritizations
Risk weight	Up to 20%	¥10.1	¥0.1	¥1.7	¥-	¥11.9	¥0.1
	Up to 50%	1.0	0.3	-	-	1.0	0.3
	Up to 100%	0.7	-	-	-	0.7	-
	Up to 250%	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Up to 650%	2.2	-	0.8	-	3.0	-
	Less than 1,250%	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1,250%	6.7	-	0.1	-	6.9	-
Total		¥20.8	¥0.4	¥2.7	¥-	¥23.6	¥0.4

—Credit risk mitigation against exposure on resecritizations—

(Billions of yen)

		As of March 31, 2016	As of March 31, 2015
Risk weight	Up to 20%	¥-	¥-
	Up to 50%	2.5	-
	Up to 100%	-	-
	Up to 250%	-	-
	Up to 650%	-	-
Total	¥2.5	¥-	

Note: The above table shows the exposure on resecritizations based on the risk weight after taking into consideration the effect of method to mitigate credit risk.

○ Securitization exposure as originator (for calculation of market risk equivalent amounts)

(f) Information by type of underlying assets

(Billions of yen)

	As of, or for the fiscal year ended, March 31, 2016							Total
	Credit cards	Residential mortgage loans	Auto loans	Lease payment receivables	Corporate	Real estate	Securitization products	
Traditional securitizations								
Amount of underlying assets (a)	¥-	¥-	¥-	¥-	¥-	¥-	¥-	¥-
Amount of exposures securitized during the fiscal year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gains and losses recognized on sales during the fiscal year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Securitization subject to early amortization treatment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Synthetic securitizations								
Amount of underlying assets (b)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amount of exposures securitized during the fiscal year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gains and losses recognized on sales during the fiscal year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total amount of underlying assets (a)+(b)	¥-	¥-	¥-	¥-	¥-	¥-	¥-	¥-

(Billions of yen)

	As of, or for the fiscal year ended, March 31, 2015							Total
	Credit cards	Residential mortgage loans	Auto loans	Lease payment receivables	Corporate	Real estate	Securitization products	
Traditional securitizations								
Amount of underlying assets (a)	¥-	¥-	¥-	¥-	¥-	¥-	¥-	¥-
Amount of exposures securitized during the fiscal year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gains and losses recognized on sales during the fiscal year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Securitization subject to early amortization treatment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Synthetic securitizations								
Amount of underlying assets (b)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amount of exposures securitized during the fiscal year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gains and losses recognized on sales during the fiscal year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total amount of underlying assets (a)+(b)	¥-	¥-	¥-	¥-	¥-	¥-	¥-	¥-

Note: Classification based on type of underlying assets is conducted according to the principal underlying asset type for each transaction.

Status of Capital Adequacy
Status of Mizuho Financial Group's Consolidated Capital Adequacy

—Exposure intended to be securitized—

(Billions of yen)

Exposure intended to be securitized	As of March 31, 2016							Total
	Credit cards	Residential mortgage loans	Auto loans	Lease payment receivables	Corporate	Real estate	Securitization products	
	¥-	¥-	¥-	¥-	¥-	¥-	¥-	¥-

(Billions of yen)

Exposure intended to be securitized	As of March 31, 2015							Total
	Credit cards	Residential mortgage loans	Auto loans	Lease payment receivables	Corporate	Real estate	Securitization products	
	¥-	¥-	¥-	¥-	¥-	¥-	¥-	¥-

(g) Information of securitization exposure retained or purchased

—Exposure by type of underlying asset—

(Billions of yen)

	As of March 31, 2016							Total
	Credit cards	Residential mortgage loans	Auto loans	Lease payment receivables	Corporate	Real estate	Securitization products	
On-balance sheet	¥-	¥-	¥-	¥-	¥-	¥-	¥-	¥-
Exposure on resecuritizations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Off-balance sheet	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exposure on resecuritizations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	¥-	¥-	¥-	¥-	¥-	¥-	¥-	¥-
Exposure on resecuritizations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exposure on securitizations to which a risk weight of 100% is applied	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exposure whose underlying assets are overseas assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(Billions of yen)

	As of March 31, 2015							Total
	Credit cards	Residential mortgage loans	Auto loans	Lease payment receivables	Corporate	Real estate	Securitization products	
On-balance sheet	¥-	¥-	¥-	¥-	¥-	¥-	¥-	¥-
Exposure on resecuritizations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Off-balance sheet	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exposure on resecuritizations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	¥-	¥-	¥-	¥-	¥-	¥-	¥-	¥-
Exposure on resecuritizations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exposure on securitizations to which a risk weight of 100% is applied	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exposure whose underlying assets are overseas assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Notes: 1. Classification based on type of underlying asset is conducted according to the principal underlying asset type for each transaction.

2. "Exposure whose underlying assets are overseas assets" is classified based on the principal underlying asset type for each transaction.

—Exposure by risk capital charge category—

(Billions of yen)

		As of March 31, 2016					
		On-balance sheet	Exposure on resecritizations	Off-balance sheet	Exposure on resecritizations	Total	Exposure on resecritizations
Risk capital charge	Up to 1.6%	¥-	¥-	¥-	¥-	¥-	¥-
	Up to 4%	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Up to 8%	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Up to 20%	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Up to 52%	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Less than 100%	-	-	-	-	-	-
	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		¥-	¥-	¥-	¥-	¥-	¥-

(Billions of yen)

		As of March 31, 2015					
		On-balance sheet	Exposure on resecritizations	Off-balance sheet	Exposure on resecritizations	Total	Exposure on resecritizations
Risk capital charge	Up to 1.6%	¥-	¥-	¥-	¥-	¥-	¥-
	Up to 4%	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Up to 8%	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Up to 20%	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Up to 52%	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Less than 100%	-	-	-	-	-	-
	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		¥-	¥-	¥-	¥-	¥-	¥-

—Amount of required capital by risk capital charge category—

(Billions of yen)

		As of March 31, 2016					
		On-balance sheet	Exposure on resecritizations	Off-balance sheet	Exposure on resecritizations	Total	Exposure on resecritizations
Risk capital charge	Up to 1.6%	¥-	¥-	¥-	¥-	¥-	¥-
	Up to 4%	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Up to 8%	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Up to 20%	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Up to 52%	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Less than 100%	-	-	-	-	-	-
	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		¥-	¥-	¥-	¥-	¥-	¥-

Status of Capital Adequacy
Status of Mizuho Financial Group's Consolidated Capital Adequacy

(Billions of yen)

		As of March 31, 2015					
		On-balance sheet	Exposure on resecuritizations	Off-balance sheet	Exposure on resecuritizations	Total	Exposure on resecuritizations
Risk capital charge	Up to 1.6%	¥-	¥-	¥-	¥-	¥-	¥-
	Up to 4%	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Up to 8%	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Up to 20%	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Up to 52%	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Less than 100%	-	-	-	-	-	-
	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		¥-	¥-	¥-	¥-	¥-	¥-

—Subject to Comprehensive Risk Measure—

(Billions of yen)

		As of March 31, 2016	
		Securitized	Resecuritizations
Total amount of securitization exposure		¥-	¥-
Total amount of required capital		¥-	¥-

—Subject to Comprehensive Risk Measure—

(Billions of yen)

		As of March 31, 2015	
		Securitized	Resecuritizations
Total amount of securitization exposure		¥-	¥-
Total amount of required capital		¥-	¥-

—Capital increase due to securitization transactions—

(Billions of yen)

		As of March 31, 2016							
		Credit cards	Residential mortgage loans	Auto loans	Lease payment receivables	Corporate	Real estate	Securitization products	Total
Capital increase due to securitization transactions		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(Billions of yen)

		As of March 31, 2015							
		Credit cards	Residential mortgage loans	Auto loans	Lease payment receivables	Corporate	Real estate	Securitization products	Total
Capital increase due to securitization transactions		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

- Securitization exposure as sponsor of securitization programs (ABCP/ABL) (for calculation of market risk equivalent amounts)

(h) Information by type of underlying assets

(Billions of yen)

	As of, or for the fiscal year ended, March 31, 2016							Total
	Credit cards	Residential mortgage loans	Auto loans	Lease payment receivables	Account and note receivables	Real estate	Others	
Amount of underlying assets	¥-	¥-	¥-	¥-	¥-	¥-	¥-	¥-
Estimated loss amount related to underlying assets during the fiscal year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amount of exposures securitized during the fiscal year	¥-	¥-	¥-	¥-	¥-	¥-	¥-	¥-

(Billions of yen)

	As of, or for the fiscal year ended, March 31, 2015							Total
	Credit cards	Residential mortgage loans	Auto loans	Lease payment receivables	Account and note receivables	Real estate	Others	
Amount of underlying assets	¥-	¥-	¥-	¥-	¥-	¥-	¥-	¥-
Estimated loss amount related to underlying assets during the fiscal year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amount of exposures securitized during the fiscal year	¥-	¥-	¥-	¥-	¥-	¥-	¥-	¥-

(i) Information of securitization exposure retained or purchased

—Exposure by type of underlying asset—

(Billions of yen)

	As of March 31, 2016							Total
	Credit cards	Residential mortgage loans	Auto loans	Lease payment receivables	Account and note receivables	Real estate	Others	
On-balance sheet	¥-	¥-	¥-	¥-	¥-	¥-	¥-	¥-
Exposure on resecuritizations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Off-balance sheet	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exposure on resecuritizations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	¥-	¥-	¥-	¥-	¥-	¥-	¥-	¥-
Exposure on resecuritizations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exposure on securitizations to which a risk weight of 100% is applied	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exposure whose underlying assets are overseas assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Status of Capital Adequacy
Status of Mizuho Financial Group's Consolidated Capital Adequacy

(Billions of yen)

As of March 31, 2015								
	Credit cards	Residential mortgage loans	Auto loans	Lease payment receivables	Account and note receivables	Real estate	Others	Total
On-balance sheet	¥-	¥-	¥-	¥-	¥-	¥-	¥-	¥-
Exposure on resecritizations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Off-balance sheet	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exposure on resecritizations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	¥-	¥-	¥-	¥-	¥-	¥-	¥-	¥-
Exposure on resecritizations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exposure on securitizations to which a risk weight of 100% is applied	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exposure whose underlying assets are overseas assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

—Exposure by risk capital charge category—

(Billions of yen)

As of March 31, 2016						
	On-balance sheet	Exposure on resecritizations	Off-balance sheet	Exposure on resecritizations	Total	Exposure on resecritizations
Risk capital charge	Up to 1.6%	¥-	¥-	¥-	¥-	¥-
	Up to 4%	-	-	-	-	-
	Up to 8%	-	-	-	-	-
	Up to 20%	-	-	-	-	-
	Up to 52%	-	-	-	-	-
	Less than 100%	-	-	-	-	-
	100%	-	-	-	-	-
Total	¥-	¥-	¥-	¥-	¥-	¥-

(Billions of yen)

As of March 31, 2015						
	On-balance sheet	Exposure on resecritizations	Off-balance sheet	Exposure on resecritizations	Total	Exposure on resecritizations
Risk capital charge	Up to 1.6%	¥-	¥-	¥-	¥-	¥-
	Up to 4%	-	-	-	-	-
	Up to 8%	-	-	-	-	-
	Up to 20%	-	-	-	-	-
	Up to 52%	-	-	-	-	-
	Less than 100%	-	-	-	-	-
	100%	-	-	-	-	-
Total	¥-	¥-	¥-	¥-	¥-	¥-

—Amount of required capital by risk capital charge category—

(Billions of yen)

		As of March 31, 2016					
		On-balance sheet	Exposure on resecritizations	Off-balance sheet	Exposure on resecritizations	Total	Exposure on resecritizations
Risk capital charge	Up to 1.6%	¥-	¥-	¥-	¥-	¥-	¥-
	Up to 4%	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Up to 8%	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Up to 20%	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Up to 52%	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Less than 100%	-	-	-	-	-	-
	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		¥-	¥-	¥-	¥-	¥-	¥-

(Billions of yen)

		As of March 31, 2015					
		On-balance sheet	Exposure on resecritizations	Off-balance sheet	Exposure on resecritizations	Total	Exposure on resecritizations
Risk capital charge	Up to 1.6%	¥-	¥-	¥-	¥-	¥-	¥-
	Up to 4%	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Up to 8%	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Up to 20%	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Up to 52%	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Less than 100%	-	-	-	-	-	-
	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		¥-	¥-	¥-	¥-	¥-	¥-

○ Securitization exposure as investor (for calculation of market risk equivalent amounts)

(j) Information of securitization exposure retained or purchased

—Exposure by type of underlying asset—

(Billions of yen)

	As of March 31, 2016							Total
	Credit Cards	Residential mortgage loans	Auto loans	Lease payment receivables	Corporate	Real estate	Others	
On-balance sheet	¥-	¥1.0	¥0.0	¥-	¥0.0	¥4.0	¥1.4	¥6.5
Exposure on resecritizations	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	0.3
Off-balance sheet	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exposure on resecritizations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	¥-	¥1.0	¥0.0	¥-	¥0.0	¥4.0	¥1.4	¥6.5
Exposure on resecritizations	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	0.3
Exposure on securitizations to which a risk weight of 100% is applied	-	1.0	-	-	0.0	0.3	0.3	1.7
Exposure whose underlying assets are overseas assets	-	0.9	0.0	-	0.0	2.0	1.1	4.0

(Billions of yen)

	As of March 31, 2015							Total
	Credit Cards	Residential mortgage loans	Auto loans	Lease payment receivables	Corporate	Real estate	Others	
On-balance sheet	¥0.2	¥2.5	¥12.2	¥-	¥1.0	¥3.8	¥9.3	¥29.2
Exposure on resecritizations	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.7	2.7
Off-balance sheet	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exposure on resecritizations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	¥0.2	¥2.5	¥12.2	¥-	¥1.0	¥3.8	¥9.3	¥29.2
Exposure on resecritizations	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.7	2.7
Exposure on securitizations to which a risk weight of 100% is applied	-	2.3	-	-	0.0	0.2	0.1	2.6
Exposure whose underlying assets are overseas assets	0.2	2.2	12.2	-	1.0	2.0	9.2	27.1

Notes: 1. Classification based on type of underlying assets is conducted according to the principal underlying asset type for each transaction. Transactions that are difficult to classify are included under "Others."

2. "Credit cards" include shopping credit receivables, card loans, etc.

3. The classification of transactions of which the underlying assets are overseas assets is conducted according to the principal underlying assets of each transaction.

4. "Exposure on resecritizations" are classified following Article 1, Paragraph 2-2 of the FSA Notice No. 20 (hereinafter the same).

—Exposure by risk capital charge category—

(Billions of yen)

		As of March 31, 2016					
		On-balance sheet	Exposure on resecuritizations	Off-balance sheet	Exposure on resecuritizations	Total	Exposure on resecuritizations
Risk capital charge	Up to 1.6%	¥0.4	¥-	¥-	¥-	¥0.4	¥-
	Up to 4%	2.3	-	-	-	2.3	-
	Up to 8%	1.9	0.2	-	-	1.9	0.2
	Up to 20%	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Up to 52%	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Less than 100%	-	-	-	-	-	-
	100%	1.7	0.1	-	-	1.7	0.1
Total		¥6.5	¥0.3	¥-	¥-	¥6.5	¥0.3

(Billions of yen)

		As of March 31, 2015					
		On-balance sheet	Exposure on resecuritizations	Off-balance sheet	Exposure on resecuritizations	Total	Exposure on resecuritizations
Risk capital charge	Up to 1.6%	¥19.6	¥-	¥-	¥-	¥19.6	¥-
	Up to 4%	1.7	0.9	-	-	1.7	0.9
	Up to 8%	3.7	0.5	-	-	3.7	0.5
	Up to 20%	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Up to 52%	1.4	1.0	-	-	1.4	1.0
	Less than 100%	-	-	-	-	-	-
	100%	2.6	0.1	-	-	2.6	0.1
Total		¥29.2	¥2.7	¥-	¥-	¥29.2	¥2.7

—Amount of required capital by risk capital charge category—

(Billions of yen)

		As of March 31, 2016					
		On-balance sheet	Exposure on resecuritizations	Off-balance sheet	Exposure on resecuritizations	Total	Exposure on resecuritizations
Risk capital charge	Up to 1.6%	¥0.0	¥-	¥-	¥-	¥0.0	¥-
	Up to 4%	0.0	-	-	-	0.0	-
	Up to 8%	0.1	0.0	-	-	1.0	0.0
	Up to 20%	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Up to 52%	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Less than 100%	-	-	-	-	-	-
	100%	1.7	0.1	-	-	1.7	0.1
Total		¥2.0	¥0.1	¥-	¥-	¥2.0	¥0.1

Status of Capital Adequacy
Status of Mizuho Financial Group's Consolidated Capital Adequacy

(Billions of yen)

		As of March 31, 2015					
		On-balance sheet	Exposure on securitizations	Off-balance sheet	Exposure on securitizations	Total	Exposure on securitizations
Risk capital charge	Up to 1.6%	¥0.3	¥-	¥-	¥-	¥0.3	¥-
	Up to 4%	0.0	0.0	-	-	0.0	0.0
	Up to 8%	0.3	0.0	-	-	0.3	0.0
	Up to 20%	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Up to 52%	0.6	0.5	-	-	0.6	0.5
	Less than 100%	-	-	-	-	-	-
	100%	2.6	0.1	-	-	2.6	0.1
Total		¥4.0	¥0.7	¥-	¥-	¥4.0	¥0.7

—Subject to Comprehensive Risk Measure—

(Billions of yen)

		As of March 31, 2016	
		Securitization	Resecuritiation
Total amount of securitization exposure		¥-	¥-
Total amount of required capital		¥-	¥-

(Billions of yen)

		As of March 31, 2015	
		Securitization	Resecuritiation
Total amount of securitization exposure		¥-	¥-
Total amount of required capital		¥-	¥-

■ **Market risk**

See pages 122 to 126 for information regarding market risk.

■ **Operational risk**

See pages 127 to 131 for information regarding operational risk.

■ **Equity exposure in banking book**

(14) Risk management related to equity exposure in banking book

With regard to equities in our banking book, we manage default risk through our credit risk management structure and price fluctuation risk through our market risk management structure.

With regard to subsidiaries and related companies in which we invest, we manage their risks on a consolidated basis, and manage them appropriately in accordance with their management classification.

In addition, securities, a part of equity exposure, are valued as follows: Japanese stocks with quoted market prices are valued based on the average quoted market price over the month preceding the consolidated balance sheet date; other securities which have readily determinable fair values are valued at the quoted market price if available, or otherwise based on their reasonable value at the consolidated balance sheet date (cost of securities sold is calculated primarily by the moving average method); and 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.

(15) Status of equity exposure in banking book

(a) Amounts stated in consolidated balance sheet

(Billions of yen)

	As of March 31, 2016		As of March 31, 2015	
	Consolidated balance sheet amount	Fair value	Consolidated balance sheet amount	Fair value
Exposure of listed stock, etc.	¥3,785.6	¥3,964.7	¥4,579.9	¥4,711.1
Other equity exposure	441.8	/	306.1	/
Total	¥4,227.5	¥/	¥4,886.1	¥/

Note: The above figures include only Japanese and foreign stocks.

(b) Gains and losses on sales related to equity exposure

(Billions of yen)

	For the Fiscal year ended March 31, 2016			For the Fiscal year ended March 31, 2015		
	Gains and losses on sales	Gains on sales	Losses on sales	Gains and losses on sales	Gains on sales	Losses on sales
Sale of equity exposure	¥225.3	¥271.1	¥45.7	¥143.7	¥152.0	¥8.3

Note: The above figures represent gains and losses on sales of stocks in our consolidated statement of income.

(c) Gains and losses from write-offs related to equity exposure

(Billions of yen)

	For the Fiscal year ended March 31, 2016	For the Fiscal year ended March 31, 2015
	Gains and losses from write-offs	Gains and losses from write-offs
Write-offs of equity exposure	¥(10.3)	¥(5.3)

Note: The above figures represent gains and losses on devaluation of stocks in our consolidated statement of income.

(d) Unrealized gains and losses recognized in the consolidated balance sheet and not recognized in the consolidated statement of income

(Billions of yen)

	As of March 31, 2016			As of March 31, 2015		
	Net unrealized gains	Unrealized gains	Unrealized losses	Net unrealized gains	Unrealized gains	Unrealized losses
Equity exposure	¥1,751.2	¥1,824.2	¥73.0	¥2,331.7	¥2,360.4	¥28.6

Note: The above figures include only Japanese and foreign stocks.

Status of Mizuho Financial Group's Consolidated Capital Adequacy

(e) Unrealized gains and losses not recognized in the consolidated balance sheet or in the consolidated statement of income

(Billions of yen)

	As of March 31, 2016			As of March 31, 2015		
	Net	Unrealized gains	Unrealized losses	Net	Unrealized gains	Unrealized losses
Equity exposure	¥179.1	¥188.7	¥9.6	¥131.1	¥139.1	¥8.0

Note: The above figures include only Japanese and foreign stocks.

(f) Equities exposure by portfolio classification

(Billions of yen)

	As of March 31, 2016	As of March 31, 2015
PD/LGD approach	¥3,901	¥4,831.4
Market-based approach (simple risk weight method)	559	796.7
Market-based approach (internal models approach)	-	-
Total	¥4,461	¥5,628.1

■Composition of Leverage Ratio

(Millions of yen)

Corresponding line # on Basel III disclosure template (Table 2)	Corresponding line # on Basel III disclosure template (Table 1)	Item	As of March 31, 2016	As of March 31, 2015
On-balance sheet exposures (1)				
1		On-balance sheet exposures before deducting adjustment items	¥165,817,309	¥161,631,157
1a	1	Total assets reported in the consolidated balance sheet	193,458,580	189,684,749
1b	2	The amount of assets of subsidiaries that are not included in the scope of the leverage ratio on a consolidated basis (-)	-	-
1c	7	The amount of assets of subsidiaries that are included in the scope of the leverage ratio on a consolidated basis (except those included in the total assets reported in the consolidated balance sheet)	-	-
1d	3	The amount of assets that are deducted from the total assets reported in the consolidated balance sheet (except adjustment items) (-)	27,641,270	28,053,591
2	7	The amount of adjustment items pertaining to Tier1 capital (-)	827,836	645,302
3		Total on-balance sheet exposures	(a) ¥164,989,473	¥160,985,855
Exposures related to derivative transactions (2)				
4		Replacement cost associated with derivatives transactions, etc.	2,981,601	2,942,592
5		Add-on amount associated with derivatives transactions, etc.	5,442,321	5,912,591
		The amount of receivables arising from providing cash margin in relation to derivatives transactions, etc.	935,595	723,193
6		The amount of receivables arising from providing cash margin, provided where deducted from the consolidated balance sheet pursuant to the operative accounting framework	137,668	144,073
7		The amount of deductions of receivables (out of those arising from providing cash variation margin) (-)	-	-
8		The amount of client-cleared trade exposures for which a bank holding company acting as a clearing member is not obliged to make any indemnification (-)	/	/
9		Adjusted effective notional amount of written credit derivatives	2,382,713	2,446,530
10		The amount of deductions from effective notional amount of written credit derivatives (-)	2,149,991	2,163,910
11	4	Total exposures related to derivative transactions	(b) ¥9,729,907	¥10,005,070
Exposures related to repo transactions (3)				
12		The amount of assets related to repo transactions, etc	11,213,188	12,641,579
13		The amount of deductions from the assets above (line 12) (-)	4,973,078	5,486,696
14		The exposures for counterparty credit risk for repo transactions, etc	300,864	328,632
15		The exposures for agent repo transactions	/	/
16	5	Total exposures related to repo transactions, etc.	(c) ¥6,540,975	¥7,483,516
Exposures related to off-balance sheet transactions (4)				
17		Notional amount of off-balance sheet transactions	48,317,452	46,576,954
18		The amount of adjustments for conversion in relation to off-balance sheet transactions (-)	31,095,649	29,687,744
19	6	Total exposures related to off-balance sheet transactions	(d) ¥17,221,802	¥16,889,209
Leverage ratio on a consolidated basis (5)				
20		The amount of capital (Tier1 capital)	(e) 7,905,093	7,500,349
21	8	Total exposures ((a)+(b)+(c)+(d))	(f) ¥198,482,158	¥195,363,652
22		Leverage ratio on a consolidated basis ((e)/(f))	3.98%	3.83%

■ Indicators for assessing Global Systemically Important Banks (G-SIBs)

(Billions of yen)

Item No.	Description	As of March 31, 2016
1	Total exposures (= a + b + c + d): a. On-balance sheet assets (other than assets specifically identified below b., c. and contra-account of guarantees) b. Sum of counterparty exposure of derivatives contracts, capped notional amount of written credit derivatives and potential future exposure of derivatives contracts c. Adjusted gross value of securities financing transactions (SFTs) and counterparty exposure of SFTs d. Gross notional amount of off-balance sheet items (other than derivatives contracts and SFTs)	¥199,309.9
2	Intra-financial system assets (= a + b + c + d): a. Funds deposited with or lent to other financial institutions and undrawn committed lines extended to other financial institutions b. Holdings of securities issued by other financial institutions (Note 1) c. Net positive current exposure of SFTs with other financial institutions d. Over-the-counter (OTC) derivatives with other financial institutions that have a net positive fair value	9,874.8
3	Intra-financial system liabilities (= a + b + c): a. Deposits due to, and loans and undrawn committed lines obtained from, other financial institutions b. Net negative current exposure of SFTs with other financial institutions c. OTC derivatives with other financial institutions that have a net negative fair value	16,767.5
4	Securities outstanding(Note 1)	23,812.7
5	Assets under custody	137,050.5
6	Notional amount of OTC derivatives	1,043,267.0
7	Held-for-trading(HFT) securities and available-for-sale(AFS) securities , excluding HFT and AFS securities that meet the definition of Level 1 assets and Level 2 assets with haircuts (Note 2)	9,292.7
8	Level 3 assets (Note 3)	1,543.7
9	Cross-jurisdictional claims	42,449.2
10	Cross-jurisdictional liabilities	31,615.7

Item No.	Description	For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2016
11	Payments (settled through the BOJ-NET, the Japanese Banks' Payment Clearing Network and other similar settlement systems, excluding intragroup payments)	¥6,789,919.1
12	Underwritten transactions in debt and equity markets (Note 4)	10,155.1

Notes: 1. Securities refer to secured debt securities, senior unsecured debt securities, subordinated debt securities, commercial paper, certificate of deposits, and common equities.

2. Level 1 and Level 2 assets with haircuts are defined in the Basel III Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR).

3. The amount is calculated in accordance with the U.S.GAAP.

4. This refers to underwriting of securities defined in article 2 paragraph 8 item 6 of the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act.

(Billions of yen)

Item No.	Description	As of March 31, 2015
1	Total exposures (= a + b + c + d): a. Counterparty exposure of derivatives contracts b. Gross value of securities financing transactions (SFTs) and counterparty exposure of SFTs c. Other assets (other than assets specifically identified above and regulatory adjustments to Tier 1 and CET1 capital under the fully phased-in Basel III framework) d. Notional amount of off-balance sheet items (other than derivatives contracts and SFTs)	¥215,213.7
2	Intra-financial system assets (= a + b + c + d): a. Funds deposited with or lent to other financial institutions and undrawn committed lines extended to other financial institutions b. Holdings of securities issued by other financial institutions (Note 1) c. Net positive current exposure of SFTs with other financial institutions d. Over-the-counter (OTC) derivatives with other financial institutions that have a net positive fair value	10,080.9
3	Intra-financial system liabilities (=a + b + c): a. Deposits due to, and undrawn committed lines obtained from, other financial institutions b. Net negative current exposure of SFTs with other financial institutions c. OTC derivatives with other financial institutions that have a net negative fair value	21,344.4
4	Securities outstanding(Note 1)	28,259.0
5	Assets under custody	138,937.1
6	Notional amount of OTC derivatives	1,115,373.0
7	Held-for-trading(HFT) securities and available-for-sale(AFS) securities , excluding HFT and AFS securities that meet the definition of Level 1 assets and Level 2 assets with haircuts (Note 2)	10,234.5
8	Level 3 assets (Note 3)	1,416.7
9	Cross-jurisdictional claims	44,114.4
10	Cross-jurisdictional liabilities	31,864.2

Item No.	Description	For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2015
11	Payments (settled through the BOJ-NET, the Japanese Banks' Payment Clearing Network and other similar settlement systems, excluding intragroup payments)	¥6,782,567.1
12	Underwritten transactions in debt and equity markets (Note 4)	9,226.0

Notes: 1. Securities refer to secured debt securities, senior unsecured debt securities, subordinated debt securities, commercial paper, certificate of deposits, and common equities.

2. Level 1 and Level 2 assets with haircuts are defined in the Basel III Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR).

3. The amount is calculated in accordance with the U.S.GAAP.

4. This refers to underwriting of securities defined in article 2 paragraph 8 item 6 of the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act.

■Liquidity Coverage Ratio

Liquidity standards agreed upon by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision require our liquidity coverage ratio to surpass the minimum standard starting March 31, 2015.

We calculate our consolidated liquidity coverage ratio (the "Consolidated LCR") in accordance with the regulation "The Evaluation Criterion on the Sound Management of Liquidity Risk Defined, Based on Banking Law Article 52-25, as One of Criteria for Bank Holding Companies to Evaluate the Soundness of Their Management and the Ones of Their Subsidiaries and Others, which is also One of Evaluation Criteria on the Soundness of the Banks' Management"(the FSA Notice No. 62 of 2015 (the "Notice No. 62"))).

The information disclosed herein is in accordance with "Matters Separately Prescribed by the Commissioner of the Financial Services Agency Regarding Status of Sound Management of Liquidity Risk , etc. pursuant to Article 19-2, Paragraph 1, Item 5, Sub-item (e), etc. of the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Banking Law (Ministry of Finance Ordinance No. 7 of 2015)" (the FSA Notice No. 7 of 2015).

The status of our sound management of liquidity risk is as follows:

		(In million yen, the number of data)			
Item		For the three months ended March 31, 2016		For the three months ended December 31, 2015	
High-Quality Liquid Assets (1)		/		/	
1	Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)	54,269,331		55,206,490	
Cash Outflows (2)		TOTAL UNWEIGHTED	TOTAL WEIGHTED VALUE	TOTAL UNWEIGHTED	TOTAL WEIGHTED VALUE
2	Cash outflows related to unsecured retail funding	43,814,768	3,526,754	43,687,360	3,520,818
3	of which, Stable deposits	12,247,595	367,427	12,147,447	364,423
4	of which, Less stable deposits	31,567,172	3,159,326	31,539,913	3,156,394
5	Cash outflows related to unsecured wholesale funding	61,096,693	38,221,245	58,756,360	36,657,038
6	of which, Qualifying operational deposits	0	0	0	0
7	of which, Cash outflows related to unsecured wholesale funding other than qualifying operational deposits and debt securities	52,611,115	29,735,667	49,271,511	27,172,189
8	of which, Debt securities	8,485,578	8,485,578	9,484,848	9,484,848
9	Cash outflows related to secured funding, etc	/	1,007,649	/	1,340,293
10	Cash outflows related to derivative transactions, etc. funding programs, credit and liquidity facilities	24,736,058	6,600,312	25,576,120	6,366,157
11	of which, Cash outflows related to derivatives transactions, etc	2,080,660	2,080,660	1,873,334	1,873,334
12	of which, Cash outflows related to funding programs	214,307	214,307	258,990	258,990
13	of which, Cash outflows related to credit and liquidity facilities	22,441,090	4,305,344	23,443,795	4,233,832
14	Cash outflows, etc. related to contractual funding obligations	6,558,085	1,693,256	5,144,352	1,831,821
15	Cash outflows related to contingencies	68,314,160	650,749	68,659,447	630,584
16	Total cash outflows	/	51,699,968	/	50,346,713
Cash Inflows (3)		TOTAL UNWEIGHTED	TOTAL WEIGHTED VALUE	TOTAL UNWEIGHTED	TOTAL WEIGHTED VALUE
17	Cash inflows related to secured lending and investments, etc.	9,797,730	653,420	9,942,416	687,617
18	Cash inflows related to collections of loans, etc	9,647,511	6,681,798	9,566,566	6,281,643
19	Other cash inflows	6,359,369	2,026,801	6,101,912	1,952,187
20	Total cash inflows	25,804,610	9,362,021	25,610,894	8,921,449
Consolidated liquidity coverage ratio (4)		/		/	
21	Total HQLA allowed to be included in the calculation	/	54,269,331	/	55,206,490
22	Net cash outflows	/	42,337,947	/	41,425,264
23	Consolidated liquidity coverage ratio	/	128.2%	/	133.4%
24	The number of data used to calculate the average value	3		3	

- Notes: 1. Item from 1 to 23 are quarterly average using data points as shown in item 24.
 2. We do not apply the "exception regarding qualifying operational deposits" in Article 28 of the Notice No. 62 with respect to item 6.
 3. The numbers in item 11 include the amount of additional collateral required due to market valuation changes on derivative transactions estimated by the "historical look-back approach" instead of "scenario approach" in Article 37 of the Notice No. 62.
 4. There are no material components that necessitate detailed explanation of "cash outflows from other contracts" in Article 59 of the Notice No. 62 within item 14, "cash outflows from other contingent funding obligations" in Article 52 of the Notice No. 62 within item 15, "cash inflows from other contracts" in Article 72 of the Notice No. 62 within item 19.

	Jan-Mar 2016	Oct-Dec 2015	Jul-Sep 2015	Apr-Jun 2015
Consolidated LCR (Average)	128.2%	133.4%	128.4%	124.6%

Our Consolidated LCR does not lead to any issues since it surpasses not only the minimum standard required under the liquidity regulation, but also the final regulatory standard (100%), with no significant change.

LCR disclosed herein does not differ much from the level we expected beforehand, and we do not expect our Consolidated LCR in the future to deviate significantly from the current level.

There are no significant changes in the composition, such as currency composition or type composition, and geographic distribution of the HQLA allowed to be included in the calculation.

In addition, there is no significant currency mismatch which might affect our funding conditions between total amount of the HQLA allowed to be included in the calculation and net cash outflow regarding significant currencies.

■ Compensation of directors, corporate auditors and employees

(16) Qualitative disclosure

(a) State of the organizational system relating to compensation of "Subject directors, corporate auditors and employees" of Mizuho group

1. Scope of "Subject directors, corporate auditors and employees"

"Subject directors, etc." and "Subject employees, etc." subject to disclosure as provided for in the FSA Notice (collectively, "Subject directors, corporate auditors and employees") are as follows:

(1) Scope of "Subject directors, etc."

"Subject directors, etc." are directors and executive officers as defined in the Companies Act of Mizuho Financial Group, Inc. ("MHFG"). Outside directors auditors are excluded.

(2) Scope of "Subject employees, etc."

"Subject employees, etc." who are subject to disclosure are executive officers as defined in our internal regulations and employees of MHFG and directors, corporate auditors and employees of its major consolidated subsidiaries, who are "persons who receive large amounts of compensation" and "materially affect the operation of business or the state of assets of Mizuho group or its major consolidated subsidiaries."

(a) Scope of "Major consolidated subsidiaries"

A "Major consolidated subsidiary" is a consolidated subsidiary, etc., (i) whose total assets as a percentage of consolidated total assets exceeds 2% of a bank holding company or bank and (ii) who materially affects the management of our group. Specifically, those are Mizuho Bank, Ltd. ("MHBK"), Mizuho Bank (USA) and other subsidiaries who conduct banking business similar to a branch of MHBK, Mizuho Trust & Banking Co., Ltd. ("MHTB"), Mizuho Securities Co., Ltd. ("MHSC"), Trust & Custody Services Bank, Ltd., Mizuho Securities USA Inc. and Mizuho International Plc.

(b) Scope of "Persons who receive large amounts of compensation"

A "Person who receives large amounts of compensation" refers to a person who receives compensation that exceeds the base amount from MHFG or its major consolidated subsidiaries. The base amount at MHFG has been set at ¥45 million. Such base amount has been set based on the average amounts of the compensation of directors, executive officers as defined in the Companies Act and corporate auditors of MHFG, MHBK and MHTB for the last three fiscal years (excluding persons who resigned or retired during each of such fiscal years), taking into account fluctuations in amounts of compensation over past fiscal years. The preceding base amount has been adopted as the common base in order to unify the selection criteria of persons who receive large amounts of compensation at each of the companies in this paragraph.

(c) Scope of "Persons who materially affect the operation of business or the state of assets of Mizuho group"

A "Person who materially affects the operation of business or the state of assets of Mizuho group" means a person who exerts significant influence on the operation of the business of MHFG or a major consolidated subsidiary through his or her work in conducting transactions or management, or who materially affects the state of assets by incurring losses on transactions. Specifically, it includes executive officers of MHFG and directors, corporate auditors, executive officers as defined in our internal regulations and market department employees of major consolidated subsidiaries.

2. Decisions on compensation of "Subject directors, corporate auditors and employees"

(1) Decisions on compensation of subject directors, etc.

MHFG is a Company with Three Committees, and has established the Compensation Committee as a statutory committee.

The chairman of the statutory Compensation Committee shall be an outside director, and in principle its members shall be appointed from among the outside directors (or at least non-executive directors) in order to ensure objectivity and transparency in director and executive officer compensation. As of March 2016, all four members of the Compensation Committee, including the chairman, were outside directors. The Compensation Committee shall determine the basic policy and compensation system for directors and executive officers of MHFG, MHBK, MHTB and MHSC, determine the compensation for each individual director and executive officer as defined in the Companies Act of MHFG, and exercise approval rights in MHFG for compensation for each individual director of MHBK, MHTB and MHSC.

In addition, the president of each of MHBK, MHTB and MHSC determines the amount of compensation for each executive officer of its own.

(2) Decisions on compensation of "Subject employees, etc."

Matters relating to executive officers as defined in the internal regulations of MHFG and directors and executive officers of MHBK, MHTB and MHSC are as set out in (1) *Decisions on compensation of subject directors and corporate auditors*.

With regard to the compensation of corporate auditors of MHBK, MHTB and MHSC, it is determined pursuant to consultation among corporate auditors, including outside corporate auditors, and set within the scope of the total amount of compensation of corporate auditors resolved at ordinary general meetings of a shareholder.

The compensation of subject employees, etc., is decided and paid in accordance with the salary and bonus system established by MHFG and the major consolidated subsidiaries. Such system is designed and put into writing by the human resources departments of MHFG and the major consolidated subsidiaries which are independent of departments furthering business. In terms of the compensation of overseas employees, each overseas office or operation determines its own compensation policy based on local laws and regulations as well as employment relationships.

3. Decisions on compensation of employees in risk management departments, compliance departments and internal audit departments

The compensation of employees in risk management departments, compliance departments and internal audit departments is decided in accordance with the salary and bonus system, and specific payment amounts are conclusively determined in accordance with employee performance evaluations made by the relevant department and the human resources department, independent from departments furthering business. Each employee of the risk management departments, the compliance departments and the internal audit departments sets their own items for evaluation in the employee performance evaluations, subject to the approval of their superiors. The degree to which the items are fulfilled is evaluated taking into account the degree of the employee's contribution to risk-management, compliance and internal audit.

4. Total amount of compensation paid to members of the compensation committee and number of meetings held by the Compensation Committee

	Number of meetings held (April 2015 – March 2016)
Compensation Committee (MHFG)	8

Note: The total amount of compensation is not set out above as it is not possible to separately calculate the amounts that are paid as consideration for the execution of duties by the compensation committee.

(b) Evaluating the appropriateness of the design and operation of the system relating to compensation of subject directors, corporate auditors, and employees of Mizuho group

1. Policies relating to compensation

(1) Policies relating to compensation of subject directors, executive officers and corporate auditors

The "Mizuho Financial Group Compensation Policy" sets out the policy concerning the determination of compensation for each individual director, executive officer as defined in the Companies Act, executive officer as defined in our internal regulations and specialist officer ("Directors, etc.") of MHFG, MHBK, MHTB and MHSC.

a. Purpose of the Policy

Executive compensation for MHFG, MHBK, MHTB and MHSC pursuant to such policy aims to function as incentive and compensation for each officer to exercise the designated function to the fullest with respect to striving to realize management with consideration to value creation for various stakeholders and improve corporate value through continuous and stable corporate growth based on our basic management policies under our Corporate Identity.

b. Basic Policy

The basic policy with respect to the determination concerning the individual compensation of Directors, etc., of MHFG, MHBK, MHTB and MHSC is set forth below:

- (i) The executive compensation shall be based on the function and responsibility assigned to and the performance of each of the Directors, etc.
- (ii) The executive compensation shall give consideration to improving corporate value and creating value for various stakeholders over the medium to long term.

- (iii) The executive compensation shall reflect the management environment and business performance of our group.
- (iv) The executive compensation shall enable compensation for securing expert personnel such as professionals with a competitive edge in the market.
- (v) The compensation system and standards shall be reevaluated based on such factors as the economic and social conditions and survey data with respect to management compensation provided by external specialized organizations.
- (vi) Regulations and guidelines, etc., concerning executive compensation, both in Japan and overseas, shall be complied with.

c. Compensation System

- I. The compensation system for executive officers as defined in the Companies Act (including executive officers who are directors), executive officers as defined in our internal regulations and specialist officers of MHFG and directors, executive officers and specialist officers of MHBK, MHTB and MHSC responsible for business execution ("Officers Responsible for Business Execution") shall be separate from that for the non-executive directors of MHFG and the directors of MHBK, MHTB and MHSC responsible for management supervision ("Non-Executive Officers Responsible for Management Supervision").
- II. The basic compensation system for Officers Responsible for Business Execution shall consist of basic salaries in the form of fixed compensation as well as variable compensation consisting of performance payments and performance-based stock compensation. The ratio of fixed compensation to variable compensation, the range of variable compensation based on business performance and the payment method shall be designated in light of sound incentivization for sustainable growth and restraint on excessive risk taking, while taking into account regulations and guidelines as well as research data, etc., both in Japan and overseas, concerning executive compensation. In principle, the ratio of fixed to variable compensation shall be 6 to 4 and the ratio of performance payments to performance-based stock compensation shall be 1 to 1, based on which the standard amount shall be calculated for each position. The variable compensation shall reflect each officer's performance within the range of 0% to 150% of the standard amount for each position. The basic salaries, the performance payments and the performance-based stock compensation as well as the payment methods, etc., are in principle as set forth below:
 - (i) The basic salaries shall factor in each officer's function and responsibility in addition to the standard amount for each position.
 - (ii) The performance payments shall be monetary made as officers' incentive to achieve the annual budget and as compensation for their achievement. The payment thereof shall reflect each officer's performance in addition to the standard amount for each position. A system shall be adopted which enables a certain amount of deferred payments of the performance payments over three years, as well as a decrease or forfeiture of the deferred amount depending on performance of the company and such officer.
 - (iii) The performance-based stock compensation shall be paid in the form of shares of common stock of MHFG acquired from the stock market through a trust with an aim to align officers' interests with those of the shareholders and increase the incentive to enhance corporate value. The payment thereof shall reflect each officer's performance in addition to the standard amount for each position. A system shall be adopted which enables the entire amount of deferred payments of the performance-based stock compensation over three years, as well as a decrease or forfeiture of the deferred amount depending on performance, etc., of the company and such officer.
 - (iv) The variable compensation intended for professional personnel, etc., appointed from outside the group shall be individually designed based on the duties and characteristics of business responsibilities and market values, etc., of each officer, a system which enables certain amount or a portion of deferred payments and non-monetary payments such as stock, as well as a decrease or forfeiture (clawback) of the deferred amount depending on the performance, etc., of the company and such personnel.
- III. The compensation for Non-Executive Officers Responsible for Management Supervision, in principle, shall be in the form of fixed compensation from the perspective of ensuring the effectiveness of the supervisory function and shall consist of basic salaries and stock compensations.
 - (i) The basic salaries shall factor in each officer's function and responsibilities in addition to the standard amount for each of the full-time and part-time non-executive officers.
 - (ii) The stock compensation shall be paid to full-time internal directors excluding outside directors in accordance with the standard amount based on each position. However, the payment standards shall not fluctuate depending on each director's level of performance. A system shall be adopted which enables the entire amount of deferred payments of the stock compensation over three years, as well as a decrease or forfeiture of the deferred amount depending on performance, etc., of the company.

d. Compensation Determination Process

- I. The Compensation Committee shall determine the determination policy of executive compensation for MHFG, MHBK, MHTB and MHSC. In addition, the Compensation Committee shall determine the compensation for each individual director and executive officer of MHFG and approve at MHFG the compensation of each individual director of MHBK, MHTB and MHSC.
- II. The President & Executive Officer, pursuant to this policy and regulations and detailed rules, etc., shall determine the compensation for each executive officer as defined in our internal regulations and specialist officer of MHFG and approve at MHFG the compensation of each individual executive officer and specialist officer of MHBK, MHTB and MHSC.
- III. All members of the Compensation Committee shall be appointed from among outside directors (or at least non-executive directors) and the chairman thereof shall be an outside director.
- IV. The Compensation Committee, where necessary, may have officers who are not members of the committee (including officers of MHBK, MHTB and MHSC) such as the President & Executive Officer and external experts, etc., attend its meetings and request their opinion.

(2) Policies relating to compensation of subject employees, etc.

The policies relating to compensation for executive officers as defined in our internal regulations and specialist officers of MHFG and directors, executive officers and specialist officers of MHBK, MHTB and MHSC are also the same as the policies described in (1) *Policies relating to compensation of subject directors and corporate auditors* above. The compensation of corporate auditors is determined pursuant to consultation among corporate auditors, including outside corporate auditors, and set within the scope of the total amount of compensation of corporate auditors resolved at ordinary general meetings of a shareholder.

Compensation for other employees, etc., is determined in accordance with their duties and responsibilities. Some bonuses that are linked to performance are determined after comprehensively evaluating the employee's contribution to business, including any qualitative contributions to the organization, in a manner that does not place an excessive emphasis on results.

2. The effect of the overall level of compensation, etc., on equity capital

The Compensation Committee of MHFG receives reports on the amount of compensation paid to directors, and executive officers of MHFG, MHBK, MHTB and MHSC in the previous fiscal year and confirms that there is no material effect on the Mizuho group's performance or the adequacy of equity capital.

(c) Compatibility between system for compensation of subject directors, corporate auditors and employees of Mizuho group and risk management and matters relating to linking compensation with performance

The performance payments and performance-based stock compensation for Officers Responsible for Business Execution are made or paid based on the standard amount set for each position, with which each officer's performance shall be reflected, and determined in accord with a performance evaluation, etc., against the annual business plan. A certain amount of the performance payments and the entire amount of the performance-based stock compensation shall be made or paid in deferred payments over three years, and a decrease or forfeiture of the deferred amount may be made depending on the performance, etc., of the company and such officer. It should be noted that certain subject directors, corporate auditors and employees have entered into compensation-related contracts.

Stock compensation for Non-Executive Officers Responsible for Management Supervision shall be made in according with the standard amount set for each position, and the payment level shall not change based on the performance of each officer. The entire amount of the stock compensation shall be paid in deferred payments over three years, and a decrease or forfeiture of the deferred amount may be made depending on the performance, etc., of the company.

Status of Capital Adequacy
Status of Mizuho Financial Group's Consolidated Capital Adequacy

(17) Quantitative disclosure items

(a) Matters relating to types and total amounts of, and payment method for, compensation of subject directors, corporate auditors, and employees of Mizuho group

—Total amount of the compensation, etc., of subject directors, corporate auditors and employees—

(Millions of yen)

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2016						
	Number of persons	Total amount of compensation	Total amount of fixed compensation	Base compensation	Stock compensation-type stock options	Others
Subject directors and corporate auditors (excluding outside directors and outside corporate auditors)	21	¥862	¥862	¥861	¥-	¥1
Subject employees, etc.	374	31,517	14,277	12,551	-	1,726
Overseas employees, etc.	345	29,532	13,298	11,572	-	1,725

(Millions of yen)

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2016						
	Total amount of variable compensation	Base compensation	Bonus	Others	Retirement benefits	Others
Subject directors and corporate auditors (excluding outside directors and outside corporate auditors)	¥-	¥-	¥-	¥-	¥-	¥-
Subject employees, etc.	16,549	-	16,548	0	30	659
Overseas employees, etc.	15,730	-	15,729	0	30	473

- Notes: 1. Amounts of compensation of subject directors and corporate auditors include amounts of compensation received for duties performed as a director or corporate auditor of a major consolidated subsidiary.
2. The amount of fixed compensation deferred prior to the fiscal year ended March 31, 2015 and paid during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2015 was ¥141 million (subject directors and corporate auditors: ¥110 million; subject employees, etc.: ¥31 million) and the outstanding amount of deferred fixed compensation as of March 31, 2015 was ¥1,008 million (subject directors and corporate auditors: ¥646 million; subject employees, etc.: ¥361 million).
3. Total amount of variable compensation includes ¥4,181 million of deferred compensation that arose during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2015, all of which was for Subject Employees, etc., and could in the future be taken back in the event of poor business results or other detrimental factors. The amount of variable compensation deferred prior to the fiscal year ended March 31, 2015 and paid during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2015 was ¥1,804 million (subject employees, etc.: ¥1,804 million) and the outstanding amount of deferred variable compensation as of March 31, 2015 was ¥6,863 million (subject employees, etc.: ¥6,863 million).
4. Total amount of compensation for subject employees, etc., includes ¥140 million of allowance for termination and resignation (number of subject persons: 9), multi-year guarantees of bonus of ¥233 million (number of subject persons: 1), signing bonus of ¥249 million (number of subject persons: 10) and allowance for absence from work of ¥106 million (number of subject persons: 5).
5. Because the amounts of the variable compensation of the directors and executive officers of MHFG, MHBK, MHTB and MHSC for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2016 have not been determined at this time, they are not included in the above compensation, etc. However, we have recorded the required reserves for accounting purposes.
6. The exercise periods of the stock compensation-type stock options (stock acquisition rights) are as set out below. Under the stock option agreements, exercise of the options is postponed, even during the exercise period, until the time of retirement of the director or employee.

	Exercise Period
First Series of Stock Acquisition Rights of Mizuho Financial Group, Inc.	from February 17, 2009 to February 16, 2029
Second Series of Stock Acquisition Rights of Mizuho Financial Group, Inc.	from September 28, 2009 to September 25, 2029
Third Series of Stock Acquisition Rights of Mizuho Financial Group, Inc.	from August 27, 2010 to August 26, 2030
Fourth Series of Stock Acquisition Rights of Mizuho Financial Group, Inc.	from December 9, 2011 to December 8, 2031
Fifth Series of Stock Acquisition Rights of Mizuho Financial Group, Inc.	from September 3, 2012 to August 31, 2032
Sixth Series of Stock Acquisition Rights of Mizuho Financial Group, Inc.	from February 18, 2014 to February 17, 2034
Seventh Series of Stock Acquisition Rights of Mizuho Financial Group, Inc.	from December 2, 2014 to December 1, 2034

(b) Other relevant matters relating to our system of compensation for subject directors, corporate auditors and employees of Mizuho group

Not applicable, other than those covered in the above.

Websites

Information useful to our customers can be found on our websites including company information and introductions of business operations at group companies. Moreover, information on IR, finance, exchange rates and branch guidance, various financial products and services, as well as industrial and economic reports are available. Some of the banking transactions and inquiries can also be made.

Mizuho Financial Group

<http://www.mizuho-fg.co.jp/english/index.html>

About Mizuho

Investor Relations

- Financial Information
- IR Information
- Stock Information

CSR (Corporate Social Responsibility)

- CSR Report

Careers

News Release

News Release E-mail Distribution Service



Mizuho Bank

<http://www.mizuhobank.com/index.html>

About Mizuho Bank

- Corporate Information
- A Message from the Management

Products & Services

Markets & Reports

- Foreign Exchange Report
- Industry and Economic Report
- Economic Report

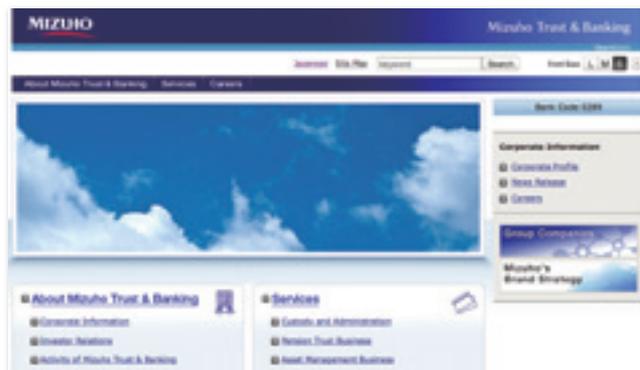
News Release

Overseas Offices



Mizuho Trust & Banking

<http://www.mizuho-tb.co.jp/english/index.html>



Mizuho Securities

<http://www.mizuho-sc.com/english/index.html>





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