



Mizuho Bank, Ltd.

\$1,000,000,000 4.395% Senior Notes due 2029

\$1,750,000,000 4.695% Senior Notes due 2031

\$2,000,000,000 5.185% Senior Notes due 2036

\$1,500,000,000 5.772% Senior Notes due 2046

\$500,000,000 Senior Floating Rate Notes due 2029

\$750,000,000 Senior Floating Rate Notes due 2031

Mizuho Bank, Ltd., a joint stock corporation incorporated under the laws of Japan ("Mizuho Bank"), will issue an aggregate principal amount of \$1,000,000,000 of senior notes due April 16, 2029 (the "3-year Notes"), an aggregate principal amount of \$1,750,000,000 of senior notes due April 16, 2031 (the "5-year Notes"), an aggregate principal amount of \$2,000,000,000 of senior notes due April 16, 2036 (the "10-year Notes"), an aggregate principal amount of \$1,500,000,000 of senior notes due April 16, 2046 (the "20-year Notes" and, together with the 3-year Notes, the 5-year Notes and the 10-year Notes, the "Fixed Rate Notes"), an aggregate principal amount of \$500,000,000 of senior floating rate notes due April 16, 2029 (the "3-year Floating Rate Notes") and an aggregate principal amount of \$750,000,000 of senior floating rate notes due April 16, 2031 (the "5-year Floating Rate Notes" and, together with the 3-year Floating Rate Notes, the "Floating Rate Notes" and, collectively with the Fixed Rate Notes, the "Notes"). The 3-year Notes will bear interest commencing April 16, 2026 at the rate of 4.395% per annum, payable semi-annually in arrears on April 16 and October 16 of each year, with the first interest payment to be made on October 16, 2026. The 5-year Notes will bear interest commencing April 16, 2026 at the rate of 4.695% per annum, payable semi-annually in arrears on April 16 and October 16 of each year, with the first interest payment to be made on October 16, 2026. The 10-year Notes will bear interest commencing April 16, 2026 at the rate of 5.185% per annum, payable semi-annually in arrears on April 16 and October 16 of each year, with the first interest payment to be made on October 16, 2026. The 20-year Notes will bear interest commencing April 16, 2026 at the rate of 5.772% per annum, payable semi-annually in arrears on April 16 and October 16 of each year, with the first interest payment to be made on October 16, 2026. The 3-year Floating Rate Notes will bear interest commencing April 16, 2026 at a floating per annum rate equal to Compounded Daily SOFR (as defined below), plus 0.80%, determined as described under "Description of the Notes—Floating Rate Notes," payable quarterly in arrears on January 16, April 16, July 16 and October 16 of each year, with the first interest payment to be made on July 16, 2026, subject to adjustments. The 5-year Floating Rate Notes will bear interest commencing April 16, 2026 at a floating per annum rate equal to Compounded Daily SOFR, plus 1.05%, determined as described under "Description of the Notes—Floating Rate Notes," payable quarterly in arrears on January 16, April 16, July 16 and October 16 of each year, with the first interest payment to be made on July 16, 2026, subject to adjustments. The 3-year Notes will mature on April 16, 2029, the 5-year Notes will mature on April 16, 2031, the 10-year Notes will mature on April 16, 2036, the 20-year Notes will mature on April 16, 2046, the 3-year Floating Rate Notes will mature on April 16, 2029 and the 5-year Floating Rate Notes will mature on April 16, 2031. The Notes are not redeemable prior to maturity, except that we may at our option redeem each series of the Notes in whole, but not in part, upon the occurrence of certain changes in Japanese tax law, subject to certain conditions. See "Description of the Notes—Optional Tax Redemption." The Notes will not be subject to any sinking fund.

Each series of the Notes will be our direct, unconditional, unsubordinated and unsecured obligations and rank *pari passu* and without any preference among themselves and with all other unsecured obligations, other than subordinated obligations of ours (except for statutorily preferred exceptions) from time to time outstanding.

Each series of the Notes will be represented by one or more global notes deposited with a custodian for and registered in the name of a nominee of The Depository Trust Company ("DTC"), as depositary. Beneficial interests in the Notes will be shown on, and transfers thereof will be effected only through, records maintained by DTC and its direct and indirect participants, including Euroclear Bank SA/NV ("Euroclear"), and Clearstream Banking S.A. ("Clearstream"). The Notes will be issued in minimum denominations of \$200,000 or integral multiples of \$1,000 in excess thereof and will be represented by one or more registered notes in global form without coupons and in certain circumstances may be represented by registered notes in definitive form.

The net proceeds from the issuance and sale of the Notes will be used for our general corporate purposes. The issuance of the Notes is part of our annual non-yen denominated bond issuance plan. See "Use of Proceeds."

We have made an application to the Luxembourg Stock Exchange to list the Notes on the official list of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange and for such Notes to be admitted to trading on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange's Euro MTF Market. The Luxembourg Stock Exchange's Euro MTF Market is not a regulated market for the purposes of Directive 2014/65/EU ("MiFID II") or Regulation (EU) No 600/2014 as it forms part of domestic law in the United Kingdom (as amended, "UK MiFIR"). This offering memorandum constitutes the listing prospectus for purposes of Part IV of the Luxembourg law on prospectuses for securities dated July 16, 2019. This offering memorandum does not constitute a prospectus for the purposes of Regulation (EU) 2017/1129 or such regulation as it forms part of domestic law in the United Kingdom by virtue of the European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018 (as amended, the "EUWA").

See "Risk Factors" beginning on page 7 for factors relevant to an investment in the Notes.

Issue Price: 100.000% of the principal amount plus accrued interest, if any, from April 16, 2026, for the 3-year Notes

Issue Price: 100.000% of the principal amount plus accrued interest, if any, from April 16, 2026, for the 5-year Notes

Issue Price: 100.000% of the principal amount plus accrued interest, if any, from April 16, 2026, for the 10-year Notes

Issue Price: 100.000% of the principal amount plus accrued interest, if any, from April 16, 2026, for the 20-year Notes

Issue Price: 100.000% of the principal amount plus accrued interest, if any, from April 16, 2026, for the 3-year Floating Rate Notes

Issue Price: 100.000% of the principal amount plus accrued interest, if any, from April 16, 2026, for the 5-year Floating Rate Notes

The Notes are being offered and sold by the initial purchasers, as set forth in "Plan of Distribution," in the United States to qualified institutional buyers ("QIBs"), within the meaning of, and in reliance on, Rule 144A ("Rule 144A") under the U.S. Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "U.S. Securities Act"), and in offshore transactions to non-U.S. persons outside the United States in reliance on Regulation S ("Regulation S") under the U.S. Securities Act.

THE NOTES HAVE NOT BEEN AND WILL NOT BE REGISTERED UNDER THE U.S. SECURITIES ACT AND MAY NOT BE OFFERED OR SOLD EXCEPT PURSUANT TO AN EXEMPTION FROM, OR IN A TRANSACTION NOT SUBJECT TO, THE REGISTRATION REQUIREMENTS OF THE U.S. SECURITIES ACT. THE NOTES ARE SUBJECT TO CERTAIN RESTRICTIONS ON TRANSFER. SEE "PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION" AND "TRANSFER RESTRICTIONS."

The Notes offered by this offering memorandum are being offered by the initial purchasers, subject to prior sale, withdrawal, cancellation or modification of the offer without notice, to delivery to and acceptance by the initial purchasers and to certain further conditions. It is expected that the Notes will be delivered in book-entry form only, on or about April 16, 2026, through the facilities of DTC and its participants, including Euroclear and Clearstream.

Joint Lead Managers and Joint Bookrunners

Mizuho

BofA Securities

ING

Joint Lead Managers

Goldman Sachs & Co. LLC

J.P. Morgan

Senior Co-Managers

CIBC Capital Markets

Daiwa Capital Markets

Danske Markets

IMI - Intesa Sanpaolo

Lloyds Securities

Rabobank

Co-Managers

BNY Capital Markets

Bank of Ireland

HSBC

KKR

Natixis

NatWest

OCBC

Academy Securities

AmeriVet Securities

CastleOak Securities, L.P.

Drexel Hamilton

Great Pacific Securities

Loop Capital Markets

Mischler Financial Group, Inc.

R. Seelaus & Co., LLC

Ramirez & Co., Inc.

Siebert Williams Shank

The date of this offering memorandum is April 8, 2026.

No person has been authorized to give any information or to make any representation other than as contained in this offering memorandum and, if given or made, such information or representation must not be relied upon as having been authorized by us or the initial purchasers, any selling agent or any of their affiliates. This offering memorandum does not constitute an offer to sell or a solicitation of an offer to buy any security other than the Notes offered by this offering memorandum, and does not constitute an offer to sell or a solicitation of an offer to buy any of the Notes offered by this offering memorandum by any person in any jurisdiction in which it is unlawful for such person to make such an offering or solicitation. No action has been, or will be, taken to permit a public offering of the Notes offered hereby in any jurisdiction where action would be required for that purpose. Accordingly, the Notes offered hereby may not be offered or sold, directly or indirectly, and this offering memorandum may not be distributed, in any jurisdiction, except in accordance with the legal requirements applicable in such jurisdiction. Neither delivery of this offering memorandum nor any sale made hereunder shall under any circumstances imply that the information herein is correct as of any date subsequent to the date hereof.

We are furnishing this offering memorandum in connection with an offering not registered under the U.S. Securities Act or the relevant laws of other jurisdictions, solely for the purpose of enabling prospective investors to consider the purchase of the Notes. The information contained in this offering memorandum has been provided by us and other sources identified in this offering memorandum. Any reproduction or distribution of this offering memorandum, in whole or in part, and any disclosure of its contents or use of any information contained in it for any purpose other than considering an investment in the Notes offered hereby is prohibited. By accepting delivery of this offering memorandum, you agree to the foregoing.

No representation or warranty, express or implied, is made by the initial purchasers, the trustee, the registrar or the paying agent as to the accuracy or completeness of the information contained in this offering memorandum. This offering memorandum does not contain all of the information that would be included in a prospectus for the offering of the Notes if the offering were registered under the U.S. Securities Act.

The Notes have not been and will not be registered under the U.S. Securities Act and may not be offered or sold within the United States or to, or for the account or benefit of, U.S. persons (as defined in Regulation S under the U.S. Securities Act), except pursuant to an exemption from, or in a transaction not subject to, the registration requirements of the U.S. Securities Act. Accordingly, the Notes are subject to restrictions on transferability and resale and may not be transferred or resold except as permitted under the U.S. Securities Act and applicable state securities laws or pursuant to registration under or exemption from the U.S. Securities Act and applicable state securities laws. Investors should be aware that they may be required to bear the financial risks of investing in the Notes for an indefinite period of time. For a description of the restrictions on offers, sales or other transfers of the Notes, see “Transfer Restrictions.”

IN MAKING AN INVESTMENT DECISION, INVESTORS MUST RELY ON THEIR OWN EXAMINATION OF US AND THE TERMS OF THE OFFERING, INCLUDING THE MERITS AND RISKS INVOLVED. THE NOTES OFFERED HEREBY HAVE NOT BEEN APPROVED OR DISAPPROVED BY THE U.S. SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION (THE “SEC”) OR ANY OTHER SECURITIES COMMISSION OR OTHER REGULATORY AUTHORITY OF OR IN THE UNITED STATES, NOR HAVE THE FOREGOING AUTHORITIES APPROVED THIS OFFERING MEMORANDUM OR CONFIRMED THE ACCURACY OR DETERMINED THE ADEQUACY OF THIS OFFERING MEMORANDUM. ANY REPRESENTATION TO THE CONTRARY IS A CRIMINAL OFFENSE IN THE UNITED STATES.

This offering memorandum is personal to each offeree and does not constitute an offer to any other person or to the public generally to purchase or otherwise acquire the Notes. Distribution of this offering memorandum to any person other than the offeree and persons, if any, retained to advise such offeree with respect thereto is unauthorized, and any disclosure of any of its contents, without our prior written consent, is prohibited. Each person receiving this offering memorandum acknowledges that: (i) such person has not relied on the initial purchaser, any selling agent, the trustee, the paying agent, the registrar or any of their affiliates in connection with its investigation of the accuracy of such information or its investment decision; and (ii) no person has been authorized to give any information or to make any representation concerning us or the Notes offered hereby other than as contained herein and, if given or made, any such other information or representation should not be relied upon as having been authorized by us, the initial purchaser, any selling agent, the trustee, the paying agent, the registrar or any of their affiliates.

Japan

The Notes have not been and will not be registered under the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act of Japan (Act No. 25 of 1948), as amended, (the “Financial Instruments and Exchange Act”) and are subject to the Special Taxation Measures Act of Japan (Act No. 26 of 1957), as amended (the “Special Taxation Measures Act”). The Notes may not be offered or sold in Japan or to, or for the benefit of, any resident of Japan (which term as used in this sentence means any person resident of Japan, including any corporation or other entity organized under the laws of Japan) or to others for reoffering or resale, directly or indirectly, in Japan or to, or for the benefit of, any resident of Japan, except pursuant to an exemption from the registration requirements of, and otherwise in compliance with, the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act and any other applicable laws, regulations and governmental guidelines of Japan. See “Plan of Distribution.” The Notes are not, as part of the distribution by the initial purchasers pursuant to the purchase agreement dated the date hereof at any time, to be directly or indirectly offered or sold to, or for the benefit of, any person other than a beneficial owner that is, (i) for Japanese tax purposes, neither (x) an individual resident of Japan or a Japanese corporation, nor (y) an individual non-resident of Japan or a non-Japanese corporation that in either case is a person having a special relationship with us as described in Article 6, Paragraph 4 of the Special Taxation Measures Act (a “specially-related person of Mizuho Bank”) or (ii) a Japanese designated financial institution, designated in Article 6, Paragraph 11 of the Special Taxation Measures Act, except as specifically permitted under the Special Taxation Measures Act. **BY SUBSCRIBING FOR THE NOTES, AN INVESTOR WILL BE DEEMED TO HAVE REPRESENTED IT IS A PERSON WHO FALLS INTO THE CATEGORY OF (i) OR (ii) ABOVE.**

Interest payments on the Notes will generally be subject to Japanese withholding tax unless it is established that such Notes are held by or for the account of a beneficial owner that is (i) for Japanese tax purposes, neither (x) an individual resident of Japan or a Japanese corporation, nor (y) an individual non-resident of Japan or a non-Japanese corporation that in either case is a specially-related person of Mizuho Bank, (ii) a Japanese designated financial institution described in Article 6, Paragraph 11 of the Special Taxation Measures Act which complies with the requirement for tax exemption under that paragraph or (iii) a Japanese public corporation, a Japanese financial institution or a Japanese financial instruments business operator described in Article 3-3, Paragraph 6 of the Special Taxation Measures Act which complies with the requirement for tax exemption under that paragraph.

Interest payments on the Notes to an individual resident of Japan, to a Japanese corporation not described in the preceding paragraph, or to an individual non-resident of Japan or a non-Japanese corporation that in either case is a specially-related person of Mizuho Bank will be subject to deduction in respect of Japanese income tax at a current rate of 15.315% (15.15% on or after January 1, 2048) of the amount of such interest. Any of the foregoing statements, including applicable tax rates and periods, are subject to changes in tax laws and regulations in Japan after the date of this offering memorandum.

The European Economic Area

PROHIBITION OF SALES TO EEA RETAIL INVESTORS— The Notes are not intended to be offered, sold or otherwise made available to and should not be offered, sold or otherwise made available to any retail investor in the European Economic Area, or the EEA. For these purposes, a retail investor means a person who is one (or more) of: (i) a retail client as defined in point (11) of Article 4(1) of Directive 2014/65/EU (as amended, or MiFID II); or (ii) a customer within the meaning of Directive (EU) 2016/97 (as amended, or the Insurance Distribution Directive), where that customer would not qualify as a professional client as defined in point (10) of Article 4(1) of MiFID II; or (iii) not a qualified investor as defined in Regulation (EU) 2017/1129 (as amended, or the Prospectus Regulation). Consequently no key information document required by Regulation (EU) No 1286/2014 (as amended, or the PRIIPs Regulation) for offering or selling the Notes or otherwise making them available to retail investors in the EEA has been prepared and therefore offering or selling the Notes or otherwise making them available to any retail investor in the EEA may be unlawful under the PRIIPs Regulation.

United Kingdom

PROHIBITION OF SALES TO UK RETAIL INVESTORS— The Notes are not intended to be offered, sold or otherwise made available to and should not be offered, sold or otherwise made available to any retail investor in the United Kingdom, or UK. For these purposes, a retail investor means a person who is neither: (i) a professional client, as defined in point (8) of Article 2(1) of Regulation (EU) No 600/2014 as it forms part of domestic law by virtue of the European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018, or the EUWA; nor (ii) a qualified investor as defined in paragraph 15 of Schedule 1 to the Public Offers and Admissions to Trading Regulations 2024, or

the POATRs. Consequently, no disclosure document required by the FCA Product Disclosure Sourcebook (or DISC) for offering, selling or distributing the Notes or otherwise making them available to retail investors in the UK has been prepared and therefore offering, selling or distributing the Notes or otherwise making them available to any retail investor in the UK may be unlawful under DISC and the Consumer Composite Investments (Designated Activities) Regulations 2024.

Singapore

In connection with section 309B(1)(c) of the Securities and Futures Act 2001 of Singapore, as modified or amended from time to time, the Notes are prescribed capital markets products (as defined in the Securities and Futures (Capital Markets Products) Regulations 2018) and Excluded Investment Products (as defined in Monetary Authority of Singapore (“MAS”) Notice SFA 04- N12: Notice on the Sale of Investment Products and MAS Notice FAA-N16: Notice on Recommendations on Investment Products).

For a further description of restrictions on offers, sales or other transfers of the Notes, see “Transfer Restrictions” and “Plan of Distribution.”

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STABILIZATION

In connection with this offering, the initial purchasers may purchase and sell the Notes in the open market, subject to applicable laws and regulations. These transactions may include over-allotment, syndicate covering transactions and stabilizing transactions. Over-allotment involves sales of Notes in excess of the principal amount of Notes to be purchased by the initial purchasers in this offering, which creates a short position for the initial purchasers. Syndicate covering transactions involve purchases of the Notes in the open market after the distribution has been completed in order to cover short positions. Stabilizing transactions consist of certain bids or purchases of Notes made for the purpose of preventing or retarding a decline in the market price of the Notes while the offering is in progress. Any of these activities may have the effect of preventing or retarding a decline in the market price of the Notes. They may also cause the price of the Notes to be higher than the price that otherwise would exist in the open market in the absence of these transactions. The initial purchasers may conduct these transactions in the over-the-counter market or otherwise. If the initial purchasers commence any of these transactions, they may discontinue them at any time.

The initial purchasers make no representation or prediction as to the direction or magnitude of any effect that the transactions described above may have on the price of the Notes. In addition, the initial purchasers have no obligation to engage in these transactions, and these transactions, once commenced, may be discontinued at any time.

AVAILABLE INFORMATION

During any period that any of the Notes offered in this offering remain outstanding and are “restricted securities” (as defined in Rule 144(a)(3) under the U.S. Securities Act) and we are neither subject to, and in compliance with, the reporting requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the U.S. Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “U.S. Exchange Act”) nor exempt from the reporting requirement pursuant to Rule 12g3-2(b), we will furnish, upon request, to any holder of the Notes offered in this offering, or any prospective purchaser designated by a holder of such Notes, the information required to be delivered pursuant to Rule 144A(d)(4) under the U.S. Securities Act.

ENFORCEABILITY OF CIVIL LIABILITIES

We are a joint stock corporation incorporated with limited liability under the laws of Japan. All of our directors are non-residents of the United States, and a substantial portion of our assets and the assets of such non-residents are located outside the United States. As a result, it may not be possible for investors to effect service of process within the United States or elsewhere outside Japan upon such corporation or persons or to enforce against such corporation or persons judgments obtained in U.S. courts or elsewhere in actions such as those predicated upon the civil liability provisions of U.S. federal or state securities laws or otherwise. We have been advised by our Japanese counsel, Nagashima Ohno & Tsunematsu, that there is doubt as to the enforceability in Japan, in original actions or in actions for enforcement of judgments of U.S. courts brought before Japanese courts, of civil liabilities predicated solely upon U.S. federal or state securities laws.

PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL AND OTHER INFORMATION

In this offering memorandum, “Mizuho Bank,” “we,” “us” and “our” refer to Mizuho Bank, Ltd. and, unless the context indicates otherwise, its consolidated subsidiaries. “Mizuho Financial Group” and “Mizuho group” refer to Mizuho Financial Group, Inc. and, unless the context indicates otherwise, its consolidated subsidiaries. Furthermore, unless the context indicates otherwise, these references are intended to refer to the relevant entities as if they had been in existence in their current form for all periods referred to herein. We use the word “you” to refer to prospective investors in the Notes and the word “Noteholder” or “Noteholders” to refer to the holders of the Notes.

In this offering memorandum, references to “dollars,” “U.S.\$,” “\$” and “U.S. dollars” are to the lawful currency of the United States of America (the “United States” or the “U.S.”), references to “yen,” “¥” and “Japanese yen” are to the lawful currency of Japan and references to “Euro” and “€” are to the lawful currency of the member states of the European Union. This offering memorandum may contain a translation of certain Japanese yen amounts into U.S. dollars for your convenience. However, these translations should not be construed as representations that such yen amounts have been, could have been or could be converted into dollars at the relevant rate or at all.

In this offering memorandum, all yen figures and percentages have been truncated to the figures shown unless otherwise specified. Accordingly, the total of each column of figures may not be equal to the total of the individual items.

In this offering memorandum, all of our financial information is presented on a consolidated basis, unless we state otherwise.

Our fiscal year end is March 31 of each year. References to years not specified as being fiscal years are to calendar years. Our audited consolidated financial statements as of and for the years ended March 31, 2024 and 2025 and our unaudited interim consolidated financial statements as of and for the six-month period ended September 30, 2025 included herein have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in Japan (“Japanese GAAP”). Unless otherwise indicated, all financial information included in this offering memorandum is presented using Japanese GAAP, which differs from International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) and from accounting principles generally accepted in the United States (“U.S. GAAP”). Potential investors should consult their own professional advisors for a more complete understanding of the differences among Japanese GAAP, IFRS and U.S. GAAP and the generally accepted accounting principles of other countries and how those differences might affect the financial information contained in this offering memorandum.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

We may from time to time make written or oral forward-looking statements. Written forward-looking statements may appear in this offering memorandum. This offering memorandum contains forward-looking statements regarding the intent, belief, current expectations and targets of our management with respect to our financial condition and future results of operations. 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,” “will” 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. Should one or more of these risks or uncertainties materialize, or should underlying assumptions prove incorrect, our actual results may vary materially from those we currently anticipate.

Forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance and involve risks and uncertainties. Actual results may differ from those in forward-looking statements as a result of various factors. We identify in this offering memorandum, in “Risk Factors” and elsewhere, important factors that could cause these differences. Other factors could also adversely affect our results or the accuracy of forward-looking statements in this offering memorandum, and you should not consider these to be a complete set of all potential risks or uncertainties.

The forward-looking statements included in this offering memorandum are made only as of the dates on which such statements were made. We do not intend to update these 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.

SUMMARY

The following summary is qualified in its entirety by, and should be read in conjunction with, the more detailed information and financial statements, including the notes to our financial statements, included elsewhere in this offering memorandum. For a discussion of certain factors that should be considered by prospective investors in the Notes offered by this offering memorandum, see “Risk Factors.”

Mizuho Bank

We are one of the principal subsidiaries of Mizuho Financial Group. We provide a wide range of financial products and services to individuals, small and medium-sized enterprises (“SMEs”), large corporations, financial institutions, public sector entities and foreign corporations, including foreign subsidiaries of Japanese corporations. We maintain one of the largest branch and ATM networks in Japan and a broad range of internet banking services. We also maintain a comprehensive office network which covers major cities worldwide.

Our financial products and services include:

- *Deposits*, including ordinary deposits, time deposits and foreign currency deposits;
- *Lending*, including loans for working capital or capital expenditure of corporate customers, initiatives for strategic financial raising such as syndicated loans, housing loans and card loans for individual customers;
- *Domestic exchange settlement*, including exchange for remittance, credit to current accounts and money collection services;
- *Foreign exchange transaction services*, including various foreign exchange services relating to international transactions such as imports, exports and foreign remittance; and
- *Other financial products and services*.

As of September 30, 2025, we had total assets of ¥259.2 trillion, total deposits, including negotiable certificates of deposit, of ¥172.1 trillion and total net assets of ¥8.7 trillion. We recorded profit attributable to owners of the parent of ¥768.1 billion and ¥604.2 billion, respectively, in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025 and in the six months ended September 30, 2025.

Our corporate headquarters are located at 5-5, Otemachi 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100-8176, Japan. Our main telephone number is: +81-3-3214-1111, and our corporate website is www.mizuho-bank.co.jp. The information on our website is not incorporated by reference into this offering memorandum.

The Mizuho Group

Mizuho Financial Group, our parent company, is a Japanese bank holding company that is the ultimate parent company of the Mizuho group, one of the largest financial institution groups in the world. Mizuho Financial Group provides a broad range of financial services in domestic and overseas markets. The principal subsidiaries of Mizuho Financial Group and their respective activities are as follows:

- We, Mizuho Bank, provide a wide range of financial products and services as described above;
- Mizuho Trust & Banking Co., Ltd. (“Mizuho Trust & Banking”) provides products and services related to trust, real estate, securitization and structured finance, pension and asset management and stock transfer agency; and
- Mizuho Securities Co., Ltd. (“Mizuho Securities”) provides full-line securities services to individuals, corporations, financial institutions and public sector entities.

Mizuho Financial Group also provides products and services such as those related to trust and custody, asset management, private banking, research services, information technology-related services and advisory services for financial institutions through various subsidiaries and affiliates.

Mizuho Financial Group’s corporate headquarters are located at 5-5, Otemachi 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, Japan. Mizuho Financial Group’s main telephone number is +81-3-5224-1111, and Mizuho Financial Group’s corporate website is <https://www.mizuho-group.com>. The information on Mizuho Financial Group’s website is not incorporated by reference into this offering memorandum.

Summary Risk Factors

Investing in the Notes involves risks. You should carefully consider all the information contained in this offering memorandum prior to investing in the Notes. In particular, risks relating to our business include, but are not limited to:

- a deterioration of Japanese and global business and economic conditions;
- risks associated with international conflicts and geopolitical disruptions;
- possible impact of amendments and changes to applicable laws and regulations;
- reputation risk surrounding our perceived impact on the environment and society;
- the impact of climate change;
- an intensification of competition in the market for financial services;
- the occurrence of natural disasters, terrorism, outbreaks of infectious diseases, accidents or other causes;
- potential requirements to increase allowance for credit losses on loans and/or incur significant credit-related and other costs in the future due to problem loans;
- our exposure to market risks due to our equity investment portfolio;
- changes in interest rates;
- foreign exchange rate fluctuations;
- incurring losses relating to decrease in the market liquidity of our assets;
- financial transactions entered into for hedging and other similar purposes;
- difficulties in raising funds;
- downgrades in our credit ratings;
- the failure to maintain capital adequacy ratios and other regulatory standards at sufficient levels;
- a possible increase of our pension-related costs;
- a possible decrease in deferred tax assets, net of valuation allowance, due to a change in our estimation of future taxable income or change in Japanese tax policy;
- impairment of the carrying value of our long-lived assets;
- problems relating to our information technology systems;
- the risk of cyber-attacks or similar events;
- employee errors and misconduct;
- inability to attract and retain skilled employees;
- the risk of litigation and other legal or regulatory proceedings;
- reputation risk surrounding liabilities and regulatory actions as a result of leakage of personal or other confidential information;
- inadequacies in our anti-money laundering and counter-terrorism financing measures;
- risks associated with conducting transactions with state sponsors of terrorism;
- violations of laws and regulations related to financial market activities;
- violations of applicable laws and regulations and misconduct by our officers or employees;
- our inability to implement strategic initiatives and measures in keeping with Mizuho group's medium-term business plan;
- possible exposure to new or increased risk as a result of our product range and services expansion initiatives;
- negative rumors surrounding our business;
- the risk of decisions being made based on model error or improper use of models;
- failure to establish, maintain and apply adequate internal controls; and
- inadequacies in our risk management policies and procedures.

THE OFFERING

Notes offered	\$1,000,000,000 aggregate principal amount of 4.395% senior notes due April 16, 2029 \$1,750,000,000 aggregate principal amount of 4.695% senior notes due April 16, 2031 \$2,000,000,000 aggregate principal amount of 5.185% senior notes due April 16, 2036 \$1,500,000,000 aggregate principal amount of 5.772% senior notes due April 16, 2046 \$500,000,000 aggregate principal amount of senior floating rate notes due April 16, 2029 \$750,000,000 aggregate principal amount of senior floating rate notes due April 16, 2031 The Notes are not redeemable prior to maturity except as described under “Description of the Notes—Optional Tax Redemption.”
Issue price	100.000% of the principal amount, plus accrued interest, if any, from April 16, 2026, for the 3-year Notes 100.000% of the principal amount, plus accrued interest, if any, from April 16, 2026, for the 5-year Notes 100.000% of the principal amount, plus accrued interest, if any, from April 16, 2026, for the 10-year Notes 100.000% of the principal amount, plus accrued interest, if any, from April 16, 2026, for the 20-year Notes 100.000% of the principal amount, plus accrued interest, if any, from April 16, 2026, for the 3-year Floating Rate Notes 100.000% of the principal amount, plus accrued interest, if any, from April 16, 2026, for the 5-year Floating Rate Notes
Ranking of the Notes	Each series of the Notes will constitute our direct, unconditional, unsubordinated and unsecured obligations and rank <i>pari passu</i> and without any preference among themselves and with all other unsecured obligations, other than our subordinated obligations (except for statutorily preferred exceptions) from time to time outstanding.
Minimum denomination	Each series of the Notes will be issued in denominations of \$200,000 or integral multiples of \$1,000 in excess thereof. No Notes will be sold in the offering to any purchaser unless the purchaser purchases at least \$200,000 in principal amount of Notes.
Interest	The 3-year Notes will bear interest from April 16, 2026 at the rate of 4.395% per annum, payable semi-annually in arrears on April 16 and October 16 of each year, with the first interest payment to be made on October 16, 2026. Interest on the 3-year Notes will be computed on the basis of a 360-day year consisting of twelve 30-day months and rounding the resulting figure to the nearest cent (half a cent being rounded upwards).

The 5-year Notes will bear interest from April 16, 2026 at the rate of 4.695% per annum, payable semi-annually in arrears on April 16 and October 16 of each year, with the first interest payment to be made on October 16, 2026. Interest on the 5-year Notes will be computed on the basis of a 360-day year consisting of twelve 30-day months and rounding the resulting figure to the nearest cent (half a cent being rounded upwards).

The 10-year Notes will bear interest from April 16, 2026 at the rate of 5.185% per annum, payable semi-annually in arrears on April 16 and October 16 of each year, with the first interest payment to be made on October 16, 2026. Interest on the 10-year Notes will be computed on the basis of a 360-day year consisting of twelve 30-day months and rounding the resulting figure to the nearest cent (half a cent being rounded upwards).

The 20-year Notes will bear interest from April 16, 2026 at the rate of 5.772% per annum, payable semi-annually in arrears on April 16 and October 16 of each year, with the first interest payment to be made on October 16, 2026. Interest on the 20-year Notes will be computed on the basis of a 360-day year consisting of twelve 30-day months and rounding the resulting figure to the nearest cent (half a cent being rounded upwards).

The 3-year Floating Rate Notes will bear interest commencing April 16, 2026 at a floating per annum rate equal to Compounded Daily SOFR, plus 0.80%, determined as described under “Description of the Notes—Floating Rate Notes,” payable quarterly in arrears on January 16, April 16, July 16 and October 16 of each year, with the first interest payment to be made on July 16, 2026, subject to adjustments. Interest on the 3-year Floating Rate Notes will be computed on an actual/360 basis and rounding the resulting figure to the nearest cent (half a cent being rounded upwards).

The 5-year Floating Rate Notes will bear interest commencing April 16, 2026 at a floating per annum rate equal to Compounded Daily SOFR, plus 1.05%, determined as described under “Description of the Notes—Floating Rate Notes,” payable quarterly in arrears on January 16, April 16, July 16 and October 16 of each year, with the first interest payment to be made on July 16, 2026, subject to adjustments. Interest on the 5-year Floating Rate Notes will be computed on an actual/360 basis and rounding the resulting figure to the nearest cent (half a cent being rounded upwards).

Calculation agent for the Floating Rate

Notes The Bank of New York Mellon will act as calculation agent in respect of the Floating Rate Notes.

Negative pledge The Notes contain certain limitations on us in creating or permitting to subsist any mortgage, security, transfer, charge, pledge or other security interest upon the whole or any part of our property, assets or revenues, present or future, to secure certain indebtedness in the form of or represented by bonds, notes, debentures or other securities issued or guaranteed by us which (i) (A) are by their terms payable, or may be required to be paid in, or by reference to, in any currency other than Japanese yen and (B) more than 50% of the aggregate principal amount thereof is initially distributed outside Japan by or with the authorization of the relevant issuer, (ii) are not repayable (otherwise than at the option of or due to the default of the relevant issuer) within three years from the date of their creation and (iii) are quoted, listed or ordinarily traded on any stock exchange or over-the-counter market or other similar securities market outside Japan, unless the Notes are equally

and ratably secured so as to rank *pari passu* with such indebtedness or guarantee or indemnity or like obligation thereof subject to certain exceptions, including for covered bonds. See “Description of the Notes—Negative Pledge.”

Cross default The Notes will contain a cross default in respect of any indebtedness for borrowed money having an aggregate principal amount of at least U.S.\$10,000,000 issued by us which has been accelerated by or on behalf of the holder of such indebtedness in accordance with the terms thereof or any agreement relating thereto, or any such indebtedness has not been paid when due on maturity and such failure has not been cured within the grace period, if any. See “Description of the Notes—Events of Default.”

Additional amounts All payments of principal and interest in respect of the Notes will be made without withholding or deduction for or on account of withholding taxes imposed by or within Japan, unless such withholding or deduction is required by law. Interest payments on the Notes generally will be subject to Japanese withholding tax with certain exceptions. See “Taxation—Japanese Taxation.” If the payments are subject to Japanese withholding tax, we will pay such additional amounts (subject to certain exceptions) in respect of Japanese taxes as will result in the payment of amounts otherwise receivable absent any deduction or withholding on account of such Japanese taxes. See “Description of the Notes—Payment of Additional Amounts.”

References to principal or interest in respect of the Notes shall be deemed to include any additional amounts which may be payable as set forth in the indenture to be dated April 16, 2026 between us and The Bank of New York Mellon, as trustee (the “Indenture”).

Optional tax redemption Each series of the Notes may be redeemed at any time, at our option, in whole, but not in part, upon not less than 30 nor more than 60 days’ prior notice, at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal amount of the Notes then outstanding plus accrued and unpaid interest to (but excluding) the redemption date and additional amounts, if any, if we are, or on the next interest payment date would be, obligated to pay additional amounts as described under “Description of the Notes—Payment of Additional Amounts” as a result of any change in, or amendment to, the laws, regulations or rulings of Japan (or of any political subdivision or taxing authority thereof or therein) affecting taxation, or any change in the official position regarding the application or interpretation of such laws, regulations or rulings, which change, amendment, application or interpretation becomes effective on or after the date of this offering memorandum, and the obligation cannot be avoided by us taking reasonable measures available to us.

No notice of redemption may be given earlier than 90 days prior to the earliest date on which we would be obligated to pay the additional amounts if a payment in respect of the Notes were then due. See “Description of the Notes—Optional Tax Redemption.”

Use of proceeds We intend to use the net proceeds from the issuance and sale of the Notes for general corporate purposes. The issuance of the Notes is part of our annual non-yen denominated bond issuance plan. See “Use of Proceeds.”

Settlement The Notes will initially be issued to investors only in book-entry form. Fully registered global notes (the “Global Notes”), without coupons, representing the total aggregate principal amount of the Notes will be issued and registered in the name of a nominee for DTC, securities

depository for the Notes. Unless and until the Notes in definitive certificated form (“Definitive Notes”) are issued, the only holder of the Notes will be the nominee of DTC, or the nominee of a successor depository. Except as described in this offering memorandum, a beneficial owner of any interest in a Global Note will not be entitled to receive physical delivery of Definitive Notes. Accordingly, each beneficial owner of any interest in a Global Note must rely on the procedures of DTC to exercise any rights under the Notes.

Securities codes For the Notes sold under Rule 144A:

	<u>Common Code:</u>	<u>ISIN:</u>	<u>CUSIP No.:</u>
3-year Notes	333984733	US60688XBN93	60688X BN9
5-year Notes	333984741	US60688XBP42	60688X BP4
10-year Notes	333984768	US60688XBQ25	60688X BQ2
20-year Notes	333984776	US60688XBR08	60688X BR0
3-year Floating Rate Notes	333984792	US60688XBS80	60688X BS8
5-year Floating Rate Notes	333984806	US60688XBT63	60688X BT6

For the Notes sold under Regulation S:

	<u>Common Code:</u>	<u>ISIN:</u>	<u>CUSIP No.:</u>
3-year Notes	333984814	USJ45992RL07	J45992 RL0
5-year Notes	333984822	USJ45992RM89	J45992 RM8
10-year Notes	333984849	USJ45992RN62	J45992 RN6
20-year Notes	333984857	USJ45992RQ93	J45992 RQ9
3-year Floating Rate Notes	333984865	USJ45992RS59	J45992 RS5
5-year Floating Rate Notes	333984873	USJ45992XC34	J45992 XC3

Governing law The Notes and the Indenture will be governed by, and construed in accordance with, the laws of the State of New York.

Selling restrictions The Notes have not been registered under the U.S. Securities Act or any state securities law. Accordingly, the Notes may not be offered or sold within the United States or to, or for the account or benefit of, U.S. persons except pursuant to an exemption from, or in a transaction not subject to, the registration requirements of the U.S. Securities Act and applicable state securities laws. See “Transfer Restrictions” and “Plan of Distribution.”

Listing and trading We have made an application to the Luxembourg Stock Exchange to list the Notes on the official list of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange and for such Notes to be admitted to trading on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange’s Euro MTF Market.

Ratings It is expected that the Notes will be assigned a credit rating of A1 and stable by Moody’s Japan K.K. (“Moody’s”), and a credit rating of A by S&P Global Ratings Japan Inc. (“S&P”). A rating is not a recommendation to buy, sell or hold securities and may be subject to suspension, reduction or withdrawal at any time by the assigning rating company. See “Risk Factors—Risks Relating to the Notes.” The ratings on the Notes could be lowered, suspended or withdrawn, and our credit ratings may not reflect all risks of an investments in the Notes.

Delivery of the Notes Delivery of the Notes is expected on or about April 16, 2026.

Trustee, registrar and paying agent The Bank of New York Mellon

RISK FACTORS

Prior to making an investment decision, you should carefully consider the risks described below as well as all the other information in this offering memorandum, including “Description of the Notes,” our consolidated financial statements and related notes and other financial information, “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations,” “Selected Historical Financial and Other Data” and “Additional Financial Information.” Capitalized terms included in “—Risks Relating to the Notes” that are not defined therein have the meanings as defined in “Description of the Notes.”

The value of the Notes and the rights of the Noteholders, as well as our business, financial condition and operating results, could be materially adversely affected by any of the factors discussed below. This offering memorandum also contains forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties. Our actual results could differ materially from those anticipated in these forward-looking statements as a result of various factors, including the risks faced by us described below and elsewhere in this offering memorandum. See “Forward-Looking Statements.”

Risks Relating to Our Business

We may be adversely affected if the business environment and market conditions in Japan or elsewhere deteriorate.

We conduct a wide variety of business operations in Japan as well as overseas, including in the United States, Europe and Asia. The outlook for economic and market conditions remains uncertain, with concerns over a resurgence in inflation and economic downturns in various regions and countries due to the tariff policies of the United States and heightened international trade tensions. If general economic or market conditions in Japan or other regions or countries were to deteriorate or if the financial markets become subject to turmoil, we could experience weakness in our business, as well as deterioration in the quality of our assets. As a result, our financial condition and results of operations could be materially and adversely affected.

International conflicts and geopolitical disruptions may have an adverse effect on us.

At present, there are concerns that protectionist policies in various countries are leading to a setback in free trade, in particular the escalation of conflict between the United States and China. In addition, country and regional conflicts, such as the situation in the Ukraine, and armed conflict in the Middle East, including military conflict between Iran and the United States and Israel, have become increasingly protracted. Against the backdrop of protectionist policies, growing conflicts and geopolitical disruptions, our clients and suppliers may face challenges of business contraction, volatile prices and supply chain instability and be compelled to reevaluate their business strategies. Moreover, a slowdown in the global economy and a worsening geopolitical situation could lead to declines in corporate earnings and a rise in uncertainty in financial markets, which could result in an increase in our credit-related costs, a decrease in the value of our assets and a negative impact on our liquidity. The increasingly stringent regulations resulting from the geopolitical disruptions could further lead to enhanced regulatory compliance risk and the related risk of reputational damage. As a result of any of the foregoing, our business, financial condition and results of operations may be materially and adversely affected.

Amendments and other changes to the laws and regulations that are applicable to us could have an adverse effect on us.

We and others in the Mizuho group are subject to general laws, rules and regulations as well as those related to tax and accounting applicable to business activities in and outside of Japan. We and others in the Mizuho group are also subject to various laws and regulations applicable to financial institutions such as the Banking Act, including capital adequacy requirements, in and outside of Japan. If the applicable laws and regulations are amended or otherwise changed, such as in a way that restricts us from engaging in business activities that we currently conduct or that requires us to incur additional costs, including costs related to our IT systems, our business, financial condition and results of operations could be materially and adversely affected.

Our reputation could be adversely affected if our business operations are perceived as being harmful to the environment and society.

As concerns regarding environmental and social issues, such as climate change, biodiversity, erosion of natural habitats and human rights violations, have heightened in recent years, we believe that our stakeholders as

well as the society at large expect that we, as a financial services provider, give increasing consideration to such issues. While the Mizuho group has established the “Environmental and Social Management Policy for Financing and Investment Activity” to strengthen our efforts to prevent and mitigate environmental and social risks, such as by implementing due diligence and prohibiting transactions that are likely to exacerbate negative impacts on the environment and society, the expectations placed upon us and our clients are diverse and subject to change. Although we may from time to time establish environmental, social or governance objectives or targets, there is no assurance that we will be successful in achieving such objectives or targets or that such objectives or targets will not be changed. Although we may from time to time establish environmental, social or governance objectives or targets, there is no assurance that we will be successful in achieving such objectives or targets or that such objectives or targets will not be changed. Our reputation may be harmed and credit-related costs could rise if our or such clients’ efforts do not meet such expectations. As a result, our business, financial condition and results of operations could be materially and adversely affected.

Climate change could have an adverse effect on us.

Following the adoption of the Paris Agreement in 2015, with the determination to pursue efforts to limit the increase in average global temperatures to 1.5 degrees Celsius, measures to reduce greenhouse gas emissions that are seen as the cause of climate change have been promoted. Japan has also set targets of reducing greenhouse gas emissions by 60% by 2035 and 73% by 2040, as compared to 2013 levels, and we recognize the importance of addressing climate change risks, among various environmental and social issues.

We believe climate change is a threat to our environment, society, daily lives and the activities of companies, and view it as one of the most important global issues which may affect the stability of financial markets. Climate change risks include transition risks caused by changes in the business environment associated with the transition to a decarbonized society, and physical risks due to changes in temperature and damage caused by natural disasters. Typical examples of transition risks include credit-related cost increases through deterioration of the business performance of clients due to tighter government policies, including carbon taxes and fuel efficiency regulations, and delays in transitioning to decarbonized technologies. With respect to physical risks, an increase and worsening of natural disasters such as wind and flood damage and wildfires, as well as labor force reductions due to rising temperatures are anticipated. As a result, our typical risks include damage to our assets and an increase to credit-related costs due to the deteriorating business performance of our clients.

We regularly review our strategy and risk management structure in order to manage the aforementioned risks, while paying attention to global trends. However, if our initiatives do not have their anticipated effects and climate change risks, whether or not contemplated above, materialize, our business operations, results and financial conditions could be materially and adversely affected.

Intensification of competition in the market for financial services could have an adverse effect on us.

We are subject to intense competition both domestically and internationally with large financial institutions, non-bank financial institutions and others. In addition, as a result of development of various technologies, including artificial intelligence, and the emergence of new service provision methods, an increasing number of companies have been crossing industry lines and entering the field of finance, and it is possible that the competitive environment surrounding us may further intensify. Moreover, due to the reforms to financial regulations made to date, it may become difficult to differentiate strategies between us and our competitors, resulting in the intensification of competition in specific businesses.

If we are unable to respond effectively to current or future competition due to an insufficient technological response or for other reasons, our business, financial condition and results of operations could be adversely affected. In addition, intensifying competition and other factors could lead to reorganization within the financial services industry, and this could have an adverse effect on our competitive position or otherwise adversely affect the price of Mizuho Financial Group’s securities.

Our business could be significantly disrupted due to natural disasters, terrorism, outbreaks of infectious diseases, accidents or other causes.

Our headquarters, branch offices, information technology centers, computer network connections and other facilities are subject to the risk of damage from natural disasters such as earthquakes and typhoons as well as from acts of terrorism and other criminal acts. In addition, our business could be materially disrupted as a result of an outbreak of infectious disease. Our business, financial condition and results of operations could be

adversely affected if our recovery efforts, including our implementation of contingency plans that we have developed such as establishing back-up offices, are not effective in preventing significant disruptions to our business operations caused by such natural disasters, terrorism, other criminal acts and outbreaks of infectious diseases. For example, massive natural disasters such as the March 2011 Great East Japan Earthquake, or outbreaks of infectious diseases such as the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) Pandemic, may have various adverse effects, including a deterioration in economic conditions, declines in the business performance of many of our corporate customers and declines in stock prices. As a result, our financial condition and results of operations could be materially and adversely affected due to an increase in the amount of problem loans and credit-related costs as well as an increase in unrealized losses on, or losses from sales of, equity securities and financial products.

We may be required to increase allowance for credit losses on loans and/or incur significant credit-related and other costs in the future due to problem loans.

We are the primary bank lender for a large number of our corporate customers, and the amount of our loans and other claims to each of our major customers is significant. In addition, while we have made efforts to diversify our credit exposure along industry lines, the proportion of credit exposure to customers in the real estate and manufacturing industries as well as banks and other financial institutions is relatively high. We manage our credit portfolio by regularly monitoring the credit profile of each of our customers, the progress made on restructuring plans and credit exposure concentrations in particular industries or corporate groups that are expected to be affected when risk events occur, and we also utilize credit derivatives for hedging and credit risk mitigation purposes. We also periodically assess the value of the relevant collateral or guarantee. However, depending on the status of domestic and global credit cycles, the business environment in particular industries, prices of real estate assets and other factors, the amount of our problem loans and other claims could increase significantly, including as a result of the deterioration in the credit profile of customers for which we are the primary bank lender, other major customers or customers belonging to industries to which we have significant credit exposure, and the value of collateral and guarantees could decline. There can be no assurance that credit-related and other costs will not increase in the future as a result of the foregoing or otherwise.

Our equity investment portfolio exposes us to market risks that could adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.

We hold substantial investments in marketable equity securities, mainly common stock of Japanese listed companies. We have established the “Policy Regarding Cross-holding of Shares of Other Listed Companies” and, in light of the potential material adverse impact on our financial position associated with stock market volatility risk, we have decided to hold the shares of other companies as cross-shareholdings only when these holdings are meaningful, and we have accordingly sold a portion of such investments. In addition, in order to lower the risk of stock market volatility, we apply partial hedges as we deem necessary. However, significant declines in Japanese stock prices in the future would lead to unrealized losses, losses on impairment and losses from sales of equity securities. In addition, net unrealized gains and losses on such investments, based on Japanese GAAP, are taken into account when calculating the amount of capital for purposes of the calculation of our capital adequacy ratios, and as a result, a decline in the value of such investments would negatively affect such ratios. Accordingly, our financial condition and results of operations could be materially and adversely affected.

Changes in interest rates could adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.

We hold a significant amount of bonds, consisting mostly of Japanese government bonds, as well as U.S. Treasury bonds and bonds issued by U.S. government-sponsored enterprises and other instruments primarily for the purpose of investment and in our trading account. As a result of such holdings, an increase in interest rates, primarily yen interest rates and U.S. dollar interest rates, could lead to unrealized losses of bonds or losses from sales of bonds. In addition, due mainly to differences in maturities between financial assets and liabilities, changes in interest rates could have an adverse effect on our average interest rate spread. We manage interest rate risk under our risk management policies, which provide for adjustments in the composition of our bond portfolio and the utilization of derivatives and other hedging methods to reduce our exposure to interest rate risk. However, in the event of significant changes in interest rates, including as a result of a change in Japanese or U.S. monetary policy, increased sovereign risk due to deterioration of public finances and market trends, our financial condition and results of operations could be materially and adversely affected. See “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—Overview—Operating Environment” for additional information on recent changes to the interest rate policy by the Bank of Japan (“BOJ”).

Our financial condition and results of operations could be adversely affected by foreign exchange rate fluctuations.

A portion of our assets and liabilities is denominated in foreign currencies, mainly the U.S. dollar. If foreign currency-denominated assets and liabilities are not equal in amount for each currency and are not offset against each other, the difference between the amount of assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies leads to foreign currency translation gains and losses in the event of fluctuations in foreign exchange rates. Although we hedge a portion of our exposure to foreign exchange rate fluctuation risk, our financial condition and results of operations could be materially and adversely affected if future foreign exchange rate fluctuations significantly exceed our expectations.

We may incur further losses relating to decreases in the market liquidity of assets that we hold.

The market liquidity of the various marketable assets that we hold may decrease significantly due to turmoil in financial markets and other factors, and the value of such assets could decline as a result. If factors such as turmoil in global financial markets or the deterioration of economic or financial conditions cause the market liquidity of our assets to decrease significantly, our financial condition and results of operations could be materially and adversely affected.

Financial transactions entered into for hedging and other similar purposes could adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.

The accounting and valuation methods applied to credit and equity derivatives and other financial transactions that we enter into for hedging and credit risk mitigation purposes are not always consistent with the accounting and valuation methods applied to the assets that are being hedged. Consequently, in some cases, due to changes in the market or otherwise, losses related to such financial transactions during a given period may adversely affect net income, while the corresponding increases in the value of the hedged assets do not have an effect on net income for such period. As a result, our financial condition and results of operations could be materially and adversely affected during the period.

Our business will be adversely affected if we encounter difficulties in raising funds.

We rely principally on deposits and bonds as our funding sources. In addition, we also raise funds in the financial markets. In particular, our foreign currency funding structure relies more on capital markets compared to our yen-based funding. Our efforts to maintain stable funding, such as analyzing the impact of tight cash flows under liquidity stress conditions and monitoring our liquidity position to apply appropriate funding policies, may not be sufficient to prevent significant increases in our funding costs or, in the case mainly of foreign currencies, cash flow problems if we encounter difficulties in attracting deposits or otherwise raising funds. Such difficulties could result, among other things, from any of the following:

- a reduction in the size and liquidity of the debt markets due for example to the decline in the domestic and global economy, concerns regarding the financial system or turmoil in financial markets and other factors;
- adverse developments with respect to our financial condition and results of operations; or
- downgrading of our credit ratings or damage to our reputation.

As a result, our business, financial condition and results of operations could be materially and adversely affected.

Downgrades in our credit ratings could have negative effects on our funding costs and business operations.

Credit ratings are assigned to Mizuho Financial Group, us, and other members of the Mizuho group by major domestic and international credit rating agencies. The credit ratings are based on information furnished by us or obtained by the credit rating agencies from independent sources and are also influenced by credit ratings of Japanese government bonds and general views regarding the Japanese financial system as a whole. The credit ratings are subject to revision, suspension or withdrawal by the credit rating agencies at any time. A downgrade in our credit ratings could result in, among other things, the following:

- increased funding costs and other difficulties in raising funds;
- the need to provide additional collateral in connection with financial market transactions; and
- the termination or cancellation of existing agreements.

As a result, our business, financial condition and results of operations could be materially and adversely affected.

For example, assuming a downgrade occurred on March 31, 2025, the additional collateral requirement in connection with the derivative contracts of ours and others in the Mizuho group, if other conditions remain unchanged, would have been approximately ¥4.1 billion for a one-notch downgrade and approximately ¥15.2 billion for a two-notch downgrade.

Failure to maintain capital adequacy ratios and other regulatory standards above minimum required levels could have material adverse effects.

Capital adequacy regulations

The Mizuho Financial Group and its principal banking subsidiaries, including us, are subject to capital adequacy regulations as prescribed by the Financial Services Agency of Japan (the “FSA”) (including regulations pertaining to additional capital buffers for “global systemically important banks” (G-SIBs) as a result of its designation as a G-SIB) based on the Basel III rules text issued by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision (which provides a detailed description of international standards for bank capital and liquidity), on a consolidated basis, and with respect to each of its principal banking subsidiaries, including us, both on a consolidated and nonconsolidated basis. The revised capital adequacy regulations based on the finalized Basel III reforms published by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision have been applicable to us with transitional arrangements from the end of March 2024. See “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—Capital Adequacy” and “Supervision and Regulation—Japan—Capital Adequacy.”

If the capital adequacy ratios of the Mizuho Financial Group or its principal banking subsidiaries, including us, fall below specified levels, the FSA could require the relevant company to take corrective actions, including, depending on the level of deficiency, the submission of a plan to limit the outflow of capital or an improvement plan that would strengthen the capital base, a reduction (or slowing of increase) of total assets, a reduction in the size of some business operations, a disposition of subsidiary shares and a suspension of all or a portion of business operations. In addition, we are subject to capital adequacy regulations in foreign jurisdictions such as the United States, and in the event of a breach of these regulations, they could be subject to various restrictions and orders from local authorities. Such events could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Leverage ratio regulations

The Mizuho Financial Group and its principal banking subsidiaries, including us, are subject to leverage ratio regulations as prescribed by the FSA based on the Basel III rules text issued by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision, on a consolidated basis, and with respect to each of our principal banking subsidiaries, including us, both on a consolidated and nonconsolidated basis. The regulations pertaining to leverage ratio buffers for G-SIBs, including the Mizuho Financial Group, based on the finalized Basel III reforms published by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision have been implemented from the end of March 2023. In addition, the amendments to the leverage ratio calculation method based on such finalized reforms have been implemented from the end of March 2024. See “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—Capital Adequacy” and “Supervision and Regulation—Japan—Leverage Ratio.”

If the leverage ratio of the Mizuho Financial Group and its principal banking subsidiaries, including us, falls below a certain ratio, the FSA could require corrective actions of the Mizuho Financial Group, including, depending on the level of deficiency, the submission of a plan to limit the outflow of capital or an improvement plan that would strengthen the capital base, a reduction (or slowing of increase) of total assets, a reduction in the size of some business operations, a disposition of subsidiary shares and a suspension of all or a portion of business operations. In addition, we are subject to leverage ratio regulations in foreign jurisdictions and regions where we operate such as the United States, and in the event of a violation of these regulations, we could be subject to various restrictions and orders from local authorities. Such events could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Total Loss Absorbing Capacity (TLAC) regulations

As the Mizuho Financial Group has been designated as a G-SIB, the Mizuho Financial Group and its principal banking subsidiaries, including us, as a result of their designation as “material subsidiaries” by the FSA,

are subject to total loss absorbing capacity (TLAC) regulations as prescribed by the FSA based on “Principles on Loss-absorbing and Recapitalisation Capacity of G-SIBs in Resolution” issued by the Financial Stability Board. See “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—Capital Adequacy” and “Supervision and Regulation—Japan—Total Loss Absorbing Capacity.”

If the external TLAC ratio of the Mizuho Financial Group or the internal TLAC amounts of its material subsidiaries, including us, fall below a certain threshold, the FSA could require the submission of a plan to improve such external TLAC ratio or internal TLAC amounts or may issue a business improvement order which could include various restrictions on, or suspension of portions of, the relevant company’s business. Such events could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

In the FSA’s documents setting forth the TLAC standard in Japan, the FSA expressed its view that Single Point of Entry (“SPE”) resolution, in which a single national resolution authority applies its resolution tools to the ultimate holding company in Japan of a group, would be the preferred strategy for resolution of Japanese G-SIBs. Under a possible model of SPE resolution described in the Japanese TLAC standard, if the FSA determines that a material subsidiary in Japan of a Japanese G-SIB is non-viable due to a material deterioration in its financial condition, and issues an order concerning restoration of financial soundness, including recapitalization and restoration of liquidity of such material subsidiary, to a domestic resolution entity for the financial institution under the Banking Act of Japan (Act No. 59 of 1981, as amended), the material subsidiary’s internal TLAC instruments will be written off or, if applicable, converted into equity pursuant to the applicable contractual loss absorption provisions. Following the write-off or conversion of internal TLAC instruments, the Prime Minister may confirm that measures set forth in the Deposit Insurance Act need to be applied to a domestic resolution entity for the financial institution for its orderly resolution. Under the Japanese TLAC standard, it is currently expected that, in an orderly resolution process of Mizuho Financial Group, the shares of its material subsidiaries, including the shares of Mizuho Bank, Mizuho Trust & Banking and Mizuho Securities, may be transferred to a bridge financial institution or other transferee, pursuant to the authority of the Deposit Insurance Corporation to represent and manage and dispose of Mizuho Financial Group’s assets under the Deposit Insurance Act.

Because the Notes are not intended to qualify as internal TLAC debt under the Japanese TLAC Standard and do not have any contractual loss absorption provisions, the Notes are not expected to be written off or converted into equity under the possible model of SPE resolution, even if the FSA determines that Mizuho Bank is non-viable due to its material deterioration, and issues an order concerning restoration of financial soundness, including recapitalization and restoration of liquidity of Mizuho Bank, to Mizuho Financial Group. However, it is uncertain which resolution strategy or specific measures will be taken in a given case, including whether or not the SPE resolution strategy is to be chosen and implemented in a given case. The application of orderly resolution under the Deposit Insurance Act is inherently unpredictable and depends on a number of factors that may be beyond Mizuho Bank or Mizuho Financial Group’s control. Under the Japanese TLAC standard, the actual measures to be taken will be determined by the relevant authorities on a case-by-case basis, and, as a result, it may be difficult to predict when, if at all, Mizuho Financial Group or Mizuho Bank may become subject to an orderly resolution process. In addition, there has been no application of the orderly resolution measures under the Deposit Insurance Act to date. Mizuho Bank’s creditors, including the Noteholders, may encounter difficulty in challenging the application of orderly resolution measures to Mizuho Financial Group or Mizuho Bank. Accordingly, the Noteholders may lose all or a portion of their investments in the Notes in an orderly resolution process of Mizuho Financial Group or Mizuho Bank.

Capital procurement

The capital raising that we and others in the Mizuho group conduct in light of regulatory capital requirements, including those conducted in response to TLAC requirements but excluding Common Equity Tier 1 capital requirements, consists primarily of the issuance of debt instruments. In the event of a deterioration in the financial condition or results of operations, a downgrade in credit rating, or the spread of negative rumors or other reputational damage of us or others in the Mizuho group, an economic downturn in Japan or overseas, financial system instability or financial market turmoil, the Mizuho group and we may become unable to raise capital at commercially reasonable costs, or at all, which may prevent the relevant company from maintaining or improving its capital adequacy ratios in accordance with its plans. Such events could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our pension-related costs could increase as a result of revised assumptions or changes in our pension plans.

Our pension-related costs and projected benefit obligations are calculated based on assumptions regarding projected returns on pension plan assets and various actuarial assumptions relating to the plans. If actual results differ from our assumptions or we revise our assumptions in the future, due to changes in the stock markets, interest rate environment or otherwise, our pension-related costs and projected benefit obligations could increase. In addition, any future changes to our pension plans could also lead to increases in our pension-related costs and projected benefit obligations. As a result, our financial condition and results of operations could be materially and adversely affected.

A decrease in deferred tax assets, net of valuation allowance, due to a change in our estimation of future taxable income or change in Japanese tax policy could adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.

We record deferred tax assets, net of valuation allowance, based on a reasonable estimation of future taxable income in accordance with applicable accounting standards. Our financial condition and results of operations could be materially and adversely affected if our deferred tax assets decrease due to a change in our estimation of future taxable income, a change in tax rate as a result of tax system revisions or other factors. Because we consider the sale of available-for-sale securities and equity securities to be a qualifying tax-planning strategy, turmoil in financial markets such as significant declines in stock prices could lead to a decrease in our estimated future taxable income.

Impairment of the carrying value of our long-lived assets could materially and adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.

We periodically review our long-lived assets that are held for use for events or changes in circumstances that indicate possible impairment. Our impairment review is based on an undiscounted cash flow analysis of a group of assets, combined with associated liabilities, at the lowest level for which identifiable cash flows exist. Impairment occurs when the carrying value of the asset group exceeds the future undiscounted cash flows that the asset group is expected to generate. When impairment is identified, the future cash flows are then discounted to determine the estimated fair value of the asset group and an impairment charge is recorded for the difference between the carrying value and the estimated fair value of the asset group. We cannot accurately predict the amount and timing of any impairment of long-lived assets. Should these assets not generate sufficient cash flows to justify their carrying value and we recognize impairment losses thereon, there could be a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

Problems relating to our information technology (IT) systems could significantly disrupt our business operations.

We depend significantly on information technology systems with respect to almost all aspects of our business operations. Our information technology systems network, including those relating to bank accounting and cash settlement systems, interconnects our branches and other offices, our customers and various clearing and settlement systems located worldwide. In recent years, in addition to systems that we developed through the utilization of outsourcing, there has been an increase in the use of cloud and other services provided by third parties. We endeavor to sustain stable daily operations and develop contingency plans for unexpected events, including the implementation of backup and redundancy measures. We also strive to take proper measures, such as communicating our required management standards to third-party outsourcing partners and cloud service providers, confirming in advance and on a regular basis the management system and response status of such third parties.

However, we may not be able to prevent significant disruptions to our information technology systems caused by, among other things, human error, accidents and development and renewal of computer systems. In the event of any future disruptions in our IT systems or those of third-parties used by us, our business, financial condition and results of operations could be materially and adversely affected due to information leaks, malfunctions or disruptions in our business operations, liability to customers and others, regulatory actions or harm to our reputation.

Since February 2021, we experienced several system failure incidents that resulted in aborted customer transactions across our network in Japan, including ATM and internet banking transactions and foreign exchange remittances. On September 22, 2021 and November 26, 2021, the Mizuho Financial Group and we received

business improvement orders from the FSA. In response to the business improvement orders received on November 26, 2021, the Mizuho Financial Group and we submitted a business improvement plan to the FSA on January 17, 2022. The Mizuho Financial Group and we reported the status of implementation of the business improvement plan every three months, starting from March 31, 2022. With our submission of the business improvement report dated January 15, 2024, our regular reporting concluded.

Problems relating to cyber-attacks could significantly impair our ability to protect our customer's private information and disrupt our business operations.

Our business depends on the secure processing, storage and transmission of confidential and other information within our global IT systems. There have been a number of highly publicized cases involving financial services companies, consumer-based companies, governmental agencies and other organizations reporting the unauthorized access of client, customer or other confidential information in recent years, as well as cyber-attacks involving the dissemination, theft and destruction of corporate information or other assets, using ransomware or other malicious code, as a result of failure by employees or contractors to follow procedures or as a result of actions by third parties, including actions by foreign governments. In addition, the risk of cyber-attacks from foreign government or state-sponsored actors may increase due to international conflicts and geopolitical tension.

As we and our outside contractors and cloud service providers continue to be the target of unauthorized access attacks, mishandling or misuse of information, computer viruses or malware, cyber-attacks designed to obtain confidential information, destroy data, disrupt or degrade service, sabotage systems or cause other damage, denial of service attacks, data breaches and other events, there can be no assurance that we will not suffer any losses or other consequences in the future as a result of significant incidents due to these cyber-attacks. Although the Cyber Incident Response Team (CIRT) of the Mizuho group has led the implementation of, and continuously endeavors to upgrade, our protective measures using advanced technologies, our IT systems, software and computer networks may be vulnerable to events that affect security, such as unauthorized access, misuse, computer viruses, ransomware or other malicious code and insufficient response to new technologies. Due to the complexity and interconnectedness of our global IT systems, these protective measures may be ineffective, and the process of enhancing our protective measures can itself create a risk of system disruption and security issues, and there can be no assurance that our current or future countermeasures will be sufficient to prevent or mitigate the impact of such incidents.

A cyber-attack, information or security breach or a technology failure that involves us or our outside contractors or cloud service providers could jeopardize our or our customers', employees', partners', vendors' or counterparties' personal, confidential, proprietary or other information processed and stored in, and transmitted through, our, our outside contractors', or our cloud service providers' IT systems. Furthermore, such events could cause interruptions or malfunctions in our, our customers', employees', partners', vendors', counterparties' or outside contractor's operations, as well as the unauthorized release, gathering, monitoring, misuse, loss or destruction of confidential, proprietary and other information of ours, our employees, our customers or of other third parties. Any of these events could result in reputational damage with our customers and the market, customer dissatisfaction or financial losses, any of which could adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.

Employee errors and misconduct could subject us to losses and reputational harm.

Because we process a large number of transactions in a broad range of businesses, we are subject to the risk of various operational errors and misconduct, including those caused by employees. Our measures to reduce employee errors, including establishment of operational procedures, regular reviews regarding compliance with these procedures, employee training and automation of our operations, may not be effective in preventing all employee errors and misconduct. Significant operational errors and misconduct could result in losses, regulatory actions or harm to our reputation. As a result, our business, financial condition and results of operations could be materially and adversely affected.

Our business would be harmed if we are unable to attract and retain skilled employees.

Many of our employees possess skills and expertise that are important to maintain our competitiveness and to operate our business efficiently. We may not be successful in attracting and retaining sufficient skilled employees through our hiring efforts and training programs aimed to maintain and enhance the skills and expertise of our employees, in which event our competitiveness and efficiency could be significantly impaired. As a result, our business, financial condition and results of operations could be materially and adversely affected.

We are subject to risk of litigation and other legal proceedings.

As a financial institution engaging in banking and other financial businesses in and outside of Japan, we are subject to the risk of litigation for damages and other legal proceedings in the ordinary course of our business. Adverse developments related to legal proceedings could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our reputation could be harmed and we may be subject to liabilities and regulatory actions if we are unable to protect personal and other confidential information, including as a result of cyber-attacks.

We handle various confidential or non-public information, including those of our individual and corporate customers, in the ordinary course of our business. The information management policies we maintain and enforce to prevent information leaks and improper access to such information, including those that we require of our outside contractors and those designed to meet the strict requirements of the Personal Information Protection Act of Japan, may not be effective in preventing all such problems. Leakage of important information in the future, including as a result of cyber-attacks, could result in liabilities and regulatory actions and may also lead to significant harm to our reputation. In addition, recent or future regulatory changes, such as the Japan Amended Personal Information Protection Act, the EU General Data Protection Regulation and the UK Competition and Markets Authority's Open Banking standard, increase the risks relating to our ability to comply with rules that impact our ability to protect information. Non-compliance with such regulations could result in regulatory proceedings, litigation, enforcement or the imposition of fines or penalties. As a result, our business, financial condition and results of operations could be materially and adversely affected.

Inadequacies in anti-money laundering and counter-terrorism financing measures could subject us to regulatory actions and harm our reputation.

As financial crimes, which are becoming more diverse and sophisticated, are on the rise, and incidents of terrorism continue to occur around the world, the importance of anti-money laundering measures and the need to counter the financing of terrorism is rapidly increasing and is a key priority for financial authorities worldwide, including Japan. We have developed a system to comply with applicable laws and regulations in Japan and overseas, and we are continuously implementing measures to further strengthen measures against money laundering. In addition, with the FATF's 5th Round of Mutual Evaluations scheduled for 2028, there is a need to strengthen anti-money laundering measures and verify their effectiveness. However, there can be no assurance that such measures will be effective in preventing all violations, and failure to comply with regulations and requirements can result in enforcement and/or regulatory proceedings. If we fail to meet the regulatory requirements to which we are subject, or to maintain risk and control procedures and processes that meet the heightened standards established by our regulators and other government agencies, we could be required to enter into settlements, comply with orders, pay additional fines, penalties or judgments, or accept material regulatory restrictions on our businesses. As a result, our business, financial condition and results of operations may be materially and adversely affected.

Transactions with state sponsors of terrorism may lead some potential customers and investors to avoid doing business with us or investing in our securities or have other adverse effects.

U.S. law generally prohibits U.S. persons from doing business with countries designated by the U.S. Department of State as state sponsors of terrorism (the "Designated Countries"), which currently includes Iran, Syria, North Korea and Cuba, and we maintain policies and procedures to comply with applicable U.S. laws. Our non-U.S. offices engage in transactions relating to the Designated Countries on a limited basis and in compliance with applicable laws and regulations, including trade financing with respect to our customers' export or import transactions and maintenance of correspondent banking accounts. In addition, we maintain a representative office in Iran. We do not believe our operations relating to the Designated Countries are material to our business, financial condition or results of operations. We maintain policies and procedures to ensure compliance with applicable Japanese and U.S. laws and regulations.

The laws and regulations applicable to dealings involving the Designated Countries are subject to further strengthening or changes. If the U.S. government considers that our compliance measures are inadequate, we may be subject to regulatory action which could materially and adversely affect our business. In addition, we may become unable to retain or acquire customers or investors in our securities, or our reputation may suffer, potentially having adverse effects on our business or the price of our securities.

Violations of laws and regulations related to financial market activities could subject us to adverse consequences such as regulatory actions and reputational harm.

In conducting our market operations in Japan and overseas, we are subject to the application of the laws and regulations of Japan and other countries and stock exchange rules, as well as being under the supervision of various financial authorities.

While we maintain compliance measures and endeavor to manage compliance risks, there can be no assurance that such measures will be effective in preventing all violations. Misconduct by employees, including improper or illegal conduct, can cause significant reputational harm as well as litigation and regulatory action. As a result, our business, financial condition and results of operations could be materially and adversely affected due to such regulatory actions and reputational damage.

Violations of applicable laws and regulations and misconduct by our officers or employees could result in penalties and other regulatory actions as well as harm to our reputation.

Our business and employees in Japan are subject to various laws and regulations, including those applicable to financial institutions as well as general laws applicable to our business activities, and we are under the regulatory oversight of the FSA. Our businesses outside of Japan are also subject to the laws and regulations of the jurisdictions in which they operate and are subject to oversight by the regulatory authorities of those jurisdictions. In addition to our compliance with applicable laws and regulations, our officers and employees are expected to meet the expectations of our customers and society regarding compliance with relevant social rules and norms, and the standards relating to such expectations are likely to become higher and the rules and norms are subject to change over time.

Our compliance and legal risk management structures are designed to prevent violations of such laws and regulations and cultivate a risk-sensitive culture among our officers and employees, but they may not be effective in preventing all violations and non-compliance.

Violations of laws and regulations and our officers' or employees' misconduct could result in regulatory action and harm our reputation, and our business, financial condition and results of operations could be materially and adversely affected.

Mizuho group's medium-term business plan and other strategic initiatives and measures may not result in the anticipated outcome.

We have been implementing strategic initiatives and measures in various areas. In May 2023, the Mizuho group announced its medium-term business plan for the three fiscal years ended March 31, 2026, which was supplemented with the announcement of its updated medium-term targets, in May 2025, for the three fiscal years ending March 31, 2028. However, we may not be successful in implementing such initiatives and measures, or even if we are successful in implementing them, the implementation of such initiatives and measures may not have their anticipated effects. In addition, we may not be able to meet the key targets announced due to these or other factors, including, but not limited to, differences in the actual economic environment compared to our assumptions, as well as the risks enumerated in these "Risk Factors."

We will be exposed to new or increased risks as we expand the range of our products and services.

We offer a broad range of financial services. As the needs of our customers become more sophisticated and broader in scope, and as the Japanese financial industry continues to be deregulated, we have been entering into various new areas of business, including through various business and equity alliances, which expose us to new risks. While we have developed and intend to maintain risk management policies that we believe are appropriate to address such risks, if a risk materializes in a manner or to a degree outside of our expectations, our business, financial condition and results of operations could be materially and adversely affected.

Negative rumors about us could have an adverse effect on us.

Our business depends on maintaining the trust of our customers, employees and other stakeholders in the economy and society. In the event that the services provided and activities conducted by us and others in the Mizuho group and the respective officers and employees are assessed as deviating significantly from the expectations and requests of our stakeholders, tangible and intangible losses, and a negative impact on our brand

and reputation may result. We endeavor to prevent such reputational risks from materializing by capturing them at an early stage and responding appropriately. However, in the event that such initiatives are inadequate and the results thereof fail to meet the expectations and requests of our stakeholders, our business, financial condition, results of operations and the price of our securities could be materially and adversely affected.

We are subject to the risk of decisions being made based on model error or improper use of models.

Our opportunities to use models are expanding and the importance and impact of such models is increasing with the broadening and complexity of business operations and technological innovations such as artificial intelligence. As a result, in our business operations that utilize models, tangible and intangible losses may result due to decisions based on model error or improper use of such models.

We are pursuing comprehensive and effective group-wide model risk management initiatives. However, in the event of decisions based on model error or improper use of such models due to changes in the internal or external environment, our business, financial condition and results of operations could be materially and adversely affected.

Our failure to establish, maintain and apply adequate internal controls over financial reporting could negatively impact investor confidence in the reliability of our financial statements.

We have developed disclosure controls and procedures and internal control over financial reporting. To the extent any issues are identified through the foregoing processes, there can be no assurance that they can be addressed in a timely manner or at all. Furthermore, even if our management concludes that our internal control over financial reporting is effective, our independent registered public accounting firm may still be unable to conclude that our internal control over financial reporting is effective. In either case, we may lose investor confidence in the reliability of our financial statements.

Our risk management policies and procedures may not adequately address unidentified or unanticipated risks.

We devote significant resources to maintain and strengthen our risk management policies and procedures. Despite this, and particularly in light of the rapid evolution of our operations, our policies and procedures designed to identify, monitor and manage risks may not be fully effective. Some of our methods of managing risks are based upon our use of observed historical market behavior. As a result, these methods may not accurately predict future risk exposures, which could be significantly greater than the historical measures indicate. If our risk management policies and procedures do not function effectively, our financial condition and results of operations could be materially and adversely affected.

Risks Relating to the Notes

The Notes are unsecured obligations.

The Notes are unsecured obligations, and their repayment may be compromised if:

- Mizuho Bank enters into bankruptcy, liquidation, rehabilitation or other winding-up proceedings;
- Mizuho Bank defaults in payment under our secured indebtedness or other unsecured indebtedness; or
- any of our indebtedness is accelerated.

If any of these events occurs, our assets may not be sufficient to pay amounts due on the Notes.

The Notes are subject to transfer restrictions.

The Notes will not be registered under the U.S. Securities Act or any state securities laws and may not be offered or sold within the United States or to, or for the account or benefit of, U.S. persons, except to QIBs in reliance on the exemption provided by Rule 144A, or pursuant to another exemption from, or in another transaction not subject to, the registration requirements of the U.S. Securities Act and in accordance with applicable state securities laws. In addition, subject to the conditions set forth herein and in the Indenture, the Notes may be transferred only if the principal amount of the Notes transferred is at least \$200,000. For a further discussions of the transfer restrictions applicable to the Notes, see “Transfer Restrictions.”

The Indenture and the Notes contain very limited restrictive covenants and provide limited protection in the event of a change in control.

The Indenture and the Notes do not contain any financial covenants or other restrictions on our ability to securitize, sell or otherwise dispose of any or substantially all of our assets, including loan assets, our ability to pay dividends on our shares of common stock, our ability to incur indebtedness or our ability to issue new securities or repurchase our outstanding securities. In addition, there are limited restrictions on the ability of Mizuho Bank to pledge assets or to secure other indebtedness. These or other actions by us could adversely affect the ability of Mizuho Bank to pay amounts due on the Notes. In addition, the Indenture and the Notes do not contain any covenants or other provisions that afford more than limited protection to holders of the Notes in the event of a change in control. See “Description of the Notes—Covenants” and “Description of the Notes—Negative Pledge.”

There is no prior market for the Notes, and the Notes may have limited liquidity.

There is no existing market for the Notes. Although we have made an application to the Luxembourg Stock Exchange to list the Notes on the official list of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange and for such Notes to be admitted to trading on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange’s Euro MTF Market, there can be no assurance that any active trading market for the Notes will develop or be sustained or whether, or at what price, holders of the Notes will be able to sell or otherwise transfer their Notes. The liquidity of any trading market for the Notes will depend upon the number of holders of the Notes, our results of operations and financial condition, the market for similar securities, the interest of securities dealers in making a market in the Notes and other factors. Although certain initial purchasers have informed us that they intend to make a market in the Notes, such initial purchasers are not obligated to do so, and any such market-making activity will be subject to the limits imposed by applicable law and may be interrupted or discontinued at any time without notice. If an active trading market for the Notes does not develop or is not sustained, the market price and liquidity of the Notes may be adversely affected and you may be unable to resell our Notes or may only be able to sell them at a substantial discount.

The ratings on the Notes could be lowered, suspended or withdrawn, and Mizuho Bank’s credit ratings may not reflect all risks of an investment in the Notes.

We intend to apply for credit ratings for the Notes. Mizuho Bank’s credit ratings may not reflect the potential impact of all risks relating to the market value of the Notes. However, real or anticipated changes in Mizuho Bank’s credit ratings will generally affect the market value of the Notes.

In addition, other rating agencies may assign credit ratings to the Notes with or without any solicitation from us and without any provision of information from us. A rating is not a recommendation to buy, sell or hold securities and may be subject to revision, suspension or withdrawal, the assignment of new ratings that are lower than existing ratings, or a downgrade or potential downgrade in the ratings assigned to us, our subsidiaries or any of our respective securities and could reduce the scope of potential investors in the Notes and adversely affect the price and liquidity of the Notes. See “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—Liquidity and Capital Resources—Liquidity” for information on our credit ratings. We have no obligation to inform holders of the Notes of any such downgrade, suspension, withdrawal or revision.

Risks Relating to the Floating Rate Notes

SOFR has a limited history, and the future performance of SOFR cannot be predicted based on historical performance.

The publication of Secured Overnight Financing Rate (“SOFR”) published by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York (“FRBNY”) began in April 2018, and, therefore, it has a limited history. In addition, the future performance of SOFR cannot be predicted based on the limited historical performance. Prior observed patterns, if any, in the behavior of market variables and their relation to SOFR, such as correlations, may change in the future. While some pre-publication historical data have been released by the FRBNY, such historical indicative data inherently involves assumptions, estimates and approximations. The future performance of SOFR is impossible to predict and therefore no future performance of SOFR may be inferred from any of the historical actual or historical indicative data. Hypothetical or historical performance data are not indicative of, and have no bearing on, the potential performance of SOFR. There can be no assurance that SOFR or Compounded Daily SOFR will be positive.

SOFR may be more volatile than other benchmark or market rates.

Since the initial publication of SOFR, daily changes in the rate have, on occasion, been more volatile than daily changes in other benchmark or market rates, such as formerly published three-month U.S. dollar LIBOR, during corresponding periods, and SOFR may bear little or no relation to the historical actual or historical indicative data. In addition, although changes in Compounded Daily SOFR generally are not expected to be as volatile as changes in daily levels of SOFR, the return on and value of the Floating Rate Notes may fluctuate more than floating rate securities that are linked to less volatile rates.

Any failure of SOFR to maintain market acceptance could adversely affect the Floating Rate Notes.

Any failure of SOFR to maintain market acceptance could adversely affect the return on and value of the Floating Rate Notes and the price at which investors can sell the Floating Rate Notes in the secondary market.

The interest rate on the Floating Rate Notes is based on a compounded SOFR rate, which varies in the marketplace.

For each Floating Rate Notes Interest Period (as defined below), the interest rate on the Floating Rate Notes is based on Compounded Daily SOFR, which is calculated using the specific formula described under “Description of the Notes—Floating Rate Notes—Compounded Daily SOFR,” not the SOFR rate published on or in respect of a particular date during such Floating Rate Notes Interest Period or an arithmetic average of SOFR rates during such period. For this and other reasons, the interest rate on the Floating Rate Notes during any Floating Rate Notes Interest Period will not be the same as the interest rate on other SOFR-linked investments that use an alternative basis to determine the applicable interest rate. Further, if the SOFR rate in respect of a particular date during the SOFR Observation Period (as defined below) for a Floating Rate Notes Interest Period is negative, its contribution to Compounded Daily SOFR will be less than one, resulting in a reduction to Compounded Daily SOFR used to calculate the interest payable on the Floating Rate Notes on the 3-year Floating Rate Notes Interest Payment Date (as defined below) or the 5-year Floating Rate Notes Interest Payment Date (as defined below), as the case may be, for such Floating Rate Notes Interest Period.

The method for calculating an interest rate based upon compounded SOFR varies in the marketplace. If the market adopts a different calculation method, that would likely adversely affect the market value of the Floating Rate Notes. We may in the future also issue notes referencing SOFR that differ in terms of interest determination from the Floating Rate Notes.

Compounded Daily SOFR with respect to a particular Floating Rate Notes Interest Period will only be capable of being determined near the end of the relevant Floating Rate Notes Interest Period.

The level of Compounded Daily SOFR applicable to a particular Floating Rate Notes Interest Period and, therefore, the amount of interest payable with respect to such Floating Rate Notes Interest Period will be determined on the 3-year Floating Rate Notes Interest Determination Date (as defined below) or the 5-year Floating Rate Notes Interest Determination Date (as defined below), as the case may be, for such Floating Rate Notes Interest Period. Because each such date is near the end of such Floating Rate Notes Interest Period, you will not know the amount of interest payable with respect to a particular Floating Rate Notes Interest Period until shortly prior to the relevant Floating Rate Notes Interest Payment Date and it may be difficult for you to reliably estimate the amount of interest that will be payable on each such Floating Rate Notes Interest Payment Date. In addition, some investors may be unwilling or unable to trade the Floating Rate Notes without changes to their information technology systems, both of which could adversely impact the liquidity and trading price of the Floating Rate Notes.

The secondary trading market for securities linked to SOFR may be limited.

The Floating Rate Notes will have no established trading market when issued, and an established trading market may never develop or may not be very liquid. Market terms for securities that are linked to SOFR, including, but not limited to, the spread over the reference rate reflected in the interest provisions or manner of compounding the reference rate, may evolve over time, and as a result, trading prices of the Floating Rate Notes may be lower than those of later-issued securities that are based on SOFR. Investors in the Floating Rate Notes may not be able to sell the Floating Rate Notes at all or may not be able to sell the Floating Rate Notes at prices that will provide them with a yield comparable to similar investments that have a developed secondary market, and may consequently suffer from increased pricing volatility and market risk.

SOFR may be modified or discontinued and the Floating Rate Notes may bear interest by reference to a rate other than Compounded Daily SOFR, which may not be a comparable substitute for Compounded Daily SOFR, and could adversely affect the value of the Floating Rate Notes.

Because SOFR is published by FRBNY based on data received from other sources, we have no control over its determination, calculation or publication. SOFR is a relatively new rate, and the FRBNY (or a successor), as administrator of SOFR, may make methodological or other changes that could change the value of SOFR, including changes related to the method by which SOFR is calculated, eligibility criteria applicable to the transactions used to calculate SOFR, or timing related to the publication of SOFR. If the manner in which SOFR is calculated is changed, that change may result in a reduction of the amount of interest payable on the Floating Rate Notes, which may adversely affect the trading prices of the Floating Rate Notes. The administrator of SOFR may withdraw, modify, amend, suspend or discontinue the calculation or dissemination of SOFR in its sole discretion and without notice (in which case a fallback method of determining the interest rate on the Floating Rate Notes as further described under “Description of the Notes—Floating Rate Notes—Benchmark Transition” may apply) and has no obligation to consider the interests of holders of the Floating Rate Notes in calculating, withdrawing, modifying, amending, suspending or discontinuing SOFR.

If we or our Designee (as defined below) determine that a Benchmark Transition Event (as defined below) and its related Benchmark Replacement Date have occurred in respect of SOFR, then we will in our sole discretion or our Designee after consultation with us determine a different rate, which will be a different benchmark than SOFR, plus a spread adjustment, which we refer to as a “Benchmark Replacement,” in accordance with the Benchmark Transition provisions (as defined below), as further described under “Description of the Notes—Floating Rate Notes—Benchmark Transition.” After such a Benchmark Transition Event and its related Benchmark Replacement Date have occurred in respect of SOFR, the interest rate on the Floating Rate Notes will no longer be determined by reference to SOFR, but instead will be determined by us or our Designee by reference to a different rate, which will be a Benchmark Replacement. The Benchmark Replacement may include adjustments and technical, administrative or operational changes if we in our sole discretion or our Designee after consultation with us determine they are required, as further described under “Description of the Notes—Floating Rate Notes—Benchmark Transition.”

The interests of us or our Designee in making the determinations described above may be adverse to your interests as a holder of the Floating Rate Notes. The selection of a Benchmark Replacement, and any decisions, determinations or elections made by us or our Designee in connection with implementing a Benchmark Replacement with respect to the Floating Rate Notes in accordance with the Benchmark Transition provisions could result in adverse consequences to the applicable interest rate on the Floating Rate Notes, which could adversely affect the return on, value of and market for the Floating Rate Notes. Further, there is no assurance that the characteristics of any Benchmark Replacement will be similar to Compounded Daily SOFR, or that any Benchmark Replacement will produce the economic equivalent of Compounded Daily SOFR.

If a particular Benchmark Replacement or Benchmark Replacement Adjustment (as defined below) cannot be determined, then the next-available Benchmark Replacement or Benchmark Replacement Adjustment will apply. These replacement rates and adjustments may be selected, recommended or formulated by (i) the Relevant Governmental Body (as defined below) (such as the FRBNY’s Alternative Reference Rates Committee), (ii) the International Swaps and Derivatives Association, Inc. (“ISDA”) or (iii) in certain circumstances, we or our Designee. In addition, the terms of the Floating Rate Notes expressly authorize us or our Designee to make Benchmark Replacement Conforming Changes (as defined below) with respect to, among other things, changes to the definition of “Floating Rate Notes Interest Period,” the timing and frequency of determining rates and making payments of interest and other administrative matters. The determination of a Benchmark Replacement, the calculation of the interest rate on the Floating Rate Notes by reference to a Benchmark Replacement (including the application of a Benchmark Replacement Adjustment), any implementation of Benchmark Replacement Conforming Changes and any other determinations, decisions or elections that may be made under the terms of the Floating Rate Notes in connection with a Benchmark Transition Event, could adversely affect the value of the Floating Rate Notes, the return on the Floating Rate Notes and the price at which you can sell such Floating Rate Notes.

Any determination, decision or election described above will be made in our sole discretion or by our Designee after consultation with us. Any exercise of such discretion by us may present us with a conflict of interest. In addition, if we appoint an affiliate as our Designee, any such determination, decision or election by our Designee after consultation with us may present us or such affiliate with a conflict of interest.

In addition, (i) the composition and characteristics of the Benchmark Replacement will not be the same as those of SOFR, the Benchmark Replacement may not be the economic equivalent of SOFR, there can be no assurance that the Benchmark Replacement will perform in the same way as SOFR would have at any time and there is no guarantee that the Benchmark Replacement will be a comparable substitute for SOFR (each of which means that a Benchmark Transition Event could adversely affect the value of the Floating Rate Notes, the return on the Floating Rate Notes and the price at which you can sell the Floating Rate Notes), (ii) any failure of the Benchmark Replacement to gain market acceptance could adversely affect the Floating Rate Notes, (iii) the Benchmark Replacement may have a limited history and the future performance of the Benchmark Replacement cannot be predicted based on historical performance, (iv) the secondary trading market for Floating Rate Notes linked to the Benchmark Replacement may be limited and (v) the administrator of the Benchmark Replacement may make changes that could change the value of the Benchmark Replacement or discontinue the Benchmark Replacement and has no obligation to consider your interests in doing so.

We or our affiliates may participate in press activities or publish research that could affect the market value of the Floating Rate Notes.

We or one or more of our affiliates may, at present or in the future, participate in press activities or publish research reports with respect to movements in interest rates generally, or SOFR specifically. Such press activities or research may be modified from time to time without notice and may express opinions or provide recommendations that are inconsistent with purchasing or holding the Floating Rate Notes. Any of these activities may affect the market value of the Floating Rate Notes.

We or our Designee may make determinations with respect to the Floating Rate Notes that could affect the return on, value of and market for the Floating Rate Notes.

We or our Designee may make certain determinations with respect to the Floating Rate Notes as further described under “Description of the Notes—Floating Rate Notes” that may adversely affect the return on, value of and market for the Floating Rate Notes. In particular, if a Benchmark Transition Event and its related Benchmark Replacement Date have occurred, we or our Designee will have the right to make certain determinations, including in respect of the Benchmark Replacement, the Benchmark Replacement Adjustment and the Benchmark Replacement Conforming Changes in connection with the implementation of the applicable Benchmark Replacement, with respect to the Floating Rate Notes in our sole discretion or after consultation with us, as the case may be, as further described under “Description of the Notes—Floating Rate Notes—Benchmark Transition.” Any of these determinations may adversely affect the value of the Floating Rate Notes, the return on the Floating Rate Notes and the price at which you can sell such Floating Rate Notes. Moreover, certain determinations may require the exercise of discretion and the making of subjective judgments, such as with respect to Benchmark Replacement or the occurrence or non-occurrence of a Benchmark Transition Event and any Benchmark Replacement Conforming Changes. In addition, we may designate as our Designee an entity, which may be our affiliate, to make any determination, decision or election that we have the right to make in connection with the Benchmark Transition provisions. Any determination, decision or election pursuant to the Benchmark Transition provisions not made by our Designee may be made by us.

When performing such functions, potential conflicts of interest may exist between us or our Designee and holders of the Floating Rate Notes. All determinations by us or our Designee in our discretion or after consultation with us, as the case may be, will be conclusive for all purposes and binding on us and holders of the Floating Rate Notes absent manifest error. In making these potentially subjective determinations, we or our Designee may have economic interests that are adverse to your interests, and such potentially subjective determinations may adversely affect the value of the Floating Rate Notes, the return on the Floating Rate Notes and the price at which you can sell such Floating Rate Notes. Because the Benchmark Replacement is uncertain, we are likely to exercise more discretion in respect of calculating the interest rate on the Floating Rate Notes than would be the case in the absence of a Benchmark Transition Event and its related Benchmark Replacement Date. For further information regarding these types of determinations, see “Description of the Notes—Floating Rate Notes.”

USE OF PROCEEDS

We estimate that we will receive net proceeds from the issuance and sale of the Notes (after deducting underwriting discounts but not estimated offering expenses payable by us) of approximately \$7,467 million.

We intend to use the proceeds for general corporate purposes. The issuance of the Notes is part of our annual non-yen denominated bond issuance plan of \$7 billion (or its equivalent) for the fiscal year ending March 31, 2027.

CAPITALIZATION AND INDEBTEDNESS

The following table sets forth our consolidated capitalization and indebtedness as of September 30, 2025, as adjusted to give effect to the offering of the Notes. You should read this table in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements and related notes and other financial information included elsewhere in this offering memorandum.

	As of September 30, 2025	
	Actual	As adjusted ⁽¹⁾
	(in millions of yen)	
Indebtedness:		
Bonds and notes (excluding subordinated bonds and notes) ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	¥ 2,314,492	¥ 3,424,267
Borrowed money (excluding subordinated borrowed money) ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	3,751,382	3,751,382
Subordinated debt ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾ :		
Bonds and notes	148,000	148,000
Borrowed money	10,692,650	10,692,650
Total subordinated debt	10,840,650	10,840,650
Total indebtedness	¥16,906,525	¥18,016,300
Net assets:		
Common stock and preferred stock	¥ 1,404,065	¥ 1,404,065
Common stock:		
Authorized 28,000,000 shares; Issued 16,151,573 shares		
Preferred stock:		
Authorized 5,150,000 shares; Issued 3,759,650 shares		
Capital surplus	2,184,345	2,184,345
Retained earnings	4,090,547	4,090,547
Total shareholders' equity	7,678,958	7,678,958
Valuation difference on available-for-sale securities	1,084,075	1,084,075
Deferred gains (losses) on hedges	(596,517)	(596,517)
Revaluation reserve for land	94,823	94,823
Foreign currency translation adjustments	322,358	322,358
Remeasurements of defined benefit plans	77,509	77,509
Own credit risk adjustments, net of tax	(1,225)	(1,225)
Total accumulated other comprehensive income	981,023	981,023
Non-controlling interests	53,424	53,424
Total net assets	8,713,407	8,713,407
Total capitalization and indebtedness	¥25,619,932	¥26,729,707

Notes:

- (1) Does not include the effect of the payment of estimated expenses related to this offering.
- (2) We regularly issue senior and subordinated notes and borrow subordinated loans. We issued an aggregate of \$450 million of U.S. dollar denominated senior notes in February 2026. We borrowed an aggregate of ¥150.0 billion of yen denominated unsecured fixed-term subordinated loans in October 2025, an aggregate of U.S.\$1.8 billion of U.S. dollar denominated unsecured fixed-term subordinated loans and an aggregate of €1.25 billion of Euro denominated unsecured fixed-term subordinated loans in February 2026 and an aggregate of ¥190.0 billion of yen denominated unsecured perpetual subordinated loans in March 2026.
- (3) We repaid a €0.5 billion Euro denominated unsecured fixed-term subordinated loan, an aggregate of ¥84 billion of yen denominated unsecured fixed-term subordinated loans and a U.S.\$0.75 billion U.S. dollar denominated unsecured fixed-term subordinated loan in October 2025 and a ¥5 billion yen denominated unsecured fixed-term subordinated loan and an aggregate of ¥193 billion of yen denominated unsecured perpetual subordinated loans in December 2025. We redeemed ¥20 billion of yen denominated unsecured fixed-term subordinated notes in January 2026.
- (4) The following foreign currency exchange rate is used in the table above: ¥147.97 = U.S.\$1.00.

Except as stated above, there has been no material change in our capitalization and indebtedness since September 30, 2025.

SELECTED HISTORICAL FINANCIAL AND OTHER DATA

The tables below set forth our selected historical consolidated financial data, which include our selected consolidated financial data as of and for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024 and 2025 and as of and for the six months ended September 30, 2024 and 2025, and our selected historical non-consolidated financial information as of and for the nine months ended December 31, 2024 and 2025.

The selected consolidated financial information as of and for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2021, 2022 and 2023 have been derived from our Japanese language audited consolidated financial statements which have been audited by Ernst & Young ShinNihon LLC, our independent auditors. The selected consolidated financial information as of and for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2024 and 2025 have been derived from our audited consolidated financial statements which have been audited by our independent auditors. The selected consolidated financial information as of September 30, 2025 and for the six-month periods ended September 30, 2024 and 2025 has been derived from our unaudited interim consolidated financial statement, and is not necessarily indicative of our results of operations for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2026 or for any other period. The selected non-consolidated financial information as of December 31, 2025 and for the nine-month periods ended December 31, 2024 and 2025 has been derived from our unaudited quarterly non-consolidated balance sheets and statements of income. Such selected non-consolidated financial information has not been audited or reviewed by our independent auditors and simplified procedures have been applied compared to our audited consolidated financial statements included in this offering memorandum.

Our audited consolidated financial statements and the notes thereto for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2024 and 2025 and our unaudited interim consolidated financial statements and the notes thereto for the six-month period ended September 30, 2025 are contained elsewhere in this offering memorandum.

The selected historical financial data presented below should be read together with the information included in “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations” and our consolidated financial statements, including the notes thereto and other financial information, included elsewhere in this offering memorandum. The information presented below is qualified in its entirety by reference to that information.

Selected Consolidated Financial Data

The table below sets forth our selected historical consolidated financial data as of and for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024 and 2025 and as of and for the six months ended September 30, 2024 and 2025.

	As of and for the fiscal years ended March 31,					As of and for the six months ended September 30,	
	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2024	2025
(in millions of yen, except percentages)							
Statement of income data:							
Interest and dividend income	¥ 1,282,858	¥ 1,265,593	¥ 3,077,895	¥ 5,585,997	¥ 5,764,505	¥ 2,934,738	¥ 2,772,395
Interest expenses	413,313	301,197	2,141,646	4,716,794	4,739,780	2,457,495	2,123,372
Net interest income	869,545	964,396	936,248	869,202	1,024,725	477,242	649,023
Net fee and commission income	458,483	495,960	550,345	631,166	614,785	279,601	315,860
Net trading income	186,046	120,488	189,463	538,777	819,158	440,957	301,600
Net other operating income (loss)	83,141	88,918	100,156	96,242	(221,189)	7,229	13,318
General and administrative expenses	963,802	963,789	1,015,925	1,198,320	1,324,831	633,991	705,380
Net other ordinary income	(240,544)	(292,285)	(38,644)	(130,547)	75,367	88,885	170,766
Ordinary profits	392,869	413,688	721,643	806,522	988,015	659,925	745,187
Extraordinary gains	115,475	70,448	47,454	56,414	49,156	45,924	42,551
Extraordinary losses	21,713	32,663	22,150	13,916	22,087	4,141	4,541
Profit before income taxes	486,631	451,472	746,946	849,020	1,015,084	701,708	783,198
Income taxes:							
Current income taxes ⁽¹⁾	127,384	188,443	151,757	250,998	272,248	213,028	175,579
Deferred income taxes (benefit)	8,629	(63,107)	78,968	29,598	(24,792)	(17,527)	3,036
Profit	350,618	326,136	516,220	568,423	767,628	506,207	604,582
Profit (Loss) attributable to non-controlling interests	(406)	3,629	(126)	1,253	(522)	(72)	315
Profit attributable to owners of the parent	¥ 351,024	¥ 322,506	¥ 516,347	¥ 567,170	¥ 768,151	¥ 506,280	¥ 604,266
Balance sheet data:							
Total assets	¥206,383,490	¥216,805,067	¥232,406,406	¥255,273,869	¥256,099,451	¥251,954,169	¥259,221,559
Loans and bills discounted ⁽²⁾	82,004,819	83,168,462	87,230,922	91,640,546	93,081,403	90,690,391	92,965,731
Securities	43,216,623	44,133,769	36,804,309	37,530,486	33,524,229	37,479,915	37,591,326
Total liabilities	198,222,340	209,033,476	224,602,892	246,855,817	247,628,464	243,482,314	250,508,152
Deposits ⁽³⁾	146,961,653	152,397,356	161,100,090	168,582,188	170,973,464	164,894,226	172,145,102
Total net assets	8,161,149	7,771,591	7,803,513	8,418,052	8,470,987	8,471,855	8,713,407
Basel III related data⁽⁴⁾:							
Common Equity Tier 1 capital	¥ 6,971,858	¥ 6,968,752	¥ 6,873,552	¥ 7,431,013	¥ 7,529,099	¥ 7,856,027	¥ 8,350,929
Tier 1 capital	8,818,796	8,604,533	8,356,581	8,973,639	9,267,347	9,724,733	10,473,026
Tier 2 capital	1,581,121	1,546,100	1,413,156	1,427,040	1,451,490	1,537,549	1,363,957
Total capital	10,399,918	10,150,634	9,769,737	10,400,679	10,718,838	11,262,282	11,836,983
Risk-weighted assets	62,734,067	59,638,667	65,371,848	65,959,184	65,879,448	63,560,342	67,632,678
Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio	11.11%	11.68%	10.51%	11.26%	11.42%	12.35%	12.34%
Tier 1 capital ratio	14.05%	14.42%	12.78%	13.60%	14.06%	15.30%	15.48%
Total capital ratio	16.57%	17.02%	14.94%	15.76%	16.27%	17.71%	17.50%
Total exposures ⁽⁵⁾	¥188,675,271	¥199,041,381	¥207,230,343	¥212,746,667	¥217,055,957	¥209,320,614	¥221,717,767
Leverage ratio ⁽⁶⁾	4.67%	4.32%	4.03%	4.21%	4.26%	4.64%	4.72%

Notes:

- (1) Includes refund of income taxes.
- (2) Bills discounted refer to a form of financing in Japan under which promissory notes obtained by corporations through their regular business activities are purchased by banks prior to their payment dates at a discount based on prevailing interest rates.
- (3) Includes negotiable certificates of deposit.
- (4) Risk-adjusted capital data are calculated on a Basel III basis from the fiscal year ended March 31, 2013. We adopted the advanced internal ratings-based approach for the calculation of risk-weighted assets associated with credit risk from the fiscal year ended March 31, 2009. We also adopted the advanced measurement approach for the calculation of operational risk from the fiscal year ended March 31, 2010 until the fiscal year ended March 31, 2023, and the standardized approach from the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024.

For more details on capital adequacy requirements set by the Bank of International Settlements, and the guideline implemented by the FSA in compliance thereto, see “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—Capital Adequacy,” “Supervision and Regulation—Capital Adequacy” and “Supervision and Regulation—Leverage Ratio.”

- (5) As of March 31, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024 and 2025, and September 30, 2024 and 2025, our total exposures (excluding the impact of any applicable exemption of deposits with the BOJ) were ¥226,278 billion, ¥235,395 billion, ¥255,699 billion, ¥269,152 billion, ¥271,424 billion, ¥264,806 billion and ¥273,889 billion, respectively.
- (6) As of March 31, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024 and 2025, and September 30, 2024 and 2025, our leverage ratios on a consolidated basis (excluding the impact of any applicable exemption of deposits with the BOJ) were 3.89%, 3.65%, 3.26%, 3.33%, 3.41%, 3.67% and 3.82%, respectively.

Selected Non-consolidated Financial Information

The tables below set forth our selected historical non-consolidated financial information as of March 31 and December 31, 2025 and for the nine months ended December 31, 2024 and 2025. Our reporting methods for non-consolidated financial information differ from our reporting methods for consolidated financial information and therefore are not directly comparable.

	For the nine months ended December 31,	
	2024	2025
	(in millions of yen)	
Statement of income information:		
Ordinary income	¥4,992,525	¥4,677,144
Interest income	3,859,015	3,582,789
Interest on loans and bills discounted	2,007,059	1,920,591
Interest and dividends on securities	608,912	640,897
Fee and commission income	500,073	535,732
Trading income	171,165	157,073
Other operating income	168,848	162,799
Other ordinary income	293,421	238,749
Ordinary expenses	4,213,613	3,820,999
Interest expenses	3,078,361	2,602,652
Interest on deposits	1,306,974	1,195,344
Fee and commission expenses	204,543	224,540
Trading expenses	—	1,076
Other operating expenses	163,553	143,440
General and administrative expenses	651,445	712,835
Other ordinary expenses	115,709	136,453
Ordinary profits	778,912	856,145
Extraordinary gains	47,284	59,927
Extraordinary losses	7,906	10,645
Profit before income taxes	818,289	905,426
Income taxes:		
Current ⁽¹⁾	203,185	235,645
Deferred	13,764	(31,793)
Profit	¥ 601,340	¥ 701,575

Note:

- (1) Includes refund of income taxes.

	As of March 31, 2025	As of December 31, 2025
	(in millions of yen)	
Balance sheet information:		
Assets		
Cash and due from banks	¥69,747,184	¥58,408,270
Call loans	249,360	387,362
Receivables under resale agreements	10,023,199	9,476,734
Guarantee deposits paid under securities borrowing transactions	127,638	135,820
Monetary claims bought	493,032	597,781

	As of March 31, 2025	As of December 31, 2025
	(in millions of yen)	
Trading assets	7,782,207	10,281,902
Money held in trust	505	500
Securities	34,405,103	41,676,252
Loans and bills discounted ⁽¹⁾	91,615,228	96,584,876
Foreign exchanges	2,042,083	2,927,244
Derivatives other than for trading assets	6,066,571	7,780,694
Other assets	5,558,146	4,997,384
Tangible fixed assets	855,824	852,484
Intangible fixed assets	505,728	532,711
Prepaid pension cost	375,645	266,231
Deferred tax assets	276,640	230,102
Customers' liabilities for acceptances and guarantees	11,573,662	13,356,571
Allowance for loan losses	(719,269)	(534,106)
Allowance for investment losses	(2)	—
Total assets	<u>¥240,978,492</u>	<u>¥247,958,818</u>
Liabilities		
Deposits	¥153,047,861	¥153,616,557
Negotiable certificates of deposit	14,052,123	15,362,656
Call money	2,169,376	2,238,434
Payables under repurchase agreements	19,411,662	15,001,070
Guarantee deposits received under securities lending transactions	356,931	551,522
Commercial paper	2,138,133	3,529,066
Trading liabilities	5,646,893	7,192,729
Borrowed money	12,955,564	14,345,894
Foreign exchanges	1,061,680	1,461,087
Bonds and notes	407,973	742,577
Derivatives other than for trading liabilities	7,147,566	9,248,887
Other liabilities	4,115,826	4,070,697
Reserve for bonus payments	54,510	37,605
Reserve for variable compensation	587	629
Reserve for possible losses on sales of loans	1,266	2,041
Reserve for contingencies	8,616	9,460
Reserve for reimbursement of deposits	6,814	5,247
Reserve for reimbursement of debentures	19,965	13,854
Deferred tax liabilities for revaluation reserve for land	47,059	45,281
Acceptances and guarantees	11,573,662	13,356,571
Total liabilities	<u>¥234,224,077</u>	<u>¥240,831,873</u>
Net assets		
Common stock and preferred stock	¥ 1,404,065	¥ 1,404,065
Capital surplus	2,259,392	2,259,392
Capital reserve	660,805	660,805
Other capital surplus	1,598,587	1,598,587
Retained earnings	2,715,665	2,921,095
Appropriated reserve	624,534	724,535
Other retained earnings	2,091,130	2,196,559
Retained earnings brought forward	2,091,130	2,196,559
Total shareholders' equity	6,379,123	6,584,553
Net unrealized gains (losses) on other securities, net of taxes	752,993	1,214,990
Net deferred hedge gains (losses), net of taxes	(476,383)	(767,422)
Revaluation reserve for land, net of taxes	98,682	94,823
Total valuation and translation adjustments	375,291	542,391
Total net assets	<u>6,754,415</u>	<u>7,126,944</u>
Total liabilities and net assets	<u>¥240,978,492</u>	<u>¥247,958,818</u>

Note:

- (1) Bills discounted refer to a form of financing in Japan under which promissory notes obtained by corporations through their regular business activities are purchased by banks prior to their payment dates at a discount based on prevailing interest rates.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Our audited consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Japanese GAAP, which differs in certain respects from U.S. GAAP and IFRS. The following discussion should be read in conjunction with “Additional Financial Information” and our audited consolidated financial statements, including the notes to those financial statements and other financial information, included elsewhere in this offering memorandum. The amounts expressed in yen and percentages that appear in the following discussion have been truncated, except for figures based on managerial accounting, which are rounded, and unless otherwise noted. Some tabular information amounts may not total due to truncation or rounding. Unless otherwise indicated, all financial information related to us is presented on a consolidated basis. Some financial and statistical information, including those regarding problem loan classifications, is primarily reported by Japanese banks on a non-consolidated basis and are presented as such in this offering memorandum.

Overview

We provide a wide range of financial products and services mainly in relation to deposits, lending and exchange settlement to individuals, small and medium-sized enterprises, large corporations, financial institutions, public sector entities and foreign corporations, including foreign subsidiaries of Japanese corporations.

The Mizuho Financial Group introduced an in-house company system based on customer segments consisting of in-house companies which are categorized based on customer segments. We regard these customer segments as our operating segments that constitute our reportable segments, and they reflect the manner in which our financial information is evaluated by our management. Our operating segments are as follows: the Retail & Business Banking Division (“RB Division”); the Corporate & Investment Banking Division (“CIB Division”); the Global Corporate & Investment Banking Division (“GCIB Division”); the Global Markets Division (“GM Division”); and the Asset Management Division (“AM Division”).

The services that each of our operating segments provides are as follows.

- *RB Division:* This segment provides financial services for individual customers, SMEs and middle market firms in Japan.
- *CIB Division:* This segment provides financial services for large corporations, financial institutions and public corporations in Japan.
- *GCIB Division:* This segment provides financial services for Japanese overseas affiliated corporate customers and non-Japanese corporate customers.
- *GM Division:* This segment invests in financial products with market risk, such as interest rate risk, equity risk, and credit risk.
- *AM Division:* This segment develops financial products and provides financial services that match the asset management needs of its wide range of customers from individuals to institutional investors.

For a further discussion of our business and group organization, see “Business—Group Operations.”

Principal Sources of Income and Expenses

Income

Net interest income

Net interest income arises principally from the lending and deposit-taking and securities investment activities and is a function of:

- the amount of interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities;
- the average interest rate spread (the difference between the average yield of interest earned on interest-earning assets and the average rate of interest paid on interest-bearing liabilities); and
- the general level of interest rates.

Principal items constituting interest-earning assets include loans and bills discounted, securities, trading assets, receivables under resale agreements and receivables under securities borrowing transactions. Principal items constituting interest-bearing liabilities include deposits, trading liabilities, short-term borrowings (such as payables under repurchase agreements and payables under securities lending transactions) and long-term debt.

Net fee and commission income

Fees and commissions include the following:

- fee and commission from securities-related business, including brokerage fees and commissions related to the execution of customer transactions and sales commissions for stocks, bonds and investment trusts and asset-based revenue, which mainly include fees received from investment trust management companies in return for administration services, such as record keeping services, for investment trusts;
- fee and commission from deposits, including fees related to deposits such as account transfer charges;
- fee and commission from lending business, including fees related to the arrangement of syndicated loans and other financing transactions such as arrangement fees related to management buy-out transactions;
- fee and commission from remittance business, including service charges for domestic and international funds transfers and collections;
- fee and commission from asset management business, including investment trust management fees and investment advisory fees for investment trusts;
- fee and commission from trust-related business, including trust fees earned primarily through fiduciary asset management and administration services for corporate pension plans and investment funds and other trust-related fees such as brokerage commissions of real estate property, sales commissions for beneficial interests in real estate trust, consulting fees related to real estate property and charges for stock transfer agent services;
- fee and commission from agency business, including administration service fees related to our agency business such as Japan's principal public lottery program and revenue from standing proxy services related to stocks and others; and
- fees for other customer services, including various revenue such as guarantee fees, sales commissions for life insurance, service charges for electronic banking, financial advisory fees and service charges for software development.

Net fee and commission income is affected generally by, among other factors, general economic conditions, the level of corporate business activity, the volume of securities issuances in the domestic and international markets, the demand for funding and fluctuations in stock prices and interest rates.

Net trading income

Net trading income include gains and losses from transactions undertaken for trading purposes, including both market making for customers and proprietary trading, or transactions through which we seek to capture gains arising from short-term changes in market value.

Net other operating income

Net other operating income includes primarily net gains or losses on bond investments, including government bonds, securitization products, credit investments such as stock investment trusts and fund investments, and foreign exchange transactions.

Net other income

Net other income includes primarily write-offs of loans, reversal of (provision for) reserves for possible losses on loans, net gains or losses on sales of stock, net profits or losses related to credit risk mitigation transactions, net profits or losses on disposition of fixed assets and losses on impairment of fixed assets.

Expenses

General and administrative expenses

General and administrative expenses consist primarily of personnel expenses, depreciation and amortization expenses, rent and lease expenses, and taxes other than income taxes.

Operating Environment

We operate principally in Japan, and our performance has generally tracked the macro economy of Japan. However, the impact of country and regional conflicts, such as the armed conflict in the Middle East, including military conflict between Iran and the United States and Israel, on the global economy, including Japan remains uncertain.

As to the recent economic environment, developed countries in Europe and the United States have begun to cut interest rates in response to the slowdown in inflation. In the United States, although the labor market has slowed down due to the effects of monetary tightening, the economy has remained resilient, driven by consumption by high-income earners. On the other hand, in Europe, consumption and corporate activities have continued to stagnate. In China, the economy has lacked strength due to the correction in the real estate market and sluggish consumer spending. Although there have been concerns regarding the impact of increased U.S. tariffs on the global economy, the economy has remained resilient. This resilience has been mainly attributable to corporations temporarily absorbing the tariff costs, which limited the extent to which these costs were passed on to consumers.

In Japan, the economy has been experiencing a moderate recovery. In addition to corporations absorbing the tariff costs and lowering export prices, external demand has remained robust. Furthermore, domestic demand, including personal consumption and capital investment, also remained firm. The momentum for wage increases has also been sustained on the back of high corporate profits. However, in the wake of increased tension over the situation in the Middle East, crude oil prices have risen significantly. It is expected that the BOJ will continue to determine its monetary policy by assessing developments in wages and prices and other trends in the economy going forward while monitoring developments in the Middle East and trends in crude oil prices.

In the United States, the economy has continued to grow steadily, driven by consumption by high-income earners, which has been supported by higher stock prices reflecting expectations for AI-related demand. In addition, the cautious approach of corporations in passing on tariff costs has helped to mitigate the adverse effects of tariffs. On the other hand, the unemployment rate has been rising gradually, and signs of a slowdown in the labor market have become increasingly evident. Based on these circumstances, the Federal Reserve Board (“FRB”) decided to proactively lower its policy interest rate at the meetings of the Federal Open Market Committee held in September, October and December 2025. Furthermore, the impact of developments in the Middle East on the U.S. economy are uncertain. Amid persistently high levels of uncertainty regarding future prospects, it is expected that the FRB will determine its future policies carefully while keeping an eye on inflation and economic conditions.

In Europe, the economy grew moderately as both domestic and external demand remained resilient. Inflation has decelerated, reflecting a slowdown in wage growth, and is hovering around the European Central Bank (“ECB”) inflation target of approximately 2%. Based on these circumstances, the ECB maintained its policy rates following a rate cut at the meeting held in June 2025. As interest rates are already considered to be at a neutral level, it is expected that the ECB will determine its future policies by carefully assessing the balance of risks to economic activity and prices.

In Asia, the economy continued to grow at a steady pace. In China, although the correction in the real estate market has been prolonged and exports to the United States have declined due to tariffs, the economy has remained resilient as a result of government measures to stimulate domestic demand and the expansion of exports to third countries.

In emerging countries, front-loaded exports ahead of the implementation of tariffs and robust conditions in the semiconductor market—driven by the growing demand for AI—supported economic activity. Against this backdrop, with currency depreciation pressures easing and inflation decelerating, central banks in these countries have been proceeding with policy rate cuts.

As for the future outlook of the global economy, although a slowdown is expected due to the reactionary decline following pre-tariff hike rush exports and the gradual pass-through of increased tariff costs, moderate growth is anticipated to continue, supported by AI-related investments and fiscal policies in the United States and Europe. In addition, due to Japan’s and Europe’s intensified export competition with China in global markets, as well as potential future policy actions by the United States, fears of economic deterioration and financial and capital market disruption may spread. Furthermore, the armed conflict in the Middle East, including conflict involving Iran, the United States and Israel and the associated rise in crude oil prices have resulted in volatility in financial and capital markets and may also adversely affect the Japanese economy.

Key indicators of Japanese economic conditions in recent periods include the following:

- Japan's real gross domestic product on a year-on-year basis increased by 1.4%, decreased by 0.1% and increased by 0.5% in the fiscal years ended March 31, 2023, 2024 and 2025, respectively, and on a quarterly basis, compared to the corresponding period of the previous year, increased by 2.1%, 0.7% and 0.4% in the quarter ended June 30, September 30 and December 31, 2025, respectively. Japan's core nationwide consumer price index increased by 3.0%, 2.8% and 2.7% in the fiscal years ended March 31, 2023, 2024 and 2025, respectively.
- In September 2016, the BOJ introduced “quantitative and qualitative monetary easing with yield curve control” by strengthening its two previous policy frameworks, namely “quantitative and qualitative monetary easing (“QQE”)” and “QQE with a negative interest rate.” These policies aimed to drive the observed consumer price index to a level exceeding the price stability target of 2% and to maintain the index above that target in a stable manner. Under this policy framework, the BOJ set a guideline for market operations: regarding short-term interest rates, the BOJ would apply an interest rate of negative 0.1% to certain excess balances in current accounts held by financial institutions at the BOJ; and regarding long-term interest rates, it would purchase Japanese government bonds to control long-term interest rates so that the yield of 10-year Japanese government bonds would remain at around 0%.

In March 2024, the BOJ expressed the view that its policy frameworks of “quantitative and qualitative monetary easing with yield curve control” and the negative interest rate policy since 2016 have fulfilled their roles because the BOJ assessed that a virtuous cycle between wages and prices had emerged, and judged that the price stability target of 2 percent had come in sight and would be achieved in a sustainable and stable manner towards the end of the projection period of the January 2024 Outlook Report (Outlook for Economic Activity and Prices). As the guideline for market operations, the BOJ decided to (i) end the negative interest rate policy and encourage the uncollateralized overnight call rate to remain at around 0 to 0.1 percent, and (ii) eliminate the yield curve control and abolish the yield target level on 10-year Japanese government bonds.

In July 2024, the BOJ decided (i) to encourage the uncollateralized overnight call rate to remain at around 0.25 percent, and (ii) on a plan to reduce the amount of its monthly outright purchases of Japanese government bonds by about 400 billion yen each calendar quarter in principle, down to about 3 trillion yen during a period from January to March 2026.

In January 2025, the BOJ decided to encourage the uncollateralized overnight call rate to remain at around 0.5 percent. In accordance with the change in the guideline for money market operations, the BOJ decided to change (i) the interest rate applied to the complementary deposit facility (which is the interest rate applied to current account balances held by financial institutions at the BOJ, excluding required reserve balances) to 0.5 percent, and (ii) the basic loan rate applicable under the complementary lending facility to 0.75 percent.

In June 2025, the BOJ decided (i) to encourage the uncollateralized overnight call rate to remain at around 0.5 percent, and (ii) on a plan to reduce the amount of its monthly outright purchases of Japanese government bonds by about 400 billion yen each calendar quarter until January-March 2026, and by about 200 billion yen each calendar quarter from April-June 2026, down to about 2 trillion yen during a period from January to March 2027.

In September 2025, the BOJ decided to (i) encourage the uncollateralized overnight call rate to remain at around 0.5 percent, and (ii) sell exchange-traded funds (“ETFs”) and Japan real estate investment trusts (“J-REITs”) to the market in accordance with the fundamental principles for their disposal, which include the principle to avoid inducing destabilizing effects on the financial markets. The sales amount of ETFs and J-REITs will account for about 0.05 percent of the total market trading value.

In December 2025, the BOJ decided to encourage the uncollateralized overnight call rate to remain at around 0.75 percent. In accordance with the change in the guideline for money market operations, the BOJ decided to change (i) the interest rate applied to the complementary deposit facility (which is the interest rate applied to current account balances held by financial institutions at the BOJ, excluding required reserve balances) to 0.75 percent, and (ii) the basic loan rate applicable under the complementary lending facility to 1.0 percent.

- The yield on newly issued 10-year Japanese government bonds, which is a key long-term interest rate indicator, was 2.066% as of December 30, 2025. Thereafter, the yield increased to 2.366% as of March 31, 2026.
- According to Teikoku Databank, a Japanese research institution, there were 4,990 corporate bankruptcies in the six months ended September 30, 2024, involving approximately ¥1.3 trillion in total

liabilities, 5,080 corporate bankruptcies in the six months ended March 31, 2025, involving approximately ¥0.9 trillion in total liabilities, and 5,146 corporate bankruptcies in the six months ended September 30, 2025, involving approximately ¥0.7 trillion in total liabilities. The number of corporate bankruptcies has increased for nine consecutive half-year periods since the first half of fiscal year 2021, which is the longest period of continuous increase since 2000, and exceeded 5,000 corporate bankruptcies for the first time in twelve years, since the half fiscal year ended September 30, 2013, which recorded 5,320 corporate bankruptcies.

- The Nikkei Stock Average, which is an average of the price of 225 stocks listed on the Tokyo Stock Exchange, increased by 26.2% to ¥44,932.63 as of September 30, 2025 compared to March 31, 2025. Thereafter, the Nikkei Stock Average increased to ¥51,063.72 as of March 31, 2026.
- The yen to U.S. dollar spot exchange rate, according to the BOJ, was ¥149.14 to \$1.00 as of March 31, 2025 and strengthened to ¥148.07 to \$1.00 as of September 30, 2025. Thereafter, the yen weakened to ¥159.63 to \$1.00 as of March 31, 2026.

Critical Accounting Estimates

We make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses as well as the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities as of the date of the financial statements, all in accordance with procedures and requirements specified under Japanese GAAP. We have established procedures and processes to facilitate making the estimates and assumptions necessary to value assets and liabilities, record transactions and prepare the financial statements. Actual results may differ from those estimates. We have identified the following accounting policies as critical to an understanding of our business as the application of these policies requires significant management assumptions and estimates that could result in the reporting of materially different amounts if actual results differ from such assumptions and estimates.

Allowance for Loan Losses

We make necessary adjustments to the expected loss amount for portfolios with similar credit risk characteristics that are deemed highly likely to incur losses. We judge our portfolio's likelihood to incur losses based on future prospects of the external environment utilizing our credit risk management framework. Specifically, we estimate qualitative adjustments for specific portfolios where the risk of possible losses considering the future prospects of the external environment is not fully reflected in the historical loss rates based on an obligor's internal ratings and bankruptcy records as of the end of the fiscal year. The qualitative adjustments have a significant impact on the consolidated financial statements and can be continuously calculated based on a reasonable estimate.

Our key assumptions are (i) the future earnings estimate of obligors used for internal ratings and the discounted cash flow method and (ii) the future prospects of external environments used for making necessary adjustments to the estimate of expected loss amounts.

The former is determined according to obligors' earnings capabilities in considering the obligors' business performance, debt repayment status, industry characteristics and details and progress of business plan based on the future prospect of business environment, and the latter is determined based on the macroeconomic environment and the probability of the occurrence of various risks.

Fair Value Measurement of Financial Instruments

We classify the fair values of financial instruments into the following three levels in accordance with the observability and significance of inputs used in the measurement of fair value.

Level 1 fair value:	Fair values measured by quoted prices of the assets or liabilities being measured, which are given in active markets among observable valuation inputs.
Level 2 fair value:	Fair values measured by inputs other than inputs included within Level 1 among observable valuation inputs.
Level 3 fair value:	Fair values measured by unobservable valuation inputs.

In the event that multiple inputs significantly affect the measurement of fair value, choosing from among the respective levels those inputs belong to, we classify the fair value to the level with the lowest position of hierarchy in the measurement of fair value.

Our key assumptions constitute the inputs used in fair value measurement models, which accordingly may use inputs that are unobservable in the market including significant estimates such as prepayment rates, default rates, recovery rates, discount rates, and volatility, in addition to inputs directly or indirectly observable in the market including interest rates, currency rates, and fair value of securities.

Monetary Claims Bought

Fair values of monetary claims bought that are securitization products, which are considered as equivalent to market price are measured based on a model such as prices obtained from brokers and financial information vendors and are categorized as Level 3 when significant unobservable inputs are used and as Level 2 when other inputs are used.

With respect to monetary claims bought other than above, when the present values of the expected future cash flows are considered to be fair values, those monetary claims bought are mainly categorized as Level 3 since the discount rate and other significant valuation inputs are unobservable. When those are short term in nature and the book values are considered to be fair values, those monetary claims bought are categorized as Level 3.

Trading Assets

For trading assets, fair values are classified as Level 1 for cases when unadjusted quoted prices in active markets can be used. This primarily includes Japanese government bonds.

If the market is not active, then regardless of whether publicly disclosed quoted prices are used, the fair values are classified as Level 2. This primarily includes Japanese local government bonds and Japanese corporate bonds.

If significant unobservable inputs are used to calculate the fair value with assessment methods such as present value technique based on the estimated future cash flows, the fair values are classified as Level 3.

Money Held in Trust

For securities held as trust assets in individually managed money held in trust, which is primarily invested in securities, fair values are based on the price quoted by the exchange for shares and on the price quoted by the exchange, broker, or information vendor for bonds, and such fair values are classified as Level 2 or Level 3 based on the levels of the underlying assets.

Securities

For securities, fair values are classified as Level 1 for cases when unadjusted quoted prices in active markets can be used. This primarily includes shares and Japanese government bonds. If the market is not active, then regardless of whether publicly disclosed quoted prices are used, their fair values are classified as Level 2. This primarily includes Japanese local government bonds and Japanese corporate bonds.

Fair values of investment trusts are based on market prices, publicly disclosed net asset value, and others. Those are classified as Level 1 for cases when unadjusted quoted prices in active market can be used, and as Level 2 in other cases. For investment trusts for which no quoted market prices are available, the net asset value is used as fair value if there are no material restrictions that would require compensation for the risk from the market participants with respect to cancellation or repurchase requests, and their fair values are classified as Level 2.

Fair values of private placement bonds are calculated by discounting the total amount of principal, interest and others at a rate that adds certain discount rate reflecting credit risk and various risk factors to market yield by categories based on the internal ratings and terms. Their fair values are classified as Level 3 when there is significant effect from unobservable inputs, and as Level 2 in other cases.

Fair values of securitization products are based on valuations obtained from brokers and others or prices calculated using models containing reasonable estimates of our management and are classified as Level 3 when significant unobservable inputs are used, and as Level 2 in other cases. In deriving prices based on the models containing reasonable estimates of our management mentioned above, we use the present value technique. The price decision variables include default rates, recovery rates, pre-payment rates and discount rates.

Trading Liabilities and Other Liabilities

For trading liabilities and short positions in bonds in other liabilities, fair values are classified as Level 1 for cases when unadjusted quoted prices in active markets can be used. This primarily includes listed stocks and Japanese government bonds.

If the market is not active, then regardless of whether publicly disclosed quoted prices are used, their fair values are classified as Level 2. This primarily includes Japanese corporate bonds.

Their fair values are classified as Level 3 when significant unobservable inputs are used.

Bonds and Notes

Fair values of bonds and notes that we and our consolidated subsidiaries issue 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 at the interest rates considered to be applicable to similar bonds and notes for those which do not have market prices. Fair values of bonds and notes that do have market prices are classified as Level 2. Those of bonds and notes that do not have market prices are classified as Level 3 if the effect of an unobservable input is significant and as Level 2 in other cases.

A fair value option is applied for the fair value of bonds and notes issued by certain foreign subsidiaries, and their fair value is determined using fair value measurement models. In determining the fair value, when unobservable inputs are not used or effect of unobservable inputs is not significant, those bonds and notes are classified as Level 2. When significant unobservable inputs are used, those bonds and notes are classified as Level 3.

Derivative Transactions

For derivative transactions, fair values are classified as Level 1 for cases when unadjusted quoted prices in active markets can be used. This primarily includes bond futures and interest rate futures.

However, since the majority of derivatives are over-the-counter transactions for which no quoted price is publicly disclosed, their fair values are calculated using the evaluation techniques such as the present value technique and the Black-Scholes Model depending on the type of transaction and the maturity period. The main inputs which are used in those evaluation techniques are interest rate, currency rate, volatility, and others. We carry out price adjustments based on the credit risk of the counterparty and our credit risk, as well as price adjustments related to the procurement of unsecured funds. Their fair values are classified as Level 2 if no unobservable inputs are used or if the effect of the unobservable inputs used is insignificant. This primarily includes “plain vanilla” interest rate swaps and forward exchange contracts. Fair values are classified as Level 3 when using significant unobservable inputs, which includes commodity-related transactions.

Net Defined Benefit Asset and Liability (Provision for Employee Retirement Benefits)

We and certain of our consolidated subsidiaries adopt the Corporate Pension Fund Plans (*Kigyo Nenkin Kikin Seido*) and the Termination Allowance Plans (*Taishoku Ichijikin Seido*) as Defined Benefit Corporate Pension Plans. We calculate net defined benefit assets and liabilities based on a number of actuarial assumptions including mortality, retirement rates, discount rates, expected long-term rates of return on plan assets and rates of increase in future compensation levels. Monetary amounts of net defined benefit assets and liabilities are calculated based on a number of actuarial assumptions including mortality, retirement rates, discount rates, expected long-term rates of return on plan assets and rates of increase in future compensation levels. Such actuarial assumptions are our key assumptions.

Recent Accounting Changes

Issued but not yet Adopted Accounting Standard and Others

Accounting Standard for Leases (September 13, 2024), Implementation Guidance on Accounting Standard for Leases (September 13, 2024) and others

These accounting standards stipulate the treatment of recognizing assets and liabilities for all leases by the lessee, similar to international accounting standards.

We are scheduled to apply this accounting standard from the beginning of the fiscal year starting on April 1, 2027.

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

Changes in Presentation of Consolidated Financial Statements

Consolidated Statements of Income (fiscal year ended March 31, 2025)

Refund of income taxes separately presented in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024 has been included within current income taxes for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025 due to decreased materiality. To reflect this change in presentation, the figures for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024 have been reclassified. As a result of this, ¥254,676 million presented in current income taxes and ¥(3,677) million presented in refund of income taxes in the consolidated statement of income for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024 have been reclassified as ¥250,998 million of current income taxes.

Operating Results

The following table shows certain consolidated statement of income data for the periods indicated:

	Fiscal years ended March 31,			Six months ended September 30,	
	2023	2024	2025	2024	2025
	(in billions of yen)				
Net interest income	¥ 936	¥ 869	¥ 1,024	¥ 477	¥ 649
Interest and dividend income	3,077	5,585	5,764	2,934	2,772
Interest expenses	2,141	4,716	4,739	2,457	2,123
Net fee and commission income	550	631	614	279	315
Net trading income	189	538	819	440	301
Net other operating income (loss)	100	96	(221)	7	13
General and administrative expenses . . .	1,015	1,198	1,324	633	705
Net other ordinary income (loss)	(38)	(130)	75	88	170
Ordinary profits	721	806	988	659	745
Extraordinary gains	47	56	49	45	42
Extraordinary losses	22	13	22	4	4
Profit before income taxes	746	849	1,015	701	783
Income taxes:					
Current income taxes ⁽¹⁾	151	250	272	213	175
Deferred income taxes (benefit) . . .	78	29	(24)	(17)	3
Profit	¥ 516	¥ 568	¥ 767	¥ 506	¥ 604
Profit (Loss) attributable to non-controlling interests	(0)	1	(0)	(0)	0
Profit attributable to owners of the parent	¥ 516	¥ 567	¥ 768	¥ 506	¥ 604

Note:

(1) Includes refund of income taxes.

Six Months Ended September 30, 2025 Compared with Six Months Ended September 30, 2024

Net Interest Income. Net interest income increased by ¥171 billion, or 35.9%, from ¥477 billion for the six months ended September 30, 2024 to ¥649 billion for the six months ended September 30, 2025 due mainly to a decrease in interest expenses, partially offset by a decrease in interest and dividend income.

The following table shows our average balances of interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities, interest amounts and interest rates on such assets for the six months ended September 30, 2024 and 2025:

	Six months ended September 30,					
	2024			2025		
	Average balance	Interest amount	Interest rate	Average balance	Interest amount	Interest rate
	(in billions of yen, except percentages)					
Domestic:						
Loans and bills discounted	¥ 60,221	¥ 363	1.20%	¥ 60,008	¥ 441	1.46%
Securities	34,454	322	1.86	30,651	347	2.26
Call loans and bills bought	91	0	1.70	117	0	1.04
Receivables under resale agreements	4,565	1	0.05	8,062	18	0.45
Receivables under securities borrowing transactions	192	—	—	125	—	—
Due from Banks	48,297	41	0.17	50,536	138	0.54
Total interest-earning assets	150,361	899	1.19	151,954	1,136	1.49
Deposits	120,397	68	0.11	119,579	156	0.26
Negotiable certificates of deposit	2,722	0	0.05	2,453	5	0.42
Call money and bills sold	1,961	2	0.20	2,210	6	0.54
Payables under repurchase agreements	4,072	54	2.65	17,140	320	3.72
Payables under securities lending transactions	321	5	3.35	424	5	2.56
Commercial paper	—	—	—	—	—	—
Borrowed money	14,522	155	2.13	13,345	164	2.45
Total interest-bearing liabilities	153,872	461	0.59	151,445	767	1.01
Foreign:						
Loans and bills discounted	32,765	1,013	6.17	35,950	887	4.92
Securities	4,427	105	4.74	5,311	101	3.81
Call loans and bills bought	684	12	3.68	683	8	2.37
Receivables under resale agreements	8,693	344	7.90	11,961	305	5.09
Receivables under securities borrowing transactions	—	—	—	—	—	—
Due from Banks	15,903	434	5.45	16,295	353	4.32
Total interest-earning assets	67,224	2,070	6.14	76,027	1,776	4.66
Deposits	36,009	805	4.46	38,524	657	3.40
Negotiable certificates of deposit	8,738	227	5.18	11,340	241	4.24
Call money and bills sold	97	1	3.44	148	1	2.17
Payables under repurchase agreements	25,964	845	6.49	13,801	343	4.95
Payables under securities lending transactions	—	—	—	—	—	—
Commercial paper	1,038	28	5.49	1,945	43	4.47
Borrowed money	1,712	14	1.74	2,711	29	2.19
Total interest-bearing liabilities	75,617	2,028	5.35	78,847	1,476	3.73
Total:						
Total interest-earning assets	¥215,144	¥2,934	2.72	¥223,506	¥2,772	2.47
Total interest-bearing liabilities	¥221,314	¥2,457	2.21	¥226,880	¥2,123	1.86

Notes:

- (1) Average balances are calculated on a daily basis using a 365-day year, except that the balances include average balance data from certain subsidiaries that are calculated on a semi-annual basis only.
- (2) Domestic operations exclude overseas branches of our domestic subsidiaries. International operations comprise the operations of our overseas branches and overseas consolidated subsidiaries.
- (3) The average balance of non-interest bearing deposits in interest-earning assets, and the average balances of the amount of money held in trust and interest in interest-bearing liabilities, are deducted from each segment, respectively.

Interest and Dividend Income. The following table shows some of the major components of our interest and dividend income for the six months ended September 30, 2024 and 2025:

	Six months ended September 30,		Percentage change
	2024	2025	
	(in billions of yen, except percentages)		
Interest and dividend income	¥2,934	¥2,772	(5.5)%
Interest on loans and bills discounted	1,367	1,316	(3.7)
Interest and dividends on securities	427	431	0.8

Interest and dividend income decreased by ¥162 billion, or 5.5%, from ¥2,934 billion for the six months ended September 30, 2024 to ¥2,772 billion for the six months ended September 30, 2025. The decrease was due mainly to a decrease in interest income on loans and bills discounted over the same period in the prior fiscal year.

Interest Expenses. The following table shows interest on deposits, which is one of the major components of our interest expenses for the six months ended September 30, 2024 and 2025:

	Six months ended September 30,		Percentage change
	2024	2025	
	(in billions of yen, except percentages)		
Interest expenses	¥2,457	¥2,123	(13.5)%
Interest on deposits	874	813	(6.9)

Interest expenses decreased by ¥334 billion, or 13.5%, from ¥2,457 billion for the six months ended September 30, 2024 to ¥2,123 billion for the six months ended September 30, 2025. The decrease was due mainly to a decrease in interest expenses on deposits over the same period in the prior fiscal year, reflecting an increase in interest set by the BOJ.

Net Fee and Commission Income. The following table sets forth our fee and commission income and expenses for the six months ended September 30, 2024 and 2025:

	Six months ended September 30,		Percentage change
	2024	2025	
	(in billions of yen, except percentages)		
Fee and commission income	¥391	¥439	12.4%
Fee and commission from deposits business and lending business	161	192	19.0
Fee and commission from securities-related business	71	77	8.2
Fee and commission from remittance business	50	51	3.4
Guarantee-related business	21	23	8.7
Fee and commission from agency business	15	15	1.1
Fees for other customer services	70	78	11.3
Fee and commission expenses	111	124	11.0
Net fee and commission income	¥279	¥315	12.9

Net fee and commission income increased by ¥36 billion, or 12.9%, from ¥279 billion for the six months ended September 30, 2024 to ¥315 billion for the six months ended September 30, 2025. The increase was due largely to an increase in fee and commission income, especially in our deposits business and our lending business as well as other customer services.

Net Trading Income. Net trading income decreased by ¥139 billion, or 31.6%, from ¥440 billion for the six months ended September 30, 2024 to ¥301 billion for the six months ended September 30, 2025.

Net Other Operating Income. Net other operating income increased by ¥6 billion, or 84.2%, from ¥7 billion for the six months ended September 30, 2024 to ¥13 billion for the six months ended September 30, 2025.

General and Administrative Expenses. General and administrative expenses increased by ¥71 billion, or 11.2%, from ¥633 billion for the six months ended September 30, 2024 to ¥705 billion for the six months ended September 30, 2025. The increase was due mainly to investment of resources in growth areas and management foundations such as governance, and the impact of the weak yen.

Net Other Ordinary Income. Net other ordinary income was ¥170 billion in the six months ended September 30, 2025 compared to ¥88 billion in the six months ended September 30, 2024. The increase was due mainly to an increase in reversal of allowance for loan losses and decrease in losses on sales of stocks and others.

The following table sets forth some of the major components of our other ordinary income and expenses for the six months ended September 30, 2024 and 2025:

	Six months ended September 30,		Percentage change
	2024	2025	
	(in billions of yen, except percentages)		
Other ordinary income	¥ 185	¥ 226	22.2%
Gains on sales of stocks and others	134	140	4.9
Reversal of allowance for loan losses	13	49	256.9
Other ordinary expenses	96	55	(42.3)
Losses on sales of stocks and others	62	10	(84.0)
Losses on write-offs of loans	7	14	78.7
Net other ordinary income	¥ 88	¥ 170	92.1

Ordinary profits. Ordinary profits increased by ¥85 billion, or 12.9%, from ¥659 billion for the six months ended September 30, 2024 to ¥745 billion for the six months ended September 30, 2025, due mainly to a decrease in credit-related costs and an increase in net gains on stocks and other securities.

Extraordinary gains. Extraordinary gains decreased by ¥3 billion, or 7.3%, from ¥45 billion for the six months ended September 30, 2024 to ¥42 billion for the six months ended September 30, 2025, due mainly to a decrease in gains on disposal of fixed assets and no accumulation (amortization) of unrecognized prior service cost recorded for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025, partially offset by an increase in gains on return of assets from employee retirement benefit trusts.

Extraordinary losses. Extraordinary losses increased by ¥399 million, or 9.6%, from ¥4,141 million for the six months ended September 30, 2024 to ¥4,541 million for the six months ended September 30, 2025, due mainly to increases in losses on impairment of fixed assets and losses on disposal of fixed assets.

Profit before Income Taxes. As a result of the foregoing, profit before income taxes increased by ¥81 billion, or 11.6%, from ¥701 billion for the six months ended September 30, 2024 to ¥783 billion for the six months ended September 30, 2025.

Income Taxes. Income taxes for the six months ended September 30, 2024 and 2025 were as follows:

	Six months ended September 30,	
	2024	2025
	(in billions of yen)	
Income taxes:		
Current income taxes ⁽¹⁾	¥213	¥175
Deferred income taxes (benefit)	(17)	3

Note:

(1) Includes refund of income taxes.

Current income taxes expense decreased from ¥213 billion for the six months ended September 30, 2024 to ¥175 billion for the six months ended September 30, 2025.

Deferred income taxes benefit was ¥17 billion for the six months ended September 30, 2024 compared to deferred income taxes expense of ¥3 billion for the six months ended September 30, 2025.

Profit. As a result of the foregoing, our profit increased by ¥98 billion, or 19.4%, from ¥506 billion for the six months ended September 30, 2024 to ¥604 billion for the six months ended September 30, 2025.

Profit (Loss) Attributable to Non-controlling Interests. We had loss attributable to non-controlling interests of ¥72 million for the six months ended September 30, 2024 compared to a profit attributable to non-controlling interests of ¥315 million for the six months ended September 30, 2025.

Profit Attributable to the Owners of the Parent. As a result of the foregoing, our profit attributable to owners of the parent increased by ¥97 billion, or 19.3%, from ¥506 billion for the six months ended September 30, 2024 to ¥604 billion for the six months ended September 30, 2025.

Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2025 Compared with Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2024

Net Interest Income. Net interest income increased by ¥155 billion, or 17.8%, from ¥869 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024 to ¥1,024 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025 due mainly to an increase in interest and dividend income.

The following table shows our average balances of interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities, interest amounts and interest rates on such assets for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2024 and 2025:

	Fiscal year ended March 31,					
	2024			2025		
	Average balance	Interest amount	Interest rate	Average balance	Interest amount	Interest rate
	(in billions of yen, except percentages)					
Domestic:						
Loans and bills discounted	¥ 57,937	¥ 644	1.11%	¥ 60,355	¥ 764	1.26%
Securities	36,940	514	1.39	33,008	639	1.93
Call loans and bills bought	5,275	0	0.00	88	1	1.56
Receivables under resale agreements	3,831	(4)	(0.12)	5,772	10	0.17
Receivables under securities borrowing transactions	174	0	0.00	175	0	0.00
Due from Banks	23,062	25	0.10	49,428	134	0.27
Total interest-earning assets	126,903	1,325	1.04	151,183	1,857	1.22
Deposits	114,788	128	0.11	119,376	170	0.14
Negotiable certificates of deposit	7,991	0	0.00	2,776	3	0.12
Call money and bills sold	1,346	2	0.16	1,872	5	0.29
Payables under repurchase agreements	3,542	60	1.71	11,703	465	3.97
Payables under securities lending transactions	317	10	3.41	414	11	2.70
Commercial paper	—	—	—	—	—	—
Borrowed money	13,488	287	2.13	14,162	312	2.20
Total interest-bearing liabilities	145,907	796	0.54	153,419	1,267	0.82
Foreign:						
Loans and bills discounted	35,841	2,136	5.96	34,517	1,978	5.73
Securities	3,994	155	3.90	4,741	215	4.54
Call loans and bills bought	1,061	33	3.17	651	20	3.09
Receivables under resale agreements	10,062	619	6.16	9,532	640	6.71
Receivables under securities borrowing transactions	—	—	—	—	—	—
Due from Banks	19,585	1,032	5.26	16,537	821	4.96
Total interest-earning assets	79,856	4,334	5.42	71,305	3,977	5.57
Deposits	37,166	1,611	4.33	37,204	1,518	4.08
Negotiable certificates of deposit	9,893	515	5.21	10,138	487	4.80
Call money and bills sold	322	13	4.16	104	3	3.26
Payables under repurchase agreements	27,307	1,566	5.73	19,490	1,206	6.19
Payables under securities lending transactions	—	—	—	—	—	—
Commercial paper	1,521	83	5.50	1,309	65	5.02
Borrowed money	2,795	26	0.93	2,055	38	1.85
Total interest-bearing liabilities	81,175	3,991	4.91	73,971	3,538	4.78
Total:						
Total interest-earning assets	¥202,702	¥5,585	2.75	¥219,270	¥5,764	2.62
Total interest-bearing liabilities	¥223,989	¥4,716	2.10	¥224,744	¥4,739	2.10

Notes:

- (1) Average balances are calculated on a daily basis using a 365-day year, except that the balances include average balance data from certain subsidiaries that are calculated on a semi-annual basis only.

- (2) Domestic operations exclude overseas branches of our domestic subsidiaries. International operations comprise the operations of our overseas branches and overseas consolidated subsidiaries.
- (3) The average balance of non-interest bearing deposits in interest-earning assets, and the average balances of the amount of money held in trust and interest in interest-bearing liabilities, are deducted from each segment, respectively.

Interest and Dividend Income. The following table shows the composition of our interest and dividend income for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2024 and 2025:

	Fiscal year ended March 31,		Percentage change
	2024	2025	
	(in billions of yen, except percentages)		
Interest and dividend income	¥5,585	¥5,764	3.1%
Interest on loans and bills discounted	2,765	2,723	(1.5)
Interest and dividend on securities	667	852	27.8
Interest on call loans and bills bought	33	21	(36.6)
Interest on receivables under resale agreements	615	650	5.7
Interest on securities borrowing transactions	0	0	—
Interest on due from banks	1,057	947	(10.3)
Other interest income	447	568	27.1

Interest and dividend income increased by ¥178 billion, or 3.1%, from ¥5,585 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024 to ¥5,764 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025. The increase was due mainly to an increase in interest and dividend on securities and other interest income, partially offset by a decrease in interest on due from banks.

Interest Expenses. The following table shows the composition of our interest expenses for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2024 and 2025:

	Fiscal year ended March 31,		Percentage change
	2024	2025	
	(in billions of yen, except percentages)		
Interest expenses	¥4,716	¥4,739	0.4%
Interest on deposits	1,740	1,688	(2.9)
Interest on negotiable certificates of deposit	515	491	(4.8)
Interest on call money and bills sold	15	9	(42.2)
Interest on payables under repurchase agreements	1,627	1,672	2.7
Interest on payables under securities lending transactions	10	11	3.4
Interest on commercial paper	83	65	(21.4)
Interest on borrowed money	298	321	7.7
Interest on short-term bonds	0	0	—
Interest on bonds and notes	76	135	76.8
Other interest expenses	347	343	(1.1)

Interest expenses increased by ¥22 billion, or 0.4%, from ¥4,716 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024 to ¥4,739 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025. The increase was due mainly to increases in interest on bonds and notes, payables under repurchase agreements and borrowed money, partially offset by a decrease in interests on deposits, negotiable certificates of deposit and commercial paper.

Net Fee and Commission Income. The following table sets forth our fee and commission income and expenses for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2024 and 2025:

	Fiscal year ended March 31		Percentage change
	2024	2025	
	(in billions of yen, except percentages)		
Fee and commission income	¥ 809	¥ 841	3.9%
Fee and commission from deposits business and lending business	356	366	2.9
Fee and commission from securities-related business	149	149	0.1
Fee and commission from remittance business	107	102	(4.5)
Guarantee-related business	43	44	2.5
Fee and commission from agency business	30	32	3.5
Fees for other customer services	120	144	19.7
Fee and commission expenses	178	226	27.0
Net fee and commission income	¥ 631	¥ 614	(2.5)

Net fee and commission income decreased by ¥16 billion, or 2.5%, from ¥631 billion in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024 to ¥614 billion in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025. The decrease was due mainly to an increase in fees and commission expenses, partially offset by an increase in fees and commission income, especially fees for other customer services and deposits business and lending business.

Net Trading Income. Net trading income increased by ¥280 billion, or 52.0%, from ¥538 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024 to ¥819 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025. The increase was due mainly to an increase in trading income and an increase in foreign exchange trading income.

Net Other Operating Income (loss). Net other operating income was ¥96 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024 compared to net other operating loss of ¥221 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025.

General and Administrative Expenses. General and administrative expenses increased by ¥126 billion, or 10.5%, from ¥1,198 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024 to ¥1,324 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025. The increase was due mainly to environmental factors such as inflation, as well as changes in growth areas and governance, despite our efforts to appropriately control operating expenses.

Net Other Ordinary Income (loss). Net other ordinary loss was ¥130 billion in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024 compared to net other ordinary income of ¥75 billion in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025.

The following table sets forth some of the major components of our other ordinary income and expenses for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2024 and 2025:

	Fiscal year ended March 31,		Percentage Change
	2024	2025	
	(in billions of yen, except percentages)		
Other ordinary income	¥ 378	¥ 372	(1.5)%
Recovery of written-off claims	5	10	94.4
Other	373	361	(3.0)
Gains on sales of stocks and others	332	294	(11.6)
Other ordinary expenses	509	297	(41.6)
Provision for allowance for loan losses	76	34	(54.8)
Other	432	262	(39.2)
Losses on sales of stocks and others	285	158	(44.4)
Net other ordinary income	¥ (130)	¥ 75	—

Ordinary profits. Ordinary profits increased by ¥181 billion, or 22.5% from ¥806 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024 to ¥988 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025. This increase was due mainly to a decrease in credit-related costs and an increase in gains on stocks and other securities.

Extraordinary gains. Extraordinary gains decreased by ¥7 billion, or 12.8%, from ¥56 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024 to ¥49 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025, due mainly to a decrease in

gains on return of assets from employee retirement benefit trusts, partially offset by an increase in gains on disposal of fixed assets, and accumulation (amortization) of unrecognized prior service cost newly recorded in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025.

Extraordinary losses. Extraordinary losses increased by ¥8 billion, or 58.7%, from ¥13 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024 to ¥22 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025, due mainly to increases in losses on disposal of fixed assets and losses on impairment of fixed asset.

Profit before Income Taxes. As a result of the foregoing, profit before income taxes increased by ¥166 billion, or 19.5%, from ¥849 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024 to ¥1,015 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025.

Income Taxes. Income taxes for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2024 and 2025 were as follows:

	Fiscal year ended March 31,	
	2024	2025
	(in billions of yen, except percentages)	
Income taxes:		
Current income taxes ⁽¹⁾	¥ 250	¥ 272
Deferred income taxes (benefit)	29	(24)
Effective income tax rate	33.05%	24.38%

Note:

(1) Includes refund of income taxes.

Current income taxes expense increased from ¥250 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024 to ¥272 billion in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025.

Deferred income taxes expense was ¥29 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024 compared to deferred income taxes benefit of ¥24 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025.

Profit. As a result of the foregoing, our profit increased by ¥199 billion, or 35.0%, from ¥568 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024 to ¥767 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025.

Profit (Loss) Attributable to Non-controlling Interests. We had profit attributable to non-controlling interests of ¥1,253 million for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024 and a loss attributable to non-controlling interests of ¥522 million for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025.

Profit Attributable to Owners of the Parent. As a result of the foregoing, our profit attributable to owners of the parent increased by ¥200 billion, or 35.4%, from ¥567 billion in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024 to ¥768 billion in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025.

Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2024 Compared with Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2023

Net Interest Income. Net interest income decreased by ¥67 billion, or 7.1%, from ¥936 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2023 to ¥869 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024 due mainly to an increase in interest expenses.

The following table shows our average balances of interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities, interest amounts and interest rates on such assets for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2023 and 2024:

	Fiscal year ended March 31,					
	2023			2024		
	Average balance	Interest amount	Interest rate	Average balance	Interest amount	Interest rate
	(in billions of yen, except percentages)					
Domestic:						
Loans and bills discounted	¥ 56,240	¥ 540	0.96%	¥ 57,937	¥ 644	1.11%
Securities	37,220	314	0.84	36,940	514	1.39
Call loans and bills bought	3,958	0	0.00	5,275	0	0.00
Receivables under resale agreements	3,722	(3)	(0.09)	3,831	(4)	(0.12)
Receivables under securities borrowing transactions	160	—	—	174	0	0.00
Due from Banks	23,094	25	0.11	23,062	25	0.10
Total interest-earning assets	127,387	916	0.71	126,903	1,325	1.04
Deposits	108,294	69	0.06	114,788	128	0.11
Negotiable certificates of deposit	11,952	0	0.00	7,991	0	0.00
Call money and bills sold	1,283	1	0.11	1,346	2	0.16
Payables under repurchase agreements	3,008	18	0.62	3,542	60	1.71
Payables under securities lending transactions	290	3	1.12	317	10	3.41
Commercial Paper	—	—	—	—	—	—
Borrowed Money	12,897	212	1.64	13,488	287	2.13
Total interest-bearing liabilities	138,697	461	0.33	145,907	796	0.54
Foreign:						
Loans and bills discounted	33,800	1,201	3.55	35,841	2,136	5.96
Securities	3,563	73	2.06	3,994	155	3.90
Call loans and bills bought	1,034	13	1.28	1,061	33	3.17
Receivables under resale agreements	7,272	239	3.29	10,062	619	6.16
Receivables under securities borrowing transactions	—	—	—	—	—	—
Due from Banks	16,693	469	2.81	19,585	1,032	5.26
Total interest-earning assets	68,515	2,221	3.24	79,856	4,334	5.42
Deposits	33,368	772	2.31	37,166	1,611	4.33
Negotiable certificates of deposit	7,395	207	2.80	9,893	515	5.21
Call money and bills sold	529	13	2.51	322	13	4.16
Payables under repurchase agreements	18,846	572	3.03	27,307	1,566	5.73
Payables under securities lending transactions	—	—	—	—	—	—
Commercial Paper	1,627	51	3.18	1,521	83	5.50
Borrowed Money	2,425	15	0.64	2,795	26	0.93
Total interest-bearing liabilities	69,569	1,735	2.49	81,175	3,991	4.91
Total:						
Total interest-earning assets	¥192,269	¥3,077	1.60	¥202,702	¥5,585	2.75
Total interest-bearing liabilities	¥205,506	¥2,141	1.04	¥223,989	¥4,716	2.10

Notes:

- (1) Average balances are calculated on a daily basis using a 365-day year, except that the balances include average balance data from certain subsidiaries that are calculated on a semi-annual basis only.
- (2) Domestic operations exclude overseas branches of our domestic subsidiaries. International operations comprise the operations of our overseas branches and overseas consolidated subsidiaries.
- (3) The average balance of non-interest bearing deposits in interest-earning assets, and the average balances of the amount of money held in trust and interest in interest-bearing liabilities, are deducted from each segment, respectively.
- (4) Some of the average balances and rates for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2023 have been restated as necessary to ensure appropriate disclosure.

Interest and Dividend Income. The following table shows the composition of our interest and dividend income for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2023 and 2024.

	Fiscal year ended March 31,		Percentage change
	2023	2024	
	(in billions of yen, except percentages)		
Interest and dividend income	¥3,077	¥5,585	81.4%
Interest on loans and bills discounted	1,730	2,765	59.7
Interest and dividend on securities	385	667	73.1
Interest on call loans and bills bought	13	33	147.0
Interest on receivables under resale agreements	235	615	160.9
Interest on securities borrowing transactions	—	0	—
Interest on due from banks	495	1,057	113.3
Other interest income	216	447	106.1

Interest and dividend income increased by ¥2,508 billion, or 81.4%, from ¥3,077 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2023 to ¥5,585 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024. The increase was due mainly to an increase in interest on loans and bills discounted, interest on due from banks, interest on receivables under resale agreements, and interest and dividend on securities.

Interest Expenses. The following table shows the composition of our interest expenses for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2023 and 2024:

	Fiscal year ended March 31,		Percentage Change
	2023	2024	
	(in billions of yen, except percentages)		
Interest expenses	¥2,141	¥4,716	120.2%
Interest on deposits	842	1,740	106.6
Interest on negotiable certificates of deposit	207	515	148.0
Interest on call money and bills sold	14	15	5.3
Interest on payables under repurchase agreements	591	1,627	175.0
Interest on payables under securities lending transactions	3	10	231.1
Interest on commercial paper	51	83	61.7
Interest on borrowed money	216	298	38.0
Interest on short-term bonds	0	0	—
Interest on bonds and notes	54	76	40.5
Other interest expenses	159	347	118.5

Interest expenses increased by ¥2,575 billion, or 120.2%, from ¥2,141 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2023 to ¥4,716 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024. The increase was due mainly to increases in payables under repurchase agreements, interest on deposits, interest on negotiable certificates of deposit and other interest expenses.

Net Fee and Commission Income. The following table sets forth our fee and commission income and expenses for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2023 and 2024:

	Fiscal year ended March 31,		Percentage Change
	2023	2024	
	(in billions of yen, except percentages)		
Fee and commission income	¥ 689	¥ 809	17.3%
Fee and commission from deposits business and lending business	306	356	16.2
Fee and commission from securities-related business	108	149	37.8
Fee and commission from remittance business	104	107	2.9
Guarantee-related business	40	43	8.5
Fee and commission from agency business	29	30	6.0
Fees for other customer services	100	120	20.5
Fee and commission expenses	139	178	28.0
Net fee and commission income	¥ 550	¥ 631	14.6

Net fee and commission income increased by ¥80 billion, or 14.6%, from ¥550 billion in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2023 to ¥631 billion in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024.

Net Trading Income. Net trading income increased by ¥349 billion, or 184.3% from ¥189 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2023 to ¥538 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024.

Net Other Operating Income. Net other operating income decreased by ¥3 billion, or 3.9%, from ¥100 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2023 to ¥96 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024.

General and Administrative Expenses. General and administrative expenses increased by ¥182 billion, or 17.9%, from ¥1,015 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2023 to ¥1,198 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024. The increase was due mainly to investing resources in growth areas and management foundations such as governance, as well as environmental factors such as the weak yen and inflation.

Net Other Ordinary Loss. Net other ordinary loss increased by ¥91 billion, or 237.8%, from ¥38 billion in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2023 to net other ordinary loss of ¥130 billion in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024.

The following table sets forth some of the major components of our other ordinary income and expenses for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2023 and 2024:

	Fiscal year ended March 31,		Percentage change
	2023	2024	
	(in billions of yen, except percentages)		
Other ordinary income	¥ 167	¥ 378	125.9%
Recovery on written-off loans	7	5	(28.8)
Other	159	373	133.4
Gains on sales of stock and others	132	332	151.8
Other ordinary expenses	206	509	146.8
Provision for allowance for loan losses	63	76	19.3
Other	142	432	204.1
Losses on sales of stocks and others	45	285	529.6
Net other ordinary loss	¥ (38)	¥ (130)	237.8

Ordinary profits. Ordinary profits increased by ¥84 billion, or 11.7% from ¥721 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2023 to ¥806 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024. This was due mainly to an increase in credit-related costs and a decrease in gains on stocks and other securities.

Extraordinary gains. Extraordinary gains increased by ¥8 billion, or 18.8%, from ¥47 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2023 to ¥56 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024, due mainly to an increase in gains on return of assets from employee retirement benefit trusts.

Extraordinary losses. Extraordinary losses decreased by ¥8 billion, or 37.1%, from ¥22 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2023 to ¥13 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024, due mainly to increases in losses on impairment of fixed asset and no losses on sales of shares of affiliates recorded for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024.

Profit before Income Taxes. As a result of the foregoing, profit before income taxes increased by ¥102 billion, or 13.6%, from ¥746 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2023 to ¥849 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024.

Income Taxes. Income taxes for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2023 and 2024 were as follows:

	Fiscal year ended March 31,	
	2023	2024
	(in billions of yen, except percentages)	
Income taxes:		
Current income taxes	¥ 161	¥ 254
Refund of income taxes	(9)	(3)
Deferred income taxes	78	29
Effective income tax rate	—%(1)	33.05%

Note:

- (1) As the difference between the effective statutory tax rate and the effective income tax rate as of March 31, 2023 was less than 5%, the effective tax rate is not presented.

Current income taxes expense increased from ¥161 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2023 to ¥254 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024.

Refund of income taxes was ¥9 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2023 compared to ¥3 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024.

Deferred income taxes expense decreased from ¥78 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2023 to ¥29 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024.

Profit. As a result of the foregoing, our profit increased by ¥52 billion, or 10.1%, from ¥516 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2023 to ¥568 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024.

Profit (Loss) Attributable to Non-controlling Interests. We had loss attributable to non-controlling interests of ¥126 million for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2023 compared to a profit attributable to non-controlling interests of ¥1,253 million for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024.

Profit Attributable to Owners of the Parent. As a result of the foregoing, our profit attributable to owners of the parent increased by ¥50 billion, or 9.8%, from ¥516 billion in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2023 to ¥567 billion in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024.

Supplemental Financial Measures

In addition to the reporting items set forth in our consolidated financial statements, we disclose consolidated gross profits (*renketsu gyomu ararieki*) in our annual and semi-annual securities reports required under the FIEA. Consolidated gross profits is the sum of net interest income, net fee and commission income, net trading income and net other operating income. Furthermore, in the Japanese banking industry, consolidated net business profits (*renketsu gyomu jun-eki*) has traditionally been used as a measure of the profitability of core banking operations.

Consolidated net business profits is consolidated gross profits minus general and administrative expenses (excluding non-recurring losses) plus consolidation adjustments such as investment gains (losses) of affiliates accounted for by equity method.

While these measures should not be viewed as a substitute for profit attributable to owners of the parent, we believe that these non-Japanese GAAP measures provide a meaningful way of comparing a number of the important components of our revenues and profitability from year to year.

The table below sets forth supplemental financial data under Japanese GAAP for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2023, 2024 and 2025, and for the six months ended September 30, 2024 and 2025.

Consolidated Supplemental Financial Data

	Fiscal year ended March 31,			Six months ended September 30,	
	2023	2024	2025	2024	2025
	(in billions of yen)				
Consolidated gross profit	¥ 1,776	¥ 2,135	¥ 2,237	¥1,205	¥1,279
Net interest income	936	869	1,024	477	649
Net fee and commission income	550	631	614	279	315
Net trading income	189	538	819	440	301
Net other operating income (loss)	100	96	(221)	7	13
General and administrative expenses	(1,015)	(1,198)	(1,324)	(633)	(705)
Expenses related to portfolio problems (including provision for general allowance for loan losses)	(94)	(111)	(60)	(10)	(16)
Gains on reversal of allowance for loan losses and others	7	7	10	25	48
Net gains (losses) related to stocks	75	10	118	66	121

	Fiscal year ended March 31,			Six months ended September 30,	
	2023	2024	2025	2024	2025
	(in billions of yen)				
Investment gains (losses) of affiliates accounted for by equity method	12	18	36	20	16
Others	(38)	(55)	(30)	(12)	0
Ordinary profits	721	806	988	659	745
Extraordinary gains (losses)	25	42	27	41	38
Profit before income taxes	746	849	1,015	701	783
Income taxes	(230)	(280)	(247)	(195)	(178)
Profit	516	568	767	506	604
Profit (loss) attributable to non-controlling interests	0	(1)	0	0	(0)
Profit attributable to owners of parent	¥ 516	¥ 567	¥ 768	¥ 506	¥ 604
Comprehensive income	¥ 202	¥1,134	¥ 551	¥ 552	¥ 741
Credit-related costs ⁽¹⁾	(87)	(103)	(49)	14	31
Consolidated net business profits	737	932	927	579	587

Note:

- (1) Credit-related costs consist of expenses related to portfolio problems (including provision for general allowance for losses on loans) and gains on reversal of allowance for loan losses and others.

Six Months Ended September 30, 2025 Compared with Six Months Ended September 30, 2024

Net interest income increased by ¥171 billion from the previous period to ¥649 billion for the six months ended September 30, 2025, mainly due to a decrease in payables under repurchase agreements.

Net fee and commission income increased by ¥36 billion from the previous period to ¥315 billion for the six months ended September 30, 2025, mainly due to an increase in fees related to deposits, bonds and loan. Net trading income decreased by ¥139 billion from the previous period to ¥301 billion for the six months ended September 30, 2025, mainly due to a decrease in our trading income, and net other operating income increased by ¥6 billion from the previous period to ¥13 billion for the six months ended September 30, 2025.

We recorded consolidated gross profits of ¥1,279 billion for the six months ended September 30, 2025, which increased by ¥74 billion from the previous period mainly due to an increase in net interest income as a result of increased interest rates due to the BOJ's interest rate hike, as well as strong performance in our noninterest income businesses.

General and administrative expenses increased by ¥71 billion on a year-on-year basis to ¥705 billion for the six months ended September 30, 2025, mainly due to resource deployment to growth areas and governance-related costs and the impact of the weak yen.

As a result, consolidated net business profits increased by ¥8 billion on a year-on-year basis to ¥587 billion for the six months ended September 30, 2025.

Credit-related costs decreased by ¥17 billion on a year-on-year basis to reversal of ¥31 billion for the six months ended September 30, 2025, mainly due to controlled costs and the recording of both domestic and overseas gains on reversal of allowance for loan losses, and others. Net gains (losses) related to stocks increased by ¥55 billion on a year-on-year basis to net gains of ¥121 billion for the six months ended September 30, 2025, mainly due to an increase in profits from the sales of cross-holding stocks.

Extraordinary gains (losses) decreased by ¥3 billion on a year-on-year basis to net gains of ¥38 billion for the six months ended September 30, 2025.

Income taxes decreased by ¥16 billion on a year-on-year basis to ¥178 billion for the six months ended September 30, 2025.

As a result, profits attributable to owners of parent for the six months ended September 30, 2025 increased by ¥97 billion on a year-on-year basis to ¥604 billion.

Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2025 Compared with Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2024

Net interest income increased by ¥155 billion from the previous year to ¥1,024 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025, mainly due to the increase in interest and dividends on securities.

Net fee and commission income decreased by ¥16 billion from the previous year to ¥614 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025, mainly due to increase in service fees. Net trading income increased by ¥280 billion from the previous year to ¥819 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025, mainly due to an increase in trading income, and net other operating income was a loss of ¥221 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025 compared to net other operating income of ¥96 billion for the previous year, mainly due to a decrease in foreign exchange gains.

We recorded consolidated gross profits of ¥2,237 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025, increasing by ¥102 billion from the previous fiscal year mainly due to the strong performance in non-interest income as well as positive impact from the BOJ's policy interest rate hike.

General and administrative expenses increased by ¥126 billion on a year-on-year basis to ¥1,324 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025, mainly due to external factors such as inflation and resource deployment to growth areas and governance-related costs, offset in part by maintaining overall control of our expenses.

Credit-related costs decreased by ¥53 billion on a year-on-year basis to ¥49 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025, mainly due to reversals in and outside Japan, offset in part by reserves from a forward-looking perspective, considering uncertainty in the business environment. Net gains (losses) related to stocks increased by ¥108 billion on a year-on-year basis to net gains of ¥118 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025, mainly due to the increase in profits from the sales of cross-holding stocks.

As a result, ordinary profits increased by ¥181 billion on a year-on-year basis to ¥988 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025.

Extraordinary gains (losses) decreased by ¥15 billion on a year-on-year basis to net gains of ¥27 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025, mainly due to the elimination of a large amount of gains on cancellation of employee retirement benefit trust recorded in the previous fiscal year.

Income taxes decreased by ¥33 billion on a year-on-year basis to ¥247 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025.

As a result, profits attributable to owners of parent for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025 increased by ¥200 billion on a year-on-year basis to ¥768 billion.

Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2024 Compared with Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2023

Net interest income decreased by ¥67 billion from the previous year to ¥869 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024, mainly due to the increase in interest on loans that fell short of the increase in interest on deposits and payables under repurchase agreements.

Net fee and commission income increased by ¥80 billion from the previous year to ¥631 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024, mainly due to an increase in security-related business fees. Net trading income increased by ¥349 billion from the previous year to ¥538 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024, mainly due to an increase in trading income of overseas consolidated subsidiaries. Net other operating income decreased by ¥3 billion from the previous year to ¥96 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024.

As a result, gross profits (the sum of net interest income, net fee and commission income, net trading income and net other operating income) increased by ¥359 billion from the previous year to ¥2,135 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024.

General and administrative expenses increased by ¥182 billion from the previous year to ¥1,198 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024, mainly due to the investment of resources into growth areas, governance and other management platforms in addition to external factors such as the depreciation of yen and inflation.

Credit-related costs increased by ¥16 billion from the previous year to ¥103 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024, mainly due to expenses incurred in Japan and overseas, partly offset by the reversal of forward-looking provisions in light of the improved future outlook in the business environment in some sectors. Net gains (profits) related to stocks and others decreased by ¥65 billion to net profit of ¥10 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024, mainly due to a negative impact from the cancellation of bear funds intended to crystalize unrealized gain on stocks despite steady progress in the sales of cross-holding shares.

As a result, we recorded ordinary profits of ¥806 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024, an increase of ¥84 billion from the previous year. Net extraordinary gains increased by ¥17 billion to ¥42 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024, mainly due to an increase in gains from the return of retirement benefit trust assets and gains on the disposal of fixed assets. Profits attributable to owners of the parent was ¥567 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024, an increase of ¥50 billion from the previous year.

Non-consolidated Supplemental Financial Data

The table below sets forth supplemental financial data under Japanese GAAP for the nine months ended December 31, 2024 and 2025 on a non-consolidated basis.

	Nine months ended December 31,	
	2024	2025
	(in billions of yen)	
Gross profits	¥1,252	¥1,466
Net interest income	780	980
Net fee and commission income	295	311
Net trading income	171	155
Net other operating income	5	19
General and administrative expenses	(671)	(719)
Net business profits (before reversal of (provision for) general allowance for loan losses)	581	746
Net business profits (before reversal of (provision for) general allowance for loan losses) from core business areas ⁽¹⁾	578	756
Excluding net gains (losses) from redemption of investment trusts	567	735
Reversal of (provision for) general allowance for loan losses	—	(6)
Net business profits	581	740
Net gains (losses) related to bonds	3	(9)
Net non-recurring gains (losses)	197	115
Net gains (losses) related to stocks	139	179
Expenses related to portfolio problems	(17)	(49)
Gains on reversal of allowances for loan losses, and others	58	2
Other	16	(15)
Ordinary profits	778	856
Net extraordinary gains (losses)	39	49
Profit before income taxes	818	905
Income taxes	(216)	(203)
Profit	¥ 601	¥ 701
Credit-related costs ⁽²⁾	¥ 41	¥ (53)

Notes:

- (1) Net business profits (before reversal of (provision for) general allowance for loan losses) from core business areas = net business profits (before reversal of (provision for) general allowance for loan losses) minus net gains (losses) related to bonds
- (2) Credit-related costs consist of expenses related to portfolio problems (including provision for general allowance for losses on loans) and gains on reversal of allowance for loan losses and others.

Business Segments Analysis

The Mizuho Financial Group introduced an in-house company system based on customer segments, consisting of five in-house companies. The aim of this system is to leverage the strengths and competitive advantage of the Mizuho Financial Group, which is the seamless integration of its banking, trust banking and securities functions under a holding company structure, to speedily provide high-quality financial services that closely match customer needs.

Specifically, the company system is classified into the following five in-house companies, each based on a customer segment: the Retail & Business Banking Company; the Corporate & Investment Banking Company; the Global Corporate & Investment Banking Company; the Global Markets Company; and the Asset Management Company. These customer segments are regarded as our operating segments and constitute reportable segments, and they reflect the manner in which our financial information is evaluated by our management. Our operating segments are as follows: RB Division; CIB Division; GCIB Division; GM Division; AM Division.

We newly established the CIB Division after conducting a partial restructuring on April 1, 2023, which involved the merging of the investment banking functions of our former Corporate & Institutional Division and the Global Products Unit. Moreover, in conjunction with the new establishment of the CIB Division, our former Global Corporate Division was renamed the Global Corporate & Investment Banking Division.

Our business segment information is prepared based on the internal management reporting systems used by the management to assess our performance and the performance of our group companies' operating segments under Japanese GAAP. The management's review of the reported measures of reportable segments includes evaluation of segment profitability and assessment of actual results compared to the budget. These measures are regularly provided to the management and are a component of a multifaceted decision-making process regarding segment performance as well as resource and capital allocation.

For a brief description of each of our business segments, see "Segment Information and Others" included in the notes of our consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this offering memorandum.

Results of Operations by Business Segment

Results of Operations

Gross profits (losses) + net gains (losses) related to ETFs for the six months ended September 30, 2025 increased by ¥77.6 billion, compared to the six months ended September 30, 2024, to ¥1,319.9 billion. Gross profits (losses) + net gains (losses) related to ETFs for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025 increased by ¥176.2 billion, compared to the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024, to ¥2,274.5 billion. Gross profits (losses) + net gains (losses) related to ETFs for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024 increased by ¥322.3 billion, compared to the fiscal year ended March 31, 2023, to ¥2,098.3 billion.

Expenses (excluding extraordinary items, etc.) for the six months ended September 30, 2025 increased by ¥63.2 billion, compared to the six months ended September 30, 2024, to ¥706.2 billion. Expenses (excluding extraordinary items, etc.) for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025 increased by ¥121.2 billion, compared to the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024, to ¥1,340.2 billion. Expenses (excluding extraordinary items etc.) for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024 increased by ¥168.6 billion, compared to the fiscal year ended March 31, 2023, to ¥1,218.9 billion.

Share of profit of affiliates accounted for the equity method for the six months ended September 30, 2025 decreased by ¥3.9 billion, compared to the six months ended September 30, 2024, to ¥16.5 billion. Share of profit of affiliates accounted for the equity method for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025 increased by ¥17.4 billion, compared to the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024, to ¥36.3 billion. Share of profit of affiliates accounted for the equity method for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024 increased by ¥6.4 billion, compared to the fiscal year ended March 31, 2023, to ¥18.9 billion.

Net business profits (losses) (before provision for general allowance for loan losses) + net gains (losses) related to ETFs for the six months ended September 30, 2025 increased by ¥11.2 billion, compared to the six months ended September 30, 2024, to ¥627.6 billion. Net business profits (losses) (before provision for general allowance for loan losses) + net gains (losses) related to ETFs for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025 increased by ¥68.9 billion, compared to the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024, to ¥964.1 billion. Net business profits (losses) (before provision for general allowance for loan losses) + net gains (losses) related to ETFs for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024 increased by ¥157.6 billion, compared to the fiscal year ended March 31, 2023, to ¥895.1 billion.

The tables below set forth selected information relating to gross profits (losses) + net gains (losses) related to ETFs, net business profits (losses) (before provision for general allowance for loan losses) + net gains (losses) related to ETFs and fixed assets by reportable segment.

Six months ended September 30, 2025:	Mizuho Bank (Consolidated)						
	RB	CIB	GCIB	GM	AM	Others ⁽²⁾	Total
	Division	Division	Division	Division	Division		
	(in billions of yen)						
Gross profits (losses) + Net gains (losses) related to ETFs ⁽¹⁾	¥335.4	¥264.8	¥360.2	¥187.1	¥ 4.3	¥167.9	¥1,319.9
Expenses (excluding Extraordinary Items, etc.)	265.0	79.1	199.1	49.4	3.4	109.9	706.2
Share of profit (loss) of affiliates accounted for by the equity method	1.9	—	14.0	—	0.3	0.1	16.5
Amortization of goodwill, etc.	0.0	—	0.1	—	—	2.5	2.6
Net business profits (losses) (before provision for general allowance for loan losses) + Net gains (losses) related to ETFs	¥ 72.2	¥185.6	¥174.9	¥137.6	¥ 1.3	¥ 55.6	¥ 627.6
Fixed assets ⁽³⁾	¥602.0	¥166.0	¥227.9	¥ 81.2	—	¥592.1	¥1,669.4

Six months ended September 30, 2024 ⁽⁴⁾ :	Mizuho Bank (Consolidated)						
	RB	CIB	GCIB	GM	AM	Others ⁽²⁾	Total
	Division	Division	Division	Division	Division		
	(in billions of yen)						
Gross profits (losses) + Net gains (losses) related to ETFs ⁽¹⁾	¥277.5	¥238.8	¥337.9	¥212.8	¥ 1.4	¥173.6	¥1,242.2
Expenses (excluding Extraordinary Items, etc.)	250.2	75.3	181.9	45.2	1.9	88.1	642.9
Share of profit (loss) of affiliates accounted for by the equity method	3.3	—	13.7	—	0.2	3.2	20.5
Amortization of goodwill, etc.	0.0	—	0.1	—	—	3.3	3.4
Net business profits (losses) (before provision for general allowance for loan losses) + Net gains (losses) related to ETFs	¥ 30.5	¥163.5	¥169.5	¥167.6	¥ (0.2)	¥ 85.3	¥ 616.3
Fixed assets ⁽³⁾	¥517.2	¥139.8	¥188.3	¥ 69.1	—	¥613.0	¥1,527.6

Fiscal year ended March 31, 2025:	Mizuho Bank (Consolidated)						
	RB	CIB	GCIB	GM	AM	Others ⁽²⁾	Total
	Division	Division	Division	Division	Division		
	(in billions of yen)						
Gross profits (losses) + Net gains (losses) related to ETFs and others ⁽¹⁾	¥609.2	¥490.0	¥685.0	¥110.9	¥ 2.0	¥377.0	¥2,274.5
Expenses (excluding Extraordinary Items, etc.)	510.5	153.3	365.5	89.6	3.5	217.5	1,340.2
Share of profit (loss) of affiliates accounted for by the equity method	9.3	—	25.0	—	(3.0)	5.1	36.3
Amortization of goodwill, etc.	0.0	—	0.2	—	—	6.2	6.5
Net business profits (losses) (before provision for general allowance for loan losses) + Net gains (losses) related to ETFs	¥108.0	¥336.7	¥344.2	¥ 21.3	¥ (4.6)	¥158.3	¥ 964.1
Fixed assets ⁽³⁾	¥575.9	¥165.6	¥224.4	¥ 80.9	—	¥568.1	¥1,615.1

Fiscal year ended March 31, 2024 ⁽⁴⁾ :	Mizuho Bank (Consolidated)						
	RB	CIB	GCIB	GM	AM	Others ⁽²⁾	Total
	Division	Division	Division	Division	Division		
	(in billions of yen)						
Gross profits (losses) + Net gains (losses) related to ETFs ⁽¹⁾	¥552.0	¥432.1	¥659.7	¥120.5	¥ (1.1)	¥334.9	¥2,098.3
Expenses (excluding Extraordinary Items, etc.)	472.2	137.8	320.5	82.6	—	205.7	1,218.9
Share of profit (loss) of affiliates accounted for by the equity method	6.6	—	23.7	—	(12.6)	1.2	18.9
Amortization of goodwill, etc.	0.0	—	0.0	—	—	3.1	3.1
Net business profits (losses) (before provision for general allowance for loan losses) + Net gains (losses) related to ETFs	¥ 86.4	¥294.2	¥362.9	¥ 37.9	¥(13.8)	¥127.3	¥ 895.1
Fixed assets ⁽³⁾	¥501.0	¥145.6	¥197.9	¥ 70.4	—	¥617.0	¥1,532.2

Fiscal year ended March 31, 2023 ⁽⁴⁾ :	Mizuho Bank (Consolidated)						
	RB	CIB	GCIB	GM	AM	Others ⁽²⁾	Total
	Division	Division	Division	Division	Division		
	(in billions of yen)						
Gross profits (losses) + Net gains (losses) related to ETFs ⁽¹⁾	¥526.2	¥395.1	¥591.2	¥ 47.3	¥(0.8)	¥216.8	¥1,775.9
Expenses (excluding Extraordinary Items, etc.)	435.4	127.9	280.0	67.4	—	139.3	1,050.3
Share of profit (loss) of affiliates accounted for by the equity method	(11.2)	1.0	20.3	—	0.1	2.1	12.4
Amortization of goodwill, etc.	—	—	0.3	—	—	0.1	0.5
Net business profits (losses) (before provision for general allowance for loan losses) + Net gains (losses) related to ETFs	¥ 79.5	¥268.1	¥331.1	¥(20.1)	¥(0.7)	¥ 79.5	¥ 737.5
Fixed assets ⁽³⁾	¥452.1	¥142.3	¥177.7	¥ 67.3	—	¥506.9	¥1,346.4

Notes:

- (1) Gross Profits (Losses) + Net Gains (Losses) related to ETFs is presented in lieu of Sales as is the case for non-financial companies. Net Gains (Losses) related to ETFs amounted to ¥(299) million for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2023, ¥(37,085) million for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024, ¥37,041 million for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025, ¥37,242 million for the six months ended September 30, 2024 and ¥40,127 million for the six months ended September 30, 2025, respectively, which are all included in GM Division.
- (2) The figures of “Others” include those to be eliminated as inter-office transactions among segments.
- (3) “Others” in Fixed Assets includes assets of headquarters that have not been allocated to each segment, Fixed Assets pertaining to consolidated subsidiaries that are not subject to allocation, consolidated adjustments, and others. Among Fixed Assets that have not been allocated to each segment, some related expenses are allocated to each segment using the reasonable criteria of allocation.
- (4) Following a partial restructuring in April 2023 and changes in the allocation method for transactions between each segment and “Others” made in April 2023, April 2024 and April 2025, respectively, the figures for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2023 and 2024 and for the six months ended September 30, 2024 have been reclassified to reflect these changes.

Six months ended September 30, 2025 Compared to Six months ended September 30, 2024

RB Division

Gross profits (losses) + net gains (losses) related to ETFs for the six months ended September 30, 2025 increased by ¥57.8 billion, or 20.8%, compared to the six months ended September 30, 2024, to ¥335.4 billion.

Expenses (excluding extraordinary items, etc.) for the six months ended September 30, 2025 increased by ¥14.7 billion, or 5.9%, compared to the six months ended September 30, 2024, to ¥265.0 billion.

As a result, net business profits ((losses) before provision for general allowance for loan losses) + net gains (losses) related to ETFs for the six months ended September 30, 2025 increased by ¥41.6 billion, or 136.3%, compared to the six months ended September 30, 2024, to ¥72.2 billion.

CIB Division

Gross profits (losses) + net gains (losses) related to ETFs for the six months ended September 30, 2025 increased by ¥25.9 billion, or 10.8%, compared to the six months ended September 30, 2024, to ¥264.8 billion.

Expenses (excluding extraordinary items, etc.) for the six months ended September 30, 2025 increased by ¥3.8 billion, or 5.0%, compared to the six months ended September 30, 2024, to ¥79.1 billion.

As a result, net business profits (losses) (before provision for general allowance for loan losses) + net gains (losses) related to ETFs for the six months ended September 30, 2025 increased by ¥22.1 billion, or 13.5%, compared to the six months ended September 30, 2024, to ¥185.6 billion.

GCIB Division

Gross profits (losses) + net gains (losses) related to ETFs and others for the six months ended September 30, 2025 increased by ¥22.2 billion, or 6.5%, compared to the six months ended September 30, 2024, to ¥360.2 billion.

Expenses (excluding extraordinary items, etc.) for the six months ended September 30, 2025 increased by ¥17.1 billion, or 9.4%, compared to the six months ended September 30, 2024, to ¥199.1 billion.

As a result, net business profits (losses) (before provision for general allowance for loan losses) + net gains (losses) related to ETFs for the six months ended September 30, 2025 increased by ¥5.4 billion, or 3.2%, compared to the six months ended September 30, 2024, to ¥174.9 billion.

GM Division

Gross profits (losses) + net gains (losses) related to ETFs for the six months ended September 30, 2025 decreased by ¥25.6 billion, or 12.0%, compared to the six months ended September 30, 2024, to ¥187.1 billion.

Expenses (excluding extraordinary items, etc.) for the six months ended September 30, 2025 increased by ¥4.2 billion, or 9.3%, compared to the six months ended September 30, 2024, to ¥49.4 billion.

As a result, net business profits (losses) (before provision for general allowance for loan losses) + net gains (losses) related to ETFs for the six months ended September 30, 2025 decreased by ¥29.9 billion, or 17.8%, compared to the six months ended September 30, 2024, to ¥137.6 billion.

AM Division

Gross profits (losses) + net gains (losses) related to ETFs for the six months ended September 30, 2025 increased by ¥2.9 billion, or 207.7%, compared to the six months ended September 30, 2024, to ¥4.3 billion.

Expenses (excluding extraordinary items, etc.) for the six months ended September 30, 2025 increased by ¥1.4 billion, or 77.3%, compared to the six months ended September 30, 2024, to ¥3.4 billion.

As a result, net business profits (losses) (before provision for general allowance for loan losses) + net gains (losses) related to ETFs for the six months ended September 30, 2025 amounted to ¥1.3 billion, compared with ¥(0.2) billion for the six months ended September 30, 2024.

Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2025 Compared to Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2024

RB Division

Gross profits (losses) + net gains (losses) related to ETFs for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025 increased by ¥57.2 billion, or 10.3%, compared to the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024, to ¥609.2 billion.

Expenses (excluding extraordinary items, etc.) for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025 increased by ¥38.3 billion, or 8.1%, compared to the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024, to ¥510.5 billion.

As a result, net business profits (losses) (before provision for general allowance for loan losses) + net gains (losses) related to ETFs for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025 increased by ¥21.5 billion, or 24.9%, compared to the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024, to ¥108.0 billion.

CIB Division

Gross profits (losses) + net gains (losses) related to ETFs for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025 increased by ¥57.9 billion, or 13.4%, compared to the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024, to ¥490.0 billion.

Expenses (excluding extraordinary items, etc.) for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025 increased by ¥15.5 billion, or 11.2%, compared to the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024, to ¥153.3 billion.

As a result, net business profits (losses) (before provision for general allowance for loan losses) + net gains (losses) related to ETFs for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025 increased by ¥42.4 billion, or 14.4%, compared to the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024, to ¥336.7 billion.

GCIB Division

Gross profits (losses) + net gains (losses) related to ETFs for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025 increased by ¥25.2 billion, or 3.8%, compared to the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024, to ¥685.0 billion.

Expenses (excluding extraordinary items, etc.) for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025 increased by ¥44.9 billion, or 14.0%, compared to the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024, to ¥365.5 billion.

As a result, net business profits (losses) (before provision for general allowance for loan losses) + net gains (losses) related to ETFs for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025 decreased by ¥18.6 billion, or 5.1%, compared to the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024, to ¥344.2 billion.

GM Division

Gross profits (losses) + net gains (losses) related to ETFs for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025 decreased by ¥9.5 billion, or 7.9%, compared to the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024, to ¥110.9 billion.

Expenses (excluding extraordinary items, etc.) for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025 increased by ¥7.0 billion, or 8.4%, compared to the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024, to ¥89.6 billion.

As a result, net business profits (losses) (before provision for general allowance for loan losses) + net gains (losses) related to ETFs for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025 decreased by ¥16.6 billion, or 43.7%, compared to the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024, to ¥21.3 billion.

AM Division

Gross profits (losses) + net gains (losses) related to ETFs for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025 amounted to ¥2.0 billion, compared with ¥(1.1) billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024.

Expenses (excluding extraordinary items, etc.) for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025 increased by ¥3.5 billion, compared to none recorded in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024, to ¥3.5 billion.

As a result of the foregoing and a decrease in share of loss of affiliates accounted for by the equity method by ¥9.5 billion, compared to the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024, net business profits (losses) (before provision for general allowance for loan losses) + net gains (losses) related to ETFs for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025 increased by ¥9.2 billion, or 66.7%, compared to the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024, to ¥(4.6) billion.

Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2024 Compared to Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2023

RB Division

Gross profits (losses) + net gains (losses) related to ETFs for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024 increased by ¥25.7 billion, or 4.8%, compared to the fiscal year ended March 31, 2023, to ¥552.0 billion.

Expenses (excluding extraordinary items, etc.) for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024 increased by ¥36.7 billion, or 8.4%, compared to the fiscal year ended March 31, 2023, to ¥472.2 billion.

As a result of the foregoing and a change to share of profit of affiliates accounted for by the equity method of ¥6.6 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024, compared to share of loss of affiliates accounted for by the equity method of ¥11.2 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2023, net business profits (losses) (before provision for general allowance for loan losses) + net gains (losses) related to ETFs for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024 increased by ¥6.9 billion, or 8.7%, compared to the fiscal year ended March 31, 2023, to ¥86.4 billion.

CIB Division

Gross profits (losses) + net gains (losses) related to ETFs for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024 increased by ¥37.0 billion, or 9.3%, compared to the fiscal year ended March 31, 2023, to ¥432.1 billion.

Expenses (excluding extraordinary items, etc.) for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024 increased by ¥9.8 billion, or 7.7%, compared to the fiscal year ended March 31, 2023, to ¥137.8 billion.

As a result, net business profits (losses) (before provision for general allowance for loan losses) + net gains (losses) related to ETFs for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024 increased by ¥26.1 billion, or 9.7%, compared to the fiscal year ended March 31, 2023, to ¥294.2 billion.

GCIB Division

Gross profits (losses) + net gains (losses) related to ETFs for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024 increased by ¥68.5 billion, or 11.5%, compared to the fiscal year ended March 31, 2023, to ¥659.7 billion.

Expenses (excluding extraordinary items, etc.) for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024 increased by ¥40.4 billion, or 14.4%, compared to the fiscal year ended March 31, 2023, to ¥320.5 billion.

As a result, net business profits (losses) (before provision for general allowance for loan losses) + net gains (losses) related to ETFs for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024 increased by ¥31.7 billion, or 9.5%, compared to the fiscal year ended March 31, 2023, to ¥362.9 billion.

GM Division

Gross profits (losses) + net gains (losses) related to ETFs for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024 increased by ¥73.2 billion, or 154.6%, compared to the fiscal year ended March 31, 2023, to ¥120.5 billion.

Expenses (excluding extraordinary items, etc.) for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024 increased by ¥15.1 billion, or 22.4%, compared to the fiscal year ended March 31, 2023, to ¥82.6 billion.

As a result, net business profits (losses) (before provision for general allowance for loan losses) + net gains (losses) related to ETFs for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024 amounted to ¥37.9 billion, compared with ¥(20.1) billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2023.

AM Division

Gross profits (losses) + net gains (losses) related to ETFs for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024 decreased by ¥0.3 billion, or 39.7%, compared to the fiscal year ended March 31, 2023, to ¥(1.1) billion.

Expenses (excluding extraordinary items, etc.) for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2023 and 2024 were not recorded for this segment.

As a result of the foregoing and a change to share of loss of affiliates accounted for by the equity method of ¥12.6 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024, compared to share of profit of affiliates accounted for by the equity method of ¥0.1 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2023, net business profits (losses) (before provision for general allowance for loan losses) + net gains (losses) related to ETFs for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024 decreased by ¥13.1 billion compared to the fiscal year ended March 31, 2023, to ¥(13.8) billion.

Geographical Segment Analysis

The following table presents ordinary income and tangible fixed assets information by major geographic area for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2023, 2024 and 2025, and for the six months ended September 30, 2024 and 2025.

	Japan	Americas ⁽³⁾	Europe	Asia/Oceania excluding Japan, and others	Total
	(in billions of yen)				
Six months ended September 30, 2025:					
Ordinary income ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	¥1,555.2	¥1,549.5	¥269.9	¥ 459.8	¥3,834.5
Tangible fixed assets	836.0	92.5	5.1	23.5	957.2
Six months ended September 30, 2024:					
Ordinary income ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	1,550.0	1,720.7	352.0	495.5	4,118.3
Tangible fixed assets	818.0	85.5	4.8	23.3	931.7
Fiscal year ended March 31, 2025:					
Ordinary income ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	2,999.1	3,422.4	670.6	972.6	8,064.8
Tangible fixed assets	837.0	90.7	3.9	25.2	957.0
Fiscal year ended March 31, 2024:					
Ordinary income ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	2,327.2	3,951.1	722.3	1,075.4	8,076.0
Tangible fixed assets	854.5	92.5	4.3	18.9	970.4
Fiscal year ended March 31, 2023:					
Ordinary income ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	1,611.1	2,348.9	415.3	732.1	5,107.6
Tangible fixed assets ⁽⁴⁾	—	—	—	—	—

Notes:

(1) Ordinary income is presented in lieu of Sales as is the case for non-financial companies.

- (2) Ordinary income is presented by classification of our business locations into Japan and certain geographic areas in consideration of geographic proximity, similarity of economic activities, interrelation of business activities, etc.
- (3) For ordinary income of the Americas, the United States accounted for ¥2,174,142 million for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2023, ¥3,642,235 million for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024, ¥3,161,149 million for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025, ¥1,586,524 million for the six months ended September 30, 2024 and ¥1,447,448 million for the six months ended September 30, 2025.
- (4) Information of tangible fixed assets is not presented for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2023 since the amount of tangible fixed assets held in Japan exceeds 90% of the amount of tangible fixed assets on the consolidated balance sheet.

Six Months Ended September 30, 2025 Compared to Six Months ended September 30, 2024

Ordinary income in Japan increased by ¥5.2 billion. In the Americas, ordinary income decreased by ¥171.1 billion. In Europe, ordinary income decreased by ¥82.1 billion. In Asia/Oceania excluding Japan, ordinary income decreased by ¥35.6 billion.

Tangible fixed assets in Japan increased by ¥18.0 billion. In the Americas, tangible fixed assets increased by ¥6.9 billion. In Europe, tangible fixed assets increased by ¥0.3 billion. In Asia/Oceania excluding Japan, tangible fixed assets increased by ¥0.2 billion.

Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2025 Compared to Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2024

Ordinary income in Japan increased by ¥671.9 billion. In the Americas, ordinary income decreased by ¥528.6 billion. In Europe, ordinary income decreased by ¥51.6 billion. In Asia/Oceania excluding Japan, ordinary income decreased by ¥102.8 billion.

Tangible fixed assets in Japan decreased by ¥17.4 billion. In the Americas, tangible fixed assets decreased by ¥1.8 billion. In Europe, tangible fixed assets decreased by ¥0.4 billion. In Asia/Oceania excluding Japan, tangible fixed assets increased by ¥6.3 billion.

Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2024 Compared to Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2023

Ordinary income in Japan increased by ¥716.0 billion. In the Americas, ordinary income increased by ¥1,602.1 billion. In Europe, ordinary income increased by ¥307.0 billion. In Asia/Oceania excluding Japan, ordinary income increased by ¥343.2 billion.

Financial Condition

Assets

Our assets as of March 31, 2023, 2024 and 2025 and as of September 30, 2025 were as follows:

	As of March 31,			As of
	2023	2024	2025	September 30,
	(in billions of yen)			2025
Cash and due from banks	¥ 63,466	¥ 71,155	¥ 70,405	¥ 65,044
Call loans and bills bought	2,294	1,268	695	814
Receivables under resale agreements	7,203	15,118	19,906	19,996
Receivables under securities borrowing transactions	156	188	127	128
Monetary claims bought	3,804	4,151	3,919	4,467
Trading assets	8,535	11,446	11,475	13,809
Money held in trust	0	0	0	0
Securities	36,804	37,530	33,524	37,591
Loans and bills discounted	87,230	91,640	93,081	92,965
Foreign exchanges	2,399	2,250	2,224	2,285
Derivatives	2,167	2,595	3,455	4,027
Other assets	7,860	6,385	5,831	5,858
Tangible fixed assets	931	970	957	957
Intangible fixed assets	414	561	658	712
Net defined benefit asset	608	557	511	409
Deferred tax assets	310	115	230	148
Customers' liabilities for acceptances and guarantees	8,928	10,115	9,842	10,485
Allowance for loan losses	(713)	(778)	(745)	(481)
Allowance for Investment loss	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)
Total assets	¥232,406	¥255,273	¥256,099	¥259,221

Total assets increased by ¥3,122 billion from March 31, 2025 to ¥259,221 billion as of September 30, 2025. The increase was due mainly to increases of ¥4,067 billion in securities and ¥2,334 billion in trading assets, offset in part by a decrease of ¥5,361 billion in cash and due from banks.

Total assets increased by ¥825 billion from March 31, 2024 to ¥256,099 billion as of March 31, 2025. The increase was due mainly to an increase of ¥4,787 billion in receivables under resale agreements and ¥1,440 billion in loans and bills discounted, offset in part by a decrease of ¥4,006 billion in securities.

Total assets increased by ¥22,867 billion from March 31, 2023 to ¥255,273 billion as of March 31, 2024. The increase was due mainly to an increase of ¥7,915 billion in receivables under resale agreements, ¥7,689 billion in cash and due from banks, ¥4,409 billion in loans and bills discounted, ¥2,910 billion in trading assets, and ¥1,187 billion in customers' liabilities for acceptances and guarantees, offset in part by decreases of ¥1,475 billion in other assets and ¥1,026 billion in call loans and bills bought.

Liabilities

Our liabilities as of March 31, 2023, 2024 and 2025 and as of September 30, 2025 were as follows:

	As of March 31,			As of
	2023	2024	2025	September 30,
	(in billions of yen)			2025
Deposits	¥ 147,897	¥ 157,349	¥ 157,002	¥ 158,607
Negotiable certificates of deposit	13,202	11,232	13,971	13,537
Call money and bills sold	1,239	1,025	2,194	2,415
Payables under repurchase agreements	21,820	33,205	30,017	26,717
Payables under securities lending transactions	93	38	356	605
Commercial paper	1,782	1,165	2,138	2,245
Trading liabilities	4,647	5,497	5,755	6,127
Borrowed money	12,629	14,342	13,135	14,444
Foreign exchanges	714	972	880	1,374
Short-term bonds	41	89	157	257
Bonds and notes	1,505	1,749	2,082	2,462
Derivatives	2,744	3,819	4,550	5,180
Other liabilities	7,141	5,976	5,268	5,841
Provision for bonus payments	89	133	156	99
Provision for variable compensation	0	0	0	0
Net defined benefit liability	6	7	7	7
Provision for directors' retirement benefits	0	0	0	0
Provision for possible losses on sales of loans and bills discounted	15	8	1	0
Provision for contingencies	13	19	22	18
Provision for reimbursement of deposits	12	9	6	5
Provision for reimbursement of debentures	7	25	19	16
Deferred tax liabilities	9	12	12	12
Deferred tax liabilities for land revaluation	58	57	47	45
Acceptances and guarantees	8,928	10,115	9,842	10,485
Total liabilities	¥ 224,602	¥ 246,855	¥ 247,628	¥ 250,508

Total liabilities increased by ¥2,879 billion from March 31, 2025 to ¥250,508 billion as of September 30, 2025. The increase was due primarily to increases of ¥1,605 billion in deposits and ¥1,309 billion in borrowed money, offset in part by a decrease of ¥3,300 billion in payables under repurchase agreements.

Total liabilities increased by ¥772 billion from March 31, 2024 to ¥247,628 billion as of March 31, 2025. The increase was due primarily to increases of ¥2,738 billion in negotiable certificates of deposit and ¥1,168 billion in call money and bills sold, offset in part by decreases of ¥3,187 billion in payables under repurchase agreements and ¥1,206 billion in borrowed money.

Total liabilities increased by ¥22,252 billion from March 31, 2023 to ¥246,855 billion as of March 31, 2024. The increase was due primarily to increases of ¥11,384 billion in payables under repurchase agreements, ¥9,452 billion in deposits, ¥1,712 billion in borrowed money, and ¥1,075 billion in derivatives, offset in part by decreases of ¥1,970 billion in negotiable certificates of deposit and ¥1,164 billion in other liabilities.

Shareholders' Equity and Net Assets

Our shareholder's equity and net assets as of March 31, 2023, 2024 and 2025 and as of September 30, 2025 were as follows:

	As of March 31,			As of
	2023	2024	2025	September 30,
	(in billions of yen)			2025
Common stock and preferred stock	¥ 1,404	¥ 1,404	¥ 1,404	¥ 1,404
Capital surplus	2,183	2,184	2,184	2,184
Retained earnings	3,636	3,687	3,982	4,090
Total shareholders' equity	7,223	7,275	7,570	7,678
Valuation difference on available-for-sale securities	480	809	770	1,084
Deferred gains (losses) on hedges	(362)	(303)	(470)	(596)
Revaluation reserve for land	129	126	98	94
Foreign currency translation adjustments	141	302	355	322
Remeasurements of defined benefit plans	142	156	93	77
own credit risk adjustments net of tax	0	(0)	(1)	(1)
Total accumulated other comprehensive income	531	1,090	846	981
Noncontrolling interests	47	51	53	53
Total net assets	¥ 7,803	¥ 8,418	¥ 8,470	¥ 8,713

Common stock and preferred stock remained level at ¥1,404 billion as of March 31, 2023, March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2025, and continued to remain level at ¥1,404 billion as of September 30, 2025.

Capital surplus increased by ¥566 million from March 31, 2023 to ¥2,184 billion as of March 31, 2024, and remained level as of March 31, 2025 and as of September 30, 2025.

Retained earnings increased by ¥51 billion from March 31, 2023 to ¥3,687 billion as of March 31, 2024, and increased by ¥295 billion from March 31, 2024 to ¥3,982 billion as of March 31, 2025. Retained earnings increased by ¥108 billion from March 31, 2025 to ¥4,090 billion as of September 30, 2025.

Total shareholders' equity increased by ¥51 billion from March 31, 2023 to ¥7,275 billion as of March 31, 2024 and increased by ¥295 billion from March 31, 2024 to ¥7,570 billion as of March 31, 2025. Total shareholders' equity increased by ¥108 billion from March 31, 2025 to ¥7,678 billion as of September 30, 2025.

Total accumulated other comprehensive income increased by ¥558 billion from March 31, 2023 to ¥1,090 billion as of March 31, 2024 and decreased by ¥243 billion from March 31, 2024 to ¥846 billion as of March 31, 2025. Total accumulated other comprehensive income increased by ¥134 billion from March 31, 2025 to ¥981 billion as of September 30, 2025.

Noncontrolling interests increased by ¥4 billion from March 31, 2023 to ¥51 billion as of March 31, 2024 and increased by ¥1 billion from March 31, 2024 to ¥53 billion as of March 31, 2025. Noncontrolling interests remained relatively unchanged from March 31, 2025 to ¥53 billion as of September 30, 2025.

Total net assets increased by ¥614 billion from March 31, 2023 to ¥8,418 billion as of March 31, 2024, ¥52 billion from March 31, 2024 to ¥8,470 billion as of March 31, 2025, and ¥242 billion from March 31, 2025 to ¥8,713 billion as of September 30, 2025.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Liquidity

We continuously endeavor to enhance the management of our liquidity profile to meet our customers' loan demand and deposit withdrawals and respond to unforeseen situations such as adverse movements in stock prices, foreign currency exchange rates, interest rates and other markets or changes in general domestic or international conditions. We manage our liquidity profile through the continuous monitoring of our cash flow situation, the enforcement of upper limits on funds raised in financial markets and other means.

Deposits, based on our broad customer base and brand recognition in Japan, have been our primary source of liquidity. Our total deposits increased by ¥1,605 billion, or 1.0%, from March 31, 2025 to ¥158,607 billion as of September 30, 2025.

Secondary sources of liquidity include short-term borrowings such as call money and funds purchased and payables under repurchase agreements. We also issue long-term debt, including both senior and subordinated debt, as additional sources for liquidity. We utilize short-term borrowings to diversify our funding sources and to manage our funding costs. We raise subordinated long-term debt for the purpose of improving our internal TLAC amounts and capital adequacy ratios, which also enhances our liquidity profile. We believe we are able to access such sources of liquidity on a stable and flexible basis based on our current credit ratings. The following table shows credit ratings assigned to us by S&P and Moody's as of December 31, 2025:

	As of December 31, 2025			
	S&P		Moody's	
	Long-term	Short-term	Long-term	Short-term
Mizuho Bank	A	A-1	A1	P-1

We source our funding in foreign currencies primarily from corporate customers, foreign governments, financial institutions and institutional investors, through short-term and long-term financing, under terms and pricing commensurate with our credit ratings above, and customer deposits. In the event of future declines in our credit quality or that of Japan in general, we expect to be able to purchase foreign currencies in sufficient amounts using the yen funds raised through our domestic customer base. As further measures to support our foreign currency liquidity, we hold foreign debt securities and maintain credit lines and swap facilities denominated in foreign currencies.

In order to maintain appropriate funding liquidity, we hold highly liquid investment assets such as Japanese government bonds as liquidity reserve assets. We monitor the amount of liquidity reserve assets and report such amount to the Balance Sheet & Risk Management Committee, and our President & CEO on a regular basis. Minimum regulatory reserve amounts, or the reserve amount deposited with the BOJ pursuant to applicable regulations that is calculated as a specified percentage of the amount of deposits held by us, are excluded in connection with our management of liquidity reserve asset levels. We established and apply classifications for the cash flow conditions affecting the Mizuho Financial group, including the amount of liquidity reserve assets, that range from "Normal" to "Anxious" and "Crisis" categories, and take appropriate actions based on such conditions.

Under the regulatory liquidity requirements in Japan that consist of the liquidity coverage ratio ("LCR") standard and the net stable funding ratio ("NSFR") standard, the regulatory minimum requirements of LCR and NSFR are 100% on both a consolidated and non-consolidated basis for banks with international operations. Under the disclosure guidelines of the FSA, banks with international operations are required to disclose the three-month averages of daily LCR and to disclose NSFR on a quarterly basis. Set forth below are the averages of the daily end balances of consolidated and non-consolidated LCR data for the three months ended December 31, 2025, and consolidated and non-consolidated NSFR data as of December 31, 2025. The figures are calculated based on our financial statements prepared in accordance with Japanese GAAP and the guidelines on LCR and NSFR established by the FSA. All yen figures in this table are truncated.

Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR)

	For the three months ended December 31, 2025 (in billions of yen, except percentages)
Mizuho Bank (Consolidated)	
Total HQLA allowed to be included in the calculation (weighted)	¥81,304
Net cash outflows (weighted)	62,712
LCR	129.6%
Mizuho Bank (Non-consolidated)	
Total HQLA allowed to be included in the calculation (weighted)	¥79,425
Net cash outflows (weighted)	59,519
LCR	133.4%

Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR)

	As of December 31, 2025 (in billions of yen, except percentages)
Mizuho Bank (Consolidated)	
Available stable funding (weighted)	¥112,456
Required stable funding (weighted)	100,783
NSFR	111.5%
Mizuho Bank (Non-consolidated)	
Available stable funding (weighted)	¥107,617
Required stable funding (weighted)	94,447
NSFR	113.9%

For more information on LCR and NSFR, see “Supervision and Regulation—Japan—Liquidity.”

Capital Adequacy

Regulatory Capital Requirements

The capital adequacy guidelines applicable to Japanese banks with international operations supervised by the FSA, including us, require them to measure and apply capital charges with respect to their credit risk, market risk and operational risk.

Under the guidelines, banks have several choices for the methodologies to calculate their capital requirements for credit risk and market risk, and under the finalized Basel III reforms, the standardized approaches and the advanced measurement approaches for operational risk are replaced with a single revised standardized approach to be used by all banks. We use the advanced internal ratings-based approach which was revised under the Basel III finalization framework for the calculation of credit risk. For the calculation of market risk and operational risk, we use the standardized approach for the calculation of both risks.

As a bank with international operations, we are required to have a minimum Common Equity Tier 1 ratio of 4.5%, Tier 1 capital ratio of 6.0%, and total capital ratio of 8.0% on both a consolidated and non-consolidated basis. See “Supervision and Regulation—Japan—Capital Adequacy.”

We are required to maintain a minimum leverage ratio of 3.15% from April 1, 2024, which ratio had been 3.0% until March 31, 2024. The leverage ratio is a measure of non-risk based capital adequacy that is calculated by dividing Tier 1 capital (as numerator) by the total exposure (denominator), with adjustments made to on- and off-balance assets. See “Supervision and Regulation—Japan—Leverage Ratio.”

Consolidated Capital Adequacy Ratios and Leverage Ratios

Our consolidated capital adequacy ratios and leverage ratios as of March 31, 2023, 2024 and 2025 and December 31, 2025, calculated in accordance with Japanese GAAP and the guidelines established by the FSA, were as set forth in the following table:

	As of March 31,			As of December 31,
	2023	2024	2025	2025
	(in billions of yen, except percentages)			
Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital	¥ 6,873.5	¥ 7,431.0	¥ 7,529.0	¥ 8,873.0
Tier 1 capital	8,356.5	8,973.6	9,267.3	10,804.5
Total capital	¥ 9,769.7	¥ 10,400.6	¥ 10,718.8	¥ 12,278.8
Risk-weighted assets	¥ 65,371.8	¥ 65,959.1	¥ 65,879.4	¥ 71,306.4
CET1 capital ratio	10.51%	11.26%	11.42%	12.44%
Tier 1 capital ratio	12.78%	13.60%	14.06%	15.15%
Total capital ratio	14.94%	15.76%	16.27%	17.21%
Total Exposure ⁽¹⁾	¥207,230.3	¥212,746.6	¥217,055.9	¥236,594.2
Leverage ratio ⁽²⁾	4.03%	4.21%	4.26%	4.56%

Notes:

- (1) As of March 31, 2023, March 31, 2024, March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2025, our total exposures (excluding the impact of any applicable exemption of deposits with the BOJ) were ¥255,699.4 billion, ¥269,152.3 billion, ¥271,424.7 billion and ¥281,608.3 billion, respectively.

- (2) As of March 31, 2023, March 31, 2024, March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2025, our leverage ratios on a consolidated basis (excluding the impact of any applicable exemption of deposits with the BOJ) were 3.26%, 3.33%, 3.41% and 3.83%, respectively.

Our total capital ratio as of December 31, 2025 was 17.21%, an increase of 0.94% points compared to March 31, 2025. Our Tier 1 capital ratio as of December 31, 2025 was 15.15%, an increase of 1.08% points compared to March 31, 2025. Our Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio as of December 31, 2025 was 12.44%, an increase of 1.01% points compared to March 31, 2025. Our total capital ratio, Tier 1 capital ratio and Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio increased due mainly to an increase in Common Equity Tier 1 capital. We believe that we were in compliance with all capital adequacy requirements to which we were subject as of December 31, 2025.

Loan Losses and Problem Loans

Except as otherwise noted, the following discussion presents non-consolidated financial information.

Classification of Problem Loans and Reserve Policies

We take the following steps in classifying our problem loans and determining reserve amounts:

Self-assessment guidelines. Japanese banks are required to classify obligors and asset quality under self-assessment guidelines originally issued in April 1997 by the Japanese Institute of Certified Public Accountants and included in the FSA's inspection manual. The self-assessment guidelines stress the need for a bank to establish the amount of reserves that it considers adequate, even if all or part of the provision for reserves would not be tax-deductible under Japanese law.

We self-assess all assets every three months to evaluate our asset quality. Self-assessment of claims involves two steps. The first step is to classify the obligors into five obligor classifications:

normal (<i>seijo-saki</i>):	Obligors for which business conditions are favorable and are deemed not to have any particular problems in terms of their financial position.
watch (<i>youchui-saki</i>):	Obligors that 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 or their poor or unstable business conditions. Total claims against watch obligors include both: "claims against special attention obligors," meaning obligors with some claims that are loans past due for more than three months and restructured loans; and "claims against other watch obligors," meaning claims against all other watch obligors.
intensive control (<i>hatan kenen-saki</i>):	Obligors that 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 or other measures (including obligors that are receiving ongoing support from financial institutions).
substantially bankrupt (<i>jisshitsu hatan-saki</i>):	Obligors that have not yet gone legally or formally bankrupt but are substantially bankrupt because they are in serious financial difficulties and are not deemed to be capable of restructuring.
bankrupt (<i>hatan saki</i>):	Obligors that have gone bankrupt, from a legal or formal perspective.

The second step is to categorize the assets in order of collection risks, taking into consideration the collectability of the assets by obligors (except in the case of normal obligors), based on their corresponding collateral and guarantees.

Category I:	All credit given to normal obligors as well as credit to other obligors that have pledged collateral, or is covered by guarantees, considered to be of high quality (such as deposit collateral).

Category II:	Credit given to watch obligors other than those included in Category I, as well as credit given to intensive control, bankrupt and substantially bankrupt obligors that are covered by general collateral, such as real estate and guarantees.
Category III:	Credit given to intensive control obligors other than those included in Category I and Category II, and the difference between the assessed value and market value of collateral on credit to bankrupt and substantially bankrupt obligors (i.e., the portion of loans for which final collection problems or losses are anticipated).
Category IV:	Credit to bankrupt and substantially bankrupt obligors, other than those in Category I, Category II and Category III (credit that is judged to be unrecoverable or without value).

Claims in Category IV are fully reserved and those amounts are treated as having been written off and thus are no longer presented on a gross basis in the balance sheet.

Reserve policies. Once the classification of obligors and claims outlined above has been completed, we determine the appropriate reserves for possible losses on loans to provide. The following table sets forth our reserve policies for each category of claims:

Self-assessment classifications	Reserve policy
Claims against normal obligors:	Calculate the value of estimated loss based on the probability of failure over the coming year for loans by credit rating and appropriate it for the general reserve for possible losses on loans.
Claims against 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, with respect 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 be reasonably estimated, provide for a reserve under the discounted cash flow method.
Claims against 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 borrower 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 be reasonably estimated, provide for a reserve under the discounted cash flow method.
Claims against bankrupt and 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.

Disclosure of problem loans. Based on the results of the self-assessment procedures discussed above, Japanese banks disclose their problem loans pursuant to Japan's Financial Reconstruction Act (the "FRA") and Banking Act.

Under the FRA and the Banking Act, Japanese banks are required to disclose their total non-performing loans (“NPL”) and other claims based on the following three categories: (1) claims for special attention (*youkanri saiken*), (2) claims with collection risk (*ken saiken*) and (3) claims against bankrupt and substantially bankrupt obligors (*hasan kosei saiken oyobi korera ni junzuru saiken*).

Under the Banking Act, Japanese banks are also required to disclose their NPL and other claims based on the following four categories: (1) loans past due for three months or more (*san-ka-getsu ijou entai saiken*) (which are defined as loans on which principal and/or interest are past due three months or more), (2) restructured loans (*kashidashi jouken kanwa saiken*) (which are defined as loans with a concessionary interest rate, as well as loans with renegotiated conditions, including schedule and/or maturities), (3) claims with collection risk (*ken saiken*) and (4) claims against bankrupt and substantially bankrupt obligors (*hasan kosei saiken oyobi korera ni junzuru saiken*).

Claims for special attention (*youkanri saiken*) under the FRA consist of both loans past due for three months or more (*san-ka-getsu ijou entai saiken*) and restructured loans (*kashidashi jouken kanwa saiken*) under the Banking Act. Claims with collection risk under the FRA and the Banking Act are equivalent to claims against intensive control obligors under the self-assessment classifications. Finally, claims against bankrupt and substantially bankrupt obligors as under the FRA and the Banking Act and as under the self-assessment classification system are equivalent. Claims that do not fall under any of those categories are disclosed pursuant to this standard as normal claims (*seijo saiken*).

NPL as Disclosed Under the FRA and the Banking Act

Status of NPL. The amount of NPL, as disclosed under the FRA and the Banking Act, increased by ¥205 billion from March 31, 2023 to ¥1,237 billion at March 31, 2024, decreased by ¥234 billion to ¥1,003 billion as of March 31, 2025, decreased by ¥252 billion to ¥750 billion as of September 30, 2025 and increased by ¥65 billion to ¥815 billion as of December 31, 2025.

	As of March 31,			As of September 30,	As of December 31,
	2023	2024	2025	2025	2025
	(in billions of yen)				
Claims against bankrupt and substantially bankrupt obligors	¥ 33	¥ 26	¥ 22	¥ 33	¥ 30
Claims with collection risk	651	699	561	303	410
Claims for special attention	346	511	419	413	375
Subtotal (NPL)	1,031	1,237	1,003	750	815
Normal claims	100,039	106,009	105,478	106,639	113,135
Total claims	<u>¥100,039</u>	<u>¥106,009</u>	<u>¥105,478</u>	<u>¥106,639</u>	<u>¥113,951</u>

Note: Figures are presented net of partial direct write-offs of unrecoverable claims.

Non-performing loan ratio. The ratio of the outstanding balance of NPL to total claims, or non-performing loan ratio, at December 31, 2025, increased to 0.71% from 0.69% at September 30, 2025, which decreased from 0.94% at March 31, 2025.

	As of March 31,			As of September 30,	As of December 31,
	2023	2024	2025	2025	2025
	(percentages)				
Claims against bankrupt and substantially bankrupt obligors	0.03%	0.02%	0.02%	0.03%	0.02%
Claims with collection risk	0.64	0.65	0.52	0.28	0.35%
Claims for special attention	0.34	0.47	0.39	0.38	0.32%
Subtotal (Non-performing loan ratio)	1.02	1.15	0.94	0.69	0.71%
Normal claims	98.97	98.84	99.05	99.30	99.28
Total	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>100.00%</u>

Note: Figures are presented net of partial direct write-offs of unrecoverable claims.

Coverage ratio. The following table shows the combined NPL and coverage amounts by category and after direct write-offs of Category IV loans and coverage ratios. Coverage amounts refer to reserves as well as collateral and guarantees, and the coverage ratio is the ratio of reserve for possible losses on loans, collateral and guarantees to total claims disclosed under the FRA.

	As of March 31,			As of September 30,	As of December 31,
	2023	2024	2025	2025	2025
	(in billions of yen, except percentages)				
Claims against bankrupt and substantially bankrupt obligors	¥ 33	¥ 26	¥ 22	¥ 33	¥ 30
Claims with collection risk	651	699	561	303	410
Claims for special attention	346	511	419	413	375
Total claims disclosed under the FRA and the Banking Act ⁽¹⁾	1,031	1,237	1,003	750	815
Normal claims	100,039	106,009	105,478	106,639	113,135
Total	¥101,071	¥107,247	¥106,482	¥107,389	¥113,951

	As of March 31,			As of September 30,
	2023	2024	2025	2025
	(in billions of yen, except percentages)			
Collateral and guarantees for all claims disclosed under the FRA and the Banking Act	¥ 291	¥ 323	¥ 266	¥ 258
Reserve for possible losses on all claims disclosed under the FRA and the Banking Act	413	550	482	241
Coverage ratio	68.3%	70.5%	74.5%	66.5%
Claims against bankrupt and substantially bankrupt obligors	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Claims with collection risk	78.1%	80.3%	90.5%	80.7%
Claims for special attention	46.8%	55.6%	51.8%	53.3%

Note:

- (1) Includes loans and bills discounted, customers' liabilities for acceptance and guarantees and other exposure to or in respect of bankrupt and substantially bankrupt obligors and claims with collection risk, as well as loans and bills discounted classified as claims for special attention.

Reserves for Possible Losses on Loans

The following table shows a breakdown of the total reserves established by us as of the dates indicated:

	As of March 31,			As of September 30,
	2023	2024	2025	2025
	(in billions of yen, except percentages)			
General reserve for possible losses on loans	¥ 293	¥ 310	¥ 314	¥ 311
Specific reserve for possible losses on loans	363	411	380	144
Reserve for possible losses on loans to restructuring countries	43	34	24	2
Total reserves for possible losses on loans	¥ 701	¥ 755	¥ 719	¥ 458
Loans and bills discounted	¥87,280	¥91,884	¥91,615	¥91,720
Ratio of total reserves for possible losses on loans to loans and bills discounted	0.80%	0.82%	0.78%	0.49%

Loan Loss Experience

The following table shows analyses of our loan loss for the periods indicated:

	Fiscal years ended March 31,			Six months ended September 30,
	2023	2024	2025	2025
	(in billions of yen)			
Provision for (reversal of) general reserve for possible losses on loans	¥(45)	¥(16)	¥ (4)	¥ 3
Losses on write-offs of loans	(8)	(16)	0	(11)
Provision for (reversal of) specific reserve for possible losses on loans	9	(75)	(35)	17
Provision for (reversal of) reserve for possible losses on loans to restructuring countries	15	15	9	23
Provision for (reversal of) reserve for contingencies	(3)	0	(4)	(1)
Other (including losses on sales of loans)	(2)	(3)	(12)	(1)
Total credit-related costs	<u>¥(35)</u>	<u>¥(95)</u>	<u>¥(46)</u>	<u>¥ 30</u>

Note:

(1) Figures in parentheses indicate reversals of reserves.

Provision for (reversal of) general reserve for possible losses on loans. The general reserve is established with respect to claims against normal and watch obligors based on historical loan loss experience. We also apply the discounted cash flow method to establish reserves with respect to some watch obligors.

Provision for (reversal of) specific reserve for possible losses on loans. Each of our principal banking subsidiaries, including us, maintains a specific reserve for possible losses on claims against intensive control obligors and claims against bankrupt and substantially bankrupt obligors, in each case with respect to the portions of such loans not covered by collateral or guarantees.

Provision for (reversal of) reserve for possible losses on loans to restructuring countries. Each of our principal banking subsidiaries, including us, maintains a specific reserve for loans to certain “restructuring countries.”

Provision for (reversal of) reserve for contingencies. This reserve was created to address anticipated losses arising from matters not covered by other specific reserves.

We recorded ¥30 billion of provision for credit-related costs for the six months ended September 30, 2025, compared to ¥46 billion of reversal in credit-related costs for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025.

We recorded ¥46 billion of reversal in credit-related costs for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025, a ¥48 billion improvement compared to the ¥95 billion of reversal in credit-related costs for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024.

We recorded ¥95 billion of reversal in credit-related costs for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024, a ¥60 billion improvement compared to the ¥35 billion of reversal in credit-related costs for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2023.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We engage in various types of off-balance sheet arrangements in the ordinary course of our business to meet the financing needs of our customers. These arrangements include securitizations, lines and letters of credit, loan commitments and loan participations.

Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosure about Credit, Market and Other Risks

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 risk management, including the need to tailor our operations in accordance with such risks, as a key component of our overall management strategy. 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 the board of directors of Mizuho Financial Group 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. See “Business—Risk Management” for more information regarding our risk management policies. See also “Financial Instruments” in the notes of our consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this offering memorandum.

BUSINESS

General

Mizuho Bank

Mizuho Bank provides a wide range of financial products and services mainly in relation to deposits, lending and exchange settlement to individuals, SMEs, large corporations, financial institutions, public sector entities and foreign corporations, including foreign subsidiaries of Japanese corporations. We maintain one of the largest branch and ATM networks in Japan and a broad range of internet banking services. We also maintain a comprehensive office network which covers major cities worldwide.

The following are the main services and products that we offer:

- *Deposits*, including ordinary deposits, time deposits and foreign currency deposits;
- *Lending*, including loans for working capital or capital expenditure of corporate customers, initiatives for strategic financial raising such as syndicated loans, housing loans and card loans for individual customers;
- *Domestic exchange settlement*, including exchange for remittance, credit to current accounts and money collection services;
- *Foreign exchange transaction services*, including various foreign exchange services relating to international transactions such as imports, exports and foreign remittance; and
- *Other financial products and services*.

Mizuho Financial Group (our parent company)

Mizuho Financial Group is a Japanese bank holding company that is the ultimate parent company of the Mizuho group, one of the largest financial institution groups in the world. Mizuho Financial Group engages in banking, trust banking, securities and other businesses related to financial services and provides a broad range of financial services in both domestic and overseas markets.

Group Operations

Business Segments

Our parent company, Mizuho Financial Group, manages its groupwide operations under five business areas, which it characterizes as its five in-house companies, i.e., the Retail & Business Banking Company, the Corporate & Investment Banking Company, the Global Corporate & Investment Banking Company, the Global Markets Company and the Asset Management Company, and two units that support all of the in-house companies, the Global Transaction Banking Unit and the Research & Consulting Unit, to determine and promote strategies group-wide across banking, trust banking, securities and other business areas according to customer segments.

We provide services to all of Mizuho Financial Group's in-house companies and have adopted the same five-company two-unit model as our business and reporting segments.

Retail & Business Banking Company (RBC)

At the Mizuho Financial Group level, the Retail & Business Banking Company is responsible for customer segments consisting of individual customers, SMEs and middle-market corporations, and engages in consulting services that integrate banking, trust banking, securities and other functions within the Mizuho group, as well as providing convenient financial services by leveraging advanced technologies and forming alliances with other companies.

For individual customers, the Retail & Business Banking Company will strive to improve its capacity to provide consulting services, including on asset management and asset succession, while working on the development and provision of convenient services by leveraging advanced technologies and forming alliances with other companies and institutions.

As a reliable partner in an era of lengthening lifespans, the Retail & Business Banking Company supports customers who have concerns about their long-term plans, and in addition to the consulting services that combine

banking, trust banking and securities functions, the Retail & Business Banking Company offers customers asset formation support that utilizes advanced technologies, such as AI-powered asset management advisory services and asset management support utilizing remote channels, etc. Accordingly, in addition to strengthening efforts related to NISA, Japan's new tax exemption scheme for investment by individuals, and iDeCo, an individual-type defined contribution pension plan, the Retail & Business Banking Company will strengthen financial education through seminars.

Furthermore, to support smooth asset succession, the Retail & Business Banking Company provides products and services that utilize Mizuho Financial Group trust functions such as Multifunctional Safety Trust and will trusts, and inheritance arrangement services.

With respect to the loan business, the Retail & Business Banking Company has expanded its line of housing loan and card loan products and offers various products and services in response to each customer's life stage, including products that meet a diverse range of needs, internet-based services and the development of a new business model that utilizes advanced technology.

The Retail & Business Banking Company also provides products and services to officers and employees of our corporate clients, such as opening accounts for payroll, providing housing loans, management of retirement payments, etc.

In addition, in an effort to increase customer convenience, the Retail & Business Banking Company has enhanced the efficiency of Mizuho Financial Group's branch and ATM network throughout Japan. As part of these efforts, the Retail & Business Banking Company has pushed for banking, trust banking and securities services to be provided at the same location, including by setting up Mizuho Securities' "Planet Booths" in the branches and offices of Mizuho Bank.

Moreover, with the aim of constructing a convenient and efficient channel network that responds to changes in customer needs, the Retail & Business Banking Company is promoting the next generation of branches and offices which serve as consulting spaces along with a reduction of the number of branches and offices through reorganization and consolidation.

The Retail & Business Banking Company has also made efforts to enhance customer convenience. For example, the Retail & Business Banking Company is engaging in collaboration with other companies and are utilizing advanced technologies to offer new financial and other services and to enhance the quality of Mizuho Financial Group's internet and smart phone services, in light of changing customer needs due to ongoing digitalization.

Further, the Retail & Business Banking Company undertakes business related to lottery tickets, such as the sales of lottery tickets issued by prefectures and ordinance-designated cities.

For small- and medium-sized enterprises and middle-market firms, the Retail & Business Banking Company provides solutions with respect to both types of needs: management issues such as business development, and the personal issues of customers who are business owners, such as asset inheritance and management, etc.

In response to increasing customer needs related to their growth strategy or business succession in an unclear business environment, the Retail & Business Banking Company offers multi-layered solutions in response to the various development stages of customers' businesses through the combined strength of the entire Mizuho Financial Group, including banking, trust banking and securities, based on a customer-focused approach.

Specifically, the Retail & Business Banking Company offers syndicated loans, advisory services related to overseas expansions, mergers and acquisitions-related services, and business matching services, depending on the customers' business strategies, in addition to brokering financial products and expanding the customer base for Mizuho Financial Group's trustee business for defined contribution pension plans, combining financial services and advanced advisory services.

Furthermore, due to the aging of Japanese business owners, business succession and asset inheritance has become a matter of urgency. Using Mizuho Financial Group's succession and property know-how, the Retail & Business Banking Company actively offers solutions for optimal and smooth business succession and asset inheritance, including the inheritance of business ownership and corporate stock as well as corporate reorganization, addressing both individual and corporate needs.

Moreover, the Retail & Business Banking Company leverages Mizuho Financial Group's existing customer base to support the growth of innovative companies that show future promise by means of finance and other solutions.

In light of structural changes in customer needs against the backdrop of further progress in digitalization, an aging society with a low birthrate and other factors, the Retail & Business Banking Company aims to enhance the efficiency of sales channels, including physical storefronts, and expand new business areas to realize the wants and desires of individual customers as well as the sustainable growth of corporate customers.

In order to achieve this goal, the Retail & Business Banking Company intends to take advantage of Mizuho Financial Group's broad customer base, trustworthiness and dependability, as well as the Group's consulting capabilities. At the same time, the Retail & Business Banking Company intends to collaborate openly with those both inside and outside the Mizuho group to provide new value incorporating both financial and non-financial products and services, as a partner for individual customers' life plans and corporate customers' growth strategies and business succession.

Corporate & Investment Banking Company (CIBC)

At the Mizuho Financial Group level, the Corporate & Investment Banking Company is responsible for customer segments consisting of large companies, financial institutions and public-sector entities in Japan, and provides custom-designed solutions for each client on a group-wide basis to meet their needs for both financial or non-financial products and services through investment banking product functions, such as M&A and businesses related to real estate.

For large corporate customers, based on a solid customer relationships and utilizing its global industry knowledge, the Corporate Investment & Banking Company does not only provide financing, but also group-wide financial solutions such as fund management, underwriting of equity and bonds, M&A advisory and risk hedging products, etc., on a global basis to meet customers' needs in fund-raising, investment, management and financial strategies.

For financial institutions, the Corporate Investment & Banking Company offers advisory services and solutions, such as advice on financial strategy and proposals on various investment products, by concentrating its diverse financial expertise from each group company to meet the increasingly sophisticated and diversified needs of customers.

For public sector customers, as a leading bank with a wealth of experience and a solid track record, the Corporate Investment & Banking Company provides optimal financial services group-wide that include funding support as a trustee and underwriter of public bonds, and services as a designated financial institution. In addition, in the field of revitalizing rural regions in Japan, an important matter to the Japanese economy, the Corporate Investment & Banking Company engages in Public Private Partnerships/Private Finance Initiatives (PPP and PFI) projects in collaboration with regional financial institutions, national and regional government entities and their affiliates.

The Corporate Investment & Banking Company strives to build new relationships with customers and endeavor to realize value co-creation and co-prosperity based on changes in customer needs in response to changes in social and industrial structures. To that end, the Corporate Investment & Banking Company plans to enhance its risk management services for our customers through products and services such as mezzanine investment and debt financing including preferred shares and subordinated loans.

The environment that our customers are facing is changing rapidly due to such factors as the progress of industry transformation and society's heightened interest in sustainability, as well as intensified geopolitical risks. Under such circumstances, the Corporate Investment & Banking Company strives to become a value co-creation partner for its customers in order to help them achieve sustainable growth by providing solutions with in-depth industry- and product-specific knowledge through the combined strength of the Mizuho group's banking, trust banking, securities, and research and technology functions.

Global Corporate & Investment Banking Company (GCIBC)

At the Mizuho Financial Group level, the Global Corporate & Investment Banking Company is responsible for customer segments consisting of both Japanese companies operating outside Japan and non-Japanese

companies, and provides various solutions by taking advantage of a deep understanding of clients' businesses and the Global Corporate & Investment Banking Company's strengths in corporate finance and transaction banking, such as lending and corporate bond underwriting.

For Japanese corporate customers, the Global Corporate & Investment Banking Company provides integrated support both in and outside Japan to help them expand their overseas operations. The Global Corporate & Investment Banking Company offers highly specialized services that use Mizuho Financial Group's advanced financial technologies and expertise. Particularly in Asia, the Global Corporate & Investment Banking Company supports Japanese corporate customers developing new markets by offering advisory and other services.

In addition, through the Global Corporate & Investment Banking Company's Global 300 Strategy, which involves focusing on a group of approximately 300 blue-chip non-Japanese companies, the Global Corporate & Investment Banking Company is expanding business with non-Japanese corporate customers. The aim is to provide LCM/DCM financing and financial solutions to global companies developing business in Asia, by utilizing the Global Corporate & Investment Banking Company's high presence in the U.S. capital markets and network in Asian economic regions that have been growing rapidly.

Meanwhile, the Global Corporate & Investment Banking Company is enhancing its channels with customers in order to strengthen the framework to support customers' business outside Japan. The Global Corporate & Investment Banking Company is forming business alliances with local financial institutions and government-affiliated institutions to provide up-to-date local information to customers, and is also enhancing its service framework to address the diverse business needs of customers. The Global Corporate & Investment Banking Company will aim to build long-term relationships with customers by utilizing business, financial and ESG consulting and close relationships with the top management of corporate customers based on know-how and insight regarding each country and industry sector.

In anticipation of future growth constraints, such as the phased implementation of Basel regulations and Mizuho Financial Group's foreign currency funding capabilities, the Global Corporate & Investment Banking Company will continue initiatives such as improving its profitability by strengthening current business bases and diversifying its product lineup, the reforming of cost structure and adjusting of its business portfolio through selection and concentration.

On April 5, 2025, Mizuho Bank Europe N.V., a local subsidiary of Mizuho Bank in Amsterdam, Netherlands, as the surviving company, merged with Mizuho Securities Europe GmbH, a local subsidiary of Mizuho Securities in Frankfurt, Germany. Mizuho Bank Europe N.V. transitioned to a universal bank model, which integrates its banking and securities businesses on April 7, 2025, and will be better able to provide comprehensive financial services and meet its valued clients' expectations.

Global Markets Company (GMC)

At the Mizuho Financial Group level, the Global Markets Company is responsible for market-related businesses, engages in sales and trading services for a wide range of customers, from individuals to institutional investors, by offering market products to meet their risk hedging and asset management needs, and also conducts ALM and investment business, including stable capital raising and balance sheet management as well as management of fixed income, equity and other securities portfolios.

To become a top-class Asian player in the global markets, the Global Markets Company's basic strategy is to enhance presence in the market in order to develop the most suitable products and organizational structure based on arising customer needs.

With respect to the sales and trading business, the Global Markets Company has continued to promote the integration of banking and securities functions and expand the product lineup with the aim of a diversified revenue base.

Against the backdrop of the mitigated restrictions of the firewall regulation in Japan, the Global Markets Company intends to further deepen the integration of banking and securities functions in Japan and aims to continue to accelerate the integration in other parts of Asia. The Global Markets Company aims to further enhance its presence by providing solutions more effectively and improving trading capabilities through consolidating global risks and setting up electronic trading platforms to meet customers' diversified needs.

With respect to the Global Markets Company's ALM and investment business, amidst a volatile market environment, through utilizing methodologies including advanced early warning control, meticulous market analysis and abundant hedging methodologies, the Global Markets Company seeks to adjust its asset allocation with flexibility to achieve a balance between realized profits and unrealized profits. With respect to ALM, through flexible balance sheet management and stable fund raising that takes into account changes in the foreign currency deposit-loan ratio, the Global Markets Company is supporting customers' global businesses. The Global Markets Company strives for stable and efficient operations on a global basis to contribute to the well-being of the overall business performance of the Mizuho group.

Moreover, the Global Markets Company is promoting sustainability in various functions of sales and trading, investment and fund-raising businesses.

In addition, the Global Markets Company has been working on maintaining and strengthening its competitiveness by enhancing infrastructure, including next-generation trading rooms in anticipation of technological progress and a market system based on strategic management resource allocation and cost reduction, and by further strengthening the digital literacy of employees for market business and developing personnel with highly specialized knowledge.

The Global Markets Company aims to realize a stable earnings structure in ALM and the investment business and to improve sales and trading services with clearly defined focus areas which enable the Mizuho group to draw on diverse intermediary functions through the market and create diverse value for its customers.

In order to achieve this goal, as a partner with expert knowledge of market mechanisms that has insight into markets, the Global Markets Company will aim to enhance its asset allocation and product lineup and aim to establish a stable profit base. At the same time, the Global Markets Company will strive to provide appropriate investment opportunities to investors with different risk appetites.

Asset Management Company (AMC)

The Asset Management Company is responsible for businesses related to asset management, and provides products and services that meet the asset management needs of a wide range of customers, from individuals to institutional investors, through the collaboration between the group's banking, trust banking and securities functions as well as Asset Management One Co., Ltd ("Asset Management One").

For individual customers, the Asset Management Company offers investment products that contribute to their medium- to long-term asset formation in order to meet their various needs.

For institutional investors such as pension funds, the Asset Management Company makes its asset management capabilities more sophisticated and offers comprehensive solution services to meet their diversified and sophisticated asset management needs.

The Asset Management Company offers its customers investment products that are best suited to them by strengthening its asset management capabilities in collaboration with other Mizuho Financial Group companies and affiliates such as the New York subsidiary and other foreign subsidiaries of Asset Management One that are established for diversified global investments; Asset Management One Alternative Investments, Ltd. located in Tokyo, that selects and offers hedge funds, and Matthews Asia, an independent, privately owned firm and the largest dedicated Asia investment specialist in the United States.

In addition, in various product fields, the Asset Management Company is focusing on developing and offering products through collaboration with BlackRock, Inc., Partner Group AG and Golub Capital.

By providing these solutions, addressing ESG issues through engagement in responsible investment, and seeking efficiency and innovativeness through transformation and operating process reforms, the Asset Management Company aims to contribute to the revitalization of financial assets in Japan and realize the medium- to long-term growth of our asset management business.

On November 29, 2024, Mizuho Bank, as the surviving company, and Defined Contribution Plan Services Co., Ltd. entered into a merger agreement. To enhance services in the defined contribution pension field, which is expected to expand further, Mizuho Bank will strengthen the operational structure of its online services and call centers and improve management efficiency by consolidating its administrative departments. On July 1, 2025, Mizuho Bank announced that said merger was completed.

Global Transaction Banking Unit

The Global Transaction Banking Unit is in charge of providing transaction banking solution services to customers in a wide range of segments, including corporate clients and investors. The Global Transaction Banking Unit aims to respond to customer needs that are becoming sophisticated and diverse by drawing on its high level of expertise in each area, including domestic and foreign payments, cash management and trade finance.

In the transaction business, the Global Transaction Banking Unit provides various solutions in accordance with customer needs and the character of their business as follows:

- For corporate customers, the Global Transaction Banking Unit offers various financial services and products such as online banking, cash management solutions, domestic/foreign currency transaction services and trade finance on a global basis.
- For financial institutions and institutional investors, the Global Transaction Banking Unit promotes custody and yen correspondence settlement.
- In addition, the Global Transaction Banking Unit is further expanding Mizuho Financial Group's range of services in collaboration with other group companies and leveraging the latest technological innovations.

Furthermore, the Global Transaction Banking Unit will closely collaborate with offices in Japan and around the world to respond with flexibility on a global basis to a diverse range of customer needs, especially for cash management, settlements and other transaction banking services. In addition, the Global Transaction Banking Unit is working to provide solutions from a long-term perspective by capturing market trends in various business areas such as enhancement of business functionalities in light of the progress in digital transformation while maintaining a role as a stable settlement platform.

Research & Consulting Unit

The Research & Consulting Unit offers a wide variety of solutions with research functions that provide deep analysis, spanning from industrial to macroeconomic analysis and consulting functions that cover many fields, from specialized areas such as the environment to business strategies.

On September 30, 2024, Mizuho Financial Group began examining the integration of Mizuho Bank and Mizuho Research & Technologies, Ltd. Subsequently, on April 1, 2026, Mizuho Bank and Mizuho Research & Technologies, Ltd. completed its merger and business integration, with Mizuho Bank as the surviving company.

Competition

We engage in banking and other businesses related to financial services and face strong competition in all of those areas of businesses. See "Risk Factors—Intensification of competition in the market for financial services could have an adverse effect on us."

Our major competitors in Japan include:

- Japan's other major banking groups: Mitsubishi UFJ Financial Group and Sumitomo Mitsui Financial Group.
- Other banking institutions: These include city banks, trust banks, regional banks, shinkin banks (or credit associations), credit cooperatives, agricultural cooperatives, foreign banks and retail-oriented banks.
- Securities companies and investment banks: These include both domestic securities companies and the Japanese affiliates of global investment banks.
- Government financial institutions: These include Japan Finance Corporation, Japan Post Bank, Development Bank of Japan and Japan Bank for International Cooperation.
- Non-bank finance companies: These include credit card issuers, installment shopping credit companies, leasing companies and other non-bank finance companies.
- Asset management companies.
- Other financial service providers, such as those that utilize "FinTech."

In global markets, we face competition with other commercial banks and other financial institutions, particularly major global banks and the leading local banks in those financial markets outside Japan in which we conduct business.

Others

Strategic Capital and Business Alliance between Mizuho Financial Group and Rakuten Card

On November 13, 2024, Mizuho Financial Group resolved to enter into a strategic capital and business alliance (“the Alliance”) with Rakuten Card Co., Ltd. (“Rakuten Card”), a consolidated subsidiary of Rakuten Group, Inc. (“Rakuten Group”). In conjunction with the Alliance, Mizuho Financial Group and Rakuten Group executed a share transfer agreement on November 13, 2024, pursuant to which Rakuten Group transferred 14.99% of Rakuten Card’s common stock to Mizuho Financial Group for ¥165 billion on December 1, 2024.

In addition, on the same date, we, Mizuho Financial Group, UC Card Co., Ltd., a subsidiary of Mizuho Financial Group, Orient Corporation, an equity-method affiliate of Mizuho Financial Group, Rakuten Group and Rakuten Card announced the formation of a business alliance that aims to transform Japan’s digital payment landscape. Mizuho Financial Group and Rakuten Group have decided to leverage the strengths of these six key companies to develop new, highly convenient retail business models in the increasingly competitive payments industry, which will strengthen customer loyalty and develop solutions that meet the needs of affiliate stores.

Agreement to Offer Banking Services through Rakuten Securities

On March 9, 2026, we announced that, under a strategic capital and business alliance with Rakuten Securities Holdings, Inc. (“Rakuten Securities Holdings”), Rakuten Securities, Inc. (“Rakuten Securities”), a consolidated subsidiary of Rakuten Group and Rakuten Securities Holdings, will begin to offer banking agency services through which Rakuten Securities customers will be able to review details of Mizuho Bank’s services, including fees and interest rates, and open Mizuho Bank accounts through Rakuten Securities, broadening customer touchpoints. We and Rakuten Securities intend to continue to expand our customer base and further strengthen our collaboration toward realizing a full-fledged hybrid comprehensive consulting service that meets the needs of individual customers, while striving to enhance asset management and asset-building services.

Russia-Ukraine situation

As of March 31, 2024 and 2025, our direct net country exposure to Russia was approximately \$1.12 billion and approximately \$1.0 billion, respectively, which was only a small percentage of our total exposure. The Russia-related exposure figures are on a consolidated basis, and take into account the guarantee amount in the country where the risk exists. The exposure primarily consisted of outstanding loans, commitment lines, guarantee transactions and derivatives-related credit. Included within this exposure are loans made by AO Mizuho Bank (Moscow). Loans of AO Mizuho Bank (Moscow) decreased by \$0.09 billion from \$0.09 billion as of March 31, 2024 to almost nil as of March 31, 2025.

Considering the country risk arising from the continued sanctions against Russia and the downgrading of their credit rating, we incorporated the estimated impact of the Russia-Ukraine situation into the macroeconomic scenario used for determining the allowance for credit losses on loans.

Activities Relating to Iran

We have and are engaged in limited activities relating to Iran, which is subject to comprehensive territorial sanctions by the U.S. government and other authorities. We maintain compliance policies and procedures designed to conform our operations to all applicable economic sanctions laws and regulations. In that context, our non-U.S. branches engage in limited activities relating to Iran after confirming that such activities do not involve prohibited or sanctionable activity under U.S. or other economic sanctions. These activities are conducted exclusively through our non-U.S. branches, with no involvement of any U.S. branch, U.S. person, U.S.-dollar-denominated transactions, or any other U.S. nexus.

Since April 24, 2019, we continued to maintain accounts for Iranian banks related to the Government of Iran and a bank designated under U.S. Executive Order 13224, but conducted no funds transfers through these accounts or through other correspondent banking accounts on behalf of such Iranian banks. We have policies and procedures to ensure that transfers through these accounts are processed only after confirming that such transactions do not involve prohibited or sanctionable activity under U.S. or other economic sanctions and

obtaining licenses issued by Japan's Ministry of Finance where necessary. We will process transfers through these accounts only under the limited circumstances where we believe the transfer would conform to our compliance policies and procedures, applicable international sanctions laws, and after obtaining a license issued by Japan's Ministry of Finance where necessary.

No proceeds of this offering will be used, directly or indirectly, to fund or facilitate any of the aforementioned activities.

Properties

The following table shows the breakdown of our tangible fixed assets as of March 31, 2023, 2024 and 2025 and as of September 30, 2025:

	As of March 31,			As of
	2023	2024	2025	September 30,
	(in millions of yen)			2025
Buildings	¥266,798	¥274,054	¥280,157	¥303,383
Land	529,204	524,066	482,564	475,753
Lease assets	6,233	16,344	20,659	19,989
Construction in progress	43,633	46,969	61,042	40,526
Other	85,784	109,016	112,576	117,621
Total	<u>¥931,653</u>	<u>¥970,450</u>	<u>¥957,000</u>	<u>¥957,274</u>

As of September 30, 2025, we had tangible fixed assets of ¥957,274 million.

Our head office is located at 1-5-5 Otemachi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, Japan. We lease our headquarter building from a third party.

Our owned land and buildings are primarily used by our branches. Most of the buildings and land owned by us are free from material encumbrances.

Risk Management

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 risk management, including the need to tailor our operations in accordance with such risks, as a key component of our overall management strategy. In order to implement our business strategy while maintaining our financial stability, we maintain comprehensive risk management and control measures. Mizuho Financial Group maintains basic policies for risk management established by its board of directors that are applicable to the entire Mizuho group, including us. 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.

Overview

Risk Management Structure

Each of Mizuho Financial Group's subsidiaries adopts appropriate risk management measures for its business based on the size and nature of its risk exposures, while Mizuho Financial Group controls risk management for the Mizuho group as a whole. At Mizuho Financial Group, the Risk Management Committee, which is one of the Business Policy Committees of Mizuho Financial Group and chaired by its Group Chief Risk Officer ("Group CRO"), provides integrated monitoring and management of the overall risk for the Mizuho group. The Group CRO reports the risk management situation to the Mizuho Financial Group board of directors, the Risk Committee and the Executive Management Committee, etc., on a regular basis and as needed. Mizuho Financial Group regularly receives reports and applications concerning the risk management situation from its principal banking subsidiaries, which includes us, and other core group companies and gives them appropriate

instructions concerning risk management. Mizuho Financial Group's principal banking subsidiaries, including us, and other core group companies each maintain their own 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 as necessary.

Basic Approach

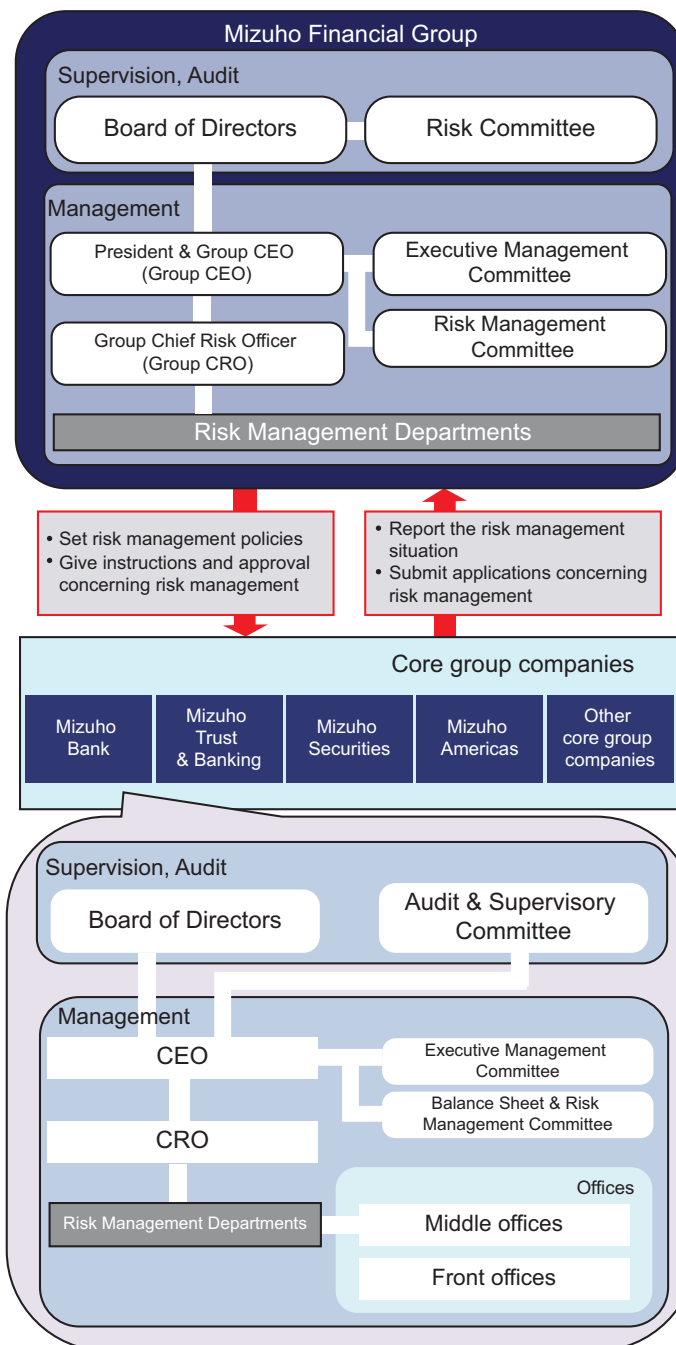
Mizuho Financial Group classifies the risks arising from the group's businesses into different types of risk such as credit risk, market risk, liquidity risk, operational risk, reputational risk and model risk according to their risk factors, and manages each type of risk depending on its characteristics. Furthermore, each Mizuho group entity manages such risks according to the characteristics of its business operations (i.e., management of risks associated with settlement and trust businesses, etc.). In addition to managing each type of risk individually, Mizuho Financial Group has established a comprehensive 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 Mizuho Financial Group, companies within the Mizuho group identify risk broadly and take a proactive and sophisticated approach to risk management.

Risk Capital Allocation

Mizuho Financial Group endeavors to obtain a clear grasp of the Mizuho group's overall risk exposure using a unified measurement standard and has implemented measures to keep such risks within the Mizuho group's financial base in accordance with the risk capital allocation framework. More specifically, Mizuho Financial Group allocates risk capital to its principal banking subsidiaries, including us, as well as their respective subsidiaries, and other core group companies to control risk within the limits set for each company. Mizuho Financial Group also controls risk within managerially acceptable limits by working to ensure that the overall risk held by the Mizuho group on a consolidated basis does not exceed its financial strength. To ensure the ongoing financial soundness of Mizuho Financial Group, its principal banking subsidiaries, including us, and other core group companies, Mizuho Financial Group regularly monitors 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 its board of directors and other committees of each company. Risk capital is allocated to Mizuho Bank, Mizuho Trust & Banking, Mizuho Securities and Mizuho Americas LLC by risk category, and is further allocated within their respective business units based on established frameworks.

Stress Testing

For the purpose of verifying the appropriateness of the Mizuho group's risk appetite and the adequacy of its business plans, Mizuho Financial Group carries out stress testing on the Mizuho group's entire portfolio by measuring and assessing the impacts on its capital ratio and financial performance of the stress events assumed in the scenarios set by the Mizuho group. Stress testing is carried out to confirm that the required capital ratio and financial performance can be secured on the occurrence of any of the assumed stress events. When Mizuho Financial Group's capital ratio or financial performance falls below the required level, Mizuho Financial Group will consider and carry out a revision of its risk appetite and business plans. Mizuho Financial Group also calculates the impacts of assumed stress events on risk volumes, including interest rate risk related to the Mizuho group's banking book that is not covered by regulatory capital, to confirm whether the risk volumes balance with the Mizuho group's capital when a risk event occurs. The calculated risk volumes are used for assessing the Mizuho group's internal capital adequacy. Risk scenarios are set considering the current and projected economic conditions, as well as vulnerabilities in the group's business and financial structure. Moreover, Mizuho Financial Group has established a robust risk management framework under which stress testing is respectively carried out for each risk category, including market risk. Through such stress testing, Mizuho Financial Group seeks to deepen understanding of the distinctive features of its businesses and portfolios, and proactively determine action to be taken if a stress event happens. In this way, Mizuho Financial Group is committed to enhancing the Mizuho group's risk management capabilities on a continued basis. The following diagram shows Mizuho Financial Group's risk management structure:



Credit Risk Management

Basic Approach

Mizuho Financial Group defines credit risk as the Mizuho group's exposure to the risk of losses that may be incurred due to a decline in, or total loss of, the value of assets (including off-balance-sheet instruments), which may arise from future events or the possible default, etc., of customers or issuers of bonds and stocks. Mizuho Financial Group manages credit risk for the Mizuho group as a whole. Specifically, Mizuho Financial Group establishes the Mizuho group's fundamental credit risk policy to manage major Mizuho group companies, and monitors and manages the credit risks of the Mizuho group as a whole.

Credit Risk Management Structure

The board of directors of Mizuho Financial Group determines the Mizuho group's basic matters pertaining to credit risk management. In addition, the Mizuho Financial Group's Risk Management Committee broadly discusses and coordinates matters relating to basic policies and operations in connection with credit risk management and matters relating to credit risk monitoring for the Mizuho group. Under the control of the Group

CRO, the Mizuho Financial Group's Credit Risk Management Department monitors, analyzes and submits suggestions concerning credit risk, and formulates and executes plans in connection with basic matters pertaining to credit risk management.

Mizuho Financial Group's principal banking subsidiaries, including us, and other core group companies manage their credit risk according to the scale and nature of their exposures in line with basic policies set forth by Mizuho Financial Group. The board of directors of each company determines key matters pertaining to credit risk management.

The Balance Sheet & Risk Management Committee and the Credit Committee, each of which is a Business Policy Committee of Mizuho Financial Group's principal banking subsidiaries, including us, are responsible for discussing and coordinating overall management of their individual credit portfolios and transaction policies towards obligors. The respective Chief Risk Officers (CRO) of the Mizuho group's principal banking subsidiaries, including us, are responsible for matters relating to planning and implementing credit risk management. The Credit Risk Management Departments of the Mizuho group's principal banking subsidiaries, including us, are in charge of planning and administering credit risk management and conducting credit risk measuring and monitoring. Such departments regularly present reports regarding their risk management situation to Mizuho Financial Group. Each credit department of the Mizuho group's principal banking subsidiaries, including us, is responsible for matters related to credit and manages credit risks primarily from the perspective of individual credit extension. The credit departments of the Mizuho group's principal banking subsidiaries, including us, determine policies and approve/disapprove individual transactions in terms of credit review, credit management and collection from obligors in accordance with the lines of authority set forth respectively by the Mizuho group's principal banking subsidiaries. The Chief Audit Executive ("CAE") of each of the Mizuho group's principal banking subsidiaries, including us, is responsible for important matters related to internal audit operations. In addition, the Internal Audit Department, established by the Mizuho group's principal banking subsidiaries, including us, within internal audit groups independent of the business departments, is responsible for examining the appropriateness of credit risk management.

Credit Risk Management Method

The Mizuho Financial Group's credit risk management adopts a unified approach to ensure that future credit risk measurements will be maintained at an appropriate level based on the group's business and financial strategies. Mizuho Financial Group's credit risk management comprises two components: "credit portfolio management" and "individual credit management."

For "credit portfolio management," statistical methods are used to manage potential losses from the Mizuho group's credit portfolio so that Mizuho Financial Group can take appropriate actions before or after credit risks are taken/realized. For "individual credit management," Mizuho Financial Group manages the process for each credit transaction from execution through collection, based on the assessment of the customer/obligor's credit quality. Through this approach, losses in the face of a credit event are mitigated.

Credit Portfolio Management

Risk measurement

Mizuho Financial Group uses statistical methodologies that involve a risk measurement system (enterprise value corporate valuation model, holding period of one year) to manage the possibility of losses by measuring the expected average loss for a one-year risk horizon ("Expected Loss") and the maximum loss within a certain confidence interval ("credit VAR"). The difference between Expected Loss and credit VAR is measured as the credit risk amount ("Unexpected Loss"). The risk measurement system covers the following account items reported by each Mizuho group company: credit transactions including loans and discounts; securities; obligors' liabilities for acceptances and guarantees; deposits and foreign exchange; derivatives including swaps and options; off-balance-sheet items including commitments; and other assets involving credit risk.

In establishing transaction spread guidelines for credit transactions, Mizuho Financial Group aims to ensure an appropriate return from the transaction in light of the level of risk by utilizing credit cost data as a reference. Also, Mizuho Financial Group monitors its 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

The Mizuho group's principal banking subsidiaries, including us, have established guidelines to manage "credit concentration risk," which stems from granting excessive credit to certain corporate groups. The Mizuho group's principal banking subsidiaries, including us, also set the credit limit based on verification of status of capital adequacy. In cases where the limit is exceeded, the Mizuho group's principal banking subsidiaries, including us, will formulate a handling policy and/or action plan. In addition to the above, the Mizuho group's principal banking subsidiaries monitor total credit exposure, credit exposure per rating, credit concentration per corporate group, geographic area and business sector to make a periodical report to the Balance Sheet & Risk Management Committee and the Credit Committee.

Individual Credit Management

Credit Codes

The basic code of conduct for all Mizuho group officers and employees engaged in the credit business is set forth in the Mizuho Financial Group's credit code. Seeking to fulfill the Mizuho group's mission and social responsibilities, Mizuho Financial Group's 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 Mizuho group's principal banking subsidiaries, including us, is the use of an internal rating system that consists of credit ratings and pool allocations. Credit ratings consist of obligor ratings which represent the level of credit risk of the obligor, and transaction ratings which represent the possibility of ultimately incurring losses related to each individual claim by taking into consideration the nature of any collateral or guarantee and the seniority of the claim. In principle, obligor ratings apply to all obligors and are subject to regular reviews at least once a year to reflect promptly the fiscal period end financial results of the obligors, as well as special reviews as required whenever an obligor's credit standing changes. This enables the Mizuho group's principal banking subsidiaries, including us, to monitor both individual obligors and the status of the overall portfolio in a timely manner. Because Mizuho Financial Group considers obligor ratings to be an initial phase of the self-assessment process regarding the quality of its loans and off-balance-sheet instruments, such obligor ratings are closely linked to the obligor classifications and are an integral part of the process for determining the provision for credit losses on loans and charge-offs in self-assessment of loans and off-balance-sheet instruments.

To assign obligor ratings, Mizuho Financial Group has a quantitative evaluation system (rating model) in place to enable proper assessment of an obligor's credit standing. The system gives a quantitative rating to an obligor based on obligor-specific characteristics such as type of business (corporation or individual) and geography (in Japan or outside Japan). Mizuho Financial Group categorizes its rating models for companies in Japan into those for large companies and those for small and medium-sized companies. The former consist of 13 models according to industry-specific factors, while the latter consist of three models. For companies outside Japan, Mizuho Financial Group utilizes nine models.

These were developed by Mizuho Financial Group's Credit Risk Management Department based on a statistical methodology and approved by the Group CRO.

Pool allocations are applied to small claims that are less than a specified amount by pooling obligors and claims with similar risk characteristics and assessing and managing the risk for each such pool. The Mizuho group's principal banking subsidiaries, including us, efficiently manage credit risk and credit screening by dispersing a sufficient number of small claims within each pool. The Mizuho group's principal banking subsidiaries, including us, generally review the appropriateness and effectiveness of their approach to obligor ratings and pool allocations once a year in accordance with predetermined procedures, which is audited by the Internal Audit Group.

Mizuho Financial Group defines a Restructured Loan as a loan extended to a Watch Obligor when the following conditions are met: an obligor is experiencing financial difficulties; and lending conditions were amended favorably to the obligor such as allowing interest rate reduction, postponement of principal repayment/ interest payment, debt forgiveness, etc.

An overdue loan is defined as a loan for a Watch Obligor of which the loan principal or interest is overdue for three months or more following the contractual payment date.

Self-assessment, Provision for Credit Losses on Loans and Off-Balance-Sheet Instruments and Charge-Offs

Mizuho Financial Group conducts self-assessment of assets to ascertain the status of assets both as an integral part of credit risk management and in preparation for appropriate accounting treatment, including provision for credit losses on loans and off-balance-sheet instruments and charge-offs. During the process of self-assessment, obligors are categorized into certain groups taking into consideration their financial condition and their ability to make payments, and credit ratings are assigned to all obligors, in principle, to reflect the extent of their credit risks. The related assets are then categorized into certain classes based on the risk of impairment. This process allows Mizuho Financial Group to identify and control the actual quality of assets and determine the appropriate accounting treatment, including provision for credit losses on loans and off-balance-sheet instruments and charge-offs. Specifically, the Credit Risk Management Department of each of the Mizuho group's principal subsidiaries, including us, is responsible for the overall control of the self-assessment of assets of the respective banking subsidiaries, cooperating with the administrative departments specified for each type of asset, including loan portfolios and securities, in executing and managing self-assessments. In its assessment of the probability of obligor bankruptcy, Mizuho Financial Group deems an obligor that is rated as being insolvent or lower as being bankrupt.

Credit Review

Prevention of new nonaccrual loans through routine credit management is important in maintaining the quality of the Mizuho group's overall loan assets. Credit review involves analysis and screening of each potential transaction within the relevant business department. In case the screening exceeds the authority of the department, the credit department in charge at the headquarters carries out the review. Mizuho Financial Group has specialist departments for different industries, business sizes and regions, which carry out timely and specialized examinations based on the characteristics of the obligor and its market, and provide appropriate advice to the business department. In addition, in the case of obligors with low credit ratings and high downside risks, the business department and credit department jointly clarify their credit policy and in appropriate cases assist the obligors at an early stage in working towards credit soundness.

Market Risk Management

Basic Approach

Mizuho Financial Group defines market risk as the risk of losses incurred by the Mizuho group due to fluctuations in interest rates, stock prices, foreign exchange rates, etc. Market risk includes market liquidity risk; i.e., the risk that Mizuho Financial Group will suffer a loss due to market disruptions or other disorders that prevent it from conducting transactions in the market or require it to pay significantly higher prices than normal to conduct transactions. Mizuho Financial Group manages market risk for the Mizuho group as a whole. Specifically, Mizuho Financial Group establishes the fundamental risk management policy for the entire group, manages the market risk of the Mizuho group's principal banking subsidiaries, including us, and other core group companies and monitors how the Mizuho group's market risk is being managed as a whole.

Market Risk Management Structure

Mizuho Financial Group's board of directors determines basic matters pertaining to market risk management policies. The Risk Management Committee of Mizuho Financial Group broadly discusses and coordinates matters relating to basic policies in connection with market risk management, market risk operations and market risk monitoring. Under the control of the Group CRO, the Risk Management Department of Mizuho Financial Group is responsible for formulating and implementing plans related to market risk management through monitoring, reporting and analyzing market risk, making proposals, and setting limits and guidelines.

The Risk Management Department of Mizuho Financial Group submits reports regarding status of market risk to the board of directors and other relevant committees on a regular basis. For the purpose of managing the market risk of the Mizuho group's principal banking subsidiaries, including us, and other core group companies, the Group Risk Management Department regularly receives reports from each Mizuho group principal subsidiary to properly identify and manage their market risk. These subsidiaries and core group companies, which account for most of the Mizuho group's exposure to market risk, establish their basic policies based on those of Mizuho Financial Group and their boards of director determine important matters relating to market risk management.

Market Risk Management Method

To manage market risk, Mizuho Financial Group sets limits that correspond to risk capital allocations according to the risk profile of each of the Mizuho group's principal banking subsidiaries, including us, and other core group companies and thereby prevent the overall market risk Mizuho Financial Group holds from exceeding its financial strength represented by capital, etc. The amount of risk capital allocated to market risk corresponds to value-at-risk (the "VAR") and additional costs that may arise in order to close relevant positions.

Setting Limits

When the said limits are set, various factors are taken into account, including business strategies, historical limit usage ratios, risk-bearing capacity (profits, equity capital and risk management framework), profit targets and the market liquidity of the products involved. The limits are determined after being discussed and coordinated by the Risk Management Committee. For trading and banking activities, Mizuho Financial Group sets limits for VAR and for losses. For banking activities, Mizuho Financial Group sets position limits based on interest rate sensitivity (10 BPV) as needed. An excess over any of these limits is immediately reported and addressed according to a pre-determined procedure.

Monitoring

To provide a system of mutual checks and balances in market operations, Mizuho Financial Group has established middle offices specializing in risk management that are independent of front offices which engage in market transactions and of back offices which are responsible for book entries and settlements. When VAR is not adequate to control risk, the middle offices manage risk using additional risk indices, carry out stress testing and set stop loss limits as needed. Mizuho Financial Group monitors market liquidity risk for individual financial products in the market while taking turnover and other factors into consideration.

Liquidity Risk Management

Basic Approach

Mizuho Financial Group defines liquidity risk as the risk of losses arising from funding difficulties due to deterioration of its financial position that make it difficult for Mizuho Financial Group to raise necessary funds or force Mizuho Financial Group to raise funds at significantly higher interest rates than usual. Mizuho Financial Group manages liquidity risks for the Mizuho group as a whole. Specifically, Mizuho Financial Group establishes a fundamental liquidity risk management policy for the entire group, manages the liquidity risk of the Mizuho group's principal banking subsidiaries, including us, and other core group companies and monitors how the group's liquidity risk is being managed as a whole.

Liquidity Risk Management Structure

Mizuho Financial Group's board of directors determines the basic matters pertaining to liquidity risk management policies. The Risk Management Committee broadly discusses and coordinates matters relating to the basic policies in connection with liquidity risk management, operations and monitoring, as well as proposing responses to emergencies such as sudden market changes. The Group CRO is responsible for matters relating to liquidity risk management planning and operations. Mizuho Financial Group's Risk Management Department is responsible for monitoring, reporting and analyzing liquidity risk, making proposals in connection with liquidity risk and formulating and implementing plans relating to liquidity risk management. In addition, the Group Chief Financial Officer is responsible for matters relating to the planning and operation of funds management, and the Mizuho Financial Group's Financial Planning Department is responsible for its monitoring and also for planning and implementing measures relating to funds management to maintain appropriate funding liquidity. Reports on the status of and other factors relating to cash funding management are submitted to Mizuho Financial Group's board of directors, the Risk Committee, the Executive Management Committee, the President & Group CEO and the Business Policy Committees, respectively, on a regular basis.

Mizuho Financial Group appropriately identifies and manages liquidity risk of the Mizuho group's principal banking subsidiaries, including us, and other core group companies through regular reports from each company. Each company, which is a major source of liquidity risk in the Mizuho group, also establishes their own basic policies on liquidity risk management to properly identify and manage liquidity risk. The board of directors of each company determines important matters pertaining to liquidity risk management.

Liquidity Risk Management Method

Mizuho Financial Group mainly manages liquidity risk through the frameworks of “Liquidity Categorization” and “Liquidity Risk Management Indicators.”

Liquidity Categorization

Mizuho Financial Group has established a group-wide framework of assessing the levels of liquidity risks by categorizing them into “Normal,” “Anxious” and “Crisis” to reflect the funding conditions. In addition, Mizuho Financial Group has set Early Warning Indicators (“EWIs”) and conducts monitoring on a daily basis to manage funding conditions. The EWIs include stock prices, credit ratings, amount of liquidity reserve assets such as Japanese government bonds, the Mizuho group companies’ funding situations and others.

Liquidity Risk Management Indicators

As for Japanese yen, Mizuho Financial Group sets limits on funds raised in the market for each of the Mizuho group’s principal banking subsidiaries, including us, and other core group companies based on a number of time horizons taking into account the characteristics and strategies of each company. As for foreign currencies, Mizuho Financial Group conducts daily stress tests based on a combination of market-wide factors and idiosyncratic factors of the group for each company to verify the sufficiency of liquidity reserve assets and the effectiveness of Mizuho Financial Group’s liquidity contingency funding plans.

The thresholds for Liquidity Risk Management Indicators are discussed and coordinated by the Risk Management Committee, discussed further by the Executive Management Committee and determined by its President & Group CEO. A violation of threshold is immediately reported and addressed in accordance with pre-determined procedures.

Operational Risk Management

Basic Approach

Mizuho Financial Group defines operational risk as the risk of loss that the Mizuho group may incur resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems or from external events. Mizuho Financial Group controls operational risk management for the Mizuho group as a whole. Considering that operational risk includes information technology risk, operations risk, legal risk, human resources risk, tangible asset risk and regulatory change risk, Mizuho Financial Group has separately determined the fundamental risk management policies for these different types of risk. Mizuho Financial Group manages the operational risk associated with the Mizuho group’s principal banking subsidiaries, including us, and other core group companies while monitoring the state of group-wide operational risk.

Operational Risk Management Structure

The board of directors of Mizuho Financial Group determines basic matters pertaining to operational risk management policies. The Risk Management Committee of Mizuho Financial Group broadly discusses and coordinates matters relating to basic policies in connection with operational risk management, operational risk operations and operational risk monitoring. The Group CRO is responsible for matters relating to operational risk management planning and operations. The Risk Management Department of Mizuho Financial Group is responsible for monitoring market risk, reporting and analyzing making proposals, setting limits and guidelines, and formulating and implementing plans relating to operational risk management.

The principal banking subsidiaries, including us, and core group companies of Mizuho Financial Group establish their basic policies on operational risk management, and their boards of directors determine important matters relating to operational risk management.

Operational Risk Management Method

To manage operational risk, Mizuho Financial Group sets common rules for data gathering to develop various databases shared by the group and measures operational risk on a regular basis, applying business indicators based on financial statements and internal loss data related to operational risk appropriately.

Mizuho Financial Group has established and is strengthening management methods and systems to appropriately identify, assess, measure, monitor and control the operational risks that arise from the growing

sophistication and diversification of financial operations and developments relating to information technology by utilizing Control Self-Assessments (as described below) and improving quantitative management of operational risk. The status of operational risk management that is identified, assessed and measured through the aforementioned method is reported to the Mizuho Financial Group Risk Management Committee, the Mizuho Financial Group Executive Management Committee, and the Mizuho Financial Group President & CEO, respectively, on a regular basis.

Control Self-Assessment

Mizuho Financial Group aims for an autonomous risk management process, where the departments managing the business/operation take the initiative in identifying risks inherent in the business/operation by recognizing its own business/operation environment, and assessing and perceiving the risks that remain despite internal controls. Based on the assessments and risks perceived, they control such risks by setting and implementing necessary risk reduction measures.

Definition of Risks and Risk Management Methods

As shown in the table below, Mizuho Financial Group has defined each component of operational risk, and applies appropriate risk management methods in accordance with the scale and nature of each risk.

	Definition	Principal Risk Management Methods
Information Technology Risk	Risk that customers may incur losses or the Mizuho group companies may incur losses due to problems (e.g. malfunctions, disruptions, etc.) with the computer systems or improper use of the computers in these systems, which cause disruptions of the services provided to customers, or have significant impact on settlement systems, etc.	- 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. - Improve effectiveness of emergency responses by improving backup systems and holding drills.
Cybersecurity Risk	Risk that the Mizuho group may incur tangible or intangible losses due to cybersecurity-related problems that occur at the group and/or at its clients, along with organizations, etc., that have a business relationship with the group, such as outside vendors and goods/services suppliers.	- Identify vulnerabilities, strengthen monitoring systems and incident response capabilities, and establish a robust governance structure. - Enhance the sophistication of cybersecurity management systems on a group-wide, global-wide, and third-party basis through these measures.
Operations Risk	Risk that customers may incur losses or the Mizuho group may incur losses due to the disruption of services to customers or major incidents affecting settlement systems, etc., as a result of inadequate operations caused by fraudulent acts, errors or negligence, etc., of senior executives or employees, or inadequacies in the operational structure itself.	- Establish clearly defined procedures for handling operations. - Periodically check the status of operational processes. - Conduct training and development programs by the headquarters. - Introduce information technology, office automation and centralization for operations. - Improve the effectiveness of emergency responses by holding drills.
Legal Risk	Risk that the Mizuho group may incur losses due to violation of laws and regulations, breach of contract, entering into improper contracts or other legal factors.	- 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.

	Definition	Principal Risk Management Methods
Human Resources Risk	Risk of damages to employees due to inappropriate working conditions, workplaces or safety conditions, and that the group may suffer tangible and/or intangible losses due to not being able to build an adequate human resources portfolio resulting from human capital losses following outflow of human resources and decline in abilities and skills, and/or not being able to make extensive use of human capital following a decline in employee engagement.	Understand the status of: - Human resources outflow (status of voluntary resignations, mid-career hiring). - Working environments (status of work-related injuries, harassment/bullying incidents, employee engagement). - Securing human resources (status of maintaining adequate human resources with specific abilities and/or skills).
Tangible Asset Risk	Risk that the Mizuho group may incur losses from damage to tangible assets or a decline in the quality of the working environment as a result of disasters, criminal actions or defects in asset maintenance.	- 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 Mizuho group may incur losses due to changes in various regulations or systems, such as those related to law, taxation and accounting.	- Understand important changes in regulations or systems that have significant influence on business operations or financial condition in a timely and accurate manner. - Analyze degree of influence of regulatory changes and establish countermeasures. - Continuously monitor the regulatory change risk management mentioned above.

Mizuho Financial Group also recognizes 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

Mizuho Financial Group has adopted the Standardized Measurement Approach (“SMA”) for the calculation of operational risk equivalent in association with capital adequacy ratios based on the Basel Regulation.

The measurement results under the SMA are used not only as the operational risk equivalent in the calculation of capital adequacy ratios based on the Basel Regulation, but also, for internal management purposes, as the operational risk amount that is calculated by applying a set multiplier to the operational risk equivalent.

Reputational Risk Management

Basic Approach

Mizuho Financial Group defines reputational risk as “the risk that the Mizuho group may incur tangible or intangible losses due to an adverse effect to its reputation or Mizuho’s brand when all services provided by and all activities conducted by the Mizuho group, officers and employees, are recognized as deviating from the expectations and requirements of stakeholders, including clients, employees, the economy, and society.”

Mizuho Financial Group supervises reputational risk management for the Mizuho group. Specifically, Mizuho Financial Group establishes the Mizuho group’s basic policies pertaining to reputational risk management, manages core group companies, and monitors how the Mizuho group’s reputational risks are being managed as a whole.

Reputational Risk Management Structure

The board of directors of Mizuho Financial Group determines the Mizuho group’s basic matters pertaining to reputational risk management. In addition, the Risk Management Committee comprehensively deliberates and

coordinates basic policies pertaining to reputational risk management, and matters relating to operations and monitoring. The Group Chief Strategy Officer (“Group CSO”) is responsible for matters relating to planning and operation of reputational risk management. The Public Relations Office conducts monitoring and reporting of reputational risks and analyses and suggestions thereof, and carries out planning and promotion of basic matters pertaining to reputational risk management.

Reports on the reputational risk situations, etc. are made on a regular basis to the Group CSO and the Business Policy Committees. Regarding the reputational risk management of the Mizuho group’s core group companies, Mizuho Financial Group identifies and manages reputational risks appropriately by receiving their reports on a regular basis. In particular, individual companies which account for a large part of the Mizuho group’s reputational risks establish their own basic policies, and the board of directors of the individual company determines important matters pertaining to reputational risk management.

Reputational Risk Management Method

Mizuho Financial Group controls reputational risks by carrying out centralized monitoring and management of the information that is deemed to have a great impact on Mizuho group management, and creating an appropriate management structure suited to the scale and nature of risks, etc.

Mizuho Financial Group endeavors to prevent the realization of reputational risks beforehand and minimize losses by identifying reputational risks earlier and responding appropriately in terms of urgency and impact.

Model Risk Management

Basic Approach

Mizuho Financial Group defines model risk as the risk of the Mizuho group incurring tangible and intangible losses due to decision-making based on an inadequate or failed model and/or inappropriate use of a model.

In recent years, against the backdrop of the wider and more complex business operations of financial institutions and technological innovations such as artificial intelligence, the opportunities to use models in the operations of financial institutions have been expanding, and their materiality and impact have been increasing. Under such circumstances, there is a growing need to manage model risk by focusing on the risk of tangible and intangible losses arising from decisions based on improper development and inappropriate use of these models.

Mizuho Financial Group supervises model risk management for the Mizuho group and is promoting comprehensive and effective model risk management throughout the Mizuho group. Specifically, Mizuho Financial Group has finalized a complete model survey on a group and global basis covering all business categories, including bank, trust bank, and securities business, and covering all of the regions of Japan, the Americas, Europe and Asia-Pacific. Furthermore, with the commitment of the Mizuho group’s senior management, Mizuho Financial Group has introduced a framework to visualize and manage the status of model risk and continues to promote effective model risk management on a risk-based approach.

Model Risk Management Structure

The Mizuho Financial Group board of directors determines the Mizuho group’s basic matters pertaining to model risk management. In addition, the Risk Management Committee comprehensively deliberates and coordinates basic policies pertaining to model risk management, and matters relating to administration and monitoring. The Group CRO is responsible for matters relating to planning and administration of model risk management. The Risk Management Department is responsible for monitoring model risks, making reports, analyses, and proposals, etc., and makes and promotes plans for model risk management. Mizuho Financial Group manages model risk situations for the entire group based on the reports received from the core group companies on their model risk management. In particular, individual companies which are determined to be highly susceptible to model risks establish their own basic policies, and each of their board of directors determines important matters pertaining to model risk management.

Model Risk Management Method

Mizuho Financial Group’s model risk management is carried out through model testing and monitoring, etc., by its first line of defense, which consists of model owners, users, developers, etc., and through model

validation, etc., by its second line of defense, which controls model risk via reviewing and challenging the first line of defense in every step of model identification, development, use, change, and exit. Furthermore, Mizuho Financial Group carries out model risk management based on a risk-based approach with weighting according to the materiality and impact of the models.

Third Party Risk Management

Basic Approach

Mizuho Financial Group defines third party risk as any risk arising in Mizuho Financial Group and/or the Mizuho group due to a third party entity having a business contractual relationship with the Mizuho Financial Group and/or the Mizuho group, and categorizes it as a compound risk consisting of market risk, credit risk, liquidity risk and operational risk and so forth.

In light of the importance of relationships with third parties in the Mizuho group's operations, Mizuho Financial Group recognizes risks related to third parties as risks for the Mizuho group, and ensures sound and appropriate business operations, including the proper execution of operations through third parties, by appropriately identifying, evaluating and responding to risks, from the perspectives of sound management, appropriate business operations, customer protection and business continuity, etc. Mizuho Financial Group oversees the third party risk management of the Mizuho group.

Third Party Risk Management Structure

Mizuho Financial Group's board of directors determines basic matters related to third party risk management. The Risk Management Committee comprehensively discusses and coordinates matters relating to basic policies in connection with third party risk management, operations and monitoring. The Group CRO is responsible for matters relating to third party risk management planning and operations. The Risk Management Department is responsible for monitoring third party risk and reporting and analyzing and making proposals, etc., and formulates and promotes plans relating to third party risk management.

Mizuho Financial Group ascertains the status of third party risk management of the entire Mizuho group based on the reports and other information from the core Mizuho group companies. The companies that are determined to require considerable management because the scale and nature of their third party risk can seriously affect the entire group set forth basic policies and determine the important matters related to third party risk management through their board of directors.

Third Party Risk Management Method

Mizuho Financial Group carries out third party risk management through appropriate contracts with third parties, evaluation and monitoring of third parties, management of concentration in specific third parties, and so forth. Mizuho Financial Group consistently reports on the status of these management activities to the Risk Management Committee, the Executive Management Committee, its President & Group CEO, and other relevant parties on a regular basis.

Compliance

As a provider of economic and social infrastructure, Mizuho Financial Group remains conscious of the importance of its social responsibilities and public mission at all times. Mizuho Financial Group defines 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 the Mizuho group companies maintains its own compliance structure in line with the basic policies established by Mizuho Financial Group.

Compliance Structure

The chief executive officers of Mizuho Financial Group, Mizuho Bank, Mizuho Trust & Banking and Mizuho Securities generally oversee compliance matters of their respective companies, and the chief compliance officers, etc., also head their respective compliance committees at which important matters concerning compliance are discussed. The four companies also have compliance divisions under their respective chief compliance officers. These divisions are responsible for compliance planning and implementation and control

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

Mizuho Financial Group monitors the status of compliance of the Mizuho group through reports submitted by the Mizuho group's principal banking subsidiaries, including us, and other core group companies and adopts appropriate responses when necessary.

Compliance at subsidiaries of the Mizuho group's principal banking subsidiaries, including us, and other core group companies is monitored and managed by their respective parents.

Compliance Activities

Mizuho Financial Group has established the "Mizuho Code of Conduct," which sets forth clear and concrete standards of behavior to be followed when implementing the precepts of its corporate identity. Furthermore, each of the Mizuho group companies has also prepared a Conduct Guideline for Compliance for directors, executive officers, and employees as model of conduct for ensuring thoroughgoing Compliance.

Mizuho Financial Group ensures that all directors, executive officers and employees are fully acquainted with both the Code of Conduct and the relevant Conduct Guideline for Compliance through ongoing training and messages from management.

Levels of compliance are monitored through self-assessments conducted by individual organizational units and through monitoring conducted by the compliance division of each group company.

Every fiscal year, each of the Mizuho group companies establishes a compliance program, which contains concrete measures for compliance enforcement such as measures related to the management of the compliance framework, training and assessments. Progress regarding the implementation of the compliance program is monitored every six months.

Internal Audit

Internal audit refers to the series of activities, ranging from the objective and comprehensive evaluation of the effectiveness and appropriateness of each process relating to governance, risk management and control, to providing recommendations and corrective guidance, etc., toward the resolution of problems, under the supervision of the Mizuho Financial Group's board of directors, with organizational independence ensured. Through these series of activities, internal audit assists the board of directors of each of the Mizuho group's companies to fulfill their role to supervise management efficiently and effectively.

In line with the Basic Policy for Internal Audit established by Mizuho Financial Group, the Mizuho group's principal banking subsidiaries, including us, and other core group companies conduct internal audits, which include the internal auditing of their respective subsidiaries. In addition, with respect to the management of risks applicable across the Mizuho group, Mizuho Financial Group coordinates internal audits to assess the risk management status of the Mizuho group as a whole.

Internal Audit Management Structure

Mizuho Bank

At Mizuho Bank, the Internal Audit Group is independent from our other departments and business processes. The progress of individual audits and plans are to be reported to our Audit & Supervisory Committee, and our Internal Audit Group responds to requests for inspections, and receives specific instructions, from the Audit & Supervisory Committee. In addition, we have also established an Internal Audit Committee which discusses and make decisions on all important matters regarding the internal audit.

We have established internal audit departments to conduct internal audits at our domestic and overseas business offices, head office departments and group companies. Specifically, our internal audit departments assess the suitability and effectiveness of business activities associated with compliance and risk management.

Mizuho Financial Group (our parent company)

The Mizuho Financial Group Internal Audit Group is independent from the other departments and business processes at Mizuho Financial Group. The Internal Audit Group conducts internal audits of Mizuho Financial Group, and monitors and manages internal audits at the Mizuho group's principal banking subsidiaries, including us, and other core group companies based on reports submitted by such subsidiaries. The Group CAE reports functionally to the Mizuho Financial Group's board of directors and the Mizuho Financial Group Audit Committee on important matters related to internal audits. Also, as the person in charge of internal audit, the Group CAE reports administratively on the status of internal audit operational management to the Group CEO directly or through the Mizuho Financial Group Internal Audit Committee.

Cybersecurity

Cybersecurity Strategy

Many of our systems are connected to our domestic and overseas locations, and the systems of our customers and various payment institutions, through a global network. As cyber-attacks become more sophisticated, we recognize cybersecurity as an important management issue and continuously promote cybersecurity measures under management leadership.

We define cybersecurity risk as the risk that the Mizuho group may incur tangible or intangible losses due to cybersecurity-related problems that occur at the group and/or at its clients, along with organizations, etc., that have a business relationship with the group, such as outside vendors and goods/services suppliers and view it as one of our top risks. Accordingly, we have established a system to centrally manage cybersecurity risk through the Risk Appetite Framework and the Comprehensive Risk Management Framework.

Governance System

At Mizuho Financial Group, the board of directors deliberates and resolves fundamental issues related to cybersecurity risk management. The board of directors receives reports from the Group Chief Information Security Officer ("Group CISO") on cybersecurity risks that may have an impact on management policies and strategies, annual business plans, medium- to long-term business plans, etc., other cybersecurity risks that the board of directors should be aware of from a medium- to long-term perspective, and important matters such as the status of risk control.

The Risk Committee and the IT/Digital Transformation Committee of Mizuho Financial Group, both of which are advisory bodies to its board of directors, each receive reports from the Group CRO on the status of comprehensive risk management and from the Group CISO on basic matters related to cybersecurity risk management, evaluate conformity with our basic management policies and the appropriateness of our cyber initiatives, and present recommendations or opinions to the board of directors. In addition, the independent third line in the three lines of defense, a concept for defining and classifying organizational functions and responsibilities in risk management and compliance, conducts audits on the initiatives of the first and second lines, and reports the results to the Operational Audit Committee, etc.

Under such supervision by the board of directors, the President and Chief Executive Officer of Mizuho Financial Group oversees the cybersecurity risk management of the Mizuho group, and the Group CISO, in accordance with the instructions of the Group CIO and the Group CRO, establishes measures for risk management through autonomous control activities by the first line, and monitoring, measurement, and evaluation by the second line of such autonomous control activities by the first line and give instructions to prevent cybersecurity risks that may arise from fraud or outsourcing, and to respond appropriately to cyber incidents.

The Group CISO has been engaged in the IT and systems industry for more than 30 years and, with extensive knowledge and experience, is responsible for the planning and operation of cybersecurity risk management.

Based on the instructions of the Group CISO, the Cybersecurity Management Department identifies possible cybersecurity risks to our business and systems, evaluates our preparedness, assesses risks identified by analyzing the location and magnitude of cybersecurity risks, and then reviews and formulates additional measures to strengthen risk control, such as preventive measures and reactive responses, and strengthens risk control and governance through reflection in business plans.

The Cybersecurity Management Department reports to the Group CISO on the status of cybersecurity risk management, and the Group CISO regularly reports, and if applicable, submits proposals for deliberation, to the Management Committee via the IT Strategy Promotion Committee and to the board of directors, each on the status of our cybersecurity measures, etc., with the aim of developing and strengthening a system for ensuring cybersecurity.

Mizuho Financial Group has appointed a person in charge of cybersecurity and have established a communication system at group companies, to monitor the status of cybersecurity measures and to quickly gather information when an incident occurs.

Initiatives for Strengthening Cybersecurity

To identify and prevent the manifestation of cybersecurity risks, Mizuho Financial Group collaborates with external organizations such as the Financial Services Information Sharing and Analysis Center (FS-ISAC) and other financial institutions. It collects threat intelligence and implements prioritized measures based on the potential impact on itself.

Specifically, the Mizuho group takes measures to ensure consistent security throughout the entire system development lifecycle, from the planning phase to the development and operation phases.

After the release of systems, the Mizuho group promptly identifies and addresses the impact of disclosed vulnerability information on the group's system by introducing configuration management database, and vulnerability scanner systems.

To evaluate the effectiveness of these technical measures against cyber-attacks on its systems, the Mizuho group also regularly conduct vulnerability assessments and Threat-Led Penetration Testing, which is an evaluation of systems and response processes by analyzing targeted threats and conducting attacks that mimic actual attacks.

As part of our preparedness measures, the Mizuho-Cyber Incident Response Team, which is comprised of incident response teams within the Cybersecurity Management Department that specialize in information security issues within the organization, and other highly qualified professionals are deployed, and a 24-hour, 365-day a year monitoring system is in place using an integrated Security Operation Center, etc. Our Security Operation Center is a specialized team within the Cybersecurity Management Department that monitors and analyzes threats to information systems in organizations such as enterprises.

The Mizuho group is also focusing on human resources development, such as conducting study groups for directors including outside directors, cybersecurity training for each executive and employee layer, and phishing email training for all executives and employees at least once every six months.

Additionally, the Mizuho group confirms in advance before, and on a regular basis after entering into a contract with a third party, the security management preparedness, including responses in the event of a cyber incident, of third parties such as cloud service providers that provide outsourcing and cloud services. When the Mizuho group receives reports of cyber incidents from third parties, in addition to identifying and analyzing the impact on the Mizuho group, the Mizuho group also strives to respond appropriately to risks when there is concern about the impact on the group.

The Mizuho group verifies the effectiveness of its cybersecurity posture by referring to external frameworks related to cybersecurity, such as the Cybersecurity Framework developed by the National Institute of Standards and Technology and guidelines on cybersecurity published by the FSA. Additionally, the Mizuho group also undergo evaluations by third parties.

Impact and Response When a Cyber Incident Occurs

As a result of our enhanced cybersecurity measures, we are not aware of any past cyber-attacks that could have had a significant impact on investor decisions or could have materially affected our business operations, results of operations and financial condition, in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025. However, in the event of a cyber-attack due to a failure to strengthen cybersecurity measures, leaks or falsification of electronic data, suspension of business operations, information leaks, and unauthorized remittances may occur and cause inconvenience and disadvantage to our customers.

In addition, our business operations, results of operations and financial condition may be materially affected by compensation for damages, administrative actions and damage to reputation.

In the unlikely event that a cyber-incident is detected, or if it is determined on firm grounds that the likelihood of a cyber incident occurring is very high, the Cybersecurity Management Department will report the cyber incident to the Group CISO. The Group CISO reports to the Management Committee and the board of directors when particularly important incidents occur or are likely to occur.

Based on the instructions from the Group CISO, the Cybersecurity Management Department monitors the cause of the incident (including incidents for which the likelihood of occurrence is determined on firm grounds to be very high), the nature and extent of the damage or expected damage, supports the formulation of effective containment, eradication, and recovery measures, analyzes attack methods or expected attack methods based on cyber incident information, and conducts incident response.

Even after incident recovery, the Cybersecurity Management Department monitors changes that could lead to cyber incidents in the group and promptly reports to the Group CISO when a breach of the threshold is identified. In addition, the Cybersecurity Management Department analyzes and evaluates the status of causes and risks, and implements necessary measures after consulting with the Group CISO on the response policy.

Legal Proceedings

We are involved in normal collection proceedings initiated by us and other legal proceedings in the ordinary course of our business, none of which is currently expected to have a material adverse effect on our financial condition or results of operations. However, there can be no assurance that an adverse decision in one or more of these lawsuits will not have a material adverse effect.

ADDITIONAL FINANCIAL INFORMATION

The following information presents certain of our non-consolidated financial information, unless otherwise indicated, as of March 31, 2023, 2024, and 2025, and as of September 30, 2024 and 2025.

Deposits

The following table sets forth our mix of the individual, corporate and other deposits at domestic offices as of March 31, 2023, 2024, and 2025 and as of September 30, 2024 and 2025:

	As of March 31,			As of September 30,	
	2023	2024	2025	2024	2025
	(in billions of yen)				
Individuals	¥ 47,308	¥ 48,244	¥ 48,334	¥ 48,272	¥ 48,277
Corporations	58,698	65,320	63,891	61,178	63,610
Financial institutions and government funds	10,395	9,369	9,991	9,564	8,712
Total	<u>¥116,402</u>	<u>¥122,934</u>	<u>¥122,217</u>	<u>¥119,015</u>	<u>¥120,600</u>

Note:

- (1) Negotiable certificates of deposit and the Japan offshore market account have been excluded.

The following table shows a breakdown of our domestic and international deposits as of March 31, 2023, 2024, and 2025 and as of September 30, 2024 and 2025:

	As of March 31,			As of September 30,	
	2023	2024	2025	2024	2025
	(in billions of yen)				
Liquid deposits					
Domestic	¥ 91,946	¥ 97,208	¥ 93,933	¥ 91,862	¥ 89,768
International	6,742	7,992	7,482	7,663	8,247
Total	<u>98,688</u>	<u>105,201</u>	<u>101,415</u>	<u>99,526</u>	<u>98,015</u>
Time deposits					
Domestic	17,940	20,944	22,501	21,623	24,742
International	21,860	23,330	23,249	23,259	25,636
Total	<u>39,800</u>	<u>44,274</u>	<u>45,750</u>	<u>44,882</u>	<u>50,378</u>
Others					
Domestic	1,959	793	1,803	1,869	1,735
International	4,708	4,138	4,077	3,751	4,697
Total	<u>6,668</u>	<u>4,932</u>	<u>5,881</u>	<u>5,621</u>	<u>6,433</u>
Negotiable certificates of deposits					
Domestic	6,111	2,547	2,817	2,995	2,545
International	7,160	8,703	11,234	8,775	11,177
Total	<u>13,272</u>	<u>11,250</u>	<u>14,052</u>	<u>11,771</u>	<u>13,722</u>
Total deposits					
Domestic	111,846	118,945	118,238	115,355	116,246
International	33,311	35,462	34,809	34,674	38,581
Total	<u>¥145,157</u>	<u>¥154,407</u>	<u>¥153,047</u>	<u>¥150,029</u>	<u>¥154,828</u>

Notes:

- (1) The domestic operations segment includes yen-denominated transactions by domestic branches, while the international operations segment includes foreign currency-denominated transactions by domestic branches and transactions by overseas branches. However, yen-denominated transactions with non-residents and special international financial transaction accounts are included in the international operations segment.
- (2) Liquid deposits include current deposits, ordinary deposits (including savings deposits) and deposits at notice.
- (3) Time deposits include time deposits and installment savings deposits.

The following table sets forth the composition of our time deposits by type of interest and maturity as of March 31, 2025 and September 30, 2025:

As of September 30, 2025

	Less than three months	Three months to less than six months	Six months to less than one year	One year to less than two years	Two years to less than three years	Three years and over	Total
	(in billions of yen)						
Time deposits with:							
Fixed interest rates	¥13,263	¥3,579	¥4,786	¥ 801	¥556	¥964	¥23,951
Floating interest rates	2	2	5	11	2	—	23
Time deposits with other interest rates	21,494	2,965	1,388	270	284	1	26,404
Total	¥34,760	¥6,547	¥6,179	¥1,083	¥843	¥965	¥50,378

As of March 31, 2025

	Less than three months	Three months to less than six months	Six months to less than one year	One year to less than two years	Two years to less than three years	Three years and over	Total
	(in billions of yen)						
Time deposits with:							
Fixed interest rates	¥ 9,576	¥5,043	¥4,539	¥ 924	¥598	¥946	¥21,629
Floating interest rates	2	2	5	11	8	—	30
Time deposits with other interest rates	20,385	1,586	1,476	320	321	1	24,090
Total	¥29,964	¥6,632	¥6,021	¥1,256	¥928	¥947	¥45,750

Lending

We make loans in Japan to a wide range of industrial, commercial and individual customers. Our corporate customers include many of Japan's major industrial and commercial companies. The following table provides information as to our domestic consumer lending business as of March 31, 2023, 2024, and 2025 and as of September 30, 2024 and 2025:

	As of March 31,			As of September 30,	
	2023	2024	2025	2024	2025
	(in billions of yen)				
Consumer loans	¥8,067	¥7,688	¥7,307	¥7,455	¥7,227
Housing loans	7,671	7,308	6,935	7,080	6,858
Housing loans for owner's residential housing	7,560	7,215	6,859	6,997	6,789
Others	395	380	371	374	369

Note:

(1) Other loans include education loans and personal loans.

The following table sets forth the composition of our loan portfolio (loans and bills discounted) by use of funds as of March 31, 2023, 2024, and 2025 and as of September 30, 2024 and 2025:

	As of March 31,			As of September 30,	
	2023	2024	2025	2024	2025
	(in billions of yen)				
Funds for capital investment	¥25,129	¥24,585	¥23,994	¥24,041	¥24,122
Funds for working capital	62,151	67,298	67,620	65,684	67,597
Total	¥87,280	¥91,884	¥91,615	¥89,726	¥91,720

The following table sets forth the composition of our loan portfolio by type of interest rate and maturity as of March 31, 2025 and September 30, 2025:

As of September 30, 2025

	One year or less ⁽¹⁾	More than one year to three years	More than three years to five years	More than five years to seven years	Over seven years	Unspecified term	Total ⁽¹⁾
	(in billions of yen)						
Floating interest rates	/	¥18,659	¥12,077	¥4,934	¥ 8,688	¥564	/
Fixed interest rates	/	4,277	3,409	1,731	1,843	—	/
Total	<u>¥35,534</u>	<u>¥22,937</u>	<u>¥15,487</u>	<u>¥6,665</u>	<u>¥10,531</u>	<u>¥564</u>	<u>¥91,720</u>

As of March 31, 2025

	One year or less ⁽¹⁾	More than one year to three years	More than three years to five years	More than five years to seven years	Over seven years	Unspecified term	Total ⁽¹⁾
	(in billions of yen)						
Floating interest rates	/	¥17,539	¥11,929	¥5,102	¥8,685	¥542	/
Fixed interest rates	/	4,293	3,463	1,548	1,761	—	/
Total	<u>¥36,748</u>	<u>¥21,833</u>	<u>¥15,392</u>	<u>¥6,650</u>	<u>¥10,447</u>	<u>¥542</u>	<u>¥91,615</u>

Note:

(1) Loans and bills discounted with maturities of one year or less are not categorized by type of interest rate.

The following table sets forth our loans outstanding (including bills discounted) classified by type of collateral as of March 31, 2023, 2024, and 2025 and as of September 30, 2024 and 2025:

	As of March 31,			As of September 30,	
	2023	2024	2025	2024	2025
	(in billions of yen)				
Securities	¥ 572	¥ 465	¥ 443	¥ 410	¥ 432
Commercial claims	412	374	336	345	326
Products	9	8	7	8	10
Real estate	6,045	6,341	6,848	6,518	7,037
Other	1,292	1,361	1,290	1,295	1,251
Subtotal	<u>8,332</u>	<u>8,552</u>	<u>8,926</u>	<u>8,579</u>	<u>9,059</u>
Guaranteed loans and bills discounted	18,233	18,752	17,607	18,215	16,528
Unsecured loans and bills discounted	60,714	64,578	65,081	62,930	66,133
Total	<u>¥87,280</u>	<u>¥91,884</u>	<u>¥91,615</u>	<u>¥89,726</u>	<u>¥91,720</u>

The following table sets forth our domestic and overseas loans outstanding classified by the industry in which borrowers operate as of March 31, 2023, 2024, and 2025 and as of September 30, 2024 and 2025:

	As of March 31,			As of September 30,	
	2023	2024	2025	2024	2025
	(in billions of yen)				
Domestic offices:					
Manufacturing	¥ 9,446	¥ 9,538	¥ 9,990	¥ 9,625	¥ 9,784
Agriculture and forestry	47	46	48	47	50
Fishery	2	10	12	10	12
Mining, quarrying industry and gravel extraction industry	204	193	159	175	147
Construction	859	1,063	1,007	1,005	997
Utilities	3,132	3,073	2,982	3,059	3,002
Communications	907	920	1,133	976	1,355
Transportation and postal industry	2,297	2,222	2,140	2,115	2,158
Wholesale and retail	4,791	4,706	4,779	4,792	4,797
Finance and insurance	8,946	11,024	8,861	8,992	8,607
Real estate	9,489	10,307	11,102	10,566	11,332
Commodity lease	2,946	2,942	3,064	2,987	3,435
Service industries	2,941	3,042	2,996	2,946	2,989
Local governments	540	486	368	459	340
Governments	1,079	1,425	2,982	1,630	1,275
Other	10,035	10,050	9,648	9,760	9,936
Total domestic (A)	57,669	61,054	61,280	59,152	60,223
Overseas offices (including offshore loans of domestic offices):					
Governments	¥ 145	¥ 262	¥ 293	¥ 237	¥ 253
Financial institutions	11,098	12,398	13,777	12,614	13,810
Other	18,367	18,168	16,264	17,721	17,433
Total overseas (B)	29,610	30,829	30,335	30,573	31,497
Total (A+B)	¥87,280	¥91,884	¥91,615	¥89,726	¥91,720

Investment Portfolio

The following table shows the securities held by us by type as of March 31, 2023, 2024, and 2025 and as of September 30, 2024 and 2025:

	As of March 31,			As of September 30,	
	2023	2024	2025	2024	2025
	(in billions of yen)				
Japanese government bonds	¥17,237	¥11,482	¥ 8,680	¥10,944	¥11,300
Japanese local government bonds	554	583	547	597	520
Japanese short-term bonds	—	—	—	—	—
Japanese corporate bonds	3,162	2,704	2,232	2,412	1,992
Japanese stocks ⁽¹⁾	2,723	3,306	3,044	3,124	3,404
Other	1,231	1,786	1,365	1,276	1,655
Domestic	24,908	19,863	15,869	18,354	18,875
International	12,201	17,945	18,535	19,323	19,696
Total	¥37,110	¥37,809	¥34,405	¥37,678	¥38,571

Note:

- (1) The domestic operations sector includes yen-denominated transactions of domestic branches, and the international operations sector includes foreign currency-denominated transactions of domestic branches and transactions of overseas branches. However, yen-denominated transactions with non-residents and special international financial transactions accounts are included in the international operations sector.

Derivatives

A summary of the contract value of, fair value of and unrealized gains (losses) on derivatives not qualifying for hedge accounting as of March 31, 2025 and as of September 30, 2025, and derivatives qualifying for hedge accounting as of March 31, 2025 is shown, on a consolidated basis, in the tables below. Notional amounts in themselves should not be considered indicative of the volume of market risk associated with the derivatives.

Derivative transactions not qualifying for hedge accounting

Transactions are marked to market, and changes in unrealized gains (losses) are included in the consolidated statements of income.

	As of September 30, 2025			
	Contract value			
	Notional Amount / Total	Notional Amount / Over one year	Fair value	Net unrealized gains (losses)
	(in billions of yen)			
Interest rate and bond-related transactions				
Listed:				
Futures:				
Sold	¥ 11,590	¥ 3,585	¥ (7)	¥ (7)
Bought	10,338	2,246	5	5
Options:				
Sold	6,321	35	(6)	2
Bought	5,895	35	6	(2)
Bond Futures:				
Sold	1,344	—	(1)	(1)
Bought	486	—	(0)	(0)
Bond Futures Options:				
Sold	2	—	(0)	(0)
Bought	167	—	0	0
Over-the-counter:				
Forward rate agreements (“FRAs”):				
Sold	46,324	925	21	21
Bought	42,725	518	(28)	(28)
Swaps:				
Receive fixed/pay float	705,622	550,472	(4,981)	(4,981)
Receive float/pay fixed	699,689	546,774	5,047	5,047
Receive float/pay float	241,869	56,607	33	33
Receive fixed/pay fixed	96	69	3	3
Options:				
Sold	46,624	18,799	(23)	(23)
Bought	44,430	17,834	69	69
Over-the-counter bond options:				
Sold	—	—	—	—
Bought	—	—	—	—
Other bonds:				
Sold	87	0	4	4
Inter-company and inter-office transactions:				
Swaps:				
Receive fixed/pay float	8,438	7,080	9	9
Receive float/pay fixed	17,296	9,725	119	119
Total	—	—	271	271

Currency-related transactions

Listed:

Futures:				
Sold	¥ 61	¥ 3	—	—
Bought	306	93	—	—

As of September 30, 2025				
	Contract value			Net unrealized gains (losses)
	Notional Amount / Total	Notional Amount / Over one year (in billions of yen)	Fair value	
Over-the-counter:				
Currency Swaps	152,761	112,515	276	241
Forward Exchange Contracts:				
Sold	118,672	7,293	(634)	(634)
Bought	56,639	3,385	439	439
Options:				
Sold	7,063	3,594	(181)	(98)
Bought	7,120	3,727	72	(15)
Inter-company and inter-office transactions:				
Currency Swaps	3,821	2,503	297	15
Total	—	—	270	(52)
<i>Stock-related transactions</i>				
Listed:				
Index Futures:				
Sold	¥ 632	—	¥ (15)	¥ (15)
Bought	253	—	2	2
Index Futures Options:				
Sold	1,554	—	(141)	(141)
Bought	1,285	—	85	84
Over-the-counter:				
Equity Linked Swaps	751	224	11	11
Options:				
Sold	3,384	1,477	(996)	(996)
Bought	3,580	1,913	788	788
Other:				
Sold	40	39	0	0
Bought	569	159	(7)	(7)
Total	—	—	(272)	(273)
<i>Commodity-related transactions⁽¹⁾</i>				
Listed:				
Commodity Futures:				
Sold	¥ 169	¥ 42	¥ 11	¥ 11
Bought	239	79	(16)	(16)
Commodity Futures Options:				
Sold	0	—	(0)	0
Bought	0	—	0	(0)
Over-the-counter:				
Commodity Swaps	38	—	(3)	(3)
Commodity Options:				
Sold	244	73	5	5
Bought	133	37	(0)	(0)
Total	—	—	(5)	(5)
<i>Credit derivatives transactions</i>				
Over-the-counter:				
Credit derivatives:				
Sold ⁽²⁾	¥ 9,728	¥ 8,950	¥ 64	¥ 64
Bought ⁽²⁾	12,118	10,347	(14)	(14)
Total	—	—	49	49

Notes:

(1) Commodities include oil, copper, aluminum and others.

(2) “Sold” and “Bought” indicate assumption and cession of credit risk, respectively.

As of March 31, 2025				
	Contract value			
	Notional Amount / Total	Notional Amount / Over one year	Fair value	Net unrealized gains (losses)
	(in billions of yen)			
Interest rate and bond-related transactions				
Listed:				
Futures:				
Sold	¥ 7,669	¥ 3,034	¥ (3)	¥ (3)
Bought	6,473	1,729	(0)	(0)
Options:				
Sold	3,955	35	(5)	1
Bought	3,400	—	4	(1)
Bond Futures:				
Sold	542	—	(1)	(1)
Bought	415	—	1	1
Bond Futures Options:				
Sold	16	—	(0)	0
Bought	18	—	0	(0)
Over-the-counter:				
Forward rate agreements (“FRAs”):				
Sold	41,183	1,168	(63)	(63)
Bought	37,397	323	55	55
Swaps:				
Receive fixed/pay float	661,484	538,065	(4,609)	(4,609)
Receive float/pay fixed	679,754	551,044	4,618	4,618
Receive float/pay float	171,534	74,697	13	13
Receive fixed/pay fixed	136	86	3	3
Options:				
Sold	44,490	19,825	(76)	(76)
Bought	44,717	20,270	113	113
Over-the-counter bond options:				
Sold	199	—	(0)	(0)
Bought	199	—	0	(0)
Other bonds:				
Sold	61	5	0	0
Inter-company and inter-office transactions:				
Swaps:				
Receive fixed/pay float	8,662	8,045	1	1
Receive float/pay fixed	15,823	10,785	174	174
Total	—	—	227	229
Currency-related transactions				
Listed:				
Futures:				
Sold	¥ 103	¥ 16	—	—
Bought	388	90	—	—
Over-the-counter:				
Currency Swaps	133,051	99,238	(217)	(65)
Forward Exchange Contracts:				
Sold	110,801	6,514	(497)	(497)
Bought	52,216	3,193	300	300
Options:				
Sold	6,819	3,479	(189)	(105)
Bought	6,794	3,394	90	3
Inter-company and inter-office transactions:				
Currency Swaps	3,321	1,573	397	18
Total	—	—	(115)	(346)

As of March 31, 2025				
	Contract value			
	Notional Amount / Total	Notional Amount / Over one year	Fair value	Net unrealized gains (losses)
	(in billions of yen)			
Stock-related transactions				
Listed:				
Index futures:				
Sold	¥ 674	—	¥ 12	¥ 12
Bought	—	—	—	—
Index futures options:				
Sold	1,077	—	(87)	(87)
Bought	863	—	40	40
Over-the-counter:				
Equity linked swaps	580	122	3	3
Options:				
Sold	3,193	1,161	(301)	(301)
Bought	3,317	1,525	234	234
Other:				
Sold	42	42	1	1
Bought	269	88	75	75
Total	—	—	¥ (21)	¥ (21)
Commodity-related transactions ⁽¹⁾				
Listed:				
Commodity Futures:				
Sold	¥ 131	¥ 29	¥ 3	¥ 3
Bought	215	71	(6)	(6)
Commodity Futures Options:				
Sold	0	—	(0)	0
Bought	0	—	0	(0)
Over-the-counter:				
Commodity Swaps	36	—	(2)	(2)
Commodity Options:				
Sold	266	89	8	8
Bought	164	41	(2)	(2)
Total	—	—	¥ 0	¥ 0
Credit derivatives transactions				
Over-the-counter:				
Credit derivatives:				
Sold ⁽²⁾	¥ 9,129	¥ 8,416	¥ 53	¥ 53
Bought ⁽²⁾	11,460	9,814	(13)	(13)
Total	—	—	¥ 40	¥ 40

Notes:

(1) Commodities include oil, copper, aluminum and others.

(2) “Sold” and “Bought” indicate assumption and cession of credit risk, respectively.

Derivative transactions qualifying for hedge accounting

As of March 31, 2025				
	Major hedged items	Contract value		Fair value
		Notional Amount / Total	Notional Amount / Over one year	
(in billions of yen)				
<i>Interest rate and bond-related transactions⁽¹⁾</i>				
Principle Method:	Loans and Bills			
	Discounted, Deposits,			
	Borrowed Money,			
	Available-for-sale			
Swaps:	Securities, etc.			
Receive fixed/pay float	Available-for-sale	¥33,305	¥25,988	¥ (407)
Receive float/pay fixed	Securities	10,021	9,323	9
Method of Recognizing Profit or Loss on Hedged				
Items:				
Swaps:				
Receive float/pay fixed		—	—	—
Receive float/pay float		5	1	(0)
Exceptional Accrual Method for Interest Rate Swaps:				
Swaps:				
Receive float/pay fixed		84	73	Note 2
Total		—	—	¥ (397)
<i>Currency-related transactions⁽³⁾</i>				
Principle Method:	Loans and Bills			
	Discounted, etc.			
Currency Swaps		¥ 8,658	¥ 1,911	¥ (314)
Forward exchange contracts:	Loans and Bills			
Sold	Discounted, Deposits,	3	—	0
Bought	Borrowed Money, etc.	211	—	3
Method of Recognizing Profit or Loss on Hedged				
Items:	Loans and Bills			
	Discounted			
Currency Swaps		69	33	(3)
Forward Exchange Contracts:				
Sold		323	56	2
Bought		323	56	(17)
Total		—	—	¥ (328)
Stock-related transactions				
Principle Method:	Available-for-sale			
Index futures:	Securities			
Sold		¥ 274	—	¥ 4
Method of Recognizing Profit or Loss on Hedged				
Items:	Available-for-sale			
	Securities			
Forward Contracts:				
Sold		—	—	—
Total		—	—	¥ 4

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).
- (2) Since items subject to exceptional accrual method for interest rate swaps are accounted for synthetically with the hedged items such as loans and bills discounted and others, fair values thereof are included in the fair values of the corresponding loans and bills discounted and others in the notes of our consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this offering memorandum “Financial Instruments.”
- (3) 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).

MANAGEMENT

Mizuho Financial Group, our parent company, formulates the basic management policy and the strategy for the entire group, including us, based on the Mizuho Corporate Philosophy. By all group companies working together as a team to promote that strategy, we will manage our business with consideration for creating value for various stakeholders and achieve increased corporate value through sustainable and stable growth. As a result, we will contribute to the development of domestic and international economies and industries, and the prosperity of society, thereby fulfilling our social role and mission. We have entered into a Group Management Agreement with Mizuho Financial Group and are under their management.

In order to further enhance our governance system, in June 2017, we amended our Articles of Incorporation to change from being a company with Board of Company Auditors to a company with an Audit & Supervisory Committee. Our Board of Directors has ultimate responsibility for the administration of our affairs but has delegated to our President and CEO, pursuant to the amended Articles of Incorporation and its resolution, a substantial part of the authority to determine material business affairs in order to ensure swift decision-making and to improve the quality of discussions by our Board of Directors on matters of particular importance. Further, our Audit & Supervisory Committee, the majority of the members of which shall consist of outside directors and each member of which shall have voting rights at meetings of the Board of Directors, audits the directors' performance of their duties. This change shall contribute to strengthening monitoring over the management and enhancing the effectiveness of the audit and supervisory functions.

Our Articles of Incorporation provide that we shall have not more than 20 directors. Under the Companies Act, the majority of Audit & Supervisory Committee members must be outside directors. The regular term of office of directors who are not Audit & Supervisory Committee members is one year. The regular term of office of directors who are Audit & Supervisory Committee members is two years. Directors who are not Audit & Supervisory Committee members and directors who are Audit & Supervisory Committee members may serve any number of consecutive terms.

We currently have eleven directors, including five outside directors, of which all of the five outside directors are Audit & Supervisory Committee members. The representative directors, who are authorized individually to represent us, are elected by a resolution of the Board of Directors from among the directors who are not Audit & Supervisory Committee members. In addition, the President & CEO is appointed from among the directors who are not Audit & Supervisory Committee members by a resolution of the Board of Directors.

We must appoint an independent certified public accountant or an audit corporation as an accounting auditor at a general meeting of shareholders, who is under a statutory duty to examine our consolidated and non-consolidated financial statements proposed by a representative director to be submitted to the general meeting of shareholders, and to report his or her opinion thereon to certain Audit & Supervisory Committee members designated by the Audit & Supervisory Committee to receive such report (or if such Audit & Supervisory Committee members are not designated, any Audit & Supervisory Committee member) and the directors designated to receive such report (or if such directors are not designated, the directors who prepared the financial statements).

We will continue to strengthen corporate governance by inviting outside directors and other members of leadership, and will strive to implement agile management, aiming for transparent and efficient corporate management.

Directors

The following table provides information regarding our members of the Board of Directors as of April 1, 2026. The business address of our directors is at 5-5, Otemachi 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100-8176, Japan.

Name	Director Type	Position	Chair of the Board	Audit & Supervisory Committee
Masahiko Kato ⁽¹⁾	—	Representative Director, President & CEO	Chair	—
Masayuki Sugawara ⁽¹⁾ . . .	—	Deputy President	—	—
Tatsuya Kurosawa ⁽¹⁾	—	Representative Director, Executive Managing Director	—	—
Koichi Iida	—	Member of the Board of Directors	—	Chair
Masatsugu Shimono	—	Member of the Board of Directors	—	Member
Minako Nakamoto ⁽¹⁾	—	Member of the Board of Directors	—	Member
Shotaro Tochigi ⁽²⁾	Outside	Member of the Board of Directors	—	Member
Kyoichiro Uenishi ⁽²⁾	Outside	Member of the Board of Directors	—	Member
Mitsue Kurihara ⁽²⁾	Outside	Member of the Board of Directors	—	Member
Toshihiro Otsuka ⁽²⁾	Outside	Member of the Board of Directors	—	Member
Daiji Ozawa ⁽²⁾	Outside	Member of the Board of Directors	—	Member

Notes:

- (1) Messrs. Kato, Sugawara and Kurosawa concurrently serve as executive officers at Mizuho Bank and Messrs. Sugawara, Kurosawa and Ms. Nakamoto concurrently serve as corporate executives at Mizuho Financial Group.
- (2) Messrs. Tochigi, Uenishi, Kurihara, Otsuka and Ozawa satisfy the requirements for an “outside director” under the Companies Act.

Mr. Masahiko Kato has been our Representative Director, President & CEO since April 2022. Previously, he had been our Deputy President from April 2021 to March 2022, and Managing Executive Officer, Sales Officer and Area Manager from April 2020 to March 2021.

Mr. Masayuki Sugawara became our Deputy President in April 2026. Previously, he had been our Deputy President (Representative Director) from April 2024 to April 2026; CEO for Mizuho Financial Group’s East Asia Regional Headquarters from April 2019 to April 2023; Chairperson of Mizuho Bank (China) Ltd. from August 2019 to June 2023; and General Manager of Bangkok Branch of Mizuho Bank., Ltd. from April 2017 to April 2019. Mr. Sugawara concurrently serves as Senior Managing Corporate Executive / Head of Corporate & Investment Banking Company of Mizuho Financial Group.

Mr. Tatsuya Kurosawa has been our Representative Director, Executive Managing Director since April 2026. Previously, he had been General Manager of Strategic Investment Department of Mizuho Bank, Ltd. from April 2019 to April 2021, General Manager of Global Products Coordination Department of Mizuho Financial Group, Inc. from April 2021 to April 2023, and General Manager of Sogo Shosha, Realty & Financial Sponsor Industry Department No.1 of Mizuho Bank, Ltd. from April 2023 to April 2025. Mr. Kurosawa concurrently serves as Senior Managing Corporate Executive / Group Chief Governance Officer (Group CGO) of Mizuho Financial Group.

Mr. Koichi Iida has been a Member of our Board of Directors (Audit & Supervisory Committee Member) since April 2024. Previously, he had been Chairman of the Board of Mizuho Research & Technologies, Ltd. from April 2021 to March 2024, Chairman of the Board of Mizuho Securities Co., Ltd. from April 2018 to March 2021, and Director, Executive Vice President, Head of Planning Group of Mizuho Financial Group from April 2017 to March 2018.

Mr. Masatsugu Shimono has been a Member of our Board of Directors (Audit & Supervisory Committee Member) since April 2024. Previously, he had been Group Executive Officer, Special Assignments of Mizuho Financial Group from April 2022 to March 2023, and Vice Chairman of the Board of IBM Japan, Ltd. from September 2017 to December 2019. Mr. Shimono concurrently serves as Honorary Advisor of IBM Japan, Ltd.

Ms. Minako Nakamoto has been a Member of our Board of Directors (Audit & Supervisory Committee Member) since April 2026. Previously, she had served as Senior Manager, Americas Department of Mizuho Bank, Ltd. from December 2017 to April 2018, General Manager of Ginza branch of Mizuho Bank, Ltd. from April 2018 to April 2023, Head of Corporate Planning Department of Mizuho Securities Co., Ltd., concurrently

as Senior Executive Officer/Group Chief Governance Officer of Mizuho Financial Group, Managing Executive Officer/Chief Governance Officer of Mizuho Bank, Ltd., and Managing Executive Officer/Chief Governance Officer of Mizuho Trust and Banking Ltd. from April 2023 to April 2025, and as Senior Managing Corporate Executive/Group Chief Compliance Officer of Mizuho Financial Group and concurrently as Managing Executive Officer/Chief Compliance Officer of Mizuho Bank, Ltd., from April 2025 to April 2026. Ms. Nakamoto concurrently serves as Senior Managing Corporate Executive / Group Chief Audit Executive (Group CAE) of Mizuho Financial Group and Member of the Board of Directors (Audit & Supervisory Committee Member) of Mizuho Trust & Banking and Mizuho Securities, respectively.

Mr. Shotaro Tochigi has been a Member of our Board of Directors (Outside Director and Audit & Supervisory Committee Member) since June 2020. Previously, he had been Chairman of Japan International Trainee & Skilled Worker Cooperation Organization (JITCO) from June 2009 to June 2014 and started his own law practice in April 2009. Mr. Tochigi concurrently serves as Outside Director of Keisei Electric Railway Co., Ltd.

Mr. Kyoichiro Uenishi has been a Member of our Board of Directors (Outside Director and Audit & Supervisory Committee Member) since April 2022. Previously, he had been Representative Director, President and COO of Oriental Land Co., Ltd. from April 2009 to May 2021, and holding similar responsibilities throughout his career with the company. Mr. Uenishi concurrently serves as Outside Director of The Keiyo Bank, Ltd. and Special Advisor of Oriental Land Co., Ltd.

Ms. Mitsue Kurihara has been a Member of our Board of Directors (Outside Director and Audit & Supervisory Committee Member) since June 2024. Previously, she had been Deputy Representative Secretary of Japan Association of Corporate Executives from June 2020 to April 2024, and full-time Auditor of Development Bank of Japan Inc. from February 2015 to May 2020. Ms. Kurihara concurrently serves as Outside Director of Japan Finance Corporation, Sumitomo Forestry Co., Ltd., Chubu Electric Power Co., Inc., respectively, and Chairman & Representative Director of Value Management Institute, Inc.

Mr. Toshihiro Otsuka has been a Member of our Board of Directors (Outside Director and Audit & Supervisory Committee Member) since June 2025. Previously, he had been Chief Audit Officer of KPMG AZSA LLC from July 2021 to June 2023, and CFO & Managing Director (Executive Director, Tokyo Office Manager, Accounting Director) of KPMG AZSA LLC from July 2019 to June 2021. Mr. Otsuka concurrently serves as Outside Director of Ricoh Company, Ltd.

Mr. Daiji Ozawa has been a Member of our Board of Directors (Audit & Supervisory Committee Member) since June 2025. Previously, he had been Director of Invesco Asset Management (Japan) Limited from April 2024 to June 2024, and their Director, Head of Investment Division and Chief Investment Officer (CIO) prior to that from August 2014 to March 2024. Prior to joining Invesco, Mr. Ozawa was Executive Director of Morgan Stanley Investment Management Co., Ltd. (currently Morgan Stanley Investment Management Japan Co., Ltd.).

Executive Officers

The following table provides information regarding our executive officers as of April 1, 2026. The business address of our executive officers is at 5-5, Otemachi 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100-8176, Japan.

Name	Title	Area of Oversight
Masahiko Kato ⁽¹⁾	President & CEO ⁽²⁾	President & CEO
Masayuki Sugawara ⁽¹⁾	Deputy President	Head of Domestic Wholesale Business/Corporate & Investment Banking Division
Tatsuya Kurosawa ⁽¹⁾	Executive Managing Director ⁽²⁾	Chief Governance Officer (CGO)/ In Charge of Chairman-Bank of Japanese Bankers Association
Naoshi Inomata	Deputy President & Executive Officer	Head of Domestic Retail Business/ Co-Head of Retail & Business Banking Division
Taku Ishikawa	Deputy President & Executive Officer	In Charge of Global & Eastern Japan
Kunihiko Kitayama	Deputy President & Executive Officer	In Charge of Western Japan
Atsuhiko Morishima	Managing Executive Officer	Co-Head of Retail & Business Banking Division (In Charge of Business Promotion)
Ryusei Adachi	Managing Executive Officer	Co-Head of Retail & Business Banking Division
Tomohiko Kadotani	Managing Executive Officer	Co-Head of Retail & Business Banking Division (In Charge of Credit) / Co-Head of Corporate & Investment Banking Division (In Charge of Credit)
Tetsuya Onoue	Managing Executive Officer	Head of Asia
Osamu Ishihara	Managing Executive Officer	Head of Area / Head of Kansai Region
Naoki Fujita	Managing Executive Officer	Head of Area / Head of Chubu Region
Shinsuke Kajiwarra	Managing Executive Officer	Head of Area
Jiro Mori	Managing Executive Officer	Deputy Head of Corporate & Investment Banking Division
Kenji Sugita	Managing Executive Officer	Head of Automotive & Technology Industry Group
Fumiro Suzuki	Managing Executive Officer	Head of ICT & Retail Industry Group
Hiroyuki Nakamura	Managing Executive Officer	Head of Resource & Material Industry Group
Tastuki Ohno	Managing Executive Officer	Head of Social Infrastructure Industry Group
Nobuo Sakuragi	Managing Executive Officer	Co-Head of Social Infrastructure Industry Group
Atsushi Ishikawa	Managing Executive Officer	Head of Sogo Shosha, Realty & Financial Sponsor Industry Group
Hiroshi Saito	Managing Executive Officer	In Charge of Specially Assigned Matters
Shuji Matsuura	Managing Executive Officer	Head of Global Corporate & Investment Banking Division
Homare Okada	Managing Executive Officer	Co-Head of Global Corporate & Investment Banking Division (In Charge of Credit) / Deputy Head of the Americas
Seiji Tate	Managing Executive Officer	CEO for the Americas
Hiroki Kurakagi	Managing Executive Officer	CEO for Europe, Middle East and Africa
Koichi Zaiki	Managing Executive Officer	CEO for Asia-Pacific
Kenya Yoshiura	Managing Executive Officer	President of Mizuho Bank (China), Ltd
Kenya Koshimizu	Managing Executive Officer	Co-Head of Global Markets Division
Noriyuki Sato	Managing Executive Officer	Head of Asset Management Division
Ken Masamoto	Managing Executive Officer	Head of Global Transaction Banking Unit
Takefumi Yonezawa	Managing Executive Officer	Head of Research & Consulting Unit / Chief Sustainability Officer (CSuO) / General Manager of Mizuho Research Institute
Makoto Samejima	Managing Executive Officer	Chief Financial Officer (CFO)
Shiro Shiraishi	Managing Executive Officer	Chief Risk Officer (CRO)
Minori Komatsu	Managing Executive Officer	Chief Human Resources Officer (CHRO)
Shinichiro Hihara	Managing Executive Officer	Chief Information Officer (CIO)
Kazuya Yamaguchi	Managing Executive Officer	Deputy Chief Information Officer
Hideki Tsujimori	Managing Executive Officer	Chief Process Officer (CPrO)
Fusae Akamatsu	Managing Executive Officer	Chief Compliance Officer (CCO)
Takeshi Koyama	Managing Executive Officer	Chief Strategy Officer (CSO)
Nobuhiro Kaminoyama	Managing Executive Officer	Chief Digital Transformation Officer (CDTO) / General Manager of Informatics and Mathematics Research Institute
Megumi Muto	Managing Executive Officer	Deputy Chief Sustainability Officer
Natsumi Akita	Managing Executive Officer	Chief Culture Officer (CCuO) / Chief Branding Officer (CBO)
Hiroshi Kawamoto	Managing Executive Officer	Chief Crisis Management Officer (CCMO) / In Charge of Specially Assigned Matters
Osamu Terai	Managing Executive Officer	Chief Information Security Officer (CISO)

Notes:

(1) Executive officers concurrently serving as directors.

(2) Representative Directors.

No family relationship exists among any of the directors and Executive Officers.

Compensation

The aggregate compensation, including bonuses and stock compensation-type stock options (stock acquisition rights) but excluding retirement allowances, paid by Mizuho Bank and its subsidiaries to Mizuho Bank's directors and Audit & Supervisory Committee members during the fiscal years ended March 31, 2024 and 2025 was ¥285 million and ¥363 million, respectively.

“Mizuho Financial Group Basic Policy for Executive Compensation”

Mizuho Financial Group set out the “Mizuho Financial Group Basic Policy for Executive Compensation” (the “Basic Policy for Executive Compensation”) concerning the determination of compensation for each individual director and executive officer (the “Officers”) of Mizuho Financial Group as well as Mizuho Bank, Mizuho Trust & Banking and Mizuho Securities (the “Three Core Companies”).

Basic Principle

Executive compensation shall be provided as compensation for the responsibilities assigned to and the performance of each of the Officers, and function as an incentive for each of the Officers to exercise their designated function to the fullest in their effort to realize management that contributes to value creation for various stakeholders and improve corporate value through continuous and stable corporate growth, based on the basic management policies under the corporate philosophy.

Executive Compensation System

1. Executive compensation for each of the Officers shall be determined based on a pre-determined executive compensation system.
2. The executive compensation system shall include systems and rules related to, among other factors, payment compensation standard (standard amounts), structure (such as fixed and variable portions), form (such as cash or stocks) and timing (such as regular payment or payment at resignation).
3. The executive compensation system shall be established in accordance with both domestic and foreign rules and guidelines concerning executive compensation.
4. The executive compensation system shall reflect the group's economic and social environment as well as the group's medium- and long-term business performance, and the group shall establish the system appropriately by referring to such systems of other companies, including the group's competitors, in its establishment.

Control

1. Part of an Officer's executive compensation shall be provided on a deferred payment basis over multiple years in order to mitigate risks stemming from actions taken for short-term gains that are excessively risky or could compromise value creation for various stakeholders.
2. The group shall introduce, as necessary, methods to decrease or compel forfeiture of such deferred amounts or to compel forfeiture of, in whole or in part, compensation already paid. In addition, the group has established and maintain a separate compensation recovery policy called the “Recovery Policy for Executive Compensation” based on Section 303A.14 of the New York Stock Exchange Listed Company Manual.

Governance

1. In order to effectively secure objectivity, appropriateness and fairness with respect to executive compensation, the Compensation Committee of Mizuho Financial Group shall determine important related matters such as this policy, the design of the executive compensation system and the executive compensation for each of director and executive officer as defined in the Companies Act.
2. All members of the Compensation Committee shall be in principle appointed from among outside directors (or at least non-executive directors), and the Chairperson thereof shall be an outside director.

Disclosure

In order to effectively secure transparency with respect to executive compensation, this policy, the executive compensation system and executive compensation that has been decided, shall be disclosed in a lawful, appropriate manner through suitable means.

Compensation System

Compensation for our Officers shall consist of Base Compensation and Incentive Compensation. Details of the compensation type, performance linkage, payment timing and payment method of each compensation type are shown in the chart below:

Compensation type	Performance-linked or not	Payment standards	Payment timing	Payment method	Example of composition of compensation		
					Executive officers responsible for business execution		
					Group CEO	Managing executive officers	Non-executive officers
Base Compensation	Not linked	Payment in accordance with the roles and responsibilities of each of the officers	Monthly	Cash			
Stock Compensation I	Not linked	Payment in accordance with the roles and responsibilities of each of the officers	Time of resignation	Stock	36%	49%	
Stock Compensation II	Linked	Base amount x Corporate performance-linked factor (0% to 150%) ¹⁾ Corporate performance-linked factor = Evaluation based on Profit ²⁾ and other factors + Evaluation in relation to the stakeholders in the table below	Deferred payment over three years starting the fiscal year after next	Stock	4%		
						4%	
					32%	24%	
							85%
Short-term Incentive Compensation	Linked	Base amount x Corporate performance-linked factor (0% to 150%) ¹⁾ Corporate performance-linked factor = Evaluation based on Profit ²⁾ and other factors ± Individual evaluation	Lump sum in the next fiscal year ³⁾	Cash	28%	23%	15%

← Subject to malus and clawback⁴⁾

1. The Compensation Committee makes the final decision with consideration to the business environment and any events that should be reflected individually.
2. Profit Attributable to Owners of Parent of the period.
3. Deferred payment over three years starting the fiscal year after next for payments above a certain amount.
4. A system has been adopted that enables malus (forfeiture of compensation remaining unpaid) and clawback (request for return of compensation) by resolution of the Compensation Committee depending on the performance of the group or the individual.

The proportion of each type of compensation for Officers is determined according to the functions and responsibilities of each of the Officers and the proportion of Incentive Compensation is determined so as to maximize the proportion of the Group CEO's compensation. From the perspective of ensuring the effectiveness of the supervisory function, compensation for non-executive officers responsible for management supervision shall, in principle, consist of only Base Compensation and Stock Compensation I, with respect to which the details of the payment is not changed due to, among other reasons, our business results, and such composition shall be, in principle, 85% and 15%, respectively.

Composition of Compensation

1. Payment will be made monthly in cash in accordance with the roles and responsibilities of each of the Officers.
2. Payment in accordance with the roles and responsibilities of each of the Officers as an incentive to increase corporate value over the medium- to long-term and for other purposes.
3. Payment in accordance with level of achievement of financial indicators emphasized by Mizuho Financial Group and the evaluation of indicators related to stakeholders as an incentive to increase corporate value over the medium- to long-term and for other purposes.
4. Payment in accordance with level of achievement of financial indicators emphasized by Mizuho Financial Group and the evaluation of individual performance as an incentive for fiscal year performance to increase corporate value.
5. Deferred payment over three years starting the fiscal year after next for payments above a certain amount.

6. A system has been adopted that enables malus (forfeiture of compensation remaining unpaid) and clawback (request for return of compensation) by resolution of the Compensation Committee of Mizuho Financial Group depending on the performance of the group or the individual.
- Matters regarding corporate performance linked compensation and others

Stock Compensation II and Short-term Incentive Compensation, which are categorized as corporate performance linked compensation and others, shall be determined by multiplying the base amount, which is determined based on the functions and responsibilities of each of the Officers, by a corporate performance linked factor.

The corporate performance linked factor for Stock Compensation II shall be determined by the Compensation Committee within the range of 0% to 150% based on target achievement rates for medium- to long-term performance indicators, with respect to which the evaluation axes are “Finance of Mizuho Financial Group,” “Customers,” “Economy and society” and “Employees.” For the medium-to long-term performance indicators, the group selected “Consolidated ROE” (which indicates management efficiency), “Consolidated Net Business Profits + Net gains or losses related to ETFs and others” (which indicates the profitability of the core operations) and “Total Shareholder Return (TSR)” (which indicates overall shareholder returns), with respect to which the evaluation axis is “Finance of Mizuho Financial Group.” In addition, the group selected, among others, “Sustainable finance amount” (which indicates the outcome of responding to capital demand for resolution of environmental and societal issues), “Assessments by ESG rating agencies” (which indicates the objective assessments of sustainability promotion structure) and “Engagement score” and “Inclusion score” (which indicate the status of human capital enhancement and corporate culture transformation), with respect to which the evaluation axes are “Customers,” “Economy and society” and “Employees.”

The corporate performance linked factor for Short-term Incentive Compensation shall be determined by the Compensation Committee within the range of 0% to 150% based on the figure calculated by multiplying (i) the factor of the evaluation based on the target achievement rates for short-term performance indicators we selected, with respect to which the evaluation axis is “Finance of Mizuho Financial Group” (the “short-term performance indicators” and, along with the evaluation using such indicators, hereinafter the “evaluation of short-term performance indicators”) by (ii) the evaluation factor based on individual evaluation of each Officer. For the short-term performance indicators, the group selected the “Profit Attributable to Owners of Parent” (which is the final result of management’s performance) and the “Gross Profit RORA” (which indicates the management’s efficiency), with respect to which the evaluation axis is “Finance of Mizuho Financial Group.” In addition, individual evaluation shall be conducted based on perspectives of evaluation to be set based on the functions and responsibilities of each of the Officers. In the case of the Group CEO, the factor of the evaluation of short-term performance indicators fluctuates within the range of 0% to 140%, the individual evaluation factor fluctuates within the range of 0% to 110%, and the evaluation factor for the short-term performance indicators and individual evaluation is capped at 150%.

- Matters regarding non-monetary compensation (Stock Compensation)

We have introduced a stock compensation system utilizing a trust (the “System”). The System operates through the Board Benefit Trust (BBT), in which our shares are acquired from the stock market through the trust with the fund we contribute to, which is to be provided to the Officers in accordance with the Rules of Distribution of Officer Shares stipulated. The System consists of Stock Compensation I and Stock Compensation II.

Stock Compensation I refers to the system in which a fixed number of shares is given to an Officer at the time of their resignation, which is determined by the functions and responsibilities of each of the Officers at the time. The system allows for a reduction or forfeiture of the compensation depending on the performance of the group or the individual.

Stock Compensation II is a system in which deferred payments over three years will be made in the form of shares determined in accordance with, among others, the target achievement rates with regard to the financial indicators and indicators related to stakeholders, which are emphasized by the Group to increase its corporate value over the medium- to long-term. The system allows for a reduction or forfeiture of the deferred compensation depending on the performance of the group or the individual.

The voting rights pertaining to the shares owned by the trust shall not be exercised.

Compensation Determination Process

The Compensation Committee of Mizuho Financial Group shall determine the executive compensation system, including the compensation system set out in “Compensation System,” taking into account the Basic Policy for Executive Compensation. In addition, in order to ensure fairness and objectivity concerning the compensation for each of the Officers, the Compensation Committee shall determine the compensation for each individual director and executive officer of Mizuho Financial Group as defined in the Companies Act and approve the compensation of each individual director of the Three Core Companies, including Mizuho Bank.

The President & CEO of Mizuho Financial Group, pursuant to this policy and regulations and detailed rules, etc., shall determine the compensation for each executive officer as defined in its internal regulations, and approve the compensation of each individual executive officer of the Three Core Companies, including Mizuho Bank.

The Compensation Committee of Mizuho Financial Group shall verify the validity of the compensation system and standards based on economic and social conditions and survey data with respect to management compensation provided by external specialized organizations.

The Compensation Committee of Mizuho Financial Group may have officers who are not members of the committee (including officers of the Three Core Companies) such as the President & CEO and external experts, etc., attend its meetings and provide their opinion in order to facilitate adequate and appropriate discussions and determinations.

Revision and Abolishment of the Policy

Revision and abolishment of the Basic Policy for Executive Compensation shall be resolved by the Compensation Committee of Mizuho Financial Group

Board Practices

Pursuant to our articles of incorporation, we have established general meetings of shareholders, individual directors, the Board of Directors, the Audit & Supervisory Committee, and an accounting auditor as the primary components of our corporate governance system.

Board of Directors

Under the Companies Act, directors are elected by resolution of the general meetings of shareholders holding at least one-third of the voting rights of shareholders eligible to exercise voting rights, and their term of office ends at the close of the ordinary general meeting of shareholders relating to the fiscal year ending within a year following their appointment (except for a director who is an Audit & Supervisory Committee member, whose term of office ends at the close of the ordinary general meeting of shareholders relating to the fiscal year ending within two years following their appointment).

The main roles of the Board of Directors are making decisions on business execution such as basic management policies, which are legally matters to be determined solely by the Board of Directors, and supervising the execution of duties by directors. In order to fulfill the roles mentioned above, the Board of Directors shall appropriately establish and supervise the operation of the internal control systems (regarding matters such as risk management, compliance and internal auditing) and risk governance systems of our group. The Board of Directors shall, in principle, delegate to the President & CEO decisions on business execution (excluding matters that are legally required to be determined solely by the Board of Directors), for the purpose of realizing swift and flexible decision-making and expeditious corporate management and strengthening the supervision of directors by the Board of Directors.

Pursuant to our Articles of Incorporation, we have no more than 20 directors. Currently, the Board of Directors consists of a total of 11 directors (of which five are outside directors, as defined in the Companies Act).

Our Articles of Incorporation stipulate that a resolution to dismiss a director who is not an Audit & Supervisory Committee member must be passed by a majority vote at a meeting attended by shareholders holding at least one-third of the voting rights of shareholders who are entitled to exercise their voting rights, and that a resolution to dismiss a director who is an Audit & Supervisory Committee member must be passed by a two-thirds vote at a meeting attended by shareholders holding at least one-third of the voting rights of shareholders who are entitled to exercise their voting rights.

Currently, Mr. Masahiko Kato serves as our Chairperson of the Board of Directors.

In the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025, the Board of Directors held 12 meetings to discuss the current status and issues of business plans and major strategies, the status of sustainability efforts, the status of digital transformation efforts, the status of corporate culture transformation, and the status of efforts to ensure stable business operations.

Audit & Supervisory Committee

Under the Companies Act, the Audit & Supervisory Committee is required to consist of at least three directors, and the majority of its members is required to consist of outside directors. A member of the Board of Directors who is an Audit & Supervisory Committee member may not concurrently act as an executive member of the Board of Directors, manager, or other employees of Mizuho Bank or its subsidiary, or accounting advisor (if the accounting advisor is a corporation, the member who is in charge of its affairs) or an executive officer of Mizuho Bank or any of its subsidiaries. The duties of the Audit & Supervisory Committee include the audit of the execution of duties by directors and preparation of audit reports.

The main roles of our Audit & Supervisory Committee are auditing the execution of duties by the directors, monitoring and inspecting the establishment and management of our internal control system, monitoring and inspecting the condition of the execution of duties with respect to corporate management of subsidiaries and others by directors, preparing audit reports, and determining the contents of proposals regarding the appointment, dismissal and non-reappointment of accounting auditors to be submitted to the general meetings of shareholders. Other roles include consenting to the basic internal audit plan, the budget for the Internal Audit Group, the appointment of the CAE, and the personnel affairs of the general manager of the Internal Audit Group.

The Audit & Supervisory Committee will audit the legality and appropriateness of the execution of duties by directors, and will carry out its duties through effective cooperation with the Internal Audit Group, etc., based on the premise that an internal control system is established and operated at Mizuho Bank and its subsidiaries. When necessary, it will collect information based on its authority to request reports and investigate business assets.

Currently, among the eight members of the Audit & Supervisory Committee, three members are appointed among internal non-executive directors, and five members are appointed among outside directors. As of April 1, 2026, the members of the Audit & Supervisory Committee are Mr. Koichi Iida (Chairman), Mr. Masatsugu Shimono, Ms. Minako Nakamoto, Mr. Shotaro Tochigi, Mr. Kyoichiro Uenishi, Ms. Mitsue Kurihara, Mr. Toshihiro Otsuka, and Mr. Daiji Ozawa.

In the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025, the Audit & Supervisory Committee met 21 times, and in particular, it confirmed and made recommendations regarding the effectiveness of the internal control system, and focused on monitoring the progress of key strategies and awareness of issues in the executive departments, as well as the status of efforts to strengthen the internal control system.

Representative Directors and President & CEO

Under the Companies Act, the representative directors, who are authorized individually to represent Mizuho Bank, are elected by a resolution of the Board of Directors, from among the directors who are not Audit and Supervisory Committee members. In addition, the President & CEO is appointed from among the directors who are not Audit and Supervisory Committee members by a resolution of the Board of Directors. The President & CEO decides overall business affairs pursuant to the delegation and basic policy decided by the Board of Directors.

The Management Committee was established as an advisory body to the President & CEO, where members meet whenever necessary to deliberate on important matters related to business execution, such as matters requiring resolution by the Board of Directors.

We have also established the following Management Policy Committees, where members meet whenever necessary to comprehensively deliberate and coordinate on various bank-wide issues.

- Balance Sheet & Risk Management Committee

This division deliberates, adjusts and monitors the status of portfolio management policies, specific measures based on those policies, basic policies related to ALM, ALM management and risk plans, fund management and procurement, market risk management and comprehensive risk management.

- **IT Strategy Promotion Committee**

This division is responsible for deliberating and coordinating basic IT strategy policies, IT-related investment plans, investment policies for IT-related investment projects, the release of IT development investment projects, system risk management, etc., as well as managing the progress of IT-related investment projects and evaluating the investment effects.

- **New Product Committee**

This division deliberates and coordinates business plans related to the development and sales of new products and services and new business initiatives, as well as the evaluation of various risk and compliance issues and customer-oriented business operations, and manages the development and sales status of new products and services.

- **Credit Committee**

This division deliberates and adjusts basic matters related to credit management, annual credit policies for large borrowers, and individual credit cases.

- **Compliance Committee**

This division deliberates and coordinates matters such as compliance management (including dealing with anti-social forces), accident handling, and customer-oriented business operations management.

- **Operational Risk Management Committee**

This division deliberates and coordinates operational risk management and reputational risk management status, measures to prevent the recurrence of operational risk and reputational risk events, operational risk measurement, risk management implementation plans, model risk management, third-party risk management, etc.

Agreements with Directors, etc.

Our Articles of Incorporation, in accordance with Article 427, Paragraph 1 of the Companies Act, allows us to enter into an agreement with outside directors that limits their liabilities incurred in connection with their service under Article 423, Paragraph 1 of the Companies Act. The limitation of liabilities under such agreement, if the outside director performed his/her duty in good faith without gross negligence, must be the higher of either (i) a pre-determined amount not less than ¥20 million or (ii) the amount prescribed in laws and regulations, which is currently equivalent to two times the annual compensation of such outside director. Pursuant to the provisions in our Articles of Incorporation, we have entered into such agreements with all of the outside directors that are in office.

None of the directors has service contracts with us providing for benefits upon termination of service.

For additional information on our directors and board practices, see “—Directors.”

Employees

As of March 31, 2025, we had 32,923 total full-time employees, including 23,827 full-time employees on a non-consolidated basis, including overseas local staff and employees seconded from outside the bank, but excluding advisers and temporary employees, and employees seconded outside the bank.

Most of our full-time non-management employees in Japan are members of a labor union. Outside Japan, some of the Mizuho Financial Group’s employees are members of local unions. We consider our labor relations with employees to be good.

Related-Party Transactions

We had, and expect to have in the future, banking transactions and other transactions in the ordinary course of business with our related parties. As a banking subsidiary of Mizuho Financial Group, we make loans to the directors, executive officers, and other related parties of Mizuho Financial Group, our holding company. There were no loans to related parties that were considered nonaccrual. During the fiscal years ended March 31, 2024 and 2025, we partially withdrew assets from employee retirement benefit trusts, which were established for the

payment of employees' severance pay and retirement pensions. In addition, the other transactions with the related parties excluding loan transactions and partial withdrawal of assets from employee retirement benefit trusts, are considered immaterial. The aggregate loans from the Mizuho Financial Group amounted to ¥9,949 billion as of March 31, 2025, and their interest rates have been reasonably determined taking into account market interest rates.

During the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025, none of the directors, and none of the close members of their respective families, had any transactions that are material or any transactions that are unusual in their nature or conditions, involving goods, services or tangible or intangible assets, to which we were, are or will be a party, and there were no such transactions proposed as of March 31, 2025.

During the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025, no loans were made to the directors other than loans in the ordinary course of business, on substantially the same terms, including interest rates and collateral, as those prevailing at the time for comparable transactions with other persons, and involving no more than the normal risk of collectability or presenting other unfavorable features.

PRINCIPAL SUBSIDIARIES

The following table sets forth information with respect to our principal consolidated subsidiaries as of September 30, 2025. All percentages in this section have been truncated to the figures shown unless otherwise specified:

Name	Country of organization	Main business	Proportion of voting interest owned by us or our subsidiary (%)	Proportion of voting interest owned by other means (%)
Domestic				
Retail & Business Banking:				
Mizuho Capital Co., Ltd.	Japan	Venture capital	49.9(—)	13.9
Mizuho Credit Guarantee Co., Ltd.	Japan	Credit guarantee	100.0(—)	—
Mizuho Factors, Limited	Japan	Factoring	100.0(—)	—
UC Card Co., Ltd.	Japan	Credit card	100.0(—)	—
UPSIDER Holdings, Inc.	Japan	Holding company	76.9(—)	—
Others:				
Mizuho-DL Financial Technology Co., Ltd.	Japan	Application and sophistication of financial technology	60.0(—)	—
Mizuho Group Services, Ltd.	Japan	Subcontracted operations	100.0(—)	—
Overseas				
Global Corporate & Investment Banking:				
Mizuho Americas LLC	U.S.A.	Holding company	100.0(—)	—
Banco Mizuho do Brasil S.A.	Brazil	Banking	100.0(0.0)	—
Mizuho Bank (China), Ltd.	China	Banking	100.0(—)	—
Mizuho Bank (USA)	U.S.A.	Banking and trust	100.0(100.0)	—
Mizuho Bank Europe N.V.	Netherlands	Banking and securities	100.0(—)	—
Mizuho Capital Markets LLC	U.S.A.	Derivatives	100.0(100.0)	—
Mizuho Securities USA LLC	U.S.A.	Securities	100.0(100.0)	—
PT. Bank Mizuho Indonesia	Indonesia	Banking	98.9(—)	—

Note:

- (1) The figure in the parenthesis in the “Proportion of voting interest owned by us or our subsidiary” column is the proportion of indirect ownership by our subsidiaries (internal), and the figure in the “Proportion of voting interest owned in other manners” column is the ownership proportion (external) of “those who are deemed to exercise voting rights in the same manner as the holder of the shares due to a close relationship with the holder in terms of investment, personnel, funds, technology, transactions, etc.” or “those who have agreed to exercise voting rights in the same manner as the holder of the shares.”

PRINCIPAL SHAREHOLDER

Common Stock and Preferred Stock

The following table sets forth information about our sole shareholder of our common stock and preferred stock appearing on the register of shareholders as of March 31, 2026:

<u>Name</u>	<u>As of March 31, 2025</u>	
	<u>Number of shares owned</u>	<u>Percentage of outstanding shares</u>
Mizuho Financial Group, Inc.	16,151,576	100.00%

We hold a total of 3,759,647 treasury shares, consisting of 64,499 shares of the Second Series of Type 4 Preferred Stock, 85,499 shares of the 8th Series of Type 8 Preferred Stock, and 3,609,649 shares of the 11th Series of Type 13 Preferred Stock, but these shares are excluded from the list of major shareholders listed above.

To its knowledge, Mizuho Bank is not directly or indirectly owned or controlled by any other corporation(s), by any foreign government or by any other natural or legal person(s) severally or jointly. It knows of no arrangements the operation of which may at a later time result in a change of control.

JAPANESE BANKING INDUSTRY

Private banking institutions in Japan are normally classified into two categories (the following numbers are based on information published by the FSA): (i) ordinary banks, consisting of four city banks (including us) and 18 other banks (consisting mainly of new retail-oriented banks) as of April 1, 2026, and 97 regional banks as of January 1, 2026, not including foreign banks with banking operations in Japan; and (ii) trust banks, of which there were 13, as of April 1, 2026, including Japanese subsidiaries of foreign financial institutions and subsidiaries of Japanese financial institutions.

Ordinary banks consist mainly of city banks and regional banks. City banks include the three largest banks in Japan (the “Mega-banks”), including Mizuho Bank. They are based in large cities and operate on a nationwide scale through networks of branch offices. The Mega-banks provide a wide range of operations, including retail banking, small and medium-sized enterprise banking, large corporate banking, international operations and investment banking. Regional banks are mostly based in one of the prefectures of Japan and are generally much smaller in terms of total assets than city banks. In recent years, as a consequence of changes in the business environment, the number of regional banks that integrate their businesses with other regional banks based in other prefectures has been increasing. Customers of regional banks are mainly local retail customers, regional enterprises and local public utilities. In addition to these types of banks, new retail-oriented banks have emerged in recent years, including Internet banks and banks specializing in placing their ATMs in convenience stores and supermarkets without maintaining a branch network.

In addition to banking business, trust banks, including Mizuho Trust & Banking, are engaged in trust services, such as money trust, pension trust and investment trust services, as well as real estate and testamentary trust services.

Based on information published by the FSA, available as of November 6, 2025, there were 56 foreign banks operating banking businesses in Japan. These banks are subject to a statutory framework similar to the regulations applicable to Japanese domestic banks. Their principal sources of funds come from their overseas head offices or other branches.

A number of government financial institutions, organized in order to supplement the activities of private banking institutions, have been in the process of business and organizational restructuring in recent years. In October 2008, some of the government financial institutions were consolidated to form Japan Finance Corporation, which mainly provides financing for small and medium-sized enterprises and those engaged in agriculture, forestry and fishery, and also provides export financing for Japanese corporations. In October 2008, Development Bank of Japan, which mainly engages in corporate financing, and Shoko Chukin Bank, which mainly engages in financing for small and medium-sized enterprises, were transformed into joint stock corporations. Subsequently, in June 2023, the law to partially amend the Shoko Chukin Bank Limited Act was passed by the Diet. According to this law, the Japanese government will endeavor to dispose of all of its ownership in Shoko Chukin Bank as soon as possible within a period of two years from June 16, 2023, the date of promulgation, and after such disposal is completed, a decision will be made on whether to implement full privatization, taking into account various circumstances. In April 2024, the Japanese government announced that it has commenced a process to dispose of all of its ownership in Shoko Chukin Bank, and this process was completed by June 12, 2025.

In April 2012, Japan Bank for International Cooperation, which provides policy-based finance with the mission of contributing to the sound development of Japan and the international economy and society, was spun off from Japan Finance Corporation and was established as a joint stock corporation wholly owned by the Japanese government.

Another government financial institution, Japan Housing Finance Agency, supports the housing loan business of private financial institutions through securitization of such loans.

A distinctive element of the Japanese banking system is the role of postal savings. Postal savings deposits are gathered through the network of governmental post offices scattered throughout Japan, and their balance of deposits totaled over 200 trillion yen in the past. Since the beginning of the 2000s, the governmental postal business has been in the phased process of organizational restructuring. In 2003, the governmental postal business was transferred to Japan Post, a government-owned entity established in the same year, and in 2007, Japan Post was transformed into a government-owned joint stock corporation holding four operating companies including Japan Post Bank Co., Ltd., which currently operates as an ordinary bank. In November 2015, the shares

of the three main companies of the Japan Post group were listed on the Tokyo Stock Exchange, with Japan Post Holdings Co., Ltd. (“JPH”) disposing of approximately 11% of its ownership in the two subsidiaries, Japan Post Bank Co., Ltd. and Japan Post Insurance Co., Ltd., while the Japanese government disposed of approximately 11% of its ownership in JPH. The Japanese government has continued to dispose of its ownership in JPH and owned approximately 36% of its shares as of September 30, 2025. JPH had aimed to dispose of the shares of the above-mentioned two subsidiaries to lower the holding ratio to 50% or less as early as possible by March 2026, and had reduced its holding ratio of the shares of Japan Post Insurance Co., Ltd. to less than 50% by June 2021. In addition, in March 2025, JPH also partially disposed of its ownership in Japan Post Bank Co., Ltd. and reduced its holding ratio of the shares (excluding treasury shares owned by Japan Post Bank Co., Ltd.) to 50% after the disposal. In June 2025, JPH further reduced its holding ratio to less than 50% by contributing a part of its holding to a share disposal trust, after which timing Japan Post Bank Co., Ltd. became permitted to enter into new businesses without being required to obtain authorization from the government.

In April 2019, the maximum deposit amount that Japan Post Bank Co., Ltd. may accept increased from 13 million yen in aggregate for ordinary deposits and time deposits to a total of 26 million yen, 13 million yen each for ordinary deposits and time deposits.

In recent years, as a result of technological advances in the digital field called “FinTech,” entry from different industries into areas considered to be the inherent business of financial institutions such as settlement services has been increasing.

SUPERVISION AND REGULATION

The following is a summary of certain Japanese and U.S. laws and regulations applicable to us as a bank and Mizuho group under Mizuho Financial Group as a bank holding company based on the current laws and regulations in Japan and the United States, but does not purport to be a comprehensive description of the laws and regulations in Japan or the United States applicable to us and Mizuho Financial Group.

Japan

Pursuant to the Banking Act (*Ginkou Hou*) (Act No. 59 of 1981, as amended), the Prime Minister of Japan has authority to supervise banks in Japan and delegates certain supervisory control over banks in Japan to the Commissioner of the Financial Services Agency. The Bank of Japan also has supervisory authority over banks in Japan, based primarily on its contractual agreements and transactions with the banks.

Financial Services Agency

Although the Prime Minister has supervisory authority over banks in Japan, except for matters prescribed by government order, this authority is generally delegated to the Commissioner of the Financial Services Agency. Additionally, the position of Minister of State for Financial Services was established by the Cabinet to direct the Commissioner of the Financial Services Agency and to support the Prime Minister.

Under the Banking Act, the Prime Minister's authority over banks and bank holding companies in Japan extends to various areas, including granting and cancellation of licenses, ordering the suspension of business in whole or in part and requiring submission of business reports or materials. Under the prompt corrective action system, the Financial Services Agency, acting on behalf of the Prime Minister, may take corrective action in the case of failure to meet the minimum capital adequacy ratio or the minimum leverage ratio of banks, bank holding companies, their subsidiaries and companies having special relationships prescribed by the cabinet order. See "Capital Adequacy" and "Leverage Ratio" below. These actions include requiring a financial institution to formulate and implement reform measures, requiring it to reduce assets or take other specific actions and issuing an order to suspend all or part of its business operations.

In addition, under the capital distribution constraints system introduced in March 2016, the Financial Services Agency, acting on behalf of the Prime Minister, may order a bank holding company or bank to submit and carry out a capital distribution constraints plan in the case of failure to meet the minimum capital buffer ratio or the minimum leverage buffer ratio. See "Capital Adequacy" and "Leverage Ratio" below. The capital distribution constraints plan is required to be considered reasonable to restore the capital buffer ratio or the leverage buffer ratio, and include restrictions on capital distributions, such as dividends, share buybacks and bonuses payments, up to a certain amount as determined depending on the level of the capital buffer.

Furthermore, under the Japanese TLAC regulations introduced in March 2019, the Financial Services Agency, acting on behalf of the Prime Minister, may order the bank holding company of a global systemically important bank ("G-SIB") in Japan designated as the domestic resolution entity of such G-SIB to submit reports related to improvement of TLAC or may issue a business improvement order to such domestic resolution entity if the external TLAC ratio of the domestic resolution entity or the internal TLAC amount of its material subsidiaries in Japan fall below the minimum requirements. Under the Japanese TLAC regulations, the Financial Services Agency designates Mizuho Financial Group as the domestic resolution entity for the Mizuho Group, and also designates Mizuho Bank, Mizuho Trust & Banking and Mizuho Securities as its material subsidiaries in Japan. See "Total Loss Absorbing Capacity" below.

Under the prompt warning system introduced in December 2002, the Financial Services Agency may take precautionary measures to maintain and promote the sound operations of financial institutions, even before those financial institutions become subject to the prompt corrective action system. These measures require a financial institution to reform profitability, credit risk management, stability and cash flow.

The Bank of Japan

The Bank of Japan is Japan's central bank and serves as the principal instrument for the execution of Japan's monetary policy. The principal measures by which the Bank of Japan implements monetary policy are the adjustment of its discount rate, its operations in the open market and the imposition of deposit reserve requirements. Banks in Japan are allowed to obtain borrowings from, and rediscount bills with, the Bank of

Japan. Moreover, most banks in Japan maintain current accounts under agreements with the Bank of Japan pursuant to which the Bank of Japan is entitled to supervise, examine and audit the banks. The supervisory functions of the Bank of Japan are intended to enable it to ensure smooth settlement of funds among banks and other financial institutions, thereby contributing to the maintenance of an orderly financial system, whereas the supervisory practices of the Prime Minister and the Commissioner of the Financial Services Agency are intended to maintain the sound operations of banks and promote the security of depositors.

Examination of Banks

The Banking Act authorizes the Prime Minister to inspect banks and bank holding companies in Japan at any time. By evaluating banks' systems of self-assessment, auditing their accounts and reviewing their compliance with laws and regulations, the Financial Services Agency monitors the financial soundness of banks, including the status and performance of their control systems for business activities.

The inspection of banks had been performed pursuant to a Financial Inspection Manual published by the Financial Services Agency. However, in December 2017, in order to upgrade the quality of its supervisory activities, to strengthen Japan's financial infrastructure, and to enable the Japanese economy to realize its full potential, the Financial Services Agency embarked on the review of the supervisory approaches. The Financial Services Agency announced the "JFSA's supervisory approaches — Replacing checklists with engagement" in June 2018, and is committed to continuous improvement of the supervisory approaches through dialogue with financial institutions, etc. by using theme-specific reports, etc. Based on this, in December 2019, the Financial Services Agency repealed the Financial Inspection Manual, including the appendix that was referred to for self-assessment and determining the write-off and allowance.

In addition to individual financial institutions, the Financial Services Agency also supervises financial groups as a whole based on its guidelines for supervision.

The Bank of Japan also conducts examinations of banks. The examinations are normally conducted once every few years, and involve such matters as examining asset quality, risk management and reliability of operations. Through these examinations, the Bank of Japan seeks to identify problems at an early stage and give corrective guidance where necessary.

In March 2021, the Financial Services Agency and the Bank of Japan released the "Initiatives for strengthening the cooperation between the Financial Services Agency and the Bank of Japan," which aims to increase efficiency and reduce the burden on financial institutions without compromising the comprehensiveness of the regulation. To achieve this, the two institutions would strengthen cooperation among their regulation schemes including the inspections and supervision by the Financial Services Agency, as well as the on-site inspections and off-site monitoring conducted by the Bank of Japan.

In addition, the Securities and Exchange Surveillance Commission examines banks in connection with their financial instruments business activities in accordance with the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act (*Kinyu Shouhin Torihiki Hou*) (Act No. 25 of 1948, as amended).

Examination and Reporting Applicable to Shareholders

Under the Banking Act, a person who intends to hold 20% (in certain exceptional cases, 15%) or more of the voting rights of a bank is required to obtain prior approval of the Commissioner of the Financial Services Agency. In addition, the Financial Services Agency may request reports or submission of materials from, or inspect, any principal shareholder who holds 20% (in certain exceptional cases, 15%) or more of the voting rights of a bank, if necessary, in order to secure the sound and appropriate operation of the business of such bank. Under limited circumstances, the Financial Services Agency may order such principal shareholder to take such measures as the Financial Services Agency deems necessary.

Furthermore, under the Banking Act, any person who becomes a holder of more than 5% of the voting rights of a bank holding company or bank must report its ownership of voting rights to the director-general of the relevant local finance bureau within five business days. In addition, a similar report must be made in respect of any subsequent change of the ownership ratio by 1% or more in any previously reported holding or any change in material matters set forth in reports previously filed, with some exceptions.

Deposit Insurance System

Under the Deposit Insurance Act (*Yokin Hoken Hou*) (Act No. 34 of 1971, as amended), depositors are protected through the Deposit Insurance Corporation in cases where financial institutions fail to meet their obligations. The Deposit Insurance Corporation is supervised by the Prime Minister and the Minister of Finance. Subject to limited exceptions, the Prime Minister's authority is delegated to the Commissioner of the Financial Services Agency.

The Deposit Insurance Corporation receives annual insurance premiums from insured banks. The effective premium rate, which is the weighted average of the rates for deposits that bear no interest, are redeemable upon demand and are used by depositors primarily for payment and settlement purposes, and for other deposits, was 0.015% from April 2022 to March 2026, and decreased to 0.012% from April 2026.

The insurance money may be paid out in case of a suspension of deposit repayments, banking license revocation, dissolution or bankruptcy of the bank. Pay outs are generally limited to a maximum of ¥10 million of principal amount, together with any interest accrued on such principal amount, with respect to each depositor per bank. Only non-interest bearing deposits, redeemable on demand and used by depositors primarily for payment and settlement functions, are protected in full without a maximum amount limitation. Certain types of deposits are not protected by the deposit insurance system, such as foreign currency deposits and certificates of deposit.

Participation in the deposit insurance system is compulsory for city banks (including Mizuho Bank), regional banks, trust banks (including Mizuho Trust & Banking), credit associations and co-operatives, labor banks and other financial institutions.

Governmental Measures to Treat Troubled Institutions

Under the Deposit Insurance Act, a Financial Reorganization Administrator can be appointed by the Prime Minister if the bank is unable to fully perform its obligations with its assets or may suspend or has suspended repayment of deposits. The Financial Reorganization Administrator will take control of and dispose of the assets of the bank and search for another institution willing to take over its business. Its business may also be transferred to a "bridge bank" established by the Deposit Insurance Corporation for the purpose of the temporary maintenance and continuation of operations of these types of institutions, and the bridge bank will seek to transfer the bank's assets to another financial institution or dissolve the bank. The financial aid provided by the Deposit Insurance Corporation to assist another financial institution with succeeding the failed bank's business may take the form of a monetary grant, loan or deposit of funds, purchase of assets, guarantee or assumption of debts, subscription of preferred stock or subordinated bonds, lending of subordinated loans, or loss sharing.

Where the Prime Minister recognizes that the failure of a bank which falls into any of (i) through (iii) below may cause an extremely grave problem in maintaining the financial order in Japan or the region where such bank is operating ("systemic risk"), without taking any of the measures described in (i) through (iii) below, the Prime Minister may confirm (*nintei*) to take any of the following measures, after the deliberation at the Financial Crisis Management Meeting: (i) if the bank does not fall under either of the banks described in (ii) or (iii), the Deposit Insurance Corporation may subscribe for shares or subordinated bonds of, or lend subordinated loans to the bank, or subscribe for shares of the bank holding company of the bank, in order to enhance capital adequacy of the bank (item 1 measures (*dai ichigo sochi*)); (ii) if the bank is likely to suspend or has suspended repayment of deposits or is unable to fully perform its obligations with its assets, financial aid exceeding the pay-off cost may be available to such bank (item 2 measures (*dai nigo sochi*)); and (iii) if the bank is likely to suspend or has suspended repayment of deposits and is unable to fully perform its obligations with its assets, and the systemic risk cannot be avoided by the measure mentioned in (ii) above, the Deposit Insurance Corporation may acquire all of the bank's shares (item 3 measures (*dai sango sochi*)). The expenses for implementation of the above measures will be borne by the bank industry, with an exception under which the Government of Japan may provide partial subsidies for such expenses.

New orderly and effective resolution regimes for financial institutions have been discussed internationally and "Key Attributes of Effective Resolution Regimes for Financial Institutions" was published by the Financial Stability Board in November 2011 and endorsed by the G20 leaders at the Cannes summit held in November 2011. Reflecting this global trend, pursuant to certain amendments to the Deposit Insurance Act that were promulgated in June 2013 and became effective on March 6, 2014, a new resolution regime was introduced in Japan.

Under the new resolution regime stipulated in the amendments to the Deposit Insurance Act and implementing ordinances thereunder, which became effective on March 6, 2014, financial institutions including banks, insurance companies and securities companies and their holding companies, are subject to the regime.

Further, under the new resolution regime, among other things, where the Prime Minister recognizes that the failure of a financial institution which falls under either (a) or (b) below may cause significant disruption in the financial markets or other financial systems in Japan without taking any of the measures described in (a) (specified item 1 measures)(*tokutei dai ichigo sochi*) stipulated in Article 126-2, Paragraph 1, Item 1 of the Deposit Insurance Act or the measures described in (b) (specified item 2 measures)(*tokutei dai nigo sochi*) stipulated in Article 126-2, Paragraph 1, Item 2 of the Deposit Insurance Act, the Prime Minister may confirm (specified confirmation)(*tokutei nintei*) to take any of the following measures, after the deliberation at the Financial Crisis Management Meeting; (a) if the financial institution does not fall under a financial institution which is unable to fully perform its obligations with its assets, the Deposit Insurance Corporation shall supervise the operation of the business of and the management and disposal of assets of that financial institution (*tokubetsu kanshi*), and may provide it with loans or guarantees necessary to avoid the risk of significant disruption in the financial systems in Japan (*shikin no kashitsuke tou*), or subscribe for shares or subordinated bonds of, or lend subordinated loans to the financial institutions (*tokutei kabushiki tou no hikiuke tou*), in each case to be taken as necessary taking into consideration of the financial conditions of the financial institution; and (b) if the financial institution is or is likely to be unable to fully perform its obligations with its assets or has suspended or is likely to suspend repayment of its obligations, the Deposit Insurance Corporation shall supervise that financial institution (*tokubetsu kanshi*), and may provide financial aid necessary to assist merger, business transfer, corporate split or other reorganization in respect to such failed financial institution (*tokutei shikin enjo*). The expenses for implementation of the measures under this regime will be borne by the financial industry, with an exception under which the Government of Japan may provide partial subsidies for such expenses. If a measure set out in (b) above is determined to be taken with respect to a financial institution, the Prime Minister may order that the financial institution's operation and assets be under the special control (*tokutei kanri*) of the Deposit Insurance Corporation. The business or liabilities of the financial institution subject to the special supervision (*tokubetsu kanshi*) or special control (*tokutei kanri*) by the Deposit Insurance Corporation as set forth above may also be transferred to a "bridge bank" established by the Deposit Insurance Corporation for the purpose of the temporary maintenance and continuation of operations of, or repayment of the liabilities of, such financial institution, and the bridge bank will seek to transfer the bank's business or liabilities to another financial institution or dissolve the bank. The financial aid provided by the Deposit Insurance Corporation to assist merger, business transfer, corporate split or other reorganization in respect to the financial institution set out in (b) above may take the form of a monetary grant, loan or deposit of funds, purchase of assets, guarantee or assumption of debts, subscription of preferred stock or subordinated bonds, lending of subordinated loan, or loss sharing.

If the Deposit Insurance Corporation has provided such financial assistance, the Prime Minister may designate the movable assets and claims of the failed financial institution as not subject to attachment under Article 126-16 of the Deposit Insurance Act, and such merger, business transfer, corporate split or other reorganization may be conducted outside of the court-administrated insolvency proceedings.

If the financial institution subject to the special supervision or the special control by the Deposit Insurance Corporation as set forth above is or is likely to be unable to fully perform its obligations with its assets or has suspended or is likely to suspend repayment of its obligations, the financial institution may transfer all or a material portion of its business or all or a portion of shares of its subsidiaries or implement corporate split or certain other corporate actions with court permission in lieu of any shareholder resolutions under Article 126-13 of the Deposit Insurance Act. In addition, the Deposit Insurance Corporation must request other financial institution creditors of the failed financial institution to refrain from exercising their rights against the failed financial institution until measures necessary to avoid the risk of significant disruption to the financial system in Japan have been taken, if it is recognized that such exercise of their rights is likely to make it difficult to conduct an orderly resolution of the failed financial institution.

According to the announcement made by the Financial Services Agency in March 2014, (i) Additional Tier 1 instruments and Tier 2 instruments under Basel III issued by a bank must be written down or converted into common shares when the Prime Minister confirms that item 2 measures (*dai nigo sochi*), item 3 measures (*dai sango sochi*) or specified item 2 measures (*tokutei dai nigo sochi*) need to be applied to the bank, and (ii) Additional Tier 1 instruments and Tier 2 instruments under Basel III issued by a bank holding company must be written down or converted into common shares when the Prime Minister confirms that specified item 2 measures (*tokutei dai nigo sochi*) need to be applied to the bank holding company.

Further, under a possible model of Single Point of Entry (“SPE”) resolution described in the Japanese TLAC regulations published by the Financial Services Agency in March 2019, if the Financial Services Agency determines that a material subsidiary in Japan, such as Mizuho Bank, of a Japanese financial institution that is a G-SIB is non-viable due to material deterioration of its financial condition after recognizing that it is or is likely to be unable to fully perform its obligations with its assets, or that it has suspended, or is likely to suspend, repayment of its obligations, and issues an order concerning restoration of financial soundness, including recapitalization and restoration of liquidity of such material subsidiary, to the resolution entity in Japan, such as Mizuho Financial Group, of such financial institution, the material subsidiary’s internal TLAC instruments will be written off or, if applicable, converted into equity in accordance with the applicable terms of such internal TLAC instruments. Following the write-off or conversion of internal TLAC instruments, if the Prime Minister recognizes that the resolution entity in Japan of the financial institution is or is likely to be unable to fully perform its obligations with its assets, or that it has suspended or is likely to suspend, repayment of its obligations, as a result of the resolution entity’s loans to, or other investment in, its material subsidiaries that are designated by the Financial Services Agency as being systemically important or that are subject to TLAC requirements or similar requirements imposed by a relevant foreign authority, becoming subject to loss absorption or otherwise, and further recognizes that the failure of such resolution entity is likely to cause a significant disruption to the Japanese financial market or system, the Prime Minister may, following deliberation by the Financial Crisis Management Meeting, confirm that specified item 2 measures (*tokutei dai nigo sochi*) need to be applied to the resolution entity for its orderly resolution.

Capital Injection by the Government

The Strengthening Financial Functions Act (*Kinyu Kinou no Kyouka no tame no Tokubetsu Sochi ni kansuru Houritsu*) (Act No. 128 of 2004, as amended) was enacted on June 18, 2004 in order to establish a scheme of public money injection into financial institutions and thereby enhance the soundness of such financial institutions on or prior to March 31, 2008 and revitalize economic activities in the regions where they do business. On December 17, 2008, a part of the law was amended, relaxing certain requirements for public money injection into Japanese banks, bank holding companies and other financial institutions under the prior scheme and extending the period of application to March 31, 2012. These amendments aim to promote not only the strengthening of the soundness of such financial institutions but also the extension of loans or other forms of credit to small and medium-sized enterprises in order to revitalize local economies. In response to the Great East Japan Earthquake, the law was amended in July 2011 to extend the period for application to March 31, 2017 and to include special exceptions for disaster-affected financial institutions. In 2016, the law was further amended to extend the period for application to March 31, 2022. Furthermore, in order to strengthen business bases of financial institutions by addressing the effects resulting from COVID-19 and preventive measures against the coronavirus pandemic, the law was amended in August 2020 to extend the period for application to March 31, 2026 and special exceptions were established for financial institutions that need to improve their capital adequacy due to the adverse effects of COVID-19. None of the financial institutions within the Mizuho group are subject to such special exceptions. In July 2021, certain amendments to the law became effective, which, in order to sustain the financial functions for the revitalization of local economies in regions where the population is decreasing, etc., established a grant scheme to support financial institutions that aim to drastically strengthen their business foundation by mergers and other business integration. Application for the grant was open until March 31, 2026.

Bank Holding Companies

Under the amendments to the Banking Act, which became effective from April 2017, a bank holding company is required to administrate the businesses of the bank holding company group and is, in principle, prohibited from carrying out businesses other than administrating such businesses and matters incidental to such businesses; however, given prior approval of the Prime Minister, a bank holding company may carry out certain operations common to its group companies so as to improve the efficiency of their operations. Business activities for subsidiaries of bank holding companies are limited to certain finance-related businesses and incidental businesses as set forth in the Banking Act.

The Anti-Monopoly Act (*Shiteki Dokusen no Kinshi oyobi Kousei Torihiki no Kakuho ni kansuru Houritsu*) (Act No. 54 of 1947, as amended) prohibits a bank from holding more than 5% of another domestic company’s voting rights. This does not apply to a bank holding company, although the bank holding company is subject to general shareholding restrictions under the Anti-Monopoly Act. The Banking Act does, however, in principle, prohibit a bank holding company and its subsidiaries, on an aggregate basis, from holding more than 15% of the voting rights of certain types of domestic companies not permitted to become subsidiaries of bank holding companies, and prohibit a bank and its subsidiaries, on an aggregate basis, from holding more than 5% of the voting rights of certain types of domestic companies not permitted to become subsidiaries of banks. Despite the

foregoing shareholding restrictions, under the amendments to the Banking Act, which became effective from April 2017, bank holding companies and banks, with prior approval of the Prime Minister, can acquire and own voting rights of companies whose businesses contribute or are expected to contribute to the increased sophistication of the banking business or the enhancement of customer convenience by utilizing information and communication technology (“advanced banking service company”) that exceed the threshold of the voting rights described above. In November 2021, certain amendments to the Banking Act became effective, under which the businesses that contribute to the support and creation of sustainable societies, including revitalization of local economies, were added to the businesses of the advanced banking service company, and the standards for the approval applicable to certain sector businesses were relaxed.

Financial Instruments and Exchange Act

The Financial Instruments and Exchange Act (*Kinyu Shouhin Torihiki Hou*) requires Mizuho Bank to file with the Director-General of the Kanto Local Finance Bureau an annual securities report including consolidated and non-consolidated financial statements in respect of each financial period, supplemented by a semiannual securities report and extraordinary reports.

Under the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act, registered Financial Instruments Business Operators (*kinyu-shouhin torihiki gyousha*), such as Mizuho Securities, as well as Registered Financial Institutions (*touroku kinyu kikan*), such as Mizuho Bank and Mizuho Trust & Banking, are required to provide customers with detailed disclosure regarding the financial products they offer and take other measures to protect investors, including providing explanatory information to such customers prior to the conclusion of transactional agreements in a manner and to the extent necessary for customers to understand based on their attributes, and upon the conclusion of transactional agreements.

Financial Instrument Business Operators and Registered Financial Institutions are subject to the supervision of the Financial Services Agency pursuant to delegation by the Prime Minister. Some of the supervisory authority of the Financial Services Agency is further delegated to the Securities and Exchange Surveillance Commission, which exercises its supervisory power over such registered institutions by conducting site inspections and requesting information necessary for such inspections. Non-compliance or interference with such inspection may result in such registrants being subject to criminal penalty under the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act.

Certain amendments to the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act and the Banking Act, which came into effect in June 2009, abolished the ban on concurrent posts held by officers and employees within a financial group and required banks, securities firms and insurance firms to establish systems for managing conflicts of interest in order to protect customers’ interests and expanded the types of business services that banks and certain other financial firms can provide. In June 2021, certain amendments to the Cabinet Office Ordinance under the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act became effective, which relaxed the firewall regulations to allow non-public information, etc. of foreign company customers to be shared within a financial group. In addition, on June 22, 2022, certain amendments to the Cabinet Office Ordinance under the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act became effective, which relaxed the firewall regulations to allow non-public information, etc. of certain subject companies such as listed companies, etc. to be shared within a financial group without consent of such companies, but required financial institutions to establish measures to respond to a request from relevant companies for suspension of sharing of such non-public information, etc. At the same time, financial institutions are required to strengthen the effectiveness of measures to prevent market abuse.

Sales of Financial Products

As a result of financial deregulation, more financial products, including highly structured and complicated products, can now be more freely marketed to customers. In response to this, the Act of Sales of Financial Products (*Kinyu Shouhin no Hanbai tou ni kansuru Houritsu*) (Act No. 101 of 2000, as amended), effective from April 2001, introduced measures to protect financial service customers by: requiring financial service providers to provide customers with certain important information, including risks with respect to deficit of principal associated with the financial products they offer and any restrictions on the period for exercising rights or the period for rescission, unless the customers fall within the ambit of professional investors or express their intent to the contrary; and holding financial service providers liable for damages caused by a failure to follow those requirements. The amount of loss of principal is refutably presumed to be the amount of damages. Additionally, the law requires financial service providers to follow certain regulations on solicitation measures as well as to endeavor to solicit customers in an appropriate manner and formulate and publicize a solicitation policy.

In November 2021, certain amendments to the law became effective, by which amendments the name of the law was changed to “the Act of Provision of Financial Services (*Kinyu Sabisu no Teikyou ni kansuru Houritsu*)” and the “financial services intermediary business” was newly introduced thereunder. Under a single registration for financial services intermediary business, registrants are able to provide intermediary services of each of banking, securities and insurance. Providers of financial services intermediary business are not required to belong to a specific financial institution, but must comply with certain regulations to protect customers, including limitations on the type of services that they may provide, prohibitions on the acceptance of assets of customers and the lodging of a security deposit. In February 2024, the name of the law was changed to “Act on Provision of Financial Services and the Development of the Accessibility Environment Thereto (*Kinyu Sabisu no Teikyo oyobi Riyo Kankyo no Seibi to ni kansuru Houritsu*)”.

Self-Assessment and Reserves

Financial institutions are required to establish a self-assessment program that complies with related laws such as the Financial Reconstruction Act (*Kinyu Kinou no Saisei no tamen Kinkyu Sochi ni kansuru Houritsu*) (Act No. 132 of 1998, as amended). Financial institutions are required to analyze their assets, giving due consideration to accounting principles and other applicable rules, and to classify their assets into four categories according to asset recovery risk and risk of impairment based on the classification of the obligor (normal obligors, watch obligors, intensive control obligors, substantially bankrupt obligors and bankrupt obligors), taking into account the likelihood of repayment and the risk of impairment to the value of the assets. The results of self-assessment should be reflected in the write-off and allowance according to the standard established by financial institutions pursuant to the guidelines issued by the Japanese Institute of Certified Public Accountants, etc. Based on the results of the self-assessment, financial institutions may establish reserve amounts for their loan portfolio as may be considered adequate at the relevant balance sheet date, even if all or part of such reserves may not be immediately tax deductible under Japanese tax law.

Financial institutions are, in principle, required to determine probable losses by multiplying the amount of claims by the classification of obligors by probable loss ratio, and establish general reserves equivalent to such probable losses for normal obligors and watch obligors (including control obligors). For intensive control obligors, substantially bankrupt obligors and bankrupt obligors, specific reserves corresponding to the amount of bad debt of each obligor are required to be established.

In addition, in December 2019, the Financial Services Agency announced the “JFSA’s supervisory approaches to lending business and loan loss provisioning,” which sets forth fundamental policies concerning estimates that more accurately reflects recognized credit risks to establish reserves taking into account the lending policy of each bank and actual financial status of each obligor, using the aforementioned reserves practice as a starting point.

Credit Limits

The Banking Act restricts the aggregate amount of exposure to any single customer or customer group for the purposes of avoiding excessive concentration of credit risks and promoting the fair and extensive utilization of bank credit. The limits applicable to a bank holding company and bank with respect to their aggregate exposure to any single customer or customer group are established by the Banking Act and regulations thereunder. The Banking Act and the related regulations were amended, which became effective from December 2014, to tighten the previous restrictions to meet international standards. As a result of these amendments, the credit limit for a single customer or a customer group was set at 25% of the total qualifying capital, with certain adjustments, of the bank holding company or bank and its subsidiaries and affiliates. In addition, in light of the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision’s final standard regarding the larger exposure framework published in April 2014, further amendments to the cabinet order and related regulations under the Banking Act became effective in April 2020, which tighten the credit limit for (i) a single customer or a customer group, applicable to bank holding companies and banks with international operations, to 25% of Tier 1 capital instead of the total qualifying capital, and (ii) G-SIBs, applicable to Japanese G-SIBs such as Mizuho Financial Group, to 15% of Tier 1 capital, and introduced a look-through approach concerning credit to funds and securitized products, and require recognition of the amount of exposures reduced by credit risk mitigation methods as exposures to credit risk mitigation providers.

Restriction on Shareholdings

The Act on Limitation on Shareholding by Banks and Other Financial Institutions (*Ginkou tou no Kabushiki tou no Hoyu no Seigen tou ni kansuru Houritsu*) (Act No. 131 of 2001, as amended) requires Japanese banks

(including bank holding companies) and their subsidiaries to limit the aggregate market value (excluding unrealized gains, if any) of their holdings in equity securities to an amount equal to 100% of their Tier 1 capital in order to reduce exposure to stock price fluctuations.

Share Purchase Program

The Banks' Shareholdings Purchase Corporation was established in January 2002 in order to purchase shares from banks and other financial institutions until September 30, 2006 pursuant to the Act on Limitation on Shareholding by Banks and Other Financial Institutions. The Banks' Shareholdings Purchase Corporation is allowed to resume purchases of shares held by financial institutions as well as shares of financial institutions held by non-financial institutions, up to a maximum amount of ¥20 trillion between March 12, 2009 and March 31, 2022. In November 2021, certain amendments to the Act on Limitation on Shareholding by Banks and Other Financial Institutions became effective, under which the abovementioned ends of the purchase period and the duration of the Banks' Shareholdings Purchase Corporation were extended to March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2036, respectively. The Banks' Shareholdings Purchase Corporation purchased ¥2,094.6 billion of shares during the period from March 12, 2009 through February 28, 2026. The Banks' Shareholdings Purchase Corporation will dispose of the purchased shares by March 31, 2036, the end of the duration of the Banks' Shareholdings Purchase Corporation, by taking into consideration the effects on the stock market.

The Bank of Japan also purchased ¥387.8 billion of shares held by banks and other financial institutions during the period from February 23, 2009 through April 30, 2010. The Bank of Japan has disposed of the purchased shares between April 2016 and March 31, 2026, by taking into consideration the effects on the stock market.

Protection of Personal Information

The Act on the Protection of Personal Information (*Kojin Jouhou no Hogo ni kansuru Houritsu*) (Act No. 57 of 2003, as amended) and related guidelines impose various requirements on businesses, including us, that use databases containing personal information, such as appropriate custody of such information and restrictions on information sharing with third parties. Non-compliance with the order issued by the Personal Information Protection Commission to take necessary measures to comply with the law could subject us to criminal and/or administrative sanctions.

Prevention of Money Laundering

Under the Act on Prevention of Transfer of Criminal Proceeds (*Hanzai ni yoru Shueki no Iten Boushi ni kansuru Houritsu*) (Act No. 22 of 2007, as amended), which addresses money laundering and terrorism concerns, financial institutions and other entities such as credit card companies are required to perform customer identification, submit suspicious transaction reports and maintain records of transactions. Certain amendments to the law became effective in April 2013, which tightened, among other things, customer identification requirements. Further amendments to the law were promulgated in November 2014 and became effective on October 1, 2016 for clarification of the judgment method of suspicious transactions, strict verification at the time of the conclusion of correspondence contracts and expansion of the obligation for business operators to make efforts to develop necessary systems.

In February 2018, the Financial Services Agency issued Guidelines for "Anti-Money Laundering and Combating the Financing of Terrorism" to clarify the basic stance on risk management practices against money laundering and terrorists financing in order to encourage financial institutions to improve their regimes to effectively prevent money laundering and terrorists financing. The guidelines were partially revised from time to time with the intent to, among other things, further enhance financial institutions' risk management for anti-money laundering and combating the financing of terrorism.

Act on Protection, etc. of Depositors and Postal Saving Holders from Unauthorized Automated Withdrawal, etc. Using Counterfeit Cards, etc. and Stolen Cards, etc.

The Act on Protection, etc. of Depositors and Postal Saving Holders from Unauthorized Automated Withdrawal, etc. Using Counterfeit Cards, etc. and Stolen Cards, etc. (*Gizou Kaado tou oyobi Tounan Kaado tou wo Mochiite Okonawareru Fuseina Kikaishiki Yochokin Haraimodoshi tou karano Yochokinsha no Hogo tou ni kansuru Houritsu*) (Act No. 94 of 2005, as amended) requires financial institutions to establish internal systems

to prevent illegal withdrawals of deposits using forged or stolen bank cards. The law also requires financial institutions, among other matters, to, in principle, compensate depositors for any amount illegally withdrawn using stolen bankcards, and treat illegal withdrawals using forged bankcards as invalid, in each case unless the financial institution can verify that it acted in good faith without negligence and that there was gross negligence on the part of the relevant account holder.

Economic Security Promotion Act

On May 18, 2022, the Act on the Promotion of Ensuring National Security through Integrated Implementation of Economic Measures (the “Economic Security Promotion Act”) (*Keizai Shisaku wo Ittaiteki ni Kozuru koto ni yoru Anzen Hoshō no Kakuho no Suishin ni kansuru Houritsu*) (Act No. 43 of 2022, as amended) was promulgated, and became fully effective in May 2024. One of the purposes of this law is to ensure the stable provision of Essential Infrastructure Services (electricity, gas, water, financial services, etc.) (*tokutei shakai kiban ekimu*). For such purpose, Specified Essential Infrastructure Service Providers (*tokutei shakai kiban jigyo sha*) are subject to prior filing and screening by the authorities when intending to introduce Specified Critical Facilities (*tokutei juyo setsubi*) or to entrust another enterprise to conduct critical maintenance, management and control of Specified Critical Facilities. The authorities may issue recommendations and orders based on the outcomes of such filings and screenings. On November 16, 2023, among Mizuho Financial Group’s subsidiaries, Mizuho Bank, Mizuho Securities, and Mizuho Electronic Monetary Claim Recording Co., Ltd were designated as Specified Essential Infrastructure Service Providers.

Capital Adequacy

The capital adequacy guidelines applicable to Japanese banks and bank holding companies with international operations supervised by the Financial Services Agency closely follow the risk-adjusted approach proposed by the Bank for International Settlements and are intended to further strengthen the soundness and stability of Japanese banks. Under the risk-based capital framework of these guidelines, balance sheet assets and off-balance-sheet exposures are assessed according to broad categories of relative risk, based primarily on the credit risk of the counterparty, country transfer risk and the risk regarding the category of transactions.

In December 2010, the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision (“BCBS”) issued its Basel III rules text, which builds on the International Convergence of Capital Measurement and Capital Standards document (“Basel II”), to strengthen the regulation, supervision, and risk management of the banking sector. Basel III text presents the details of global regulatory standards on bank capital adequacy and liquidity. The rules text sets out higher and better-quality capital, better risk coverage, the introduction of a leverage ratio as a backstop to the risk-based requirement, measures to promote the build-up of capital that can be drawn down in periods of stress, and the introduction of two global liquidity standards. For further information of the leverage ratio and the two global liquidity standards, see “Leverage Ratio” and “Liquidity” below, respectively.

The Financial Services Agency’s revisions to its capital adequacy guidelines became effective from March 31, 2013, which generally reflect rules in the Basel III text that have been applied from January 1, 2013.

Under the revised guidelines, the minimum capital adequacy ratio is 8% on both a consolidated and non-consolidated basis for banks with international operations, such as Mizuho Bank and Mizuho Trust & Banking or on a consolidated basis for bank holding companies with international operations, such as Mizuho Financial Group. Within the minimum capital adequacy ratio, the Common Equity Tier 1 capital requirement is 4.5% and the Tier 1 capital requirement is 6.0%.

Japanese banks with only domestic operations and bank holding companies the subsidiaries of which operate only within Japan are subject to the revised capital adequacy guidelines that have been applied from March 31, 2014, and those banks and bank holding companies are required to have a minimum Core Capital ratio of 4%. However, those banks and bank holding companies that apply the internal rating based approach are required to have a minimum Common Equity Tier 1 ratio of 4.5% on both a consolidated and non-consolidated basis, calculated on the assumption that the banks and bank holding companies are those with international operations.

Under the revised capital adequacy guidelines based on the Basel III rules that have been applied to banks and bank holding companies each with international operations from March 31, 2013, there are regulatory adjustments such as goodwill and other intangibles, deferred tax assets, investments in the capital of banking, financial and insurance entities etc. that shall be deducted under certain conditions for the purpose of calculating

capital adequacy ratios, and the requirements of regulatory adjustments were enhanced under the revised capital adequacy guidelines. For example, under the capital adequacy guidelines prior to the revision thereto under the Basel III rules, the maximum amount of net deferred tax assets under Japanese GAAP that major Japanese banks, including bank holding companies, could record without diminishing the amount of Tier 1 capital for purposes of calculating capital adequacy ratio was 20% of Tier 1 capital. Under the revised capital adequacy guidelines based on the Basel III rules, deferred tax assets that arise from temporary differences will be recognized as part of Common Equity Tier 1 capital, with recognition capped at 10% of Common Equity Tier 1 capital under certain conditions, while other deferred tax assets, such as those relating to net loss carryforwards, will be deducted in full from Common Equity Tier 1 capital net of deferred tax liabilities.

In November 2015, the Financial Services Agency published revised capital adequacy guidelines and related ordinances to introduce the capital buffer requirements under the Basel III rules for Japanese banks and bank holding companies with international operations, which include the capital conservation buffer, the countercyclical buffer and the additional loss absorbency requirements for G-SIBs and domestic systemically important banks (“D-SIBs”). These guidelines have become effective on March 31, 2016. The capital conservation buffer, the countercyclical buffer and the additional loss absorption capacity requirement for G-SIBs and D-SIBs must be met with Common Equity Tier 1 capital under the revised guidelines, and if such buffer requirements are not satisfied, a capital distribution constraints plan is required to be submitted to the Financial Services Agency and carried out. The capital conservation buffer is 2.5% from March 2019. In addition, subject to national discretion by the respective regulatory authorities, if the relevant national authority judges a period of excess credit growth to be leading to the build-up of system-wide risk, a countercyclical buffer ranging from 0% to 2.5% would also be imposed on banking organizations. The countercyclical buffer is a weighted average of the buffers deployed across all the jurisdictions to which the banking organization has credit exposures. Further, Mizuho Financial Group was designated as both a G-SIB and D-SIB, and the additional loss absorption capacity requirement applied to Mizuho Financial Group was 1.0%. The additional loss absorption capacity requirement was the same as that imposed by the Financial Stability Board, which is 1.0% from March 2019.

Under the capital adequacy guidelines, banks and bank holding companies with international operations are required to measure and apply capital charges with respect to their credit risk, market risk and operational risk.

Under the guidelines, banks and bank holding companies have several choices for the methodologies to calculate their capital requirements for credit risk and market risk. Approval of the Financial Services Agency is necessary to adopt advanced methodologies for calculation, and Mizuho Financial Group started to apply the advanced internal ratings-based (AIRB) approach for the calculation of credit risk from the fiscal year ended March 31, 2009.

In December 2017, BCBS published the finalized Basel III reforms endorsed by the Group of Central Bank Governors and Heads of Supervision. The finalized reforms complement the initial phase of Basel III reforms set forth above, seek to restore credibility in the calculation of risk-weighted assets and improve the comparability of banks’ capital ratios. Such reforms include the following elements:

- a revised standardized approach for credit risk, which is designed to improve the robustness and risk sensitivity of the existing approach;
- revisions to the internal ratings-based approach for credit risk, where the use of the most advanced internally modelled approaches for low-default portfolios will be limited;
- revisions to the credit valuation adjustment (CVA) framework, including the removal of the internally modelled approach and the introduction of a revised standardized approach;
- a revised standardized approach for operational risk, which will replace the existing standardized approaches and the advanced measurement approaches;
- revisions to the capital floor, under which banks’ risk-weighted assets generated by internal models must be no lower than 72.5% of the total risk-weighted assets as calculated using only the standardized approaches under the revised Basel III framework; and
- requirements to disclose risk-weighted assets based on the standardized approaches.

In addition, under the finalized Basel III reforms, G-SIBs are required to meet a leverage ratio buffer, which takes the form of a Tier 1 capital buffer set at 50% of the applicable G-SIB’s risk-weighted capital buffer, and various refinements are made to the definition of the leverage ratio exposure measure based on the text of the leverage ratio framework issued by the BCBS in January 2014.

In April and November 2022, the Financial Services Agency published amendments to the regulatory notices regarding operational risk, credit risk, market risk and CVA risk under the Basel III finalization framework. The Basel III finalization framework in Japan has been applied to all Japanese banks and bank holding companies with international operations and Japanese banks and bank holding companies with only domestic operations that have been using internal model-based approaches for measuring risks, starting from March 31, 2024, except for banks and bank holding companies that have notified the Financial Services Agency that they wish to implement the Basel III finalization framework earlier. For the banks and bank holding companies to which the Basel III finalization framework has been applied from March 31, 2024, the revisions to the capital floor have been phased in from March 31, 2024, with the initial capital floor of 50%, and are scheduled to be fully implemented at 72.5% from March 31, 2029.

Leverage Ratio

The leverage ratio framework is critical and complementary to the risk-based capital framework that will help ensure broad and adequate capture of both on- and off-balance sheet sources of banks' leverage. This simple, non-risk-based measure will restrict the build-up of excessive leverage in the banking sector to avoid destabilizing deleveraging processes that can damage the broader financial system and the economy. Implementation of the leverage ratio requirements began with bank-level reporting to national supervisors of the leverage ratio and its components, and public disclosure is required from January 2015. Basel III's leverage ratio is defined as the "capital measure" (numerator) divided by the "exposure measure" (denominator) and is expressed as a percentage. The capital measure is defined as Tier 1 capital, and the minimum leverage ratio is defined as 3%. The Financial Services Agency applied the requirement from March 31, 2019 to meet the minimum leverage ratio for bank holding companies and banks with international operations.

In July 2022, the Financial Services Agency published amendments to the regulatory notices regarding the leverage ratio requirements under the finalized definition of the leverage ratio exposure measure, and the leverage ratio buffer requirement for G-SIBs, and the leverage ratio buffer requirement for G-SIBs took effect from March 31, 2023. With the commencement of the Basel III finalization framework in Japan, the leverage ratio regulations under the finalized definition of the leverage ratio exposure measure have been applied to all Japanese banks with international operations and Japanese banks with only domestic operations that have been using internal model-based approaches for measuring risks, starting from March 31, 2024, except for financial institutions that implement the Basel III finalization framework earlier.

In addition, in November 2022, the Financial Services Agency published the revised ordinances regarding the leverage ratio buffer requirement for G-SIBs under the finalized Basel III reforms with effect from March 2023, under which, if such buffer requirements are not satisfied, a capital distribution constraints plan is required to be submitted to the Financial Services Agency and carried out.

In June 2020, a temporary measure to exclude amounts of deposits held at the Bank of Japan from the calculation of leverage ratio exposure due to the uncertainty of the impact of COVID-19 was introduced, which remained effective until March 31, 2024. In November 2022, the Financial Services Agency amended the leverage ratio regulations, raising the minimum leverage ratio from 3% to 3.15% and adding 0.05% to the leverage ratio buffer requirement for G-SIBs, while continuing to exclude amounts of deposits held at the Bank of Japan from the calculation of the leverage ratio exposure, taking into account exceptional macroeconomic conditions and other circumstances. This amendment has been applied starting from April 1, 2024.

Liquidity

There are two minimum standards for funding liquidity: LCR and NSFR (each as defined below).

The liquidity coverage ratio ("LCR") is intended to promote resilience to potential liquidity disruptions over a thirty-day horizon and help ensure that global banks have sufficient, unencumbered, high-quality liquid assets ("HQLA") to offset the net cash outflows, which they could encounter under an acute short-term stress scenario. The Group of Central Bank Governors and Heads of Supervision ("GHOS") agreed on a revised LCR standard on January 6, 2013, and the BCBS issued the text of the revised LCR standard on January 7, 2013. The LCR guidelines of the Financial Services Agency, which reflect the rules in such text, have been applied to banks and bank holding companies with international operations from March 31, 2015. Under the LCR guidelines, LCR is defined as the ratio obtained by dividing the sum of the amounts of HQLA by the amount of net cash outflows, each as defined in and calculated pursuant to such guidelines. In accordance with the LCR standard under the LCR guidelines, the stock of unencumbered HQLA is to constitute "level 1" assets, which include cash, central

bank reserves and certain marketable securities backed by sovereigns and central banks, and “Level 2” assets, which include certain government securities, covered bonds, corporate debt securities and, to a limited extent, lower-rated corporate bonds, residential mortgage-backed securities and equities that meet certain conditions. “Level 2” assets are subject to certain haircuts based on types of securities and credit ratings. The regulatory minimum requirement of LCR is 100% on both a consolidated and non-consolidated basis for banks with international operations or on a consolidated basis for bank holding companies with international operations. The BCBS issued final requirements for LCR-related disclosures on January 12, 2014, and the LCR disclosure guidelines of the Financial Services Agency, which reflect such requirements, have been applied to banks and bank holding companies with international operations from June 30, 2015. The LCR disclosure guidelines require such banks and bank holding companies to disclose their LCR in common templates starting from information as of June 30, 2015.

The net stable funding ratio (“NSFR”) requires a minimum amount of stable sources of funding at a bank relative to the liquidity profiles of the assets, as well as the potential for contingent liquidity needs arising from off-balance sheet commitments, over a one-year horizon. The BCBS finalized the NSFR framework in October 2014. In March 2021, the Financial Services Agency published amendments to the regulatory notices and guidelines pertaining to liquidity ratio requirements under which the NSFR was introduced in Japan with effect from September 30, 2021. Under the NSFR guidelines, NSFR is defined as the ratio obtained by dividing the sum of the amounts of available stable funding by the amount of required stable funding, each as defined in and calculated pursuant to such guidelines. The regulatory minimum requirement of NSFR is 100% on both a consolidated and non-consolidated basis for banks with international operations or on a consolidated basis for bank holding companies with international operations. The BCBS issued final requirements for NSFR-related disclosures on June 22, 2015, and the NSFR disclosure guidelines of the Financial Services Agency, which reflect such requirements, have been applied to banks and bank holding companies with international operations from September 30, 2021. The NSFR disclosure guidelines require such banks and bank holding companies to disclose their NSFR in common templates starting from September 30, 2021.

Total Loss Absorbing Capacity

Related to regulatory capital requirements, in November 2015, the FSB issued the final TLAC standard for G-SIBs. The TLAC standard has been designed so that failing G-SIBs will have sufficient loss-absorbing and recapitalization capacity available in resolution for authorities to implement an orderly resolution. G-SIBs are required to meet the TLAC requirement alongside the minimum regulatory requirements set out in the Basel III framework.

Following the publication of the final TLAC standards for G-SIBs by the FSB, in April 2016, the Financial Services Agency published an explanatory paper outlining its approach for the introduction of the TLAC framework in Japan, and a revised version of this document was published in April 2018. In March 2019, the Financial Services Agency published regulatory notices and related materials to implement the TLAC requirements in Japan, which (i) has been fully applied from March 31, 2022 for Japanese G-SIBs, and (ii) has been fully applied from March 31, 2024 for a financial group designated as a D-SIB by the Financial Services Agency which is deemed to be in particular need of a cross-border resolution arrangement and to be of particular systemic significance to the Japanese financial system in the event of its failure (together with Japanese G-SIBs, the “Covered SIBs”).

According to the Financial Services Agency’s approach above, which is subject to change based on future international discussions, the preferred resolution strategy for the Covered SIBs is SPE resolution, in which resolution tools are applied to the ultimate holding company of a group by a single national resolution authority, although the actual measures to be taken will be determined on a case-by-case basis considering the actual condition of the relevant Covered SIB in crisis. To implement this SPE resolution strategy effectively, the Financial Services Agency requires the ultimate holding company in Japan of the relevant Covered SIB designated as the resolution entity in Japan of such Covered SIB by the Financial Services Agency (the “Domestic Resolution Entity”) to (i) meet the minimum external TLAC requirements, and (ii) cause its material subsidiaries or material sub-groups that are designated as systemically important by the Financial Services Agency or that are subject to TLAC requirements or similar requirements by the relevant foreign authority to maintain a certain level of capital and debt recognized as having loss-absorbing and recapitalization capacity, or internal TLAC. Under the Japanese TLAC regulations, the Financial Services Agency designated Mizuho Financial Group as the Domestic Resolution Entity, which is subject to the external TLAC requirements in Japan, and designated Mizuho Bank, Mizuho Trust & Banking and Mizuho Securities as Mizuho Financial Group’s material subsidiaries in Japan which are subject to Japan’s internal TLAC requirements. In addition, under the

Japanese TLAC regulations, G-SIBs are required to meet a minimum TLAC requirement of, from March 31, 2022 to date, at least 18% of the resolution group's risk-weighted assets and, from March 31, 2022 until March 31, 2024, at least 6.75% of the Basel III leverage ratio denominator. Japanese G-SIBs are allowed to count the Japanese Deposit Insurance Fund Reserves in an amount equivalent to 3.5% of their consolidated risk-weighted assets as their external TLAC.

In June 2020, a temporary measure to exclude amounts of deposits held at the Bank of Japan from the calculation of the external TLAC ratio on a total exposure basis due to the uncertainty of the impact of COVID-19 was introduced, which remained effective until March 31, 2024. In addition, in November 2022, the Financial Services Agency amended the TLAC regulations, raising the minimum TLAC ratio on a total exposure basis from 6.75% to 7.10%, while continuing to exclude amounts of deposits held at the Bank of Japan from the calculation of the external TLAC ratio on a total exposure basis, taking into account exceptional macroeconomic conditions and other circumstances. This amendment has been applied starting from April 1, 2024.

Recovery and Resolution Plan

In November 2025, the Financial Stability Board published the latest list of G-SIBs. The list is annually updated by the Financial Stability Board in each November, and the list as of November 2025 continues to include Mizuho Financial Group. A recovery and resolution plan must be put in place for each G-SIB and be regularly reviewed and updated. In Japan, under the Comprehensive Guidelines for Supervision of Major Banks, etc., as part of crisis management, financial institutions identified as G-SIBs must prepare and submit a recovery plan, which includes the triggers to implement the recovery plan and an analysis of recovery options, to the Financial Services Agency, and the Financial Services Agency must prepare a resolution plan for each G-SIB.

United States

As a result of our operations in the United States, we are subject to extensive U.S. federal and state supervision and regulation. We engage in U.S. banking activities through Mizuho Bank's branches and representative offices located in New York, Chicago, Los Angeles, Houston, Atlanta, Dallas, San Francisco, and Washington, D.C. We also own one bank in the United States, Mizuho Bank (USA), which is engaged primarily in banking services, trust services and custody business, and a U.S. broker-dealer, Mizuho Securities USA LLC, which is engaged in the securities business.

The Bank Secrecy Act, as amended by the USA PATRIOT Act of 2001 (the "PATRIOT Act"), contains measures to prevent, detect and prosecute terrorism and international money laundering by imposing significant compliance and due diligence obligations, providing for new offenses and penalties and expanding the extraterritorial jurisdiction of the United States. The Bank Secrecy Act, as amended, imposes anti-money laundering compliance obligations on U.S. financial institutions, including the U.S. offices of foreign banks. Federal and state regulatory and law enforcement authorities closely scrutinize the compliance by financial institutions with the Bank Secrecy Act and anti-money laundering rules.

Mizuho Financial Group, Mizuho Bank and Mizuho Americas are financial holding companies ("FHCs") within the meaning of the U.S. Bank Holding Company Act of 1956, as amended (the "BHCA"), and are subject to regulation and supervision thereunder by the Federal Reserve. As a matter of law, these three companies are required to act as a source of financial strength to Mizuho Bank (USA). The BHCA generally prohibits us from acquiring, directly or indirectly, the ownership or control of more than 5% of any class of voting shares of any company engaged in the United States in activities other than banking or activities that are financial in nature or incidental or complementary to financial activity. This general prohibition is subject to certain exceptions, including an exception that permits us to acquire up to 100% of the voting shares in any company engaged in nonfinancial activities that we do not routinely manage, generally for a period of up to 10 years, under our merchant banking authority. In addition, U.S. regulatory approval is generally required for us to acquire more than 5% of any class of voting shares of a U.S. bank, savings association or bank holding company.

As FHCs, we, Mizuho Financial Group, and Mizuho Americas and the companies under their control are permitted to engage in a broader range of activities in the U.S. and abroad than permitted for bank holding companies and their subsidiaries. For example, FHC status under the BHCA permits banking groups in the United States to engage in comprehensive investment banking businesses, such as the underwriting of and dealing in corporate bonds, equities and other types of securities, and therefore enables our group to promote our investment banking business on a broader basis in the United States. FHC status also permits banking groups in the United States to engage in merchant banking activities, as described above.

To retain our status as an FHC, we must also comply with certain additional regulatory requirements. For example, we and each of our U.S. insured depository institution subsidiaries with operations in the United States must be “well capitalized”. We and each of our U.S. insured depository institution subsidiaries must also be “well managed” including that we and they maintain supervisory ratings that are at least satisfactory. Further, Mizuho Financial Group and Mizuho Bank must also meet such capital standards as calculated under their home country standards (which must be comparable to the capital required for a U.S. bank) and must be well managed under standards comparable to those required for a U.S. bank. Failure to comply with such requirements would require us to prepare a remediation plan, and we would not be able to undertake new business activities or acquisitions based on our status as an FHC during any period of noncompliance without the prior approval of the Federal Reserve Board (“FRB”), and divestiture or termination of certain business activities, or termination of our U.S. depository institution subsidiaries, may be required as a consequence of failing to correct such conditions within 180 days.

U.S. branches, agencies and representative offices of foreign banks must be licensed, and supervised and regulated, by either a state banking authority or by the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency (“OCC”). Each branch and representative office in the United States of Mizuho Bank is state-licensed and regulated. Under U.S. federal banking laws, state-licensed branches and agencies of foreign banks, as a general matter, may engage only in activities that would be permissible for their federally-licensed counterparts, unless the FRB determines that the additional activity is consistent with sound practices and such activities are permissible under applicable state law. U.S. federal banking laws also subject state-licensed branches and agencies to the same single-borrower lending limits that apply to federal branches and agencies, which are substantially similar to the lending limits applicable to national banks, but are based on the capital of the entire foreign bank.

The New York branch of Mizuho Bank is licensed and subject to supervision, examination and regulation by the New York State Department of Financial Services (“NYDFS”) as well as by the Federal Reserve. Except for a prohibition on such branch accepting retail deposits, a state-licensed branch generally has the same powers as a state-chartered bank in such state. New York State has an asset pledge requirement for branches equal to the greater of 1% of average total liabilities for the previous month or \$2 million, provided that an institution designated as a “well-rated foreign banking corporation” is permitted to maintain a reduced asset pledge with a cap of \$100 million. The NYDFS may require higher amounts for supervisory reasons. Each other U.S. branch and representative office of Mizuho Bank is also licensed and subject to regulation and examination by the state banking authority of the state in which such branch or representative office is located. The deposits of Mizuho Bank’s U.S. branches are not insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (“FDIC”).

On the other hand, Mizuho Bank (USA) is a New York state-chartered bank that is a member of the Federal Reserve System whose deposits are insured by the FDIC. As such, Mizuho Bank (USA) is subject to regulation, supervision and examination by the Federal Reserve and the NYDFS, as well as relevant FDIC regulation. As an FDIC-insured institution, Mizuho Bank (USA) is subject to regular insurance assessments by the FDIC, as well as occasional “special assessments.” In connection with the FDIC’s resolution of Silicon Valley Bank and Signature Bank in March 2023, U.S. government agencies invoked the “systemic risk exception” which extended FDIC insurance to depositors of the failed banks with deposits above the US\$250,000 insurance limit. In order to recover the cost associated with protecting such uninsured depositors, the FDIC adopted a final rule in November 2023 to implement a special assessment at an annual rate of approximately 13.4 basis points (0.134%) of an insured institution’s estimated uninsured deposits reported as of December 31, 2022, excluding the first \$5 billion of the insured institution’s estimated uninsured deposits. Based on the terms of the FDIC’s final rule, Mizuho Bank (USA) is not subject to a special assessment based on its uninsured deposits reported as of December 31, 2022.

In the United States, U.S.-registered broker-dealers are regulated by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”). As a U.S.-registered broker-dealer, Mizuho Securities USA is subject to regulations that cover all aspects of the securities business, including sales methods, trade practices among broker-dealers, use and safekeeping of customers’ funds and securities, capital structure, recordkeeping, the financing of customers’ purchases and the conduct of directors, officers and employees.

In the United States, comprehensive financial regulatory reform legislation, titled the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act of 2010 (the “Dodd-Frank Act”), provided a broad framework for significant regulatory changes across most areas of U.S. financial regulation. Among other things, federal regulations adopted pursuant to the Dodd-Frank Act address systemic risk oversight, minimum leverage and risk-based capital requirements for insured depository institutions and depository institution holding companies, and the resolution of failing systemically significant financial institutions.

The Dodd-Frank Act provides regulators with tools to impose greater capital, leverage and liquidity requirements and other prudential standards, particularly for financial institutions that may pose significant systemic risk and bank holding companies with a certain level of consolidated assets. The FRB must consider national treatment and competitive equality when imposing stricter standards on foreign banking organizations like Mizuho Financial Group, as well as the extent of comparable home country standards. In February 2014, the FRB finalized rules (the “FBO Rules”) under Regulation YY that impose enhanced prudential standards on certain large foreign banking organizations having a U.S. presence, such as Mizuho Financial Group. Under the FBO Rules, large foreign banking organizations, including us, and their U.S. operations are subject to risk management requirements, risk-based capital and leverage limits, capital stress testing requirements, liquidity requirements and, in certain circumstances, asset management requirements. In addition, under the FBO Rules, foreign banking organizations with \$50 billion or more in total U.S. non-branch assets are required to establish or designate a separately capitalized top-tier U.S. intermediate holding company (“IHC”) that would hold its ownership interest in a substantial majority of its U.S. subsidiaries and be subject to certain capital, liquidity and other enhanced prudential standards on an IHC consolidated basis. In consideration of certain enhanced prudential requirements under the FBO Rules, we established a new U.S. bank holding company, Mizuho Americas, a wholly owned direct subsidiary of Mizuho Bank as of July 1, 2016. Mizuho Americas is currently the holding company for our U.S. bank subsidiary, Mizuho Bank (USA), our U.S. securities broker-dealer, Mizuho Securities USA LLC, and certain other of our U.S. subsidiaries. The establishment of Mizuho Americas was part of a larger internal reorganization, which was taken with the aim of, among other things, strengthening corporate governance.

On May 24, 2018, the U.S. Economic Growth, Regulatory Relief and Consumer Protection Act (the “EGRRCPA”) was signed into law. Among other regulatory changes, the EGRRCPA raised the asset threshold for automatic application of enhanced prudential standards to banking organizations under the Dodd-Frank Act from \$50 billion in total consolidated assets to \$250 billion (which statutory threshold, in the case of foreign banking organizations (“FBOs”), is measured based on total global consolidated assets). The EGRRCPA exempted banking organizations with total consolidated assets of less than \$100 billion from these enhanced prudential standards effective immediately upon enactment of the bill. The Federal Reserve, however, was granted discretionary authority to apply any enhanced prudential standards to any banking organization with between \$100 billion and \$250 billion in total consolidated assets that would otherwise be exempt under the legislation.

In October 2019, the FRB finalized a rule to implement the EGRRCPA’s changes to the application of enhanced prudential standards for large U.S. banking organizations and FBOs (the “Tailoring Rule”). The Tailoring Rule delineates three categories, Category II, Category III and Category IV, of enhanced prudential standards applicable to FBOs based on an FBO’s asset size and other factors such as the degree of the cross-jurisdictional activity, short-term wholesale funding, nonbank assets, and off-balance sheet exposures of an FBO’s U.S. operations. The Tailoring Rule generally determines the stringency of enhanced prudential standards applicable to FBOs based on the risk profile of the FBO’s U.S. operations, rather than its global footprint, with most enhanced prudential standards applying only to FBOs with combined U.S. assets of at least \$100 billion.

We are a Category III FBO as delineated by the Tailoring Rule as of the end of December 2025.

Also in October 2019, the FRB and the FDIC finalized a rule (the “Resolution Planning Rule”) that modifies resolution plan requirements according to the EGRRCPA. The Resolution Planning Rule tailors those requirements based on the category as determined by the Tailoring Rule.

The FRB has developed resolution plan guidance jointly with the FDIC and issued final guidance to help certain large banks further develop their resolution plans on August 5, 2024. The guidance is organized around key areas of potential vulnerability, such as capital, liquidity, and operational capabilities that could be needed in resolution. The resolution plan submission date was October 1, 2025.

Under Section 13 of the BHCA (as amended by the EGRRCPA) and its implementing regulations, also known as the “Volcker Rule,” any insured depository institution, subject to certain exceptions including for a depository institution that, together with every company that controls it, has \$10 billion or less in total consolidated assets and trading assets and liabilities that are less than 5% of total consolidated assets, any company that controls such an institution, any non-U.S. bank with branches in the United States, such as Mizuho Bank, and any affiliate or subsidiary of such entities (each, a “banking entity”) is prohibited from engaging in proprietary trading or from investing in or sponsoring private equity or hedge funds, subject to certain limited exceptions.

The U.S. federal banking agencies have announced several proposals that may impact the regulatory requirements of our U.S. operations. For example, in March 2026, the banking agencies proposed a rulemaking that would modify aspects of the capital rules applicable to U.S. banks and bank holding companies. Specifically, the proposal would revise certain elements of the calculation of the denominator of the risk-based capital ratios and make certain adjustments to the definition of regulatory capital. The proposal is expected to generally lower the capital requirements of impacted institutions. We are currently evaluating the potential effects of the proposed rulemaking on the capital requirements of Mizuho Bank (USA) and Mizuho Americas. It is uncertain at this time whether the proposed rulemaking will be finalized and, if finalized, the extent to which the final rule will differ from the proposed rule.

The current regulatory environment in the United States may be impacted by future legislative developments, changes in U.S. executive administration or Congressional leadership, or other events such as bank failures and related market volatility. For example, the federal banking agencies, Congress, individual states or other regulatory bodies may revisit existing laws, regulations and supervisory expectations for banking organizations, including the Tailoring Rule, or propose new laws. The scope of any additional future legislation or regulatory developments at either the federal or state level is not possible to determine at this time, and we cannot predict what impact, if any, such future legislative or regulatory developments will have on us if or when such legislation or regulations are enacted or adopted, as applicable.

Other Jurisdictions

Our operations elsewhere in the world are subject to regulation and control by local supervisory authorities, including local central banks.

DESCRIPTION OF THE NOTES

The Notes will be issued under the Indenture. Under the Indenture, Mizuho Bank may issue senior debt securities from time to time in one or more series, which will be Mizuho Bank's direct, unconditional, unsubordinated and unsecured obligations and will have the same rank in liquidation as all of Mizuho Bank's other unsecured and unsubordinated debt. Such senior debt securities may be denominated and payable in U.S. dollars or other currencies. The following summaries of certain provisions of the Notes and the Indenture do not purport to be complete and are subject to, and are qualified in their entirety by reference to, all the provisions of the Notes and the Indenture, including the definitions contained therein of certain terms.

General

- The 3-year Notes will be initially limited to \$1,000,000,000 aggregate principal amount and, unless previously redeemed or otherwise cancelled, will mature on April 16, 2029. The 3-year Notes will bear interest at the applicable fixed rate *per annum* shown on the front cover of this offering memorandum from April 16, 2026, payable semi-annually in arrears on April 16 and October 16 of each year, commencing October 16, 2026, and ending on the maturity date or, if redeemed early, the date of such redemption, to the holders of record as at 5:00 p.m. (New York City time) on the day five Business Days immediately preceding such interest payment date.
- The 5-year Notes will be initially limited to \$1,750,000,000 aggregate principal amount and, unless previously redeemed or otherwise cancelled, will mature on April 16, 2031. The 5-year Notes will bear interest at the applicable fixed rate *per annum* shown on the front cover of this offering memorandum from April 16, 2026, payable semi-annually in arrears on April 16 and October 16 of each year, commencing October 16, 2026, and ending on the maturity date or, if redeemed early, the date of such redemption, to the holders of record as at 5:00 p.m. (New York City time) on the day five Business Days immediately preceding such interest payment date.
- The 10-year Notes will be initially limited to \$2,000,000,000 aggregate principal amount and, unless previously redeemed or otherwise cancelled, will mature on April 16, 2036. The 10-year Notes will bear interest at the applicable fixed rate *per annum* shown on the front cover of this offering memorandum from April 16, 2026, payable semi-annually in arrears on April 16 and October 16 of each year, commencing October 16, 2026, and ending on the maturity date or, if redeemed early, the date of such redemption, to the holders of record as at 5:00 p.m. (New York City time) on the day five Business Days immediately preceding such interest payment date.
- The 20-year Notes will be initially limited to \$1,500,000,000 aggregate principal amount and, unless previously redeemed or otherwise cancelled, will mature on April 16, 2046. The 20-year Notes will bear interest at the applicable fixed rate *per annum* shown on the front cover of this offering memorandum from April 16, 2026, payable semi-annually in arrears on April 16 and October 16 of each year, commencing October 16, 2026, and ending on the maturity date or, if redeemed early, the date of such redemption, to the holders of record as at 5:00 p.m. (New York City time) on the day five Business Days immediately preceding such interest payment date.
- The 3-year Floating Rate Notes will be initially limited to \$500,000,000 aggregate principal amount and, unless previously redeemed or otherwise cancelled, will mature on April 16, 2029 (the “3-year Floating Rate Notes Maturity Date”). The 3-year Floating Rate Notes will bear interest at the applicable floating rate from April 16, 2026, payable quarterly in arrears on January 16, April 16, July 16 and October 16 of each year, commencing July 16, 2026, subject to adjustment as explained below (each, a “3-year Floating Rate Notes Interest Payment Date”), and ending on the 3-year Floating Rate Notes Maturity Date or, if redeemed early, the date of such redemption, to the holders of record as at 5:00 p.m. (New York City time) on the day five Business Days immediately preceding such 3-year Floating Rate Notes Interest Payment Date. The applicable floating rate on the 3-year Floating Rate Notes for each 3-year Floating Rate Notes Interest Period (as defined below) will be a *per annum* rate equal to the applicable Compounded Daily SOFR (as defined below) plus 0.80% (the “3-year Floating Rate Notes Margin”). For more information, see “—Floating Rate Notes.”
- The 5-year Floating Rate Notes will be initially limited to \$750,000,000 aggregate principal amount and, unless previously redeemed or otherwise cancelled, will mature on April 16, 2031 (the “5-year Floating Rate Notes Maturity Date”). The 5-year Floating Rate Notes will bear interest at the applicable floating rate from April 16, 2026, payable quarterly in arrears on January 16, April 16, July 16 and October 16 of each year, commencing July 16, 2026, subject to adjustment as explained below (each, a “5-year Floating Rate Notes Interest Payment Date”), and ending on the 5-year Floating

Rate Notes Maturity Date or, if redeemed early, the date of such redemption, to the holders of record as at 5:00 p.m. (New York City time) on the day five Business Days immediately preceding such 5-year Floating Rate Notes Interest Payment Date. The applicable floating rate on the 5-year Floating Rate Notes for each 5-year Floating Rate Notes Interest Period (as defined below) will be a *per annum* rate equal to the applicable Compounded Daily SOFR plus 1.05% (the “5-year Floating Rate Notes Margin” and collectively with the 3-year Floating Rate Notes Margin, the “Margin”). For more information, see “—Floating Rate Notes.”

The Notes will constitute direct, unconditional, unsubordinated and (subject to the provisions described in “—Negative Pledge” below) unsecured obligations of Mizuho Bank and rank *pari passu* and without any preference among themselves and with all other unsecured obligations, other than subordinated obligations, of Mizuho Bank (except for statutorily preferred exceptions).

The Notes will be repaid at maturity at a price of 100% of the principal amount thereof. The Notes may be redeemed at any time prior to maturity in the circumstances described under “—Optional Tax Redemption.” The Notes will be issued in minimum denominations of \$200,000 or integral multiples of \$1,000 in excess thereof, and will be represented by one or more registered notes in global form without coupons and in certain circumstances may be represented by registered notes in definitive form. The Notes do not provide for any sinking fund.

With respect to the Fixed Rate Notes, the term “Business Day” means a day which is not a day on which banking institutions in New York or Tokyo are authorized by law or regulation to close. With respect to the Floating Rate Notes, the term “Business Day” means a day which is a U.S. Government Securities Business Day (as defined below) and which is not a day on which banking institutions in New York or Tokyo are authorized by law or regulation to close.

Payments on the Notes will be made in accordance with any laws, regulations or administrative practices applicable to Mizuho Bank and its agents in respect thereof, including the requirements under Japanese tax law.

If and to the extent Mizuho Bank shall default in the payment of interest when due, such defaulted interest shall be paid to the person in whose name the relevant Note is registered at the close of business on a subsequent record date, which shall not be less than five Business Days prior to the payment of such defaulted interest, established by notice given by mail or in accordance with clearing system procedures by or on behalf of Mizuho Bank to the holder of the relevant Note not less than fifteen days preceding such subsequent record date.

Fixed Rate Notes

Each series of the Fixed Rate Notes will bear interest at the applicable fixed rate *per annum* shown on the cover page of this offering memorandum as described above under “—General.” Interest on the Fixed Rate Notes will be calculated on the basis of a 360-day year consisting of twelve 30-day months and rounding the resulting figure to the nearest cent (half a cent being rounded upwards). If any payment is due on the Fixed Rate Notes on a day that is not a Business Day, such payment will be made on the date that is the next succeeding Business Day. Payments postponed to the next succeeding Business Day in this situation will be treated under the Indenture as if they were made on the original due date. Postponement of this kind will not result in a default under the Fixed Rate Notes or the Indenture, and no interest will accrue on the postponed amount from the original due date to the next succeeding Business Day.

Floating Rate Notes

Each series of the Floating Rate Notes will bear interest at the applicable floating rate *per annum* equal to the applicable Compounded Daily SOFR plus 3-year Floating Rate Notes Margin or 5-year Floating Rate Notes Margin, as applicable, payable quarterly in arrears as described above under “—General.” In no event shall the rate of interest for the Floating Rate Notes be more than the maximum rate permitted by applicable laws and regulations or less than 0% for any 3-year Floating Rate Notes Interest Period (as defined below) or any 5-year Floating Rate Notes Interest Period (as defined below), as applicable. For more information on the calculation of Compounded Daily SOFR, see “—Compounded Daily SOFR” below.

Interest on the Floating Rate Notes will accrue from (and including) the issue date described on the cover page of this offering memorandum to (but excluding) the 3-year Floating Rate Notes Maturity Date or the 5-year

Floating Rate Notes Maturity Date, as applicable, or, if redeemed early, the date of such redemption. If any 3-year Floating Rate Notes Interest Payment Date or 5-year Floating Rate Notes Interest Payment Date, as applicable (other than the 3-year Floating Rate Notes Maturity Date or the 5-year Floating Rate Notes Maturity Date, as applicable, or any redemption date under “—Optional Tax Redemption”) falls on a day that is not a Business Day, such 3-year Floating Rate Notes Interest Payment Date or 5-year Floating Rate Notes Interest Payment Date, as applicable, will be adjusted in accordance with the Modified Following Business Day Convention. The term “Modified Following Business Day Convention” means that the relevant date shall be postponed to the first following day that is a Business Day (and interest will continue to accrue to, but excluding, such succeeding Business Day), unless that day falls in the next calendar month in which case that date will be the first preceding day that is a Business Day (and interest will accrue to, but excluding, such preceding Business Day). If the 3-year Floating Rate Notes Maturity Date or 5-year Floating Rate Notes Maturity Date, as applicable, or any redemption date under “—Optional Tax Redemption” would fall on a day that is not a Business Day, then any interest, principal or additional amounts, if any, as the case may be, will be paid on the next succeeding Business Day, and no interest shall accrue from and after the 3-year Floating Rate Notes Maturity Date or 5-year Floating Rate Notes Maturity Date, as applicable, or such redemption date.

As further described herein, on each 3-year Floating Rate Notes Interest Determination Date (as defined below) or 5-year Floating Rate Notes Interest Determination Date (as defined below), as applicable, the Calculation Agent (as defined below) will calculate the amount of accrued interest payable on the 3-year Floating Rate Notes or the 5-year Floating Rate Notes, as applicable, on the related 3-year Floating Rate Notes Interest Payment Date or the related 5-year Floating Rate Notes Interest Payment Date, as applicable, by multiplying (i) the principal amount of such 3-year Floating Rate Notes or such 5-year Floating Rate Notes, as applicable, by (ii) the product of (a) the applicable floating rate on the 3-year Floating Rate Notes for the relevant 3-year Floating Rate Notes Interest Period or on the 5-year Floating Rate Notes for the relevant 5-year Floating Rate Notes Interest Period, as applicable, multiplied by (b) the actual number of days in the relevant 3-year Floating Rate Notes Interest Period or the relevant 5-year Floating Rate Notes Interest Period, as applicable, divided by 360 and rounding the resulting figure to the nearest cent (half a cent being rounded upwards).

Secured Overnight Financing Rate

The Secured Overnight Financing Rate is published by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York and is intended to be a broad measure of the cost of borrowing cash overnight collateralized by U.S. Treasury securities.

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York notes on its publication page for the Secured Overnight Financing Rate that use of the Secured Overnight Financing Rate is subject to important limitations, indemnification obligations and disclaimers, including that the Federal Reserve Bank of New York may alter the methods of calculation, publication schedule, rate revision practices or availability of the Secured Overnight Financing Rate at any time without notice.

Compounded Daily SOFR

The term “Compounded Daily SOFR” means, in respect of each 3-year Floating Rate Notes Interest Period for the 3-year Floating Rate Notes or each 5-year Floating Rate Notes Interest Period for the 5-year Floating Rate Notes, as applicable, the rate of return on a daily compounded interest investment during the relevant SOFR Observation Period (with the daily SOFR reference rate as the reference rate for the calculation of interest) and will be determined by the Calculation Agent on the relevant 3-year Floating Rate Notes Interest Determination Date or the relevant 5-year Floating Rate Notes Interest Determination Date, as applicable, in accordance with the following formula:

$$\left(\prod_{i=1}^{d_o} \left(1 + \frac{SOFR_i \times n_i}{360} \right) - 1 \right) \times \frac{360}{d}$$

with the resulting percentage being rounded, if necessary, to the nearest one hundred-thousandth of a percentage point, with 0.000005% being rounded upwards (e.g., 9.876541% (or 0.09876541) being rounded down to 9.87654% (or 0.0987654) and 9.876545% (or 0.09876545) being rounded up to 9.87655% (or 0.0987655)) and where:

“SOFR_i” for any U.S. Government Securities Business Day “i” in the relevant SOFR Observation Period, is equal to the SOFR reference rate for that U.S. Government Securities Business Day “i”;

“d” means the number of calendar days in the relevant SOFR Observation Period;

“d₀” means the number of U.S. Government Securities Business Days in the relevant SOFR Observation Period;

“i” means a series of whole numbers ascending from one to d₀, representing each U.S. Government Securities Business Day in chronological order from (and including) the first U.S. Government Securities Business Day in the relevant SOFR Observation Period (each, a “U.S. Government Securities Business Day “i””);

“n_i”, for any U.S. Government Securities Business Day “i”, means the number of calendar days from (and including) such U.S. Government Securities Business Day “i” up to (but excluding) the following U.S. Government Securities Business Day;

“3-year Floating Rate Notes Interest Determination Date” means the date that is five Business Days before the related 3-year Floating Rate Notes Interest Payment Date (or (i) in the final 3-year Floating Rate Notes Interest Period, before the 3-year Floating Rate Notes Maturity Date or (ii) in the case of a redemption of the 3-year Floating Rate Notes, before the redemption date);

“5-year Floating Rate Notes Interest Determination Date” means the date that is five Business Days before the related 5-year Floating Rate Notes Interest Payment Date (or (i) in the final 5-year Floating Rate Notes Interest Period, before the 5-year Floating Rate Notes Maturity Date or (ii) in the case of a redemption of the 5-year Floating Rate Notes, before the redemption date);

“3-year Floating Rate Notes Interest Period” means each period beginning from (and including) the issue date as set forth in the applicable pricing term sheet and described on the cover page of this offering memorandum to (but excluding) the first 3-year Floating Rate Notes Interest Payment Date, or from (and including) any 3-year Floating Rate Notes Interest Payment Date to (but excluding) the next 3-year Floating Rate Notes Interest Payment Date, or from (and including) any 3-year Floating Rate Notes Interest Payment Date immediately preceding the applicable redemption date to (but excluding) such redemption date; *provided*, however, that, in the case of any 3-year Floating Rate Notes Interest Period during which any 3-year Floating Rate Notes become due and payable on a date other than a 3-year Floating Rate Notes Interest Payment Date, such 3-year Floating Rate Notes Interest Period will end on (but excluding) such date on which such 3-year Floating Rate Notes have become due and payable;

“5-year Floating Rate Notes Interest Period” means each period beginning from (and including) the issue date as set forth in the applicable pricing term sheet and described on the cover page of this offering memorandum to (but excluding) the first 5-year Floating Rate Notes Interest Payment Date, or from (and including) any 5-year Floating Rate Notes Interest Payment Date to (but excluding) the next 5-year Floating Rate Notes Interest Payment Date, or from (and including) any 5-year Floating Rate Notes Interest Payment Date immediately preceding the applicable redemption date to (but excluding) such redemption date; *provided*, however, that, in the case of any 5-year Floating Rate Notes Interest Period during which any 5-year Floating Rate Notes become due and payable on a date other than a 5-year Floating Rate Notes Interest Payment Date, such 5-year Floating Rate Notes Interest Period will end on (but excluding) such date on which such 5-year Floating Rate Notes have become due and payable. The 3-year Floating Rate Notes Interest Period and 5-year Floating Rate Notes Interest Period are collectively referred to as the “Floating Rate Notes Interest Periods”;

“SOFR” means, in respect of a U.S. Government Securities Business Day, the reference rate determined by the Calculation Agent in accordance with the following provision:

- (i) the Secured Overnight Financing Rate published for such U.S. Government Securities Business Day at the SOFR Determination Time on the SOFR Administrator’s Website; or
- (ii) if the reference rate specified in (i) above does not appear, unless both a Benchmark Transition Event and its related Benchmark Replacement Date (each as defined below) have occurred, the Secured Overnight Financing Rate published on the SOFR Administrator’s Website for the most recent preceding U.S. Government Securities Business Day for which the Secured Overnight Financing Rate was published on the SOFR Administrator’s Website;

“SOFR Administrator’s Website” means the website of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, or any successor source;

“SOFR Determination Time” means 3:00 p.m. (New York City time) on the immediately following U.S. Government Securities Business Day;

“SOFR Observation Period” means (i) in respect of each 3-year Floating Rate Notes Interest Period or each 5-year Floating Rate Notes Interest Period, as applicable, the period from, and including, the date that is five Business Days preceding the first date in such 3-year Floating Rate Notes Interest Period or such 5-year Floating Rate Notes Interest Period, as applicable, to, but excluding, the date that is five Business Days preceding the 3-year Floating Rate Notes Interest Payment Date for such 3-year Floating Rate Notes Interest Period or the 5-year Floating Rate Notes Interest Payment Date for such 5-year Floating Rate Notes Interest Period, as applicable and (ii) in respect of the payment of any interest in connection with any redemption of any 3-year Floating Rate Notes or any 5-year Floating Rate Notes, as applicable, the period from, and including, the date that is five Business Days preceding the first date in the 3-year Floating Rate Notes Interest Period or the relevant 5-year Floating Rate Notes Interest Period, as applicable, in which such applicable redemption occurs to, but excluding, the date that is five Business Days before such applicable redemption date; and

“U.S. Government Securities Business Day” means any day except for a Saturday, a Sunday or a day on which the Securities Industry and Financial Markets Association recommends that the fixed income departments of its members be closed for the entire day for purposes of trading in U.S. government securities.

Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the documentation relating to the Floating Rate Notes, if Mizuho Bank or its Designee determines prior to the relevant Reference Time (as defined below) that a Benchmark Transition Event and its related Benchmark Replacement Date have occurred with respect to determining Compounded Daily SOFR or the then-current Benchmark (as defined below), then the benchmark replacement provisions set forth below under “—Benchmark Transition,” which Mizuho Bank refers to as the Benchmark Transition provisions, will thereafter apply to all determinations, calculations and quotations made or obtained for the purpose of calculating the rate and amount of interest payable on the Floating Rate Notes.

For the avoidance of doubt, in accordance with the Benchmark Transition provisions, after a Benchmark Transition Event and its related Benchmark Replacement Date have occurred, the rate of interest payable for each Floating Rate Notes Interest Period on the Floating Rate Notes will be an annual rate equal to the sum of the Benchmark Replacement (as defined below) and the Margin.

The Bank of New York Mellon will serve as calculation agent for the Floating Rate Notes (as used in the terms of the Floating Rate Notes, in such capacity together with any successor, the “Calculation Agent”).

In the absence of negligence, bad faith or willful misconduct the Calculation Agent’s determination of Compounded Daily SOFR and its calculation of the applicable floating rate and interest amount for each Floating Rate Notes Interest Period will be final and conclusive for all purposes and binding on Mizuho Bank, its Designee, the paying agent, the trustee and all holders of the Floating Rate Notes. The Calculation Agent will make available the floating rates for current and preceding Floating Rate Notes Interest Periods by delivery of such notice to Mizuho Bank, the trustee, the paying agent and DTC or through DTC or through other reasonable means to make such information available, in order that such information will be published or notified to the holders of record as soon as reasonably practicable after their determination, unless otherwise instructed by Mizuho Bank. Mizuho Bank has the right to remove the Calculation Agent at any time, which removal will take effect on the date of the appointment by Mizuho Bank of a successor Calculation Agent.

Benchmark Transition

Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the documentation relating to the Floating Rate Notes, if Mizuho Bank or its Designee determines prior to the relevant Reference Time that a Benchmark Transition Event and its related Benchmark Replacement Date have occurred with respect to the then current Benchmark, the Benchmark Replacement will replace the then-current Benchmark for all purposes relating to the Floating Rate Notes in respect of all determinations on the date on which such relevant Reference Time falls and for all determinations on all subsequent dates.

In connection with the implementation of a Benchmark Replacement, Mizuho Bank or its Designee will have the right to make Benchmark Replacement Conforming Changes (as defined below) from time to time without the consent of the Noteholders.

Any determination, decision or election that may be made by Mizuho Bank or its Designee pursuant to the Benchmark Transition provisions, including any determination with respect to a tenor, rate or adjustment or of the occurrence or non-occurrence of an event, circumstance or date and any decision to take or refrain from taking any action or any selection (i) will be conclusive and binding on Mizuho Bank, its Designee, the trustee, the paying agent, the Calculation Agent and any other agents and the holders of the Floating Rate Notes absent manifest error, (ii) if made by Mizuho Bank, will be made in Mizuho Bank's sole discretion, (iii) if made by Mizuho Bank's Designee, will be made after consultation with Mizuho Bank, and the Designee will not make any such determination, decision or election to which Mizuho Bank objects and (iv) notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the documentation relating to the Floating Rate Notes, shall become effective without consent from the holders of the Floating Rate Notes or any other party.

Any determination, decision or election pursuant to the Benchmark Transition provisions not made by Mizuho Bank's Designee may be made by Mizuho Bank on the basis as described above. In addition, notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the documentation relating to the Floating Rate Notes, Mizuho Bank may designate as its Designee an entity (which may be Mizuho Bank's affiliate) to make any determination, decision or election that Mizuho Bank has the right to make in connection with these Benchmark Transition provisions.

Mizuho Bank or its Designee will promptly give notice of the determination of the Benchmark Replacement, the Benchmark Replacement Adjustment and any Benchmark Replacement Conforming Changes to the Calculation Agent; *provided* that failure to give such notice will have no impact on the effectiveness of, or otherwise invalidate, any such determination.

For purposes of these Benchmark Transition provisions:

"Benchmark" means, initially, Compounded Daily SOFR; *provided* that if Mizuho Bank or its Designee determines prior to the Reference Time that a Benchmark Transition Event and its related Benchmark Replacement Date have occurred with respect to Compounded Daily SOFR (including any daily published component used in the calculation thereof) or the then-current Benchmark, then "Benchmark" means the applicable Benchmark Replacement;

"Benchmark Replacement" means the first alternative set forth in the order below that can be determined by Mizuho Bank or its Designee as of the Benchmark Replacement Date:

- (i) the sum of:
 - (a) the alternate reference rate that has been selected or recommended by the Relevant Governmental Body as the replacement for the then-current Benchmark (including any daily published component used in the calculation thereof) for the applicable Corresponding Tenor; and
 - (b) the Benchmark Replacement Adjustment;
- (ii) the sum of:
 - (a) the ISDA Fallback Rate; and
 - (b) the Benchmark Replacement Adjustment; or
- (iii) the sum of:
 - (a) the alternate reference rate that has been selected by Mizuho Bank or its Designee as the replacement for the then-current Benchmark (including any daily published component used in the calculation thereof) for the applicable Corresponding Tenor giving due consideration to any industry-accepted reference rate as a replacement for the then-current Benchmark (including any daily published component used in the calculation thereof) for U.S. dollar-denominated floating rate notes at such time; and
 - (b) the Benchmark Replacement Adjustment;

"Benchmark Replacement Adjustment" means the first alternative set forth in the order below that can be determined by Mizuho Bank or its Designee as of the Benchmark Replacement Date:

- (i) the spread adjustment, or method for calculating or determining such spread adjustment, (which may be a positive or negative value or zero) that has been selected or recommended by the Relevant Governmental Body for the applicable Unadjusted Benchmark Replacement;

- (ii) if the applicable Unadjusted Benchmark Replacement is equivalent to the ISDA Fallback Rate, the ISDA Fallback Adjustment; or
- (iii) the spread adjustment (which may be a positive or negative value or zero) that has been selected by Mizuho Bank or its Designee giving due consideration to any industry-accepted spread adjustment, or method for calculating or determining such spread adjustment, for the replacement of the then-current Benchmark (including any daily published component used in the calculation thereof) with the applicable Unadjusted Benchmark Replacement for U.S. dollar-denominated floating rate notes at such time;

“Benchmark Replacement Conforming Changes” means, with respect to any Benchmark Replacement, any technical, administrative or operational changes (including changes to the definitions or interpretations of “Floating Rate Notes Interest Period,” changes to the timing and frequency of determining rates and making payments of interest, rounding of amounts or tenors, and other administrative matters) Mizuho Bank or its Designee decides may be appropriate to reflect the adoption of such Benchmark Replacement in a manner substantially consistent with market practice (or, if Mizuho Bank or its Designee decides that adoption of any portion of such market practice is not administratively feasible or if Mizuho Bank or its Designee determines that no market practice for use of the Benchmark Replacement exists, in such other manner as Mizuho Bank or its Designee determines is reasonably necessary);

“Benchmark Replacement Date” means the earliest to occur of the following events with respect to the then-current Benchmark (including any daily published component used in the calculation thereof):

- (i) in the case of sub-paragraph (i) or (ii) of the definition of “Benchmark Transition Event”, the later of:
 - (a) the date of the public statement or publication of information referenced therein; and
 - (b) the date on which the administrator of the Benchmark permanently or indefinitely ceases to provide the Benchmark (or such component); or
- (ii) in the case of sub-paragraph (iii) of the definition of “Benchmark Transition Event,” the date of the public statement or publication of information referenced therein.

For the avoidance of doubt, if the event giving rise to the Benchmark Replacement Date occurs on the same day as, but earlier than, the Reference Time in respect of any determination, the Benchmark Replacement Date will be deemed to have occurred prior to the Reference Time for such determination.

“Benchmark Transition Event” means the occurrence of one or more of the following events with respect to the then-current Benchmark (including any daily published component used in the calculation thereof):

- (i) a public statement or publication of information by or on behalf of the administrator of the Benchmark (or such component) announcing that such administrator has ceased or will cease to provide the Benchmark (or such component), permanently or indefinitely, *provided* that, at the time of such statement or publication, there is no successor administrator that will continue to provide the Benchmark (or such component);
- (ii) a public statement or publication of information by the regulatory supervisor for the administrator of the Benchmark (or such component), the central bank for the currency of the Benchmark (or such component), an insolvency official with jurisdiction over the administrator for the Benchmark (or such component), a resolution authority with jurisdiction over the administrator for the Benchmark (or such component) or a court or an entity with similar insolvency or resolution authority over the administrator for the Benchmark (or such component), which states that the administrator of the Benchmark (or such component) has ceased or will cease to provide the Benchmark (or such component) permanently or indefinitely, *provided* that, at the time of such statement or publication, there is no successor administrator that will continue to provide the Benchmark (or such component); or
- (iii) a public statement or publication of information by the regulatory supervisor for the administrator of the Benchmark (or such component) announcing that the Benchmark (or such component) is no longer representative;

“Corresponding Tenor” with respect to a Benchmark Replacement means a tenor (including overnight) having approximately the same length (disregarding business day adjustment) as the applicable tenor for the then-current Benchmark;

“Designee” means, as used in the terms of the Floating Rate Notes, a designee as selected and separately appointed by Mizuho Bank for the Floating Rate Notes in writing;

“ISDA Definitions” means the 2021 ISDA Interest Rate Derivatives Definitions published by the International Swaps and Derivatives Association, Inc. or any successor thereto, as amended or supplemented from time to time, or any successor definitional booklet for interest rate derivatives published from time to time;

“ISDA Fallback Adjustment” means the spread adjustment (which may be a positive or negative value or zero) that would apply for derivatives transactions referencing the ISDA Definitions to be determined upon the occurrence of an index cessation event with respect to the Benchmark for the applicable tenor;

“ISDA Fallback Rate” means the rate that would apply for derivatives transactions referencing the ISDA Definitions to be effective upon the occurrence of an index cessation date with respect to the Benchmark (including any daily published component used in the calculation thereof) for the applicable tenor excluding the applicable ISDA Fallback Adjustment;

“Reference Time” with respect to any determination of the Benchmark means (1) if the Benchmark is the Compounded Daily SOFR, the SOFR Determination Time, or (2) if the Benchmark is not the Compounded Daily SOFR, the time determined by Mizuho Bank or its Designee after giving effect to the Benchmark Replacement Conforming Changes;

“Relevant Governmental Body” means the Federal Reserve Board and/or the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, or a committee officially endorsed or convened by the Federal Reserve Board and/ or the Federal Reserve Bank of New York or any successor thereto; and

“Unadjusted Benchmark Replacement” means the Benchmark Replacement excluding the Benchmark Replacement Adjustment.

Further Issuances

Mizuho Bank reserves the right, from time to time, without the consent of the holders of the Notes, to issue additional notes on terms and conditions identical to those of a series of Notes, which additional notes shall increase the aggregate principal amount of, and shall be consolidated and form a single series with, the Notes of such series; *provided, however*, that Mizuho Bank shall not issue any further notes with the same CUSIP, ISIN, Common Code or other identifying number as that series of Notes unless such further notes will be treated as fungible with the Notes of such series for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Mizuho Bank may also, without the consent of the holders of the Notes, issue other debt securities under the Indenture as part of a separate series that have different terms from the Notes.

Optional Tax Redemption

Each series of Notes may be redeemed at the option of Mizuho Bank, in whole, but not in part, at any time, upon not less than 30 nor more than 60 days’ prior notice, at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal amount of the relevant series of Notes then outstanding (plus accrued and unpaid interest to (but excluding) the date fixed for redemption and any “additional amounts” (as described below), if any), if Mizuho Bank determines and certifies in writing to the trustee prior to Mizuho Bank’s giving notice of redemption that, as a result of any change in, or amendment to, the laws (or any regulations or rulings promulgated thereunder) of Japan (or any political subdivision or taxing authority in or of Japan) affecting taxation, or any change in the official position regarding the application or interpretation of such laws, regulations or rulings (including a holding, judgment, or order by a court of competent jurisdiction), which change, amendment, application or interpretation becomes effective on or after the date of this offering memorandum, Mizuho Bank is, or on the next interest payment date would be, required to pay any additional amounts to the holders of the relevant series of Notes as described under “—Payment of Additional Amounts” below in respect of Japanese taxes (as defined below) which cannot be avoided by measures reasonably available to Mizuho Bank; *provided that*, no such notice of redemption may be given earlier than 90 days prior to the earliest date on which Mizuho Bank would be obligated to make such payment of additional amounts if a payment in respect of the relevant series of Notes were then due. Prior to the mailing to the holders of Notes of any notice of redemption of the relevant series of Notes pursuant to the foregoing, the Indenture requires that Mizuho Bank delivers to the trustee an opinion of an independent tax counsel or tax consultant of recognized standing, which opinion shall be reasonably satisfactory to the trustee, to the effect that the circumstances referred to above exist. The trustee shall be entitled to accept such opinion as

sufficient evidence of the satisfaction of the conditions precedent described above, in which event it shall be conclusive and binding on the Noteholders of the relevant series of Notes.

Additional amounts are payable by Mizuho Bank under the circumstances described below under “—Payment of Additional Amounts.”

Repurchases

Mizuho Bank or any subsidiary of Mizuho Bank may, at any time, purchase any or all of the Notes of any series in the open market or otherwise at any price in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.

Any such Notes purchased by Mizuho Bank or any subsidiary of Mizuho Bank may, at the discretion of Mizuho Bank or any relevant subsidiary, be held, resold or surrendered to the paying agent for cancellation by Mizuho Bank or any such subsidiary, as the case may be. The Notes so purchased, while held by or on behalf of Mizuho Bank or any such subsidiary, as the case may be, shall not entitle the holder to vote at any meetings of the holders of the relevant series of such Notes and shall not be deemed to be outstanding for the purposes of calculating quorums at meetings of the holders or for the purposes of remedies on the event of default. Subject to applicable law, neither Mizuho Bank nor any subsidiary of Mizuho Bank shall have any obligation to purchase or offer to purchase any Notes held by any holder as a result of its purchase or offer to purchase Notes held by any other holder in the open market or otherwise.

Payment of Additional Amounts

All payments of principal and interest in respect of the Notes by Mizuho Bank shall be made without withholding or deduction for, or on account of, any present or future taxes, duties, assessments, levies or governmental charges of whatever nature imposed or levied by or on behalf of Japan, or any political subdivision of, or any authority in, or of, Japan having power to tax (“Japanese taxes”), unless such withholding or deduction is required by law. In that event, Mizuho Bank shall pay to the holder of each Note such additional amounts (all such amounts being referred to herein as “additional amounts”) as may be necessary so that the net amounts received by it after such withholding or deduction shall equal the respective amounts which would have been receivable in respect of such Note in the absence of such withholding or deduction.

However, no such additional amounts shall be payable in relation to any such withholding or deduction in respect of any payment on a Note:

- (i) to or on behalf of a Noteholder or beneficial owner of a Note who is an individual non-resident of Japan or a non-Japanese corporation and is liable for such Japanese taxes in respect of such Note by reason of its (a) having some connection with Japan other than the mere holding of such Note or (b) being a person having a special relationship with Mizuho Bank (a “specially-related person of Mizuho Bank”) as described in Article 6, Paragraph 4 of the Special Taxation Measures Act of Japan (Act No. 26 of 1957, as amended; the “Special Taxation Measures Act”);
- (ii) to or on behalf of a Noteholder or beneficial owner of a Note (a) who would be exempt from any such withholding or deduction but who fails to comply with any applicable requirement to provide certification, information, documents or other evidence concerning its nationality, residence, identity or connection with Japan, including any requirement to provide interest recipient information (as defined below) or to submit a written application for tax exemption (as defined below) to Mizuho Bank or a paying agent, as appropriate or (b) whose interest recipient information is not duly communicated through the participant (as defined below) and the relevant clearing organization to a paying agent;
- (iii) to or on behalf of a Noteholder or beneficial owner of a Note who is for Japanese tax purposes treated as an individual resident of Japan or a Japanese corporation (except for (a) a Designated Financial Institution (as defined in “Taxation—Japanese Taxation”) who complies with the requirement to provide interest recipient information or to submit a written application for tax exemption and (b) an individual resident of Japan or a Japanese corporation who duly notifies (directly or through the participant or otherwise) a paying agent of its status as not being subject to Japanese taxes to be withheld or deducted by Mizuho Bank, by reason of such individual resident of Japan or Japanese corporation receiving interest on the relevant Note through a payment handling agent in Japan appointed by it);
- (iv) to or on behalf of a Noteholder or beneficial owner of a Note who presents a Note for payment (where presentation is required) more than 30 days after the relevant date (as defined below), except to the extent that such Noteholder or beneficial owner of a Note would have been entitled to such additional amounts on presenting the same for payment on any date during such 30-day period;

- (v) to or on behalf of a Noteholder who is a fiduciary or partnership or is not the sole beneficial owner of the payment of the principal of, or any interest on, any Note, and Japanese law requires the payment to be included for tax purposes in the income of a beneficiary or settlor with respect to such fiduciary or a member of such partnership or a beneficial owner, in each case, who would not have been entitled to such additional amounts had it been the holder of such Note; or
- (vi) in any case that is a combination of (i) through (v) above.

Where a Note is held through a participant of a clearing organization or a financial intermediary (each, a “participant”), in order to receive payments free of withholding or deduction by Mizuho Bank for, or on account of, Japanese taxes, if the relevant beneficial owner of a Note is (i) an individual non-resident of Japan or a non-Japanese corporation that in either case is not a specially-related person of Mizuho Bank or (ii) a Designated Financial Institution falling under certain categories prescribed by Article 6, paragraph (11) of the Special Taxation Measures Act and the Cabinet Order (as defined in “Taxation—Japanese Taxation”) (together with the ministerial ordinance and other regulations thereunder, the “Act”), all in accordance with the Act, such beneficial owner of a Note must, at the time of entrusting a participant with the custody of the relevant Note, provide certain information prescribed by the Act to enable the participant to establish that such beneficial owner of a Note is exempted from the requirement for Japanese taxes to be withheld or deducted (the “interest recipient information”), and advise the participant if such beneficial owner of a Note ceases to be so exempted, including the case where the relevant beneficial owner of the Note who is an individual non-resident of Japan or a non-Japanese corporation becomes a specially-related person of Mizuho Bank.

Where a Note is not held by a participant, in order to receive payments free of withholding or deduction by Mizuho Bank for, or on account of, Japanese taxes, if the relevant beneficial owner of a Note is (i) an individual non-resident of Japan or a non-Japanese corporation that in either case is not a specially-related person of Mizuho Bank or (ii) a Designated Financial Institution, all in accordance with the Act, such beneficial owner of a Note must, prior to each date on which it receives interest, submit to Mizuho Bank or a paying agent, as appropriate, a written application for tax exemption (*hikazei tekiyo shinkokusho*) (a “written application for tax exemption”) in the form obtainable from Mizuho Bank or any paying agent, as appropriate, stating, among other things, the name and address (and, if applicable, the Japanese individual or corporation ID number) of such beneficial owner of a Note, the title of the Notes, the relevant interest payment date, the amount of interest payable and the fact that such beneficial owner of a Note is qualified to submit the written application for tax exemption, together with documentary evidence regarding its identity and residence.

As used in this section, the “relevant date” means the date on which any payment in respect of a Note first becomes due, except that, if the full amount of the moneys payable has not been duly received by the paying agent on or prior to such due date, it means the date on which, the full amount of such moneys having been so received, notice to that effect is duly given to the Noteholders in accordance with the Indenture.

By subscribing for the Notes, a beneficial owner shall be deemed to have represented that it is a beneficial owner who is, (i) for Japanese tax purposes, neither (x) an individual resident of Japan or a Japanese corporation, nor (y) an individual non-resident of Japan or a non-Japanese corporation that in either case is a specially-related person of Mizuho Bank or (ii) a Designated Financial Institution, except as specifically permitted under the Special Taxation Measures Act.

The obligation to pay additional amounts shall not apply to (i) any estate, inheritance, gift, excise, sales, transfer, personal property or any similar tax, assessment or other governmental charge or (ii) any tax, assessment or other governmental charge that is payable otherwise than by deduction or withholding from payments of principal or interest on the Notes; *provided* that, except as otherwise set forth in the Notes and the Indenture, Mizuho Bank shall pay all stamp and other duties, if any, which may be imposed by Japan, the United States or any respective political subdivision or any taxing authority thereof or therein, with respect to the Indenture or as a consequence of the issuance of the Notes.

In addition, no additional amounts will be payable for or on account of any deduction or withholding imposed pursuant to Sections 1471-1474 of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, the U.S. Treasury regulations thereunder and any other official guidance thereunder (“FATCA”), any intergovernmental agreement entered into with respect to FATCA, or any law, regulation or other official guidance enacted or issued in any jurisdiction implementing, or relating to, FATCA, similar legislation under the laws of any other jurisdiction, or any such intergovernmental agreement.

References to principal or interest in respect of the Notes shall be deemed to include any additional amounts due in respect of Japanese taxes which may be payable as set forth in the Notes and the Indenture.

Negative Pledge

Unless otherwise established by any applicable supplemental indenture, so long as any Notes of any series remain outstanding, Mizuho Bank will not create or permit to subsist any mortgage, security transfer, charge, pledge or other security interest for the benefit of holders of external indebtedness (as defined below) upon the whole or any part of Mizuho Bank's property, assets or revenues, present or future, to secure (i) payment of any sum due in respect of any external indebtedness issued by Mizuho Bank or in respect of any guarantee by Mizuho Bank of any external indebtedness issued by any person or (ii) any payment under any indemnity or like obligations relating to any external indebtedness or guarantee unless, in each case at the same time, the Notes of such series are equally and ratably secured so as to rank *pari passu* with such external indebtedness or guarantee or indemnity or like obligation thereof. Notwithstanding the foregoing, (i) any arrangement relating to the segregation, including but not limited to segregation by way of a self-settled trust (*jiko shintaku*), of any part of Mizuho Bank's property, assets or revenues or the creation of any security interest, in each such case, for the purpose of issuing covered bonds shall be permitted and shall not require the creation of any security in respect of the Notes, *provided that*, such arrangement is entered into in compliance with, and only to the extent required by or permitted under, any Japanese law and regulation relating to covered bonds (a "Covered Bond Regulation") and such segregated property, assets or revenues qualify as collateral for, or are to be applied in priority in meeting claims of, issues of covered bonds under the Covered Bond Regulation and (ii) any arrangement relating to the segregation, including but not limited to segregation by way of a self-settled trust (*jiko shintaku*), of any part of Mizuho Bank's property, assets or revenues for the purpose of issuing securities that are similar in substance to covered bonds as issued by non-Japanese financial institutions shall be permitted and shall not require the creation of any security in respect of the Notes. "External indebtedness" means any indebtedness in the form of or represented by bonds, notes, debentures or other securities which (i) (A) are by their terms payable, or may be required to be paid in, or by reference to, any currency other than Japanese Yen and (B) more than 50% of the aggregate principal amount thereof is initially distributed outside Japan by or with the authorization of the relevant issuer, (ii) are not repayable (otherwise than at the option of or due to the default of the relevant issuer) within three years from the date of their creation and (iii) are quoted, listed or ordinarily traded on any stock exchange or over-the-counter market or other similar securities market outside Japan.

Events of Default

An event of default with respect to any series of Notes is defined under the Indenture as any one or more of the following events, subject to modification in a supplemental indenture, each of which Mizuho Bank refers to in this offering memorandum as an event of default, having occurred and be continuing:

- (i) default by Mizuho Bank in the payment when due of the interest or principal in respect of any of the Notes of such series and the continuance of any such default for a period of 30 days after the date when due, unless Mizuho Bank shall have cured such default by payment within such period;
- (ii) Mizuho Bank shall fail duly to perform or observe any other term, covenant or agreement contained in any of the Notes of such series or in the Indenture in respect of the Notes of such series for a period of 30 days after the date on which written notice of such failure, requiring Mizuho Bank to remedy the same, shall have been given first to Mizuho Bank (and to the trustee in the case of notice by holders referred to in "—Acceleration of Notes Upon an Event of Default" below) by the trustee or holders of at least 25% in principal amount of the then outstanding Notes of such series (such notification must specify the event of default, demand that it be remedied and state that the notification is a "Notice of Default" hereunder);
- (iii) the maturity of any indebtedness for borrowed money, having in any case an aggregate principal amount for the time being outstanding of at least U.S.\$10,000,000 (or the equivalent thereof) issued by Mizuho Bank, shall have been accelerated by or on behalf of the holder of such indebtedness in accordance with the terms thereof or any agreement relating thereto, or any such indebtedness shall not have been paid when due on maturity and such failure shall not have been cured within the grace period, if any;
- (iv) Mizuho Bank shall cease to carry on the whole or substantially the whole of its business or shall dispose of the whole or a substantial part of its assets (in either case, other than for the purpose of a consolidation, amalgamation, merger or reconstruction *provided that* the continuing or successor corporation has expressly and effectively assumed the obligations of Mizuho Bank under the Notes and the Indenture);
- (v) a decree or order by any court having jurisdiction shall have been issued adjudging Mizuho Bank bankrupt or insolvent or approving a petition seeking reorganization under the Bankruptcy Act of Japan

(Act No. 75 of 2004, as amended; the “Bankruptcy Act”), the Civil Rehabilitation Act of Japan (Act No. 225 of 1999, as amended; the “Civil Rehabilitation Act”), the Corporate Reorganization Act of Japan (Act No. 154 of 2002, as amended; the “Corporate Reorganization Act”), the Companies Act of Japan (Act No. 86 of 2005, as amended; the “Companies Act”) or any other similar applicable law of Japan, and such decree or order shall have continued undischarged or unstayed for a period of 60 days; or a decree or order of a court having jurisdiction for the appointment of a receiver or liquidator or trustee or assignee in bankruptcy or insolvency of Mizuho Bank, or of all or substantially all of its property or for the winding-up or liquidation of its affairs, shall have been issued, and such decree or order shall have continued undischarged or unstayed for a period of 60 days; or

- (vi) Mizuho Bank shall institute proceedings seeking adjudication of bankruptcy or seeking reorganization under the Bankruptcy Act, the Civil Rehabilitation Act, the Corporate Reorganization Act, the Companies Act or any other similar applicable law of Japan, or shall consent to the institution of any such proceedings or shall consent to the appointment of a receiver or liquidator or trustee or assignee in bankruptcy or insolvency of itself or of all or substantially all of its property, or shall make a general assignment for the benefit of creditors or shall admit in writing its inability to pay its debts generally as they become due or corporate action shall be taken by Mizuho Bank in furtherance of any of the aforesaid purposes.

Provision and Withholding of Notice of Default. Pursuant to the Indenture, the trustee shall give notice to the Noteholders of all defaults known to the trustee which have occurred. The trustee shall transmit the notice within 90 days after the occurrence of an event of default, or if later, within 15 days after it is known to the trustee, unless such defaults have been cured before the transmission of such notice.

Acceleration of Notes Upon an Event of Default

The Indenture provides that, unless otherwise set forth in a supplemental indenture, if any event of default occurs and is continuing with respect to a series of Notes, either (i) the trustee at its discretion, or (ii) the holders of not less than 25% in aggregate principal amount of the outstanding Notes of such series, by notice in writing to Mizuho Bank (and to the trustee if given by the Noteholders), may, or (iii) the trustee at the written instructions of holders of not less than 25% in aggregate principal amount of the Notes of such series then outstanding hereunder, subject to receipt of indemnity and/or security to its satisfaction, shall, declare the principal of and accrued interest on the Notes of such series to be immediately due and payable.

Annulment of Acceleration and Waiver of Defaults

In some circumstances, if any or all of the events leading to acceleration under the Indenture, other than the non-payment of the principal of the Notes that has become due as a result of an acceleration, have been cured, waived or otherwise remedied, then the Noteholders of a majority in aggregate principal amount of a series of Notes may (if certain conditions are satisfied) annul past declarations of acceleration or waive past defaults of the Notes of such series/the Noteholders of a majority in aggregate principal amount of a series of Notes (voting together as a single class) have the right to annul any past declaration of acceleration or waive any past default and its consequences, except a default in respect of a covenant or a provision of the Indenture that cannot be modified or amended without the consent of the holder of each Note affected thereby.

Application of Proceeds

Any money collected from Mizuho Bank by a trustee under the Indenture upon an event of default shall be applied in the order described below:

- (i) first, to the payment of costs, fees and expenses (including indemnity payments) to the trustee and agents for the series of senior debt securities for which money was collected, including compensation;
- (ii) second, if payment is not due on the principal of the series of senior debt securities for which money was collected, to the payment of interest on the series in default;
- (iii) third, if payment in accordance with the Indenture is due on the principal of the series of senior debt securities for which money was collected, to the payment of the whole amount then owing and unpaid upon all of the senior debt securities of such series for principal and interest, with interest on the overdue principal; and in case the money collected shall be insufficient to pay in full the whole amount so due and unpaid upon the senior debt securities of such series, then to the payment of principal and interest without preference or priority of principal over interest, ratably to the aggregate of such principal and accrued and unpaid interest; and

- (iv) finally, to the payment of the remainder, if any, to Mizuho Bank or any other person lawfully entitled thereto.

Indemnification of Trustee for Actions Taken on Behalf of Noteholders

The Indenture will provide that the trustee shall not be liable with respect to any action taken or omitted to be taken by it in good faith in accordance with the direction of the Noteholders relating to the time, method and place of conducting any proceeding for any remedy available to the trustee, or exercising any trust or power conferred upon the trustee. In addition, the Indenture will contain a provision entitling the trustee, subject to the duty of the trustee to act with the required standard of care during a default, to be indemnified and/or secured to its satisfaction by the Noteholders under the Indenture before proceeding to exercise any right or power at the request of such holders. Subject to these provisions and specified other limitations, the holders of a majority in aggregate principal amount of the Notes outstanding may direct the time, method and place of conducting any proceeding for any remedy available to the trustee, or exercising any trust or power conferred on the trustee. The trustee shall not be liable with respect to any action taken or omitted to be taken by it in good faith in accordance with the direction of the holders pursuant to the Indenture and the Notes, including that relating to the time, method and place of conducting any proceeding for any remedy available to the trustee, or exercising any trust or power conferred upon the trustee, under the Indenture.

Limitation on Suits by Individual Noteholders

The Indenture will provide that no individual Noteholder may institute any action against Mizuho Bank under the Indenture, except actions for payment of overdue principal and interest, unless the following actions have occurred:

- (i) a holder must have previously given written notice to the trustee of the continuing default;
- (ii) the holders of not less than 25% in aggregate principal amount of the outstanding senior debt securities of each affected series, with each such series treated as a single class, must have:
 - (a) made written request to the trustee to institute that action; and
 - (b) offered the trustee indemnity and/or security satisfactory to the trustee;
- (iii) the trustee must have failed to institute that action within 60 days after receipt of the request referred to above; and
- (iv) the holders of a majority in principal amount of the outstanding senior debt securities of each affected series, voting as one class, must not have given directions to the trustee inconsistent with those of the holders referred to above.

However, the right of any Noteholder to institute suit for the enforcement of any such payment of overdue principal and interest on or after the respective due dates shall not be affected or impaired.

Covenants

Consolidation, Merger, Sale or Conveyance. The Indenture will contain provisions permitting Mizuho Bank, without the consent of the Noteholders, to merge or consolidate with or merge into, or sell, assign, transfer, lease or convey all or substantially all of its properties or assets to any person or persons, *provided that* (a) Mizuho Bank is the surviving party of such consolidation, merger, sale, assignment, transfer, lease or conveyance, or (b) the entity that is formed by such consolidation or into which Mizuho Bank is merged, or the entity that acquires such properties or assets substantially as an entirety by the sale, assignment, transfer, lease or conveyance is a joint stock company (*kabushiki kaisha*) organized and existing under the laws of Japan and expressly assumes Mizuho Bank's obligations under the Indenture and on all series of securities issued thereunder and certain other conditions are met, including that, immediately after giving effect to such transaction, no event of default under the Indenture has occurred and is continuing. Before the consummation of such proposed consolidation, merger, sale, assignment, transfer, lease or conveyance, Mizuho Bank shall deliver an officer's certificate, and an opinion of counsel, to the effect that the conditions set forth above and in the Indenture have been met. The trustee shall be entitled to rely conclusively upon such officer's certificate and opinion of counsel.

Evidence of Mizuho Bank's Compliance. There will be provisions in the Indenture requiring Mizuho Bank to furnish to the trustee each year a brief certificate from its principal executive, financial or accounting officer or any other responsible officer as to his or her knowledge of Mizuho Bank's compliance with all conditions and covenants under the Indenture.

Discharge, Defeasance and Covenant Defeasance

Unless otherwise set forth in a supplemental indenture, Mizuho Bank has the ability to eliminate most or all of its obligations on any series of senior debt securities prior to maturity if Mizuho Bank complies with the following provisions:

Discharge of Indenture. Mizuho Bank may discharge all of its obligations, other than as to transfers and exchanges, under the Indenture after it has:

- (i) paid or caused to be paid the principal of and interest on all of the outstanding senior debt securities in accordance with their terms;
- (ii) delivered to the paying agent for cancellation all of the outstanding senior debt securities; or
- (iii) irrevocably deposited with the trustee cash or U.S. government obligations in trust for the benefit of the holders of any series of senior debt securities issued under the Indenture that have either become due and payable, or are by their terms due and payable, or are scheduled for redemption, within one year, in an amount certified to be sufficient to pay on each date that they become due and payable, the principal of and interest on, and any mandatory sinking fund payments for, those senior debt securities. However, the deposit of cash or U.S. government obligations for the benefit of holders of a series of senior debt securities that are due and payable, or are scheduled for redemption, within one year will discharge obligations under the Indenture relating only to that series of senior debt securities.

Defeasance of the Notes at Any Time. Mizuho Bank may also discharge all of its obligations, other than as to transfers and exchanges, under the Notes of any series at any time, which is referred to in this offering memorandum as defeasance. Alternatively, Mizuho Bank may be released with respect to the Notes of any series from the obligations imposed by the covenants described above limiting the creation of security interests on assets, consolidations, mergers, asset sales and leases, and elect not to comply with those sections without creating an event of default; discharge under those procedures is called covenant defeasance.

Defeasance or covenant defeasance may be effected only if, among other things:

- (i) Mizuho Bank irrevocably deposits with the trustee cash or U.S. government obligations as trust funds in an amount certified to be sufficient to pay on each date that they become due and payable, the principal of and interest on the Notes of such series; and
- (ii) Mizuho Bank delivers to the trustee an opinion of counsel to the effect that:
 - (a) the beneficial owners will not recognize income, gain or loss for U.S. federal income tax purposes as a result of the defeasance or covenant defeasance; and
 - (b) the beneficial owners will be subject to U.S. federal income tax on the same amounts, in the same manner and at the same times as would have been the case if such defeasance or covenant defeasance had not occurred.

In the case of a defeasance, the opinion must be based on a ruling of the U.S. Internal Revenue Service or a change in U.S. federal income tax law occurring after the date of this offering memorandum.

Modification of the Indenture

Modification without Consent of Holders. Mizuho Bank and the trustee may enter into supplemental indentures without the consent of the holders of senior debt securities issued under the Indenture to:

- (i) secure any senior debt securities;
- (ii) evidence the assumption by a successor corporation of Mizuho Bank's obligations under the Indenture;
- (iii) add covenants for the protection of the holders of senior debt securities;
- (iv) cure any ambiguity or correct any inconsistency;
- (v) add to, change or eliminate any of the provisions of the Indenture (*provided* that any such addition, change or elimination shall not adversely affect the interests of the holders of any outstanding series of senior debt securities in any material respect);
- (vi) establish the forms or terms of the senior debt securities of any series;
- (vii) evidence the acceptance of appointment by a successor trustee; or
- (viii) effect any changes to the Indenture in a manner necessary to comply with the procedures of DTC or any applicable clearing system.

Modification with Consent of Holders. Mizuho Bank and the trustee, with the consent of the holders of not less than a majority in aggregate principal amount of each affected series of outstanding senior debt securities, with each such series voting as one class, may add any provisions to, or change in any manner or eliminate any of the provisions of, the Indenture or modify in any manner the rights of the holders of the senior debt securities issued pursuant to the Indenture. However, Mizuho Bank and the trustee may not make any of the following changes to the terms of any outstanding senior debt securities, including the Notes, without the consent of each holder that would be affected by the change:

- (i) extend the final maturity of any debt securities or of any installment of principal of any such debt securities;
- (ii) reduce the principal amount;
- (iii) reduce the rate or extend the time of payment of interest;
- (iv) reduce any amount payable on redemption;
- (v) make the principal thereof (including any amount in respect of original issue discount premium), or interest thereon, payable in any coin or currency other than that provided in the Securities or in accordance with the terms thereof;
- (vi) modify or amend any provisions for converting any currency into any other currency as provided in the Notes or in accordance with the terms of such Notes;
- (vii) change any of Mizuho Bank's obligations to pay any additional amounts on debt securities for any tax, assessment or governmental charge withheld or deducted (if any);
- (viii) reduce the amount of the principal of an original issue discount debt security that would be due and payable upon an acceleration of the maturity of such debt security under the Indenture or the amount provable in bankruptcy under the Indenture, impair the right to receive payment of the principal of and interest on any debt securities on or after the respective dates for payment of principal or interest expressed in such debt securities or impair or affect the right of any holder to institute suit for enforcement of the payment thereof or, if the debt securities provide therefor, impair or affect any right of repayment at the option of the holder;
- (ix) modify or amend any provisions relating to the conversion or exchange of the debt securities for securities of Mizuho Bank or of other entities or other property (or the cash value thereof), including the determination of the amount of securities or other property (or cash) into which the debt securities shall be converted or exchanged, other than as provided in the antidilution provisions or other similar adjustment provisions of the debt securities or otherwise in accordance with the terms of such debt securities, in each case without the consent of the holder of each security so affected; or
- (x) reduce the aforesaid percentage of debt securities of any series or class, the consent of the holders of which is required for any such supplemental indenture, in each case without the consent of the holders of each security so affected.

Repayment of Funds

The Indenture will provide, that any moneys deposited with or paid to the trustee or any paying agent for the payment of the principal of or interest on any Note of any series and not applied but remaining unclaimed for two years after the date upon which such principal or interest shall have become due and payable will, upon the written request of Mizuho Bank and unless otherwise required by mandatory provisions of applicable escheat or abandoned or unclaimed property laws, be repaid to Mizuho Bank by the trustee for such series or such paying agent, and the holder of the Note of such series shall, unless otherwise required by mandatory provisions of applicable escheat or abandoned or unclaimed property laws, thereafter look only to Mizuho Bank for any payment which such holder may be entitled to collect, and all liability of the trustee or any paying agent with respect to such moneys shall thereupon cease.

New York Law to Govern

The Indenture and the Notes will be governed by and construed in accordance with the laws of the State of New York.

Consent to Service of Process and Submission to Jurisdiction

Under the Indenture, Mizuho Bank irrevocably will designate Mizuho Bank, Ltd., New York Branch as its authorized agent for service of process in any legal action or proceeding arising out of or relating to the Indenture

or the Notes brought in any federal or state court in the County of New York, and Mizuho Bank irrevocably will submit to the jurisdiction of those courts.

Methods of Receiving Payments

The principal of, and interest and additional amounts on, the Notes represented by the Global Notes (as defined below) will be payable in U.S. dollars. The paying agent will hold all sums received by it for the payment of the principal and interest on the Notes for the benefit of the holders of the Notes. Mizuho Bank will cause the trustee or the paying agent to pay such amounts, on the dates payment is to be made, directly to DTC.

Book-Entry; Delivery and Form

DTC

The Notes will initially be issued to investors only in book-entry form. The Notes sold in reliance on Rule 144A under the U.S. Securities Act will initially be in the form of one or more fully registered Global Notes (the “Rule 144A Global Notes”) and the Notes sold in reliance on Regulation S under the U.S. Securities Act will initially be in the form of one or more fully registered Global Notes (the “Regulation S Global Notes” and together with the Rule 144A Global Notes, the “Global Notes”). The Global Notes will be issued and registered in the name of Cede & Co., acting as nominee for DTC, which will act as securities depository for the Notes. The Global Notes will initially be deposited with The Bank of New York Mellon, acting as custodian for DTC.

The Notes (including any beneficial interest in a Global Note) will be subject to certain restrictions on transfer set forth in the Notes and the Indenture and will bear a legend regarding the restrictions as set forth under “Transfer Restrictions.” Under certain circumstances, transfers may be made only upon receipt by the trustee of a written certification (in the form provided in the Indenture).

On or prior to the fortieth day after the later of the commencement of the offering and the date of the issuance of the Notes, a beneficial interest in a Regulation S Global Note may be transferred to a person who wishes to take delivery of such beneficial interest through a Rule 144A Global Note only upon receipt by the trustee of a written certification (in the form provided in the Indenture) from the transferor to the effect that the transferor (i) reasonably believes that the transferee is a “qualified institutional buyer” within the meaning of Rule 144A purchasing for its own account (or for the account of one or more qualified institutional buyers over which account it exercises sole investment discretion), (ii) transfers such note in a transaction meeting the requirements of Rule 144A and (iii) has notified the transferee of the restrictions on transfer set forth under “Transfer Restrictions.” After such fortieth day, such certification requirements will no longer apply to such transfers, but such transfers will continue to be subject to the transfer restrictions contained in the legend regarding such restrictions set forth under “Transfer Restrictions.”

Beneficial interests in a Rule 144A Global Note may be transferred to a person who takes delivery in the form of an interest in a Rule 144A Global Note without any written certification from the transferor or the transferee. Beneficial interests in a Rule 144A Global Note may be transferred to a person who takes delivery in the form of an interest in a Regulation S Global Note only upon receipt by the trustee of a written certification (in the form provided in the Indenture) from the transferor to the effect that such transfer is being made in compliance with the restrictions set forth under “Transfer Restrictions” and in accordance with Rule 903 or 904 of Regulation S under the U.S. Securities Act.

Any beneficial interest in one of the Global Notes that is transferred to an entity that takes delivery in the form of an interest in another Global Note will, upon transfer, cease to be an interest in such Global Note and become an interest in the other Global Note and, accordingly, will thereafter be subject to all transfer restrictions, if any, and other procedures applicable to beneficial interests in such other Global Note for as long as it remains such an interest.

Ownership of beneficial interests in a Global Note will be limited to persons who have accounts with DTC (“participants”), or persons who hold interests through participants (including Euroclear and Clearstream). Ownership of beneficial interests in a Global Note will be shown on, and the transfer of that ownership will be effected only through, records maintained by DTC or its nominee (with respect to interests of participants) and the records of participants (with respect to interests of persons other than participants). Unless and until Notes in definitive form are issued, the only holder of the Notes will be Cede & Co., as nominee of DTC, or the nominee of a successor depository.

Investors may hold their interests in a Global Note directly through DTC if they are participants in such system, or indirectly through organizations that are participants in such system, including Euroclear or Clearstream. Euroclear and Clearstream will hold interests in the Global Notes on behalf of their participants through DTC. Beneficial owners will be permitted to exercise their rights only indirectly through DTC, Euroclear, Clearstream and their participants.

DTC advises that it is a limited purpose trust company organized under the New York Banking Law, a “banking organization” within the meaning of New York Banking Law, a member of the Federal Reserve System, a “clearing corporation” within the meaning of the New York Uniform Commercial Code and a “Clearing Agency” registered pursuant to the provisions of Section 17A of the Exchange Act. DTC holds securities for its participants and facilitates the clearance and settlement of securities transactions between participants through electronic book-entry changes in accounts of its participants, thereby eliminating the need for physical movement of securities certificates. Direct participants include securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies, clearing corporations and certain other organizations. Indirect access to the DTC system is available to others such as banks, brokers, dealers and trust companies that clear through or maintain a custodial relationship with a participant, either directly or indirectly (“indirect participants”).

Euroclear

Euroclear holds securities and book-entry interests in securities for participating organizations and facilitates the clearance and settlement of securities transactions between Euroclear participants, and between Euroclear participants and participants of certain other securities intermediaries through electronic book-entry changes in accounts of such participants or other securities intermediaries. Euroclear provides Euroclear participants, among other things, with safekeeping, administration, clearance and settlement, securities lending and borrowing, and related services. Euroclear participants are investment banks, securities brokers and dealers, banks, central banks, supranationals, custodians, investment managers, corporations, trust companies and certain other organizations. Non-participants in the Euroclear system may hold and transfer book-entry interests in the Notes through accounts with a participant in the Euroclear system or any other securities intermediary that holds a book-entry interest in the securities through one or more securities intermediaries standing between such other securities intermediary and Euroclear.

Investors electing to acquire, hold or transfer Notes through an account with Euroclear or some other securities intermediary must follow the settlement procedures of such intermediary with respect to the settlement of secondary market transactions in Notes. Euroclear will not monitor or enforce any transfer restrictions with respect to the Notes. Investors that acquire, hold and transfer interests in the Notes by book-entry through accounts with Euroclear or any other securities intermediary are subject to the laws and contractual provisions governing their relationship with their intermediary, as well as the laws and contractual provisions governing the relationship between such intermediary and each other intermediary, if any, standing between themselves and the individual Notes.

Euroclear has advised that, under Belgian law, investors that are credited with securities on the records of Euroclear have a co-property right in the fungible pool of interests in securities on deposit with Euroclear in an amount equal to the amount of interests in securities credited to their accounts. In the event of the insolvency of Euroclear, Euroclear participants would have a right under Belgian law to the return of the amount and type of interests in securities credited to their accounts with Euroclear. If Euroclear did not have a sufficient amount of interests in securities on deposit of a particular type to cover the claims of all participants credited with such interests in securities on Euroclear’s records, all participants having an amount of interests in securities of such type credited to their accounts with Euroclear would have the right under Belgian law to the return of their pro rata share of the amount of interests in securities actually on deposit. Under Belgian law, Euroclear is required to pass on the benefits of ownership in any interests in Notes on deposit with it (such as dividends, voting rights and other entitlements) to any person credited with such interests in securities on its records.

Distributions with respect to the Notes held beneficially through Euroclear will be credited to the cash accounts of Euroclear participants in accordance with the Euroclear terms and conditions.

Clearstream

Clearstream advises that it is incorporated under the laws of Luxembourg and licensed as a bank and professional depository. Clearstream holds securities for its participating organizations and facilitates the clearance and settlement of securities transactions among its participants through electronic book-entry changes

in accounts of its participants, thereby eliminating the need for physical movement of certificates. Clearstream provides to its participants, among other things, services for safekeeping, administration, clearance and settlement of internationally traded securities and securities lending and borrowing. Clearstream interfaces with domestic markets in several countries. Clearstream has established an electronic bridge with the Euroclear operator to facilitate the settlement of trades between Clearstream and Euroclear. As a registered bank in Luxembourg, Clearstream is subject to regulation by the Luxembourg Commission for the Supervision of the Financial Sector. Clearstream customers are recognized financial institutions around the world, including underwriters, securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies and clearing corporations. In the United States, Clearstream customers are limited to securities brokers and dealers and banks, and may include the underwriters of this offering. Other institutions that maintain a custodial relationship with a Clearstream customer may obtain indirect access to Clearstream. Clearstream is an indirect participant in DTC.

Distributions with respect to Notes held beneficially through Clearstream will be credited to cash accounts of Clearstream participants in accordance with its rules and procedures.

Transfers

Purchases of Notes within the DTC system must be made by or through DTC participants, which will receive a credit for the Notes on DTC's records. The ownership interest of each actual purchaser of Notes, a beneficial owner of an interest in a Global Note, is in turn to be recorded on the DTC participants' and indirect participants' records. Beneficial owners of interests in a Global Note will not receive written confirmation from DTC of their purchases, but they are expected to receive written confirmations providing details of the transactions, as well as periodic statements of their holdings, from the DTC participants or indirect participants through which they purchased the Notes. Transfers of ownership interests in the Notes are to be accomplished by entries made on the books of DTC participants and indirect participants acting on behalf of beneficial owners of interests in a Global Note. Beneficial owners of interests in a Global Note will not receive Notes in definitive form representing their ownership interests in the Notes unless use of the book-entry system for the Notes is discontinued.

Transfers between participants in DTC will be effected in the ordinary way in accordance with DTC rules and will be settled in same-day funds. Transfers between participants in Euroclear and Clearstream will be effected in the ordinary way in accordance with their respective rules and operating procedures.

Subject to compliance with the transfer restrictions applicable to the Notes, cross-market transfers between persons holding, directly or indirectly through DTC, on the one hand, and directly or indirectly through Euroclear or Clearstream participants, on the other, will be effected in DTC in accordance with DTC rules on behalf of the relevant European international clearing system by the relevant European depository; however, those cross-market transactions will require delivery of instructions to the relevant European international clearing system by the counterparty in that system in accordance with its rules and procedures and within its established deadlines (European time). The relevant European international clearing system will, if the transaction meets its settlement requirements, deliver instructions to the relevant European depository to take action to effect final settlement on its behalf by delivering or receiving securities in DTC, and making or receiving payment in accordance with normal procedures for same-day funds settlement applicable to DTC. Euroclear and Clearstream participants may not deliver instructions directly to the European depositories.

Because of time zone differences, credits of securities received in Euroclear or Clearstream as a result of a transaction with a person that does not hold the Notes through Euroclear or Clearstream will be made during subsequent securities settlement processing and dated the business day following the DTC settlement date. Those credits or any transactions in those securities settled during that processing will be reported to the relevant Euroclear or Clearstream participants on that business day. Cash received in Euroclear or Clearstream as a result of sales of securities by or through a Euroclear participant or a Clearstream participant to a DTC participant will be received with value on the DTC settlement date, but will be available in the relevant Euroclear or Clearstream cash account only as of the business day following settlement in DTC.

Limitations on Responsibilities

DTC, Euroclear and Clearstream have no knowledge of the actual beneficial owners of interests in a Global Note. DTC's records reflect only the identity of the DTC participants to whose accounts those Notes are credited, which may or may not be the beneficial owners of interests in a Global Note. Similarly, the records of Euroclear and Clearstream reflect only the identity of the Euroclear or Clearstream participants to whose accounts those Notes are credited, which also may or may not be the beneficial owners of interests in a Global Note. DTC,

Euroclear and Clearstream participants and indirect participants will remain responsible for keeping account of their holdings on behalf of their customers.

DTC's Procedures for Notices, Voting and Payments

So long as DTC, or its nominee, is the registered owner or holder of a Global Note, DTC or that nominee, as the case may be, will be considered the sole owner or holder of the Notes represented by the Global Note for all purposes under the Notes and the Indenture. No beneficial owner of an interest in a Global Note will be able to transfer that interest except in accordance with DTC's applicable procedures, in addition to those provided for under the Indenture.

Mizuho Bank expects that DTC will take any action permitted to be taken by a Noteholder, including the presentation of Notes for exchange, only at the direction of one or more of its participants to whose account DTC's interests in the Global Notes are credited and only in respect of that portion of the aggregate, principal amount of Notes as to which that participant or participants has or have given the direction.

Conveyance of notices and other communications by DTC to its participants, by those participants to its indirect participants, and by participants and indirect participants to beneficial owners of interests in a Global Note will be governed by arrangements among them, subject to any statutory or regulatory requirements as may be in effect from time to time.

The paying agent will send or forward any notices in respect of the Notes held in book-entry form to DTC.

Neither DTC nor Cede & Co. (nor such other DTC nominee) will consent or vote with respect to the Notes unless authorized by a participant in accordance with DTC's procedures. Under its usual procedures, DTC mails an omnibus proxy to Mizuho Bank as soon as possible after the record date. The omnibus proxy assigns Cede & Co.'s consenting or voting rights to those participants to whose account the Notes are credited on the record date.

Payment of principal of and interest on the Notes held in book-entry form will be made to Cede & Co. or another nominee of DTC by the paying agent in immediately available funds. DTC's practice is to credit its participants' accounts on the relevant payment date in accordance with their respective holdings shown on DTC's records unless DTC has reason to believe that it will not receive payments on such payment date. Payments by DTC's participants and indirect participants to beneficial owners of interests in a Global Note will be governed by standing instructions and customary practices and will be the responsibility of those participants and indirect participants and not of DTC or Mizuho Bank, subject to any statutory or regulatory requirements that may be in effect from time to time. Payment of principal of and interest on the Notes or other amounts to DTC is the responsibility of Mizuho Bank, disbursement of these payments to participants is the responsibility of DTC, and disbursement of those payments to the beneficial owner of an interest in a Global Note is the responsibility of participants and indirect participants.

In considering the interests of the holders while title to the Notes is registered in the name of a nominee of DTC, the trustee and the agents may (but will not be obliged to) rely conclusively upon any information made available to it by DTC as to the identity (either individually or by category) of its participants or persons who hold interests through such participants with entitlements to Notes and may (but will not be obliged to) consider such interests as if such accountholders were holders.

Although DTC, Euroclear and Clearstream are expected to follow the foregoing procedures in order to facilitate transfers of interests in a Global Note among participants of DTC, Euroclear and Clearstream, they are under no obligation to perform or continue to perform such procedures, and such procedures may be discontinued at any time. Neither Mizuho Bank nor the trustee, the registrar or the paying agent will have any responsibility for the performance by DTC, Euroclear or Clearstream or their respective participants or indirect participants of their respective obligations under the rules and procedures governing their respective operations.

Exchange of Global Notes for Definitive Notes

If DTC is at any time unwilling or unable to continue as a depository for the Global Notes and a successor depository is not appointed within 90 days, or if there shall have occurred and be continuing an acceleration event with respect to the Notes, Mizuho Bank will issue Notes in definitive form in exchange for the Global Notes. The definitive Notes delivered in exchange for beneficial interests in any Global Note will be registered in the names and issued in denominations of \$200,000 or integral multiples of \$1,000 in excess thereof, requested by or on behalf of DTC (in accordance with its customary procedures). Any such exchange shall be made free of charge to the beneficial owners of the Global Notes, except that a person receiving definitive Notes must bear the cost of

insurance, postage, transportation and other related costs in the event that such person does not take delivery of such definitive Notes at the offices of the trustee or the paying agent. The Notes are not issuable in bearer form. Except in the limited circumstances described above, owners of interests in the Global Notes will not be entitled to receive physical delivery of Notes in definitive form.

Payment of principal and interest in respect of the definitive Notes shall be payable by wire transfer or, if the Notes are held in registered form and Mizuho Bank acts as its own paying agent, by mailing checks for such interest payable to or upon the written order of such holders at their last addresses as they appear on the registry books of Mizuho Bank or at such other addresses as may be specified in the written orders of the holders.

Registration, Transfer and Exchange of Notes

The registrar will maintain at its specified office a Note register with respect to the Notes. The name of the registered holder of each Note will be recorded in the Note register. Mizuho Bank, the trustee and the agents may treat the person in whose name any Note is registered as the absolute owner of the Note for all purposes and none of them shall be affected by any notice to the contrary.

At the option of the Noteholder, subject to the restrictions contained in the Note and in the Indenture, the Note may be transferred or exchanged for a like aggregate principal amount of Notes of different authorized denominations, upon surrender for exchange or registration of transfer, at the specified office. Any Note surrendered for exchange or presented for registration of transfer shall be duly endorsed, or be accompanied by a written instrument of transfer or other documentation in a form identified in the Indenture. Notes issued upon exchange or transfer shall be registered in the name of the Noteholder requesting the exchange or, as the case may be, the designated transferee or transferees and delivered at the specified office, or mailed, at the request, risk and expense of, and to the address requested by, the designated transferee or transferees. No service charge, other than any cost of delivery not made by regular mail, shall be imposed for any transfer or exchange of Notes, but Mizuho Bank or the transfer agent may require payment of a sum sufficient to cover any stamp duty, tax or governmental charge or insurance charge that may be imposed in connection with any transfer or exchange of Notes.

Upon the transfer, exchange or replacement of definitive Notes bearing the legend, the transfer agent will deliver only definitive Notes bearing such legend unless Mizuho Bank otherwise consents.

Trustee, Paying Agent, Registrar, Transfer Agent and Calculation Agent

The Bank of New York Mellon, 240 Greenwich Street, New York, New York 10286, U.S.A., will initially act as trustee, paying agent, registrar and transfer agent for the Notes and calculation agent with respect to any Floating Rate Notes. The Issuer may change the paying agent, registrar, transfer agent or calculation agent without prior notice to the holders of the Notes, and Mizuho Bank or any of its subsidiaries may act as paying agent, registrar, transfer agent or calculation agent. As used herein, “agents” or “agent” means, as applicable, any or each of the registrar, paying agent, transfer agent, calculation agent and any such successor agent.

Clearance and Settlement

The Notes have been accepted for clearance and settlement through DTC for the accounts of its participants, including Euroclear and Clearstream.

TRANSFER RESTRICTIONS

The Notes have not been and will not be registered under the U.S. Securities Act and may not be offered or sold in the United States except pursuant to an effective registration statement or in a transaction not subject to the registration requirements under the U.S. Securities Act or in accordance with an applicable exemption from the registration requirements thereof.

No action has been or will be taken in any other jurisdiction that would permit a public offering of the Notes. Accordingly, purchasers of the Notes are advised to consult legal counsel prior to making any reoffering, resale, pledge or transfer of the Notes.

Notes Offered in Reliance on Rule 144A

Each purchaser of the Notes offered and sold pursuant to Rule 144A under the U.S. Securities Act will be deemed to have represented and agreed as follows (terms used in this paragraph that are defined in Rule 144A are used herein as defined therein):

- (1) It is acquiring such Notes for its own account or an account or accounts with respect to which it exercises sole investment discretion and that it or each such account is a QIB and is aware that the sale to it is being made in reliance on Rule 144A.
- (2) It understands and agrees that such Notes are being offered only in a transaction not involving any public offering within the meaning of the U.S. Securities Act, and that any resale, pledge or transfer of such Notes on which the legend set forth below appears, may be made only (i) to Mizuho Bank, (ii) to a person who the seller and any person acting on its behalf reasonably believes is a QIB in a transaction meeting the requirements of Rule 144A, (iii) in an offshore transaction meeting the requirements of Rule 903 or Rule 904 of Regulation S under the U.S. Securities Act, or (iv) pursuant to an exemption from registration under the U.S. Securities Act (if available), in each case in accordance with any applicable securities laws of any state of the United States.
- (3) It understands and agrees that the initial purchasers will, and each subsequent Noteholder is required to, notify any purchaser of such Notes from it of the resale restrictions referred to in paragraph (2) above if then applicable.
- (4) It understands and agrees that such Notes are initially being offered to QIBs in reliance on Rule 144A. It will not, directly or indirectly, engage in any hedging transaction with regard to such Notes except as permitted by the U.S. Securities Act. It will not resell, pledge or otherwise transfer any such Notes except to a person it reasonably believes is a QIB that is purchasing for its own account or for the account of another QIB and to whom notice is given that the transfer is being made in reliance on Rule 144A, all in compliance with Rule 144A (if available).
- (5) It understands that the Notes will bear a legend to the following effect unless otherwise agreed by Mizuho Bank:

THIS SECURITY HAS NOT BEEN AND WILL NOT BE REGISTERED UNDER THE U.S. SECURITIES ACT OF 1933, AS AMENDED (THE "SECURITIES ACT"), OR ANY STATE SECURITIES LAWS. THE HOLDER HEREOF, BY PURCHASING THIS SECURITY, (a) REPRESENTS THAT IT IS A "QUALIFIED INSTITUTIONAL BUYER" (AS DEFINED IN RULE 144A UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT) AND (b) AGREES FOR THE BENEFIT OF MIZUHO BANK, LTD. (THE "COMPANY") THAT THIS SECURITY MAY BE REOFFERED, RESOLD, PLEDGED OR OTHERWISE TRANSFERRED ONLY IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE SECURITIES ACT AND OTHER APPLICABLE LAWS AND ONLY (i) TO THE COMPANY, (ii) PURSUANT TO RULE 144A UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT ("RULE 144A") TO A PERSON THAT THE HOLDER REASONABLY BELIEVES IS A QUALIFIED INSTITUTIONAL BUYER WITHIN THE MEANING OF RULE 144A PURCHASING FOR ITS OWN ACCOUNT OR FOR THE ACCOUNT OF A QUALIFIED INSTITUTIONAL BUYER WHOM THE HOLDER HAS INFORMED, IN EACH CASE, THAT THE REOFFER, RESALE, PLEDGE OR THE TRANSFER IS BEING MADE IN RELIANCE ON RULE 144A, (iii) IN AN OFFSHORE TRANSACTION IN ACCORDANCE WITH RULE 903 OR RULE 904 OF REGULATION S UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT, OR (iv) PURSUANT TO ANY OTHER EXEMPTION FROM REGISTRATION UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT, PROVIDED THAT, AS A CONDITION TO THE REGISTRATION OF THE TRANSFER THEREOF, THE COMPANY OR THE TRANSFER AGENT MAY REQUIRE THE DELIVERY OF ANY DOCUMENTS, INCLUDING AN OPINION OF COUNSEL, THAT IT, IN ITS

SOLE DISCRETION, MAY DEEM NECESSARY OR APPROPRIATE TO EVIDENCE COMPLIANCE WITH SUCH EXEMPTION. THE HOLDER HEREOF, BY PURCHASING OR ACCEPTING THIS SECURITY, REPRESENTS AND AGREES FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE COMPANY THAT IT WILL NOTIFY ANY PURCHASER OF THIS SECURITY FROM THE HOLDER OF THE RESALE RESTRICTIONS REFERRED TO ABOVE. THIS LEGEND WILL ONLY BE REMOVED AT THE OPTION OF THE COMPANY.

EACH HOLDER OF THIS SECURITY (OR INTEREST THEREIN) SHALL BE DEEMED TO HAVE REPRESENTED AND WARRANTED THAT EITHER (I) IT IS NOT ACQUIRING OR HOLDING THIS SECURITY (OR INTEREST THEREIN) ON BEHALF OF OR WITH THE ASSETS OF (A) AN EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLAN SUBJECT TO TITLE I OF THE U.S. EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT INCOME SECURITY ACT OF 1974, AS AMENDED (“ERISA”), (B) A PLAN OR OTHER ARRANGEMENT (INCLUDING AN INDIVIDUAL RETIREMENT ACCOUNT AND KEOGH PLAN) SUBJECT TO SECTION 4975 OF THE U.S. INTERNAL REVENUE CODE OF 1986, AS AMENDED (THE “CODE”), OR (C) A GOVERNMENTAL PLAN (AS DEFINED IN SECTION 3(32) OF ERISA), CHURCH PLAN (AS DEFINED IN SECTION 3(33) OF ERISA) OR NON-U.S. PLAN (AS DESCRIBED IN SECTION 4(B)(4) OF ERISA) SUBJECT TO LAWS OR REGULATIONS THAT ARE SIMILAR TO SUCH PROVISIONS OF ERISA OR THE CODE (COLLECTIVELY, “SIMILAR LAWS”) OR (II) ITS ACQUISITION, HOLDING AND SUBSEQUENT DISPOSITION OF THIS SECURITY (OR INTEREST THEREIN) WILL NOT CONSTITUTE OR RESULT IN A NON-EXEMPT PROHIBITED TRANSACTION UNDER SECTION 406 OF ERISA OR SECTION 4975 OF THE CODE OR VIOLATION UNDER ANY APPLICABLE SIMILAR LAW.

- (6) It acknowledges that Mizuho Bank, the initial purchasers, the Trustee and others will rely upon the truth and accuracy of the foregoing acknowledgments, representations and agreements, and agrees that if any of the acknowledgments, representations or agreements deemed to have been made by it by its purchase of Notes are no longer accurate, it will promptly notify Mizuho Bank, the initial purchasers and the Trustee. If it is acquiring any Notes as a fiduciary or agent for one or more investor accounts, it represents that it has a sole investment discretion with respect to each such account and it has full power to make the foregoing acknowledgments, representations and agreements on behalf of each such account.
- (7) Either (i) it is not acquiring or holding the Notes (or interest therein) on behalf of or with the assets of (a) an employee benefit plan subject to Title I of the U.S. Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended (“ERISA”), (b) a plan or other arrangement (including an individual retirement account and Keogh plan) subject to Section 4975 of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”), or (c) a governmental plan (as defined in Section 3(32) of ERISA), church plan (as defined in Section 3(33) of ERISA) or non-U.S. plan (as described in Section 4(b)(4) of ERISA) subject to laws or regulations that are similar to such provisions of ERISA or the Code (collectively, “Similar Laws”) or (ii) its acquisition, holding and subsequent disposition of the Notes (or interest therein) will not constitute or result in a non-exempt prohibited transaction under Section 406 of ERISA or Section 4975 of the Code or violation under any applicable Similar Law.

For further discussion of the requirements (including the presentation of the transfer certificates) under the Indenture to effect exchanges or transfers of interests in the Global Notes, see “Description of the Notes—Book Entry; Delivery and Form.”

Notes Offered in Reliance on Regulation S

Terms used in this section have the same meaning as defined in Regulation S under the U.S. Securities Act.

Each purchaser of the Notes offered and sold in reliance on Regulation S outside the United States will be deemed to have represented and agreed as follows:

- (1) The purchaser is not a U.S. person and is acquiring such Notes in an offshore transaction in accordance with Rule 903 or 904 of Regulation S under the U.S. Securities Act.
- (2) The purchaser understands that such Notes have not been and will not be registered under the U.S. Securities Act and, until 40 days after the closing of the offering, may not be reoffered, resold, pledged or transferred within the United States or to, or for the account or benefit of, U.S. persons, except in transactions pursuant to an exemption from registration under the U.S. Securities Act.

- (3) It understands that such Notes will bear a legend to the following effect unless otherwise agreed by Mizuho Bank:

THIS SECURITY HAS NOT BEEN AND WILL NOT BE REGISTERED UNDER THE U.S. SECURITIES ACT OF 1933, AS AMENDED (THE “SECURITIES ACT”), OR WITH ANY SECURITIES REGULATORY AUTHORITY OF ANY JURISDICTION AND MAY NOT BE REOFFERED, RESOLD, PLEDGED OR OTHERWISE TRANSFERRED WITHIN THE UNITED STATES OR TO A U.S. PERSON (AS DEFINED IN REGULATION S UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT) EXCEPT PURSUANT TO AN EXEMPTION FROM REGISTRATION UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT. MIZUHO BANK, LTD. HAS AGREED THAT THIS LEGEND SHALL BE DEEMED TO HAVE BEEN REMOVED ON THE 41ST DAY FOLLOWING THE LATER OF THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE OFFERING OF THE SECURITIES AND THE FINAL DELIVERY DATE WITH RESPECT THERETO.

EACH HOLDER OF THIS SECURITY (OR INTEREST THEREIN) SHALL BE DEEMED TO HAVE REPRESENTED AND WARRANTED THAT EITHER (I) IT IS NOT ACQUIRING OR HOLDING THIS SECURITY (OR INTEREST THEREIN) ON BEHALF OF OR WITH THE ASSETS OF (A) AN EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLAN SUBJECT TO TITLE I OF THE U.S. EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT INCOME SECURITY ACT OF 1974, AS AMENDED (“ERISA”), (B) A PLAN OR OTHER ARRANGEMENT (INCLUDING AN INDIVIDUAL RETIREMENT ACCOUNT AND KEOGH PLAN) SUBJECT TO SECTION 4975 OF THE U.S. INTERNAL REVENUE CODE OF 1986, AS AMENDED (THE “CODE”), OR (C) A GOVERNMENTAL PLAN (AS DEFINED IN SECTION 3(32) OF ERISA), CHURCH PLAN (AS DEFINED IN SECTION 3(33) OF ERISA) OR NON-U.S. PLAN (AS DESCRIBED IN SECTION 4(B)(4) OF ERISA) SUBJECT TO LAWS OR REGULATIONS THAT ARE SIMILAR TO SUCH PROVISIONS OF ERISA OR THE CODE (COLLECTIVELY, “SIMILAR LAWS”) OR (II) ITS ACQUISITION, HOLDING AND SUBSEQUENT DISPOSITION OF THIS SECURITY (OR INTEREST THEREIN) WILL NOT CONSTITUTE OR RESULT IN A NON-EXEMPT PROHIBITED TRANSACTION UNDER SECTION 406 OF ERISA OR SECTION 4975 OF THE CODE OR VIOLATION UNDER ANY APPLICABLE SIMILAR LAW.

- (4) It acknowledges that Mizuho Bank, the initial purchasers, the Trustee and others will rely upon the truth and accuracy of the foregoing acknowledgments, representations and agreements, and agrees that if any of the acknowledgments, representations or agreements deemed to have been made by it by its purchase of Notes are no longer accurate, it will promptly notify Mizuho Bank, the initial purchasers and the Trustee. If it is acquiring any Notes as a fiduciary or agent for one or more investor accounts, it represents that it has a sole investment discretion with respect to each such account and it has full power to make the foregoing acknowledgments, representations and agreements on behalf of each such account.
- (5) Either (i) it is not acquiring or holding the Notes (or interest therein) on behalf of or with the assets of (a) an employee benefit plan subject to Title I of the U.S. Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended (“ERISA”), (b) a plan or other arrangement (including an individual retirement account and Keogh plan) subject to Section 4975 of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”), or (c) a governmental plan (as defined in Section 3(32) of ERISA), church plan (as defined in Section 3(33) of ERISA) or non-U.S. plan (as described in Section 4(b)(4) of ERISA) subject to laws or regulations that are similar to such provisions of ERISA or the Code (collectively, “Similar Laws”) or (ii) its acquisition, holding and subsequent disposition of the Notes (or interest therein) will not constitute or result in a non-exempt prohibited transaction under Section 406 of ERISA or Section 4975 of the Code or violation under any applicable Similar Law.

For further discussion of the requirements (including the presentation of the transfer certificates) under the Indenture to effect exchanges or transfers of interests in Global Notes, see “Description of the Notes—Book Entry; Delivery and Form.”

TAXATION

The following summaries are not intended as a complete analysis of the tax consequences under Japanese or United States law of the acquisition, ownership and sale of the Notes by investors. Potential investors should consult their own tax advisors on the tax consequences of acquisition, ownership, sale, and other relevant circumstances concerning the Notes, including specifically the applicable tax consequences under Japanese or United States laws, the law of the jurisdiction of their country of residence (if relevant) and any tax treaty between Japan and their country of residence.

Japanese Taxation

The following is a general description of certain Japanese tax aspects of the Notes and does not purport to be a comprehensive description of the tax aspects of the Notes. Prospective purchasers should note that, although the general tax information on Japanese taxation is described hereunder for convenience, the statements below are general in nature and not exhaustive. Prospective purchasers are advised to consult their own legal, tax, accountancy or other professional advisors in order to ascertain their particular circumstances regarding taxation.

The statements below are based on current tax laws and regulations in Japan and current tax treaties executed by Japan all as in effect on the date hereof, all of which are subject to change or differing interpretations (possibly with retroactive effect). Neither such statements nor any other statements in this document are to be regarded as advice on the tax position of any beneficial owner of the Notes or any person purchasing, selling or otherwise dealing in the Notes or any tax implication arising from the purchase, sale or other dealings in respect of the Notes.

The Notes

The Notes do not fall under the concept of so-called “taxable linked notes” as described in Article 6, Paragraph 4 of the Special Taxation Measures Act, i.e., notes of which the amount of interest is to be calculated by reference to certain indexes (as prescribed by the Cabinet Order (as defined below) under the Special Taxation Measures Act) relating to Mizuho Bank or a specially-related person of Mizuho Bank.

Capital Gains, Stamp Tax and Other Similar Taxes, Inheritance and Gift Taxes

Gains derived from the sale of Notes outside Japan by an individual non-resident of Japan or a non-Japanese corporation having no permanent establishment within Japan are, in general, not subject to Japanese income tax or corporate tax.

No stamp, issue, registration or similar taxes or duties will, under current Japanese law, be payable in Japan by Noteholders in connection with the issue of the Notes, nor will such taxes be payable by Noteholders in connection with their transfer if such transfer takes place outside Japan.

Japanese inheritance tax or gift tax at progressive rates may be payable by an individual, wherever resident, who has acquired Notes from another individual as legatee, heir or donee.

Representation by Investor upon Initial Distribution of Notes

BY SUBSCRIBING FOR THE NOTES, AN INVESTOR WILL BE DEEMED TO HAVE REPRESENTED IT IS A PERSON WHO FALLS INTO THE CATEGORY OF (i) OR (ii) BELOW. The Notes are not, as part of the distribution by the initial purchasers pursuant to the purchase agreement dated the date hereof at any time, to be directly or indirectly offered or sold to, or for the benefit of, any person other than a beneficial owner that is (i) for Japanese tax purposes, neither (x) an individual resident of Japan or a Japanese corporation, nor (y) an individual non-resident of Japan or a non-Japanese corporation that in either case is a specially-related person of Mizuho Bank or (ii) a Designated Financial Institution (as defined below), except as specifically permitted under the Special Taxation Measures Act.

Interest and Redemption Gain or Redemption Loss on Notes

The following description of Japanese taxation (limited to national taxes) applies exclusively to interest on the Notes and the redemption gain or the redemption loss, meaning any positive or negative difference between

the holder's acquisition price of the Notes and the amount which the holder receives upon redemption of such Notes, (the "Redemption Gain" or the "Redemption Loss," as the case may be), where such Notes are issued by Mizuho Bank outside Japan and payable outside Japan. In addition, the following description assumes that only global notes are issued for the Notes, and no definitive bonds and coupons that are independently traded are issued, in which case different tax consequences may apply. It is not intended to be exhaustive and prospective purchasers are recommended to consult their tax advisers as to their exact tax position.

1. Non-resident Investors

If the recipient of interest on the Notes or of the Redemption Gain with respect to the Notes is an individual non-resident of Japan or a non-Japanese corporation for Japanese tax purposes, as described below, the Japanese tax consequences for such individual non-resident of Japan or non-Japanese corporation are significantly different depending upon whether such individual non-resident of Japan or non-Japanese corporation is a specially-related person of Mizuho Bank. Most importantly, if such individual non-resident of Japan or non-Japanese corporation is a specially-related person of Mizuho Bank, income tax at the rate of 15.315% of the amount of such interest will be withheld by Mizuho Bank under Japanese tax law.

1.1. Interest

- (1) If the recipient of interest on the Notes is an individual non-resident of Japan or a non-Japanese corporation having no permanent establishment within Japan or having a permanent establishment within Japan but where the receipt of the interest on the Notes is not attributable to the business of such individual non-resident of Japan or non-Japanese corporation carried on within Japan through such permanent establishment, no Japanese income tax or corporate tax is payable with respect to such interest whether by way of withholding or otherwise, if certain requirements are complied with, *inter alia*:
 - (i) if the relevant Notes are held through a participant in an international clearing organization such as DTC or a financial intermediary prescribed by the Special Taxation Measures Act and the relevant cabinet order thereunder (the "Cabinet Order," together with the Special Taxation Measures Act and the ministerial ordinance and other regulations thereunder, the "Act") (each, a "Participant"), the requirement that such recipient provide, at the time of entrusting a Participant with the custody of the relevant Notes, certain information prescribed by the Act to enable the Participant to establish that the recipient is exempt from Japanese tax to be withheld or deducted (the "Interest Recipient Information"), and advise the Participant if such individual non-resident of Japan or non-Japanese corporation ceases to be so exempted (including the case where it became a specially-related person of Mizuho Bank), and that Mizuho Bank prepare and file a certain confirmation prescribed by the Act (an "Interest Recipient Confirmation") with the competent local tax office in a timely manner based upon the Interest Recipient Information communicated through the Participant and the relevant international clearing organization; and
 - (ii) if the relevant Notes are not held by a Participant, the requirement that such recipient submit to the relevant paying agent a written application for tax exemption (*Hikazei Tekiyo Shinkokusho*) (the "Written Application for Tax Exemption"), together with certain documentary evidence, and that Mizuho Bank file the Written Application for Tax Exemption so received with the competent local tax office in a timely manner.

Failure to comply with such requirements described above (including the case where the Interest Recipient Information is not duly communicated as required under the Act) will result in the withholding by Mizuho Bank of income tax at the rate of 15.315% of the amount of such interest.

- (2) If the recipient of interest on the Notes is an individual non-resident of Japan or a non-Japanese corporation having a permanent establishment within Japan and the receipt of interest is attributable to the business of such individual non-resident of Japan or non-Japanese corporation carried on within Japan through such permanent establishment, such interest will not be subject to a 15.315% withholding tax by Mizuho Bank, if the requirements concerning the Interest Recipient Information and the Interest Recipient Confirmation or the Written Application for Tax Exemption as set out in Paragraph 1.1(1) above are complied with.

Failure to do so will result in the withholding by Mizuho Bank of income tax at the rate of 15.315% of the amount of such interest. The amount of such interest will be subject to regular income tax or corporate tax, as appropriate.

- (3) Notwithstanding Paragraphs 1.1(1) and (2) above, if an individual non-resident of Japan or a non-Japanese corporation mentioned above is a person who has a special relationship with Mizuho Bank (that is, in general terms, a person who directly or indirectly controls, or is directly or indirectly controlled by, or is under direct or indirect common control with, Mizuho Bank) within the meaning prescribed by the Cabinet Order under Article 6, Paragraph 4 of the Special Taxation Measures Act (such person is referred to as a “specially-related person of Mizuho Bank”) as of the beginning of the fiscal year of Mizuho Bank in which the relevant interest payment date falls, the exemption from Japanese withholding tax on interest mentioned above will not apply, and income tax at the rate of 15.315% of the amount of such interest will be withheld by Mizuho Bank. If such individual non-resident of Japan or non-Japanese corporation has a permanent establishment within Japan, regular income tax or corporate tax, as appropriate, collected otherwise than by way of withholding, could apply to such interest under Japanese tax law.
- (4) If an individual non-resident of Japan or a non-Japanese corporation (regardless of whether it is a specially-related person of Mizuho Bank) is subject to Japanese withholding tax with respect to interest on the Notes under Japanese tax law, a reduced rate of withholding tax or exemption from such withholding tax may be available under the relevant income tax treaty between Japan and the country of tax residence of such individual non-resident of Japan or non-Japanese corporation. As of the date of this document, Japan has income tax treaties, conventions or agreements whereby the above-mentioned withholding tax rate is reduced, generally to 10% with, inter alia, Australia, Canada, Finland, France, Hong Kong, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal and Singapore. Under the tax treaties between Japan and Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom or the United States, interest paid to qualified Austrian, Belgian, Danish, German, Spanish, Swedish, Swiss, United Kingdom or United States residents is generally exempt from Japanese withholding tax (for Belgium, only for a Belgian enterprise). Under the current income tax treaties between Japan and Australia, France, the Netherlands or New Zealand, certain limited categories of qualified Australian, French, Dutch or New Zealand residents receiving interest on the Notes may, subject to compliance with certain procedural requirements under Japanese law, be fully exempt from Japanese withholding tax for interest on the Notes (*provided that* no exemption will apply to pension funds in the case of Australia and New Zealand). In order to avail themselves of such reduced rate of, or exemption from, Japanese withholding tax under any applicable income tax treaty, individual non-residents of Japan or non-Japanese corporations which are entitled, under any applicable income tax treaty, to a reduced rate of, or exemption from, Japanese withholding tax on payment of interest by Mizuho Bank are required to submit an Application Form for Income Tax Convention regarding Relief from Japanese Income Tax and Special Income Tax for Reconstruction on Interest (as well as any other required forms and documents) through Mizuho Bank to the relevant tax authority before payment of interest
- (5) Under the Act, (a) if an individual non-resident of Japan or a non-Japanese corporation that is a beneficial owner of the Notes becomes a specially-related person of Mizuho Bank, or an individual non-resident of Japan or a non-Japanese corporation that is a specially-related person of Mizuho Bank becomes a beneficial owner of the Notes, and (b) if such Notes are held through a Participant, then such individual non-resident of Japan or non-Japanese corporation should notify the Participant of such change in status by the immediately following interest payment date of the Notes. As described in Paragraph 1.1(3) above, as the status of such individual non-resident of Japan or non-Japanese corporation as a specially-related person of Mizuho Bank for Japanese withholding tax purposes is determined based on the status as of the beginning of the fiscal year of Mizuho Bank in which the relevant interest payment date falls, such individual non-resident of Japan or non-Japanese corporation should, by such notification, identify and advise the Participant of the specific interest payment date on which Japanese withholding tax starts to apply with respect to such individual non-resident of Japan or non-Japanese corporation as being a specially-related person of Mizuho Bank.

1.2. Redemption Gain or Redemption Loss

- (1) If the recipient of the Redemption Gain is an individual non-resident of Japan or a non-Japanese corporation having no permanent establishment within Japan or having a permanent establishment within Japan but where the receipt of such Redemption Gain is not attributable to the business of such individual non-resident of Japan or non-Japanese corporation carried on within Japan through such permanent establishment, no income tax or corporate tax is payable by way of withholding or otherwise with respect to such Redemption Gain. If there is any Redemption Loss, such Redemption Loss will be disregarded for purposes of regular income tax or corporate tax, as appropriate, of the recipient.

- (2) If the recipient of the Redemption Gain is an individual non-resident of Japan or a non-Japanese corporation having a permanent establishment within Japan and the receipt of such Redemption Gain is attributable to the business of such individual non-resident of Japan or non-Japanese corporation carried on within Japan through such permanent establishment, such Redemption Gain will not be subject to any withholding tax but will be subject to regular income tax or corporate tax, as appropriate. If there is any Redemption Loss, such Redemption Loss may be taken into account in computing the net taxable income, if any, for purposes of regular income tax or corporate tax, as appropriate, of the recipient.
- (3) Notwithstanding Paragraphs 1.2(1) and (2) above, if an individual non-resident of Japan or a non-Japanese corporation mentioned above is a specially-related person of Mizuho Bank as of the beginning of the fiscal year of Mizuho Bank in which such individual non-resident of Japan or non-Japanese corporation acquired such Notes, the Redemption Gain will not be subject to withholding tax but will be subject to regular income tax or corporate tax, as appropriate, under Japanese tax law, regardless of whether such individual non-resident of Japan or non-Japanese corporation has a permanent establishment within Japan; provided that exemption may be available under the relevant income tax treaty. If there is any Redemption Loss, such Redemption Loss may be taken into account in computing the net taxable income, if any, for purposes of regular income tax or corporate tax, as appropriate, of the recipient.

2. Resident Investors

If the recipient of interest on the Notes is an individual resident of Japan or a Japanese corporation for Japanese tax purposes, as described below, regardless of whether such recipient is a specially-related person of Mizuho Bank, in addition to any applicable local tax, income tax will be withheld at the rate of 15.315% of the amount of such interest, if such interest is paid to an individual resident of Japan or a Japanese corporation (except for (i) a Designated Financial Institution (as defined below) which complies with the requirement for tax exemption under Article 6, Paragraph 11 of the Special Taxation Measures Act or (ii) a Public Corporation (as defined below) or a Specified Financial Institution (as defined below) to which such interest is paid through the Japanese Custodian (as defined below) in compliance with the requirement for tax exemption under Article 3-3, Paragraph 6 of the Special Taxation Measures Act). In addition to the withholding tax consequences upon resident investors as explained in this section 2, resident investors should consult their own tax advisors regarding their regular income tax or corporate tax consequences otherwise than by way of withholding, bearing in mind, including the treatment of the Redemption Loss especially for individual residents of Japan, the change to the taxation regime of Notes that took effect on January 1, 2016.

2.1. Interest

- (1) If an individual resident of Japan or a Japanese corporation (other than a Specified Financial Institution (as defined below) or a Public Corporation (as defined below), who complies with the requirement as referred to in Paragraph 2.1(2) below) receives payments of interest on the Notes through certain Japanese payment handling agents as defined in Article 2-2 Paragraph 2 of the Cabinet Order (each a “Japanese Payment Handling Agent”), income tax at the rate of 15.315% of the amount of such interest will be withheld by the Japanese Payment Handling Agent rather than by Mizuho Bank. As Mizuho Bank is not in a position to know in advance the recipient’s status, the recipient of interest falling within this category should inform Mizuho Bank through a paying agent of its status in a timely manner. Failure to so inform may result in double withholding.
- (2) If the recipient of interest on the Notes is a Japanese public corporation or a Japanese public-interest corporation designated by the relevant law (*kokyohojin tou*) (a “Public Corporation”) or a Japanese bank, a Japanese insurance company, a Japanese financial instruments business operator or other Japanese financial institution falling under certain categories prescribed by the relevant Cabinet Order under Article 3-3, Paragraph 6 of the Special Taxation Measures Act (each, a “Specified Financial Institution”) that keeps its Notes deposited with, and receives the interest through, a Japanese Payment Handling Agent with custody of the Notes (the “Japanese Custodian”) and such recipient submits through such Japanese Custodian to the competent tax authority the report prescribed by the Act, no withholding tax is levied on such interest. However, since Mizuho Bank is not in a position to know in advance the recipient’s tax exemption status, the recipient of interest falling within this category should inform Mizuho Bank through a paying agent of its status in a timely manner. Failure to so notify Mizuho Bank may result in the withholding by Mizuho Bank of a 15.315% income tax.

- (3) If an individual resident of Japan or a Japanese corporation (except for a Designated Financial Institution (as defined below) which complies with the requirements described in Paragraph 2.1(4) below) receives interest on the Notes not through a Japanese Payment Handling Agent, income tax at the rate of 15.315% of the amount of such interest will be withheld by Mizuho Bank.
- (4) If a Japanese bank, a Japanese insurance company, a Japanese financial instruments business operator or other Japanese financial institution falling under certain categories prescribed by the Cabinet Order under Article 6, Paragraph 11 of the Special Taxation Measures Act (each, a “Designated Financial Institution”) receives interest on the Notes not through a Japanese Payment Handling Agent and the requirements concerning the Interest Recipient Information and the Interest Recipient Confirmation or the Written Application for Tax Exemption as referred to in Paragraph 1.1(1) above are complied with, no withholding tax will be imposed.

2.2. Redemption Gain

If the recipient of the Redemption Gain is an individual resident of Japan or a Japanese corporation, such Redemption Gain will not be subject to any withholding tax.

3. *Special Additional Taxes for Reconstruction from the Great East Japan Earthquake and for Strengthening Japan’s National Defense Capabilities*

Due to the imposition of a special additional withholding tax of 0.315% (or 2.1% of 15%) to secure funds for reconstruction from the Great East Japan Earthquake (the “reconstruction surtax”), the withholding tax rate has been effectively increased to 15.315% on and after January 1, 2013. This overall 15.315% withholding tax rate continues to apply until December 31, 2047, while the breakdown of the 0.315% surtax portion is (i) the reconstruction surtax of 0.315% (or 2.1% of 15%) until December 31, 2026, and (ii) during the period beginning on January 1, 2027 and ending on December 31, 2047, the reconstruction surtax of 0.165% (or 1.1% of 15%) and another special additional withholding tax of 0.15% (or 1.0% of 15%) to fund strengthening Japan’s national defense capabilities (the “defense surtax”). The 2026 tax reform, which was promulgated on March 31, 2026, has introduced the defense surtax, while accordingly reducing the reconstruction surtax, to maintain the overall 15.315% withholding tax rate. On or after January 1, 2048, the overall withholding tax rate will be 15.15%, instead of 15.315%, where the only surtax will be the defense surtax of 0.15% (or 1.0% of 15%). All references to the tax rate of 15.315% in the foregoing descriptions should be read accordingly, taking into account these developments. There are reconstruction surtax and defense surtax imposed upon regular income tax due other than by way of withholding for individual non-residents of Japan, as referred to in the foregoing descriptions, for the period described above.

Certain U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations

The following is a summary of certain U.S. federal income tax consequences of the purchase, ownership and disposition of the Notes. This summary deals only with Notes that are held as capital assets by a U.S. holder (as defined below) who acquires the Notes for cash upon original issuance at their initial offering price. If you are a U.S. holder, this summary is applicable to you only if (i) you are a resident of the United States for purposes of the current income tax treaty between the United States and Japan (the “Treaty”), (ii) your Notes are not, including for purposes of the Treaty, attributable to a permanent establishment in Japan and (iii) you otherwise qualify for the full benefits of the Treaty.

A “U.S. holder” means a beneficial owner of the Notes that is, for U.S. federal income tax purposes, any of the following:

- an individual who is a citizen or resident of the United States;
- a corporation (or any other entity treated as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes) created or organized in or under the laws of the United States, any state thereof or the District of Columbia;
- an estate the income of which is subject to U.S. federal income taxation regardless of its source; or
- a trust if it (1) is subject to the primary supervision of a court within the United States and one or more United States persons have the authority to control all substantial decisions of the trust or (2) has a valid election in effect under applicable United States Treasury regulations to be treated as a United States person.

This summary is based upon provisions of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”), final, temporary and proposed United States Treasury regulations, administrative pronouncements, rulings, judicial decisions and the Treaty, all as of the date hereof. Those authorities may be changed, perhaps retroactively, so as to result in U.S. federal income tax consequences different from those summarized below. This summary does not address all of the U.S. federal income tax consequences that may be relevant to U.S. holders in light of their personal circumstances, nor does it address the Medicare tax on net investment income, U.S. federal estate and gift taxes or the effects of any state, local or non-U.S. tax laws. In addition, it does not represent a detailed description of the U.S. federal income tax consequences applicable to you if you are subject to special treatment under the U.S. federal income tax laws. For example, this summary does not address:

- tax consequences to persons who may be subject to special tax treatment, such as dealers or brokers in securities or currencies, traders in securities that elect to use the mark-to-market method of accounting for their securities, financial institutions, regulated investment companies, real estate investment trusts, partnerships or other pass-through entities for U.S. federal income tax purposes (or investors in such entities), tax-exempt entities or insurance companies;
- tax consequences to persons holding the Notes as part of a hedging, integrated, constructive sale or conversion transaction or a straddle;
- tax consequences to U.S. holders whose “functional currency” is not the U.S. dollar;
- tax consequences attributable to persons being required to accelerate the recognition of any item of gross income with respect to the Notes as a result of such income being recognized on an applicable financial statement; or
- alternative minimum tax consequences, if any.

If a partnership (or other entity or arrangement treated as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes) holds the Notes, the tax treatment of a partner will generally depend upon the status of the partner and the activities of the partnership. If you are a partnership or a partner of a partnership considering an investment in the Notes, you should consult your tax advisors.

If you are considering the purchase of Notes, you should consult your own tax advisors concerning the particular U.S. federal income tax consequences to you of the purchase, ownership and disposition of the Notes, as well as the consequences to you arising under other U.S. federal tax laws and the laws of any other taxing jurisdiction.

Payments of Interest

Interest on the Notes (including any Japanese tax withheld and additional amounts paid in respect thereof) will generally be taxable to you as ordinary income at the time it is received or accrued, in accordance with your method of accounting for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Subject to certain conditions and limitations (including a minimum holding period requirement), certain foreign taxes may be eligible for credit against your U.S. federal income tax liability. For purposes of calculating the foreign tax credit, interest on the Notes will be treated as income from sources outside the United States and will generally constitute passive category income. However, any Japanese withholding taxes on interest will not be creditable against your U.S. federal income tax liability to the extent that the taxes could have been eliminated by providing the Interest Recipient Information or Written Application for Tax Exemption (as described above in “—Japanese Taxation—Interest and Redemption Gain or Redemption Loss on Notes”) or by claiming benefits under the Treaty. Therefore, because interest on the Notes is generally exempt from Japanese withholding taxes under the Treaty (as described above in “—Japanese Taxation—Interest and Redemption Gain or Redemption Loss on Notes”), you will generally not be entitled to a foreign tax credit for any Japanese taxes withheld from interest payments on a Note. The rules governing the foreign tax credit and deductions for foreign taxes are complex and you are urged to consult your tax advisors regarding the availability of the foreign tax credit (or, alternatively, a deduction) for any Japanese withholding taxes under your particular circumstances.

Sale, Exchange, Retirement or other Taxable Disposition of Notes

Upon the sale, exchange, retirement or other taxable disposition of a Note, you will generally recognize gain or loss equal to the difference between the amount you realize upon the sale, exchange, retirement or other taxable disposition (less an amount equal to any accrued but unpaid interest, which will be taxable as interest income to the extent not previously included in income) and your adjusted tax basis in the Note. Your adjusted

tax basis in a Note will generally be your cost for that Note. Any gain or loss you recognize will generally be capital gain or loss and will generally be long-term capital gain or loss if you have held the Note for more than one year. Long-term capital gains of non-corporate U.S. holders (including individuals) are eligible for reduced rates of taxation. The deductibility of capital losses is subject to limitations. Any gain or loss you recognize will generally be treated as United States source gain or loss.

Backup Withholding and Information Reporting

In general, information reporting requirements will apply to payments of interest and principal on a Note and the proceeds from a sale or other taxable disposition of a Note that are paid to you within the United States (and in certain cases, outside the United States), unless you are an exempt recipient and establish that fact if required to do so. Backup withholding may apply to such payments if you fail to provide a taxpayer identification number and a certification that you are not subject to backup withholding, or if you fail to report in full dividend and interest income.

Backup withholding is not an additional tax and any amounts withheld under the backup withholding rules will be allowed as a refund or a credit against your U.S. federal income tax liability provided the required information is timely furnished to the Internal Revenue Service.

You should consult your tax advisors regarding these rules and any other reporting obligations that may apply to the ownership or disposition of the Notes, including requirements related to the holding of certain “specified foreign financial assets.”

The above description is not intended to constitute a complete analysis of all U.S. federal income tax consequences relating to the purchase, ownership and disposition of the Notes. Each investor should consult such investor’s own tax advisors concerning the overall tax consequences to it, including the consequences under laws other than U.S. federal income tax laws, of an investment in the Notes.

CERTAIN ERISA CONSIDERATIONS

The following is a summary of certain considerations for investors that are acquiring or holding the Notes (or interest therein) on behalf of, or with the assets of, (a) an employee benefit plan subject to Title I of the U.S. Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended (“ERISA”), (b) a plan or other arrangement (including an individual retirement account and Keogh plan) subject to Section 4975 of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”), or (c) a governmental plan (as defined in Section 3(32) of ERISA), church plan (as defined in Section 3(33) of ERISA) or non-U.S. plan (as described in Section 4(b)(4) of ERISA) subject to laws or regulations that are similar to such provisions of ERISA or the Code (collectively, “Similar Laws”) (each of the foregoing, a “Plan”).

General Fiduciary Matters

ERISA and the Code impose certain duties on persons who are fiduciaries of a Plan subject to Title I of ERISA or Section 4975 of the Code (collectively, we refer to these Plans as “Covered Plans”), including the requirement of investment prudence and diversification and the requirement that a Covered Plan’s investments be made in accordance with the documents governing the Covered Plan. The prudence of a particular investment must be determined by the responsible fiduciary of a Covered Plan by taking into account the Covered Plan’s particular circumstances and all of the facts and circumstances of the investment including, but not limited to, the matters discussed above under “Risk Factors” and the fact that in the future there may be no market in which such fiduciary will be able to sell or otherwise dispose of the Notes.

Prohibited Transaction Issues

Section 406 of ERISA and Section 4975 of the Code prohibit Covered Plans from engaging in certain transactions involving “plan assets” of a Covered Plan with persons who are “parties in interest” under ERISA or “disqualified persons” under Section 4975 of the Code (each referred to herein as “Parties in Interest”) with respect to Covered Plans. As a result of our business, we, the initial purchasers, the trustee and our or their respective affiliates (collectively, the “Relevant Entities”) may be Parties in Interest with respect to many Covered Plans. Where any of the Relevant Entities is a Party in Interest with respect to a Covered Plan, the purchase and holding of the Notes (including any interest in a Note) by or on behalf of a Covered Plan could give rise to a prohibited transaction under Section 406 of ERISA and/or Section 4975 of the Code, unless exemptive relief were available under an applicable exemption (as described below). A Party in Interest that engages in a nonexempt prohibited transaction may be subject to excise taxes or other liabilities under ERISA and the Code. In addition, a fiduciary of the Covered Plan that engages in a non-exempt prohibited transaction may be subject to penalties and liabilities under ERISA and the Code.

Certain prohibited transaction class exemptions (“PTCEs”) issued by the U.S. Department of Labor may provide exemptive relief for direct or indirect prohibited transactions resulting from the purchase or holding of the Notes by Covered Plans. Those class exemptions include PTCE 96-23 (for certain transactions determined by in-house asset managers), PTCE 95-60 (for certain transactions involving insurance company general accounts), PTCE 91-38 (for certain transactions involving bank collective investment funds), PTCE 90-1 (for certain transactions involving insurance company separate accounts) and PTCE 84-14 (for certain transactions determined by independent qualified asset managers). In addition, Section 408(b)(17) of ERISA and Section 4975(d)(20) of the Code may provide a limited exemption for the purchase and sale of the Notes and related lending transactions, provided that neither we, any of the initial purchasers nor any of our or their affiliates has or exercises any discretionary authority or control or renders any investment advice with respect to the assets of the Covered Plan involved in the transaction and provided further that the Covered Plan pays no more, and receives no less, than “adequate consideration” in connection with the transaction (the so-called “service provider exemption”). Each of the above-noted exemptions contains conditions and limitations on its application. These exemptions do not, for example, provide relief from the self-dealing prohibitions under ERISA and the Code. It should also be noted that even if the conditions specified in one or more of these exemptions are met, the scope of relief provided by these exemptions may not necessarily cover all actions involving the Notes that might constitute prohibited transactions. Therefore, fiduciaries of Covered Plans considering acquiring and/or holding the Notes in reliance on these exemptions or any other exemption should carefully review the exemption and consult with its own legal advisors to confirm that the exemption is applicable. There can be no assurance that any of these or any other statutory or administrative exemptions will be available with respect to any particular transaction involving the Notes.

Other Plans

Plans that are governmental plans, non-U.S. plans and certain church plans, while not subject to the fiduciary responsibility or prohibited transaction provisions of Title I of ERISA or Section 4975 of the Code, may nevertheless be subject to Similar Laws which may affect their investment in the Notes. Any fiduciary of such a Plan considering an investment in the Notes should consult with its own legal advisors before purchasing Notes to confirm satisfaction of any applicable fiduciary standards and to determine the need for, and, if necessary, to confirm its ability to fully satisfy, any exemptive relief under any applicable Similar Laws.

Representation

Each purchaser and subsequent transferee of a Note (including any interest in a Note) will be deemed to have represented, in its corporate and its fiduciary capacity, that either (i) it is not acquiring or holding the Notes (or any interest therein) on behalf of or with the assets of, a Plan or (ii) its acquisition, holding and subsequent disposition of the Notes (and any interest therein) will not constitute or result in a non-exempt prohibited transaction under Section 406 of ERISA or Section 4975 of the Code or a violation under any applicable Similar Laws.

Each purchaser and holder of the Notes has exclusive responsibility for ensuring that its purchase, holding and subsequent disposition of the Notes does not violate the fiduciary responsibility or prohibited transaction provisions of Title I of ERISA or Section 4975 of the Code or the provisions of any applicable Similar Laws, as applicable. The sale of any Notes to any Plan is in no respect a representation by the Relevant Entities or their representatives that an investment in the Notes meets all relevant legal requirements with respect to investments by Plans generally or any particular Plan, or that such an investment is appropriate for Plans generally or any particular Plan.

Neither this discussion nor anything in this offering memorandum is or is intended to be investment advice directed at any potential purchaser that is a Plan, or at such purchasers and holders generally, and such purchasers and holders should consult with, and rely on the advice of, their own legal advisors as to whether an investment in the Notes is suitable and consistent with ERISA, the Code and any Similar Laws, as applicable.

PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION

Under the terms and subject to the conditions set forth in a purchase agreement, dated April 8, 2026, or the purchase agreement, between us and the initial purchasers named below, the initial purchasers have severally, and not jointly, agreed to purchase, and we have agreed to sell to the initial purchasers, the respective principal amount of the Notes listed opposite their names below.

Initial purchasers	Principal amount of 3-year Notes	Principal amount of 5-year Notes	Principal amount of 10-year Notes	Principal amount of 20-year Notes	Principal amount of 3-year Floating Rate Notes	Principal amount of 5-year Floating Rate Notes
Mizuho Securities USA LLC	\$ 570,000,000	\$ 997,500,000	\$ 1,140,000,000	\$ 855,000,000	\$ 285,000,000	\$ 427,500,000
BofA Securities, Inc.	160,000,000	280,000,000	320,000,000	240,000,000	80,000,000	120,000,000
ING Bank N.V., Singapore Branch	80,000,000	140,000,000	160,000,000	120,000,000	40,000,000	60,000,000
Goldman Sachs & Co. LLC	40,000,000	70,000,000	80,000,000	60,000,000	20,000,000	30,000,000
J.P. Morgan Securities LLC . .	40,000,000	70,000,000	80,000,000	60,000,000	20,000,000	30,000,000
CIBC World Markets Corp. . .	10,000,000	17,500,000	20,000,000	15,000,000	5,000,000	7,500,000
Daiwa Capital Markets America Inc.	10,000,000	17,500,000	20,000,000	15,000,000	5,000,000	7,500,000
Danske Markets Inc.	7,500,000	13,125,000	15,000,000	11,250,000	3,750,000	5,625,000
Intesa Sanpaolo IMI Securities Corp.	7,500,000	13,125,000	15,000,000	11,250,000	3,750,000	5,625,000
Lloyds Securities Inc.	7,500,000	13,125,000	15,000,000	11,250,000	3,750,000	5,625,000
Rabo Securities USA, Inc.	7,500,000	13,125,000	15,000,000	11,250,000	3,750,000	5,625,000
BNY Mellon Capital Markets, LLC . .	5,000,000	8,750,000	10,000,000	7,500,000	2,500,000	3,750,000
The Governor and Company of the Bank of Ireland	5,000,000	8,750,000	10,000,000	7,500,000	2,500,000	3,750,000
HSBC Securities (USA) Inc.	5,000,000	8,750,000	10,000,000	7,500,000	2,500,000	3,750,000
KKR Capital Markets LLC . .	5,000,000	8,750,000	10,000,000	7,500,000	2,500,000	3,750,000
Natixis Securities Americas LLC . .	5,000,000	8,750,000	10,000,000	7,500,000	2,500,000	3,750,000
NatWest Markets Securities Inc. . .	5,000,000	8,750,000	10,000,000	7,500,000	2,500,000	3,750,000
Oversea-Chinese Banking Corporation Limited	5,000,000	8,750,000	10,000,000	7,500,000	2,500,000	3,750,000
Academy Securities, Inc.	2,500,000	4,375,000	5,000,000	3,750,000	1,250,000	1,875,000
AmeriVet Securities, Inc. . .	2,500,000	4,375,000	5,000,000	3,750,000	1,250,000	1,875,000
CastleOak Securities, L.P. . .	2,500,000	4,375,000	5,000,000	3,750,000	1,250,000	1,875,000

Initial purchasers	Principal amount of 3-year Notes	Principal amount of 5-year Notes	Principal amount of 10-year Notes	Principal amount of 20-year Notes	Principal amount of 3-year Floating Rate Notes	Principal amount of 5-year Floating Rate Notes
Drexel Hamilton, LLC	2,500,000	4,375,000	5,000,000	3,750,000	1,250,000	1,875,000
Great Pacific Securities	2,500,000	4,375,000	5,000,000	3,750,000	1,250,000	1,875,000
Loop Capital Markets LLC . . .	2,500,000	4,375,000	5,000,000	3,750,000	1,250,000	1,875,000
Mischler Financial Group, Inc.	2,500,000	4,375,000	5,000,000	3,750,000	1,250,000	1,875,000
R. Seelaus & Co., LLC	2,500,000	4,375,000	5,000,000	3,750,000	1,250,000	1,875,000
Samuel A. Ramirez & Company, Inc.	2,500,000	4,375,000	5,000,000	3,750,000	1,250,000	1,875,000
Siebert Williams Shank & Co., LLC	2,500,000	4,375,000	5,000,000	3,750,000	1,250,000	1,875,000
Total	\$1,000,000,000	\$1,750,000,000	\$2,000,000,000	\$1,500,000,000	\$500,000,000	\$750,000,000

The initial purchasers have advised us that they propose initially to offer each series of the Notes at the issue prices listed on the cover page of this offering memorandum. After the initial offering, the issue prices, concessions or any other terms of the offering may be changed. The initial purchasers have agreed to purchase each series of the Notes from us at a purchase price that reflects a discount from the issue price, and the initial purchasers will retain the difference between such purchase price and issue price as compensation.

The initial purchasers are entitled to be released and discharged from their obligations under, and to terminate, the purchase agreement in certain circumstances prior to paying us for the Notes. If an initial purchaser defaults, the purchase agreement provides that the purchase commitments of the non-defaulting initial purchasers may be increased. The initial purchasers are offering the Notes subject to their acceptance of the Notes from us and subject to prior sale. The purchase agreement provides that the obligations of the several initial purchasers to pay for and accept delivery of the Notes are subject to approval of certain legal matters by their counsel and to certain other conditions.

The purchase agreement provides that we will indemnify the initial purchasers and their affiliates against specified liabilities, including liabilities under the U.S. Securities Act, in connection with the offer and sale of the Notes, and will contribute to payments the initial purchasers and their affiliates may be required to make in respect of those liabilities.

The Notes are being offered by the initial purchasers or affiliates of certain of the initial purchasers outside the United States in offshore transactions to persons other than U.S. persons in reliance on Regulation S and by the initial purchasers or their affiliates or other registered broker-dealers or selling agents inside the United States to persons reasonably believed to be QIBs as defined in Rule 144A.

Oversea-Chinese Banking Corporation Limited ("OCBC") is restricted in its securities dealings in the United States and will not underwrite, subscribe, agree to purchase or procure purchasers to purchase notes that are offered or sold in the United States. Accordingly, OCBC shall not be obligated to, and shall not, underwrite, subscribe, agree to purchase or procure purchasers to purchase notes that may be offered or sold by other underwriters in the United States. OCBC shall offer and sell the Notes constituting part of its allotment solely outside the United States.

No Sale of Similar Securities

We have agreed that, during a period from the date hereof and through and including the closing date of this offering, we will not, without the prior written consent of the representatives of the initial purchasers, directly or indirectly, issue, sell, offer or agree to sell, grant any option for the sale of, or otherwise, transfer or dispose of, any other U.S. dollar-denominated senior debt securities.

Short Positions

In connection with this offering, the initial purchasers may purchase and sell the Notes in the open market, subject to applicable laws and regulations. These transactions may include over-allotment, syndicate covering transactions and stabilizing transactions. Over-allotment involves sales of Notes in excess of the principal amount of Notes to be purchased by the initial purchasers in this offering, which creates a short position for the initial purchasers. Syndicate covering transactions involve purchases of the Notes in the open market after the distribution has been completed in order to cover short positions. Stabilizing transactions consist of certain bids or purchases of Notes made for the purpose of preventing or retarding a decline in the market price of the Notes while the offering is in progress. Any of these activities may have the effect of preventing or retarding a decline in the market price of the Notes. They may also cause the price of the Notes to be higher than the price that otherwise would exist in the open market in the absence of these transactions. The initial purchasers may conduct these transactions in the over-the-counter market or otherwise. If the initial purchasers commence any of these transactions, they may discontinue them at any time.

The initial purchasers make no representation or prediction as to the direction or magnitude of any effect that the transactions described above may have on the price of the Notes. In addition, the initial purchasers have no obligation to engage in these transactions, and these transactions, once commenced, may be discontinued at any time.

New Issue of the Notes

The Notes are a new issue of securities with no established trading market. Although we have made an application to the Luxembourg Stock Exchange to list the Notes on the official list of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange and for the Notes to be admitted to trading on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange's Euro MTF Market, we may be entitled to, and may decide to, delist the Notes from the Luxembourg Stock Exchange and seek an alternate listing for the Notes on another securities exchange. In addition, the Notes are subject to certain restrictions on resale and transfer as described under "Certain ERISA Considerations" and "Transfer Restrictions." The initial purchasers have advised us that they presently intend to make a market in the Notes after completion of this offering. Such market-making activity will be subject to the limits imposed by applicable laws. However, they are under no obligation to do so and may discontinue any market-making activities at any time without any notice. We cannot assure the liquidity of the trading market for the Notes. A liquid or active public trading market for any of the Notes may not develop, whether on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange's Euro MTF Market or otherwise. If an active trading market for the Notes does not develop, the market price and liquidity of the Notes may be adversely affected. If the Notes are traded, they may trade at a discount from the initial issue price, depending on prevailing interest rates, the market for similar securities, our operating performance and financial condition, general economic conditions and other factors. See "Risk Factors—Risks Relating to the Notes—There is no prior market for the Notes, and the Notes may have limited liquidity."

Settlement

We expect that delivery of the Notes will be made to investors on or about April 16, 2026, which will be the 6th New York business day following the date of this offering memorandum (such settlement being referred to as "T+6"). Under Rule 15c6-1 under the U.S. Exchange Act, trades in the secondary market are required to settle in one business day, unless the parties to any such trade expressly agree otherwise. Accordingly, purchasers who wish to trade Notes prior to the delivery of the Notes hereunder may be required, by virtue of the fact that the Notes initially settle in T+6, to specify an alternate settlement arrangement at the time of any such trade to prevent a failed settlement. Purchasers of the Notes who wish to trade the Notes prior to their date of delivery hereunder should consult their advisors.

Selling Restrictions

General

No action has been or will be taken by us that would permit a public offering of the Notes, or possession or distribution of this offering memorandum, any amendment or supplement thereto, or any other offering or publicity material relating to the Notes in any country or jurisdiction where, or in any circumstances in which, action for that purpose is required. Accordingly, the Notes may not be offered or sold, directly or indirectly, and neither this offering memorandum nor any other offering or publicity material relating to the Notes may be distributed or published, in or from any country or jurisdiction except under circumstances that will result in compliance with applicable laws and regulations.

United States

The Notes have not been, and will not be, registered under the U.S. Securities Act or any state securities laws, in reliance on the exemption from registration requirements provided by Rule 144A. Accordingly, the Notes may not be offered or sold within the United States (as defined in Regulation S) or to, or for the account or benefit of, U.S. persons (as defined in Regulation S) except to persons reasonably believed to be QIBs (as defined in Rule 144A). The initial purchasers or U.S. affiliates of the initial purchasers may arrange for the sale of a portion of the Notes in the United States exclusively to persons reasonably believed by them to be QIBs in reliance on the exemption from registration provided by Rule 144A under the U.S. Securities Act, and each United States purchaser of the Notes is hereby notified that the offer and sale of the Notes to it is being made in reliance on such exemption. The offering of the Notes to persons other than U.S. persons will be made outside the United States in offshore transactions in compliance with Regulation S.

In addition, until 40 days after the commencement of the offering, an offer or sale of the Notes within the United States by a dealer (whether or not participating in the offering) may violate the registration requirements of the U.S. Securities Act if such offer is made otherwise than pursuant to Rule 144A under the U.S. Securities Act or another exemption from registration under the U.S. Securities Act.

Each purchaser of the Notes will be deemed to have made acknowledgments, representations and agreements as described under “Transfer Restrictions.”

Canada

The Notes may be sold in Canada only to purchasers purchasing, or deemed to be purchasing, as principal that are accredited investors, as defined in National Instrument 45-106 Prospectus Exemptions or subsection 73.3(1) of the Securities Act (Ontario), and that are permitted clients, as defined in National Instrument 31-103 Registration Requirements, Exemptions and Ongoing Registrant Obligations. Any resale of the Notes must be made in accordance with an exemption from, or in a transaction not subject to, the prospectus requirements of applicable Canadian securities laws.

Securities legislation in certain provinces or territories of Canada may provide a purchaser with remedies for rescission or damages if this offering memorandum (including any amendment thereto) contains a misrepresentation, provided that the remedies for rescission or damages are exercised by the purchaser within the time limit prescribed by the securities legislation of the purchaser’s province or territory. The purchaser should refer to any applicable provisions of the securities legislation of the purchaser’s province or territory for particulars of these rights or consult with a legal advisor.

Pursuant to section 3A.3 of National Instrument 33-105 Underwriting Conflicts, or NI 33-105, the initial purchasers are not required to comply with the disclosure requirements of NI 33-105 regarding underwriter conflicts of interest in connection with this offering.

Japan

The Notes have not been and will not be registered under the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act (the “FIEA”), and are subject to the Special Taxation Measures Act. Each of the initial purchasers has represented and agreed that (i) it has not, directly or indirectly, offered or sold and will not, directly or indirectly, offer or sell any of the Notes in Japan or to, or for the benefit of, any resident of Japan (which term as used in this item (i) means any person that is a resident of Japan, including any corporation or other entity organized under the laws of Japan), or to others for re-offering or resale, directly or indirectly, in Japan or to, or for the benefit of, any resident of Japan, except pursuant to an exemption from the registration requirements of, and otherwise in compliance with, the FIEA and any other applicable laws, regulations and governmental guidelines of Japan; and (ii) it has not, directly or indirectly, offered or sold and will not, directly or indirectly, offer or sell any Notes as part of its distribution pursuant to the purchase agreement at any time, to, or for the benefit of, any person other than a beneficial owner that is (a) for Japanese tax purposes, neither (x) an individual resident of Japan or a Japanese corporation, nor (y) an individual non-resident of Japan or a non-Japanese corporation that in either case is a specially-related person of Mizuho Bank, or (b) a Japanese financial institution, designated in Article 6, paragraph (11) of the Special Taxation Measures Act. Notwithstanding the restriction set forth in (ii) above, pursuant to the Special Taxation Measures Act, Mizuho Securities USA LLC, a specially-related person of Mizuho Bank and acting in its capacity as an initial purchaser, will be permitted to acquire or purchase, as part of the distribution of the Notes, the remainder of the Notes from any of the other initial purchasers, where such other initial purchaser has failed to sell to subsequent purchasers all of the Notes that it acquired or purchased from Mizuho Bank in its capacity as an initial purchaser.

Notice to Prospective Investors in the European Economic Area

The Notes are not intended to be offered, sold or otherwise made available to and should not be offered, sold or otherwise made available to any retail investor in the European Economic Area (the “EEA”). For these purposes, a retail investor means a person who is one (or more) of: (i) a retail client as defined in point (11) of Article 4(1) of Directive 2014/65/EU (as amended, “MiFID II”); or (ii) a customer within the meaning of Directive (EU) 2016/97 (as amended, the “Insurance Distribution Directive”), where that customer would not qualify as a professional client as defined in point (10) of Article 4(1) of MiFID II. Consequently no key information document required by Regulation (EU) No 1286/2014 (as amended, the “PRIIPs Regulation”) for offering or selling the Notes or otherwise making them available to retail investors in the EEA has been prepared and therefore offering or selling the Notes or otherwise making them available to any retail investor in the EEA may be unlawful under the PRIIPs Regulation. This offering memorandum has been prepared on the basis that any offer of Notes in any Member State of the EEA will be made pursuant to an exemption under Regulation (EU) 2017/1129 (as amended, the “Prospectus Regulation”) from the requirement to publish a prospectus for offers of Notes. This offering memorandum is not a prospectus for the purposes of the Prospectus Regulation.

Notice to Prospective Investors in the United Kingdom

The Notes are not intended to be offered, sold or otherwise made available to and should not be offered, sold or otherwise made available to any retail investor in the United Kingdom, or UK. For these purposes, a retail investor means a person who is neither: (i) a professional client, as defined in point (8) of Article 2(1) of Regulation (EU) No 600/2014 as it forms part of domestic law by virtue of the European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018, or the EUWA; nor (ii) a qualified investor as defined in paragraph 15 of Schedule 1 to the Public Offers and Admissions to Trading Regulations 2024, or the POATRs. Consequently, no disclosure document required by the FCA Product Disclosure Sourcebook (or DISC) for offering, selling or distributing the Notes or otherwise making them available to retail investors in the UK has been prepared and therefore offering, selling or distributing the Notes or otherwise making them available to any retail investor in the UK may be unlawful under DISC and the Consumer Composite Investments (Designated Activities) Regulations 2024.

This offering memorandum is for distribution only to persons who: (A) are qualified investors, as such term is defined in paragraph 15 of Schedule 1 to the POATR; and (B)(i) have professional experience in matters relating to investments and who qualify as investment professionals within the meaning of Article 19(5) of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (Financial Promotion) Order 2005 (as amended, the “Financial Promotion Order”), (ii) are persons falling within Article 49(2)(a) to (d) of the Financial Promotion Order (“high net worth companies, unincorporated associations etc.”), (iii) are outside the UK, or (iv) are persons to whom an invitation or inducement to engage in investment activity (within the meaning of Section 21 of the FSMA in connection with the issue or sale of any securities may otherwise lawfully be communicated or caused to be communicated (all such persons together being referred to as “Relevant Persons”). This offering memorandum is directed only at Relevant Persons and must not be acted on or relied on by persons who are not Relevant Persons. Any investment or investment activity to which this offering memorandum relates is available only to Relevant Persons and will be engaged in only with Relevant Persons.

Hong Kong

The contents of this offering memorandum have not been reviewed by any regulatory authority in Hong Kong. You are advised to exercise caution in relation to the offer and this offering memorandum. If you are in any doubt about any of the contents of this offering memorandum, you should obtain independent professional advice.

The Notes have not been, and will not be, offered or sold in Hong Kong, by means of any document, other than (a) to “professional investors” within the meaning of section 1 of Part 1 of Schedule 1 to the Securities and Futures Ordinance (Cap. 571 of the Laws of Hong Kong) (the “SFO”), and any rules made under the SFO; or (b) in other circumstances which do not result in the document being a “prospectus” as defined in the Companies (Winding Up and Miscellaneous Provisions) Ordinance (Cap. 32 of the Laws of Hong Kong) (the “C(WUMP)O”), or which do not result in the document offering any shares or debentures to the public for subscription or purchase for cash or other consideration or calculated to invite offers by the public to subscribe for or purchase for cash or other consideration any shares or debentures or otherwise constitute an offer to the public within the meaning of the C(WUMP)O. No advertisement, invitation or document relating to the Notes that is directed at, or the contents of which are likely to be accessed or read by, the public of Hong Kong (except if permitted to do so under the securities laws of Hong Kong) has been, may be or will be issued, or in the

possession of any person for the purposes of issue, whether in Hong Kong or elsewhere other than with respect to the Notes which are or are intended to be disposed of only to persons outside Hong Kong or only to “professional investors” within the meaning of section 1 of Part 1 of Schedule 1 to the SFO and any rules made under the SFO.

Singapore

This offering memorandum has not been and will not be registered as a prospectus with the Monetary Authority of Singapore. Accordingly, this offering memorandum and any other document or material in connection with the offer or sale, or invitation for subscription or purchase, of the Notes may not be circulated or distributed, nor may the Notes be offered or sold, or be made the subject of an invitation for subscription or purchase, whether directly or indirectly, to any person in Singapore other than (i) to an institutional investor (as defined in Section 4A of the Securities and Futures Act 2001 of Singapore (the “SFA”)) pursuant to Section 274 of the SFA or (ii) to an accredited investor (as defined in Section 4A of the SFA) pursuant to and in accordance with the conditions specified in Section 275 of the SFA and (where applicable) Regulation 3 of the Securities and Futures (Classes of Investors) Regulations 2018 of Singapore.

Any reference to the SFA is a reference to the Securities and Futures Act 2001 of Singapore and a reference to any term as defined in the SFA or any provision in the SFA is a reference to that term or provision as modified or amended from time to time including by such of its subsidiary legislation as may be applicable at the relevant time.

Switzerland

This offering memorandum is not intended to constitute an offer or solicitation to purchase or invest in the Notes described herein. The Notes may not be publicly offered, sold or advertised, directly or indirectly, in or into Switzerland within the meaning of the Swiss Financial Services Act (“FinSA”), except under the following exemptions under the FinSA:

- (a) to any investor that qualifies as a professional client within the meaning of the FinSA;
- (b) to fewer than 500 investors (other than professional clients within the meaning of the FinSA); or
- (c) in any other circumstances falling within article 36 of the FinSA; provided, in each case, that no such offer of Notes referred to in (a) through (c) above shall require the publication of a prospectus for offers of Notes pursuant to the FinSA.

The Notes will not be listed or admitted to trading on the SIX Swiss Exchange or on any other trading venue in Switzerland. Neither this offering memorandum nor any other offering or marketing material relating to the offering, the Notes or us constitutes a prospectus as such term is understood pursuant to the FinSA, and neither this offering memorandum nor any other offering or marketing material relating to the offering, the Notes or us may be distributed or otherwise made available in Switzerland in a manner which would require the publication of a prospectus in Switzerland pursuant to the FinSA.

Neither this offering memorandum nor any other offering or marketing material relating to the offering, the Notes or us have been or will be filed with or approved by any Swiss regulatory authority.

Stamp Taxes and Other Charges

Purchasers of the Notes offered by this offering memorandum may be required to pay stamp taxes and other charges in accordance with the laws and practices of the country of purchase and in addition to the issue price on the cover page of this offering memorandum.

Other Relationships

The initial purchasers and their respective affiliates are full service financial institutions engaged in various activities, which may include securities trading, commercial and investment banking, financial advisory, investment management, investment research, principal investment, hedging, financing and brokerage activities. Certain of the initial purchasers and their respective affiliates have, from time to time, performed, and may in the future perform, various financial advisory and investment banking and commercial banking services for us or Mizuho Financial Group, or for our or Mizuho Financial Group’s subsidiaries and affiliates, for which they received or will receive customary fees and expenses. Additionally, Mizuho Securities USA LLC, which is a wholly owned subsidiary of us, is acting as a joint lead manager and joint bookrunner in the offering of the Notes.

In addition, in the ordinary course of their various business activities, the initial purchasers and their respective affiliates may make or hold a broad array of investments and actively trade debt and equity securities (or related derivative securities), financial instruments (including bank loans), currencies and commodities for their own account (including purchasing the Notes for their own account) and for the accounts of their customers, and such investment and securities activities may involve securities, instruments or assets of ours or related to our business. If any of the initial purchasers or their affiliates has a lending relationship with us, certain of those initial purchasers or their affiliates routinely hedge, and certain other of those initial purchasers or their affiliates may hedge, their credit exposure to us consistent with their customary risk management policies. Typically, these initial purchasers and their affiliates would hedge such exposure by entering into transactions which consist of either the purchase of credit default swaps or the creation of short positions in our securities, including potentially the Notes offered hereby. Any such credit default swaps or short positions could adversely affect future trading prices of the Notes offered hereby. The initial purchasers and their respective affiliates may also make investment recommendations and may publish or express independent research views in respect of such securities or instruments and may at any time hold, or recommend to clients that they acquire, long and/or short positions in such securities and instruments.

LISTING AND GENERAL INFORMATION

Listing Application

We have made an application to the Luxembourg Stock Exchange to list the Notes on the official list of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange and for such Notes to be admitted to trading on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange's Euro MTF Market. The Euro MTF Market is not a regulated market within the meaning of MiFID II or UK MiFIR.

Documents Available

Copies of the following documents will, so long as any of the Notes are listed on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange, be available, with English translations where appropriate, during usual business hours on any weekday (Saturdays, Sundays and public holidays excepted) at our corporate headquarters, located at 5-5, Otemachi 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100-8176, Japan: (a) the Indenture, (b) our Articles of Incorporation, (c) our audited consolidated financial statements as of and for the year ended March 31, 2024, as of and for the year ended March 31, 2025 and as of and for the six months ended September 30, 2025 and (d) the offering memorandum.

Authorization

We have obtained all necessary consents, approvals and authorizations in connection with the issuance and performance of the Notes. The issue of the Notes was duly authorized by decision of Masahiko Kato, President & CEO of Mizuho Bank made on March 27, 2026.

No Material Change

Except as disclosed in this offering memorandum, there has been no material change in the prospects or financial position of us and our subsidiaries taken as a whole since March 31, 2025.

Legal Entity Identifier

The Legal Entity Identifier (LEI) code of Mizuho Bank is RB0PEZSDGCO3JS6CEU02.

Responsibility

We accept responsibility for the information contained in this document and declare that the information contained in this document is, to the best of our knowledge, in accordance with the facts and makes no omission likely to affect its import.

LEGAL MATTERS

The validity of the Notes and certain U.S. legal matters will be passed upon for us by Simpson Thacher & Bartlett LLP, and for the initial purchasers by Davis Polk & Wardell LLP. Certain Japanese legal matters will be passed upon for us by Nagashima Ohno & Tsunematsu, our Japanese counsel.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS

Our consolidated financial statements as of and for the year ended March 31, 2024 and as of and for the year ended March 31, 2025 included in this offering memorandum have been audited by Ernst & Young ShinNihon LLC, independent auditors, as stated in their reports thereon appearing herein.

With respect to our unaudited interim consolidated financial statements as of and for the six-month period ended September 30, 2025, included herein, Ernst & Young ShinNihon LLC has applied limited procedures in accordance with review standards for interim financial statements generally accepted in Japan. However, their report with respect thereto, included herein, states that a review is substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in Japan. Therefore, they did not audit and they did not express an opinion on the unaudited interim consolidated financial statements. Accordingly, the degree of reliance on their report on such financial statements should be restricted in light of the limited nature of the review procedures applied.

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Independent Auditor's Report

The Board of Directors
Mizuho Bank, Ltd.

The Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Mizuho Bank, Ltd. and its consolidated subsidiaries (the Group), which comprise the consolidated balance sheet as at March 31, 2025, and the consolidated statements of income, comprehensive income, changes in net assets, and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Group as at March 31, 2025, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in Japan.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in Japan. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated financial statements in Japan, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of the audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming the auditor's opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Reasonableness of Allowances for Loan Losses on Corporate Loans	
Description of Key Audit Matter	Auditor's Response
As described in (5) "Allowances for Loan Losses" in Note 5 "Accounting Policies," MHBK recognizes the allowances for loan losses based on the internally established standards for self-assessment of loans and for write-offs and reserves. The policies consider the obligor's financial condition, valuation of collateral and expectation of future economic conditions. MHBK makes necessary adjustments to the expected loss amount for loan portfolios with similar characteristics of credit risk, which are highly likely to incur losses based on the future prospects of external environments utilizing their credit risk management framework. Specifically, MHBK makes additional reserves as qualitative adjustments for specific portfolios where the risk of possible losses considering the future prospects of the external environment is not fully reflected in the historical loss rates based on the obligor's internal credit ratings and bankruptcy records as of the end of the fiscal year, and also the qualitative adjustments have a significant impact on the consolidated financial statements and can be continuously calculated based on a reasonable estimate. MHBK has Loans of ¥93,081,403 million, which represent approximately 36% of total assets, and the Allowances for Loan Losses of ¥745,719 million as of March 31, 2025. Of this amount, the necessary adjustment to the expected loss amount is ¥104,614 million. Of the Allowances for Loan Losses recorded on the consolidated balance sheet, corporate loans account for the large part of the amount. In estimating the allowances for loan losses, management uses several assumptions. As described in "Significant Accounting Estimates," MHBK considers "Future earnings estimate of obligors used for internal ratings and discounted cash flow method" and "Future prospects of external environments used for making necessary adjustment to the estimate of expected loss amount" as major assumptions. "Future earnings estimate of obligors used for internal ratings and discounted cash flow method" is based on the obligors' earnings, debt repayment status, industry characteristics, contents and progress of business plan and their earnings capabilities based on the future outlook of business environments. As the obligors' ability to earn a profit is impacted by internal and external business environment, the degree of uncertainty is high and determining these assumptions involves management's subjective judgment. "Future prospects of external environments used for making necessary adjustment to the estimate of expected loss amount" is based on macroeconomic scenario and the probabilities of various risks occurring. MHBK incorporates the estimated impact resulting from the trends in monetary policy and trade and industrial policies as well as their ripple effects. It includes the forecasted GDP growth rate, energy prices, financial indices such as interest rates and exchange rates, increased rates of labor costs. It includes the business environment outlook for various industries, considering the impact of tariff policies in the United States, as well as concerns about performance deterioration, taking into account the ripple effects on the automotive-related supply chain. MHBK's macroeconomic scenario is especially based on the outlook of the business environment for each industry, considering the impact of tariff policies in the United States, which involves a high degree of uncertainty and management's subjective judgment.	We addressed the matter in our audit primarily through the following audit procedures: (1) Evaluation of design and operating effectiveness of MHBK's internal controls We obtained an understanding, evaluated the design and tested the operating effectiveness of the following controls over MHBK's process for establishing the allowances for loan losses. - Controls for framework to evaluate and monitor obligor ratings and self-assessment of loans - Controls that evaluate the expected future cash flows used to determine reserve amounts - Controls that evaluate and approve the adjustments to reflect management's consideration including identification of specific loan portfolios where losses are likely to occur and determination of the method for adjusting the allowances for loan losses. (2) Substantive procedures In assessing "Future earnings estimate of obligors used for internal ratings and discounted cash flow method," we have primarily performed the following audit procedures: - Considered both quantitative and qualitative perspectives, various risks, such as industry, sector, and financial condition of the obligor in determining samples of obligors. - Involved internal specialists in the evaluation of the rating system that serves as the basis for assigning internal ratings. - Made inquiries of several personnel/management and conducted an assessment of the progress of the obligors' restructuring plans, to evaluate the appropriateness of management's evaluation of obligors' ability to earn future revenue. - Compared external industry reports, obligor's publicly available information, and information reported by the media to evaluate the appropriateness of management's evaluation of obligor's business plan. - Read supporting documentation and tested consistency with financial information of the obligor to evaluate the appropriateness of management's evaluation of obligor's substantial financial condition. In assessing "Future prospects of external environments used for making necessary adjustment to the estimate of expected loss amount," we have primarily performed the following audit procedures: - Compared the forecasted GDP growth rate, energy prices, financial variables, including interest rates and exchange rates, increased rate of labor costs, the future outlook of the business environment for specific portfolio segments considering the impact of tariff policies and other factors in the United States, and concerns about deteriorating earnings on the future prospects such as the ripple effects on the automotive supply chain with external economic forecast reports, inspected underlying documents, and made inquiries to the relevant department in order to evaluate macroeconomic scenario set by management.

These major assumptions used for estimating the allowances for loan losses involve significant judgment by management and have a significant impact on the financial statements. In addition, changes in estimates would significantly impact on MHBK's financial position and operating results. Accordingly, we have identified the reasonableness of Allowances for Loan Losses on Corporate Loans as a key audit matter.	Involved our specialists in calculating certain assumptions, where complex, to determine adjustments to expected loss.

Other Information

Other information comprises the information included in disclosure documents that contain audited consolidated financial statements, but does not include the consolidated financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

We have concluded that other information does not exist. Accordingly, we have not performed any work related to other information.

Responsibilities of Management, the Audit and Supervisory Committee for the Consolidated Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these consolidated financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in Japan, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Group's ability to continue as a going concern and disclosing, as required by accounting principles generally accepted in Japan, matters related to going concern.

The Audit and Supervisory Committee is responsible for overseeing the Group's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these consolidated financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in Japan, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.
- Consider internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for our risk assessments, while the purpose of the audit of the consolidated financial statements is not expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in Japan.
- Plan and perform the group audit to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business units within the Group as a basis for forming an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and review of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with the Audit and Supervisory Committee regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide the Audit and Supervisory Committee with a statement that we have complied with the ethical requirements regarding independence that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated financial statements in Japan, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, actions taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied to reduce threats to an acceptable level.

From the matters communicated with the Audit and Supervisory Committee, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or

when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Fee-related Information

The fees for the audits of the financial statements of Mizuho Bank, Ltd. and its subsidiaries and other services provided by us and other EY member firms for the year ended March 31, 2025 are ¥2,162 million and ¥742 million, respectively.

Interest Required to Be Disclosed by the Certified Public Accountants Act of Japan

Our firm and its designated engagement partners do not have any interest in the Group which is required to be disclosed pursuant to the provisions of the Certified Public Accountants Act of Japan.

/s/ Ernst & Young ShinNihon LLC
Tokyo, Japan

March 31, 2026

Financial Information

1. Consolidated Financial Statements and Others

- (1) Consolidated Financial Statements
1) Consolidated Balance Sheet

(Millions of Yen)

	As of March 31, 2024	As of March 31, 2025
Assets		
Cash and Due from Banks	*5 71,155,612	*5 70,405,669
Call Loans and Bills Bought	1,268,011	695,228
Receivables under Resale Agreements	15,118,407	19,906,108
Receivables under Securities Borrowing Transactions	188,451	127,638
Monetary Claims Bought	4,151,595	3,919,158
Trading Assets	*5 11,446,454	*5 11,475,068
Money Held in Trust	505	505
Securities	*1, *2, *3, *5, *13 37,530,486	*1, *2, *3, *5, *13 33,524,229
Loans and Bills Discounted	*3, *4, *5, *6 91,640,546	*3, *4, *5, *6 93,081,403
Foreign Exchanges	*3, *4 2,250,158	*3, *4 2,224,051
Derivatives	2,595,206	3,455,012
Other Assets	*3, *5 6,385,427	*3, *5 5,831,228
Tangible Fixed Assets	*8, *9 970,450	*8, *9 957,000
Buildings	274,054	280,157
Land	*7 524,066	*7 482,564
Lease Assets	16,344	20,659
Construction in Progress	46,969	61,042
Other Tangible Fixed Assets	109,016	112,576
Intangible Fixed Assets	561,774	658,156
Software	316,063	385,661
Goodwill	73,393	68,496
Lease Assets	4,419	11,418
Other Intangible Fixed Assets	167,898	192,580
Net Defined Benefit Asset	557,577	511,166
Deferred Tax Assets	115,854	230,563
Customers' Liabilities for Acceptances and Guarantees	*3 10,115,675	*3 9,842,986
Allowance for Loan Losses	(778,321)	(745,719)
Allowance for Investment Loss	(4)	(5)
Total Assets	255,273,869	256,099,451

(Millions of Yen)

	As of March 31, 2024	As of March 31, 2025
Liabilities		
Deposits	*5 157,349,955	*5 157,002,293
Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	11,232,233	13,971,170
Call Money and Bills Sold	1,025,401	2,194,156
Payables under Repurchase Agreements	*5 33,205,066	*5 30,017,990
Payables under Securities Lending Transactions	*5 38,776	*5 356,931
Commercial Paper	1,165,988	2,138,133
Trading Liabilities	5,497,281	5,755,132
Borrowed Money	*5,*10 14,342,018	*5,*10 13,135,030
Foreign Exchanges	972,297	880,714
Short-term Bonds	89,736	157,118
Bonds and Notes	*11 1,749,749	*11 2,082,007
Derivatives	3,819,501	4,550,832
Other Liabilities	5,976,603	5,268,584
Provision for Bonus Payments	133,829	156,489
Provision for Variable Compensation	801	587
Net Defined Benefit Liability	7,273	7,680
Provision for Directors' Retirement Benefits	254	217
Provision for Possible Losses on Sales of Loans and Bills Discounted	8,645	1,266
Provision for Contingencies	19,271	22,542
Provision for Reimbursement of Deposits	9,871	6,814
Provision for Reimbursement of Debentures	25,125	19,965
Deferred Tax Liabilities	12,875	12,755
Deferred Tax Liabilities for Land Revaluation	*7 57,583	*7 47,059
Acceptances and Guarantees	10,115,675	9,842,986
Total Liabilities	246,855,817	247,628,464
Net Assets		
Common Stock and Preferred Stock	1,404,065	1,404,065
Capital Surplus	2,184,345	2,184,345
Retained Earnings	3,687,425	3,982,425
Total Shareholder's Equity	7,275,836	7,570,836
Valuation Difference on Available-for-sale Securities	809,015	770,768
Deferred Gains (Losses) on Hedges	(303,946)	(470,892)
Revaluation Reserve for Land	*7 126,879	*7 98,682
Foreign Currency Translation Adjustments	302,058	355,379
Remeasurements of Defined Benefit Plans	156,833	93,723
Own Credit Risk Adjustments, Net of Tax	(452)	(1,014)
Total Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	1,090,389	846,646
Non-controlling Interests	51,826	53,504
Total Net Assets	8,418,052	8,470,987
Total Liabilities and Net Assets	255,273,869	256,099,451

2) Consolidated Statement of Income and Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income
Consolidated Statement of Income

(Millions of Yen)

	For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024	For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025
Ordinary Income	8,076,082	8,064,837
Interest and Dividend Income	5,585,997	5,764,505
Interest on Loans and Bills Discounted	2,765,660	2,723,374
Interest and Dividends on Securities	667,038	852,543
Interest on Call Loans and Bills Bought	33,899	21,460
Interest on Receivables under Resale Agreements	615,061	650,591
Interest on Securities Borrowing Transactions	1	11
Interest on Due from Banks	1,057,114	947,861
Other Interest Income	447,222	568,663
Fee and Commission Income	809,353	841,100
Trading Income	1,056,322	819,158
Other Operating Income	245,744	267,418
Other Ordinary Income	378,664	372,653
Recovery of Written-Off Claims	5,503	10,698
Other	*1 373,161	*1 361,954
Ordinary Expenses	7,269,560	7,076,821
Interest Expenses	4,716,794	4,739,780
Interest on Deposits	1,740,369	1,688,820
Interest on Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	515,989	491,171
Interest on Call Money and Bills Sold	15,603	9,016
Interest on Payable under Repurchase Agreements	1,627,312	1,672,375
Interest on Payables under Securities Lending Transactions	10,845	11,224
Interest on Commercial Paper	83,741	65,808
Interest on Borrowed Money	298,865	321,902
Interest on Short-term Bonds	36	834
Interest on Bonds and Notes	76,356	135,057
Other Interest Expenses	347,673	343,568
Fee and Commission Expenses	178,187	226,314
Trading Expenses	517,544	—
Other Operating Expenses	149,501	488,608
General and Administrative Expenses	*2 1,198,320	*2 1,324,831
Other Ordinary Expenses	509,212	297,286
Provision for Allowance for Loan Losses	76,254	34,466
Other	*3 432,957	*3 262,819
Ordinary Profits	806,522	988,015

(Millions of Yen)

	For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024	For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025
Extraordinary Gains	56,414	49,156
Gains on Disposal of Fixed Assets	5,831	36,068
Gains on Return of Assets from Employee Retirement Benefit Trusts	50,582	6,720
Accumulation (Amortization) of Unrecognized Prior Service Cost	—	6,368
Extraordinary Losses	13,916	22,087
Losses on Disposal of Fixed Assets	6,632	11,673
Losses on Impairment of Fixed Assets	7,284	10,413
Profit before Income Taxes	849,020	1,015,084
Current Income Taxes	250,998	272,248
Deferred Income Taxes	29,598	(24,792)
Total Income Taxes	280,597	247,456
Profit	568,423	767,628
Profit (Loss) Attributable to Non-controlling Interests	1,253	(522)
Profit Attributable to Owners of the Parent	567,170	768,151

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income

(Millions of Yen)

	For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024	For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025
Profit	568,423	767,628
Other Comprehensive Income	*1 565,840	*1 (216,432)
Valuation Difference on Available-for-sale Securities	332,733	(38,509)
Deferred Gains (Losses) on Hedges	58,615	(166,738)
Revaluation Reserve for Land	—	(1,343)
Foreign Currency Translation Adjustments	151,748	45,831
Remeasurements of Defined Benefit Plans	11,696	(60,924)
Own Credit Risk Adjustments, Net of Tax	(471)	(562)
Share of Other Comprehensive Income of Affiliates Accounted for by the Equity Method	11,518	5,816
Comprehensive Income	1,134,263	551,195
Comprehensive Income Attributable to Comprehensive Income Attributable to Owners of the Parent	1,128,144	551,260
Comprehensive Income Attributable to Non-controlling Interests	6,119	(65)

3) Consolidated Statement of Changes in Net Assets
For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024

(Millions of Yen)

	Shareholder's Equity			
	Common Stock and Preferred Stock	Capital Surplus	Retained Earnings	Total Shareholder's Equity
Balance as of the Beginning of the Year	1,404,065	2,183,779	3,636,046	7,223,891
Cumulative Effects of Changes in Accounting Policies			(1,883)	(1,883)
Balance as of the Beginning of the Year Reflecting Changes in Accounting Policies	1,404,065	2,183,779	3,634,162	7,222,007
Changes during the Year				
Dividends of Surplus			(516,349)	(516,349)
Profit Attributable to Owners of the Parent			567,170	567,170
Reversal of Revaluation Reserve for Land			2,441	2,441
Change in Treasury Shares of Parent Arising from Transactions with Non-controlling Shareholders		566		566
Net Changes in Items Other Than Shareholder's Equity during the Year				
Total Changes during the Year	–	566	53,262	53,828
Balance as of the End of the Year	1,404,065	2,184,345	3,687,425	7,275,836

	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income							Non-controlling Interests	Total Net Assets
	Valuation Difference on Available-for-sale Securities	Deferred Gains (Losses) on Hedges	Revaluation Reserve for Land	Foreign Currency Translation Adjustments	Remeasurements of Defined Benefit Plans	Own Credit Risk Adjustments, Net of Tax	Total Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income		
Balance as of the Beginning of the Year	480,836	(362,347)	129,321	141,834	142,192	19	531,857	47,764	7,803,513
Cumulative Effects of Changes in Accounting Policies							–		(1,883)
Balance as of the Beginning of the Year Reflecting Changes in Accounting Policies	480,836	(362,347)	129,321	141,834	142,192	19	531,857	47,764	7,801,629
Changes during the Year									
Dividends of Surplus									(516,349)
Profit Attributable to Owners of the Parent									567,170
Reversal of Revaluation Reserve for Land									2,441
Change in Treasury Shares of Parent Arising from Transactions with Non-controlling Shareholders									566
Net Changes in Items Other Than Shareholder's Equity during the Year	328,179	58,400	(2,441)	160,223	14,641	(471)	558,532	4,061	562,594
Total Changes during the Year	328,179	58,400	(2,441)	160,223	14,641	(471)	558,532	4,061	616,423
Balance as of the End of the Year	809,015	(303,946)	126,879	302,058	156,833	(452)	1,090,389	51,826	8,418,052

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025

(Millions of Yen)

	Shareholder's Equity			
	Common Stock and Preferred Stock	Capital Surplus	Retained Earnings	Total Shareholder's Equity
Balance as of the Beginning of the Year	1,404,065	2,184,345	3,687,425	7,275,836
Changes during the Year				
Dividends of Surplus			(500,004)	(500,004)
Profit Attributable to Owners of the Parent			768,151	768,151
Reversal of Revaluation Reserve for Land			26,853	26,853
Net Changes in Items Other Than Shareholder's Equity during the Year				
Total Changes during the Year	—	—	295,000	295,000
Balance as of the End of the Year	1,404,065	2,184,345	3,982,425	7,570,836

	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income							Non-controlling Interests	Total Net Assets
	Valuation Difference on Available-for-sale Securities	Deferred Gains (Losses) on Hedges	Revaluation Reserve for Land	Foreign Currency Translation Adjustments	Remeasurements of Defined Benefit Plans	Own Credit Risk Adjustments, Net of Tax	Total Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income		
Balance as of the Beginning of the Year	809,015	(303,946)	126,879	302,058	156,833	(452)	1,090,389	51,826	8,418,052
Changes during the Year									
Dividends of Surplus									(500,004)
Profit Attributable to Owners of the Parent									768,151
Reversal of Revaluation Reserve for Land									26,853
Net Changes in Items Other Than Shareholder's Equity during the Year	(38,247)	(166,946)	(28,197)	53,320	(63,110)	(562)	(243,743)	1,678	(242,065)
Total Changes during the Year	(38,247)	(166,946)	(28,197)	53,320	(63,110)	(562)	(243,743)	1,678	52,935
Balance as of the End of the Year	770,768	(470,892)	98,682	355,379	93,723	(1,014)	846,646	53,504	8,470,987

4) Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

	(Millions of Yen)	
	For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024	For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025
Cash Flows from Operating Activities		
Profit before Income Taxes	849,020	1,015,084
Depreciation	134,021	155,736
Losses on Impairment of Fixed Assets	7,284	10,413
Amortization of Goodwill	1,528	3,933
Share of Loss (Profit) of Affiliates Accounted for by the Equity Method	(18,975)	(36,383)
Increase (Decrease) in Allowance for Loan Losses	40,472	(34,137)
Increase (Decrease) in Allowance for Investment Loss	3	0
Increase (Decrease) in Provision for Possible Losses on Sales of Loans and Bills Discounted	(6,403)	(7,379)
Increase (Decrease) in Provision for Contingencies	3,107	3,809
Increase (Decrease) in Provision for Bonus Payments	36,272	23,835
Increase (Decrease) in Provision for Variable Compensation	44	(213)
Decrease (Increase) in Net Defined Benefit Asset	113,922	(32,070)
Increase (Decrease) in Net Defined Benefit Liability	194	159
Increase (Decrease) in Provision for Directors' Retirement Benefits	(57)	(36)
Increase (Decrease) in Provision for Reimbursement of Deposits	(3,109)	(3,056)
Increase (Decrease) in Provision for Reimbursement of Debentures	17,327	(5,159)
Interest and Dividend Income	(5,585,997)	(5,764,505)
Interest Expenses	4,716,794	4,739,780
Losses (Gains) Related to Securities	(11,151)	25,333
Losses (Gains) on Money Held in Trust	(0)	(0)
Foreign Exchange Losses (Gains) – Net	(443,447)	98,470
Losses (Gains) on Disposal of Fixed Assets	800	(24,394)
Losses (Gains) Related to Revision of Retirement Benefit Plan	–	(6,368)
Losses (Gains) on Return of Assets from Employee Retirement Benefit Trusts	(50,582)	(6,720)
Net Decrease (Increase) in Trading Assets	(2,112,167)	(109,682)
Net Increase (Decrease) in Trading Liabilities	414,144	292,890
Net Decrease (Increase) in Derivative Assets	(347,276)	(870,581)
Net Increase (Decrease) in Derivative Liabilities	1,003,841	740,629
Net Decrease (Increase) in Loans and Bills Discounted	(414,019)	(1,635,980)
Net Increase (Decrease) in Deposits	5,464,342	(200,102)
Net Increase (Decrease) in Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	(2,952,797)	2,835,238
Net Increase (Decrease) in Borrowed Money excluding Subordinated Borrowed Money	1,097,990	(1,584,839)
Net Decrease (Increase) in Due from Banks excluding Deposits with Central Banks	(410,092)	(37,299)
Net Decrease (Increase) in Call Loans and Others	(6,141,909)	(4,095,520)
Net Decrease (Increase) in Receivables under Securities Borrowing Transactions	(31,644)	60,812
Net Increase (Decrease) in Call Money and Others	8,765,390	(1,618,950)
Net Increase (Decrease) in Commercial Paper	(854,467)	986,546
Net Increase (Decrease) in Payables under Securities Lending Transactions	(54,439)	318,155

	(Millions of Yen)			
	For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024		For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025	
Net Decrease (Increase) in Foreign Exchange Assets		379,018		6,231
Net Increase (Decrease) in Foreign Exchange Liabilities		250,892		(90,779)
Net Increase (Decrease) in Short-term Bonds (Liabilities)		48,594		67,381
Increase (Decrease) in Bonds and Due to Issuance and Redemption		120,385		346,404
Interest and Dividend Received		5,412,122		5,681,345
Interest Paid		(4,610,143)		(4,819,753)
Other – Net		(791,561)		(764,678)
Subtotal		4,037,272		(4,336,399)
Income Taxes Paid		(209,695)		(210,606)
Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Operating Activities		3,827,577		(4,547,005)
Cash Flows from Investing Activities				
Payments for Purchase of Securities		(77,803,891)		(60,188,219)
Proceeds from Sales of Securities		37,045,807		43,498,729
Proceeds from Redemption of Securities		43,168,729		20,858,952
Payments for Acquisition of Tangible Fixed Assets		(52,541)		(80,125)
Payments for Acquisition of Intangible Fixed Assets		(156,228)		(214,438)
Proceeds from Sales of Tangible Fixed Assets		12,170		87,870
Proceeds from Sales of Intangible Fixed Assets		1,240		28
Payments for Purchase of Subsidiaries' Stocks (Affecting the Scope of Consolidation)		(39,148)		(2,130)
Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Investing Activities		2,176,137		3,960,667
Cash Flows from Financing Activities				
Proceeds from Subordinated Borrowed Money		1,388,988		1,316,454
Repayments of Subordinated Borrowed Money		(1,433,245)		(869,280)
Proceeds from Stock Issuance to Non-controlling Shareholders		149		1,436
Repayments to Non-controlling Shareholders		(61)		–
Dividends Paid		(516,349)		(500,004)
Dividends Paid to Non-controlling Shareholders		(579)		(556)
Payments for Purchase of Stocks of Subsidiaries (Not Affecting the Scope of Consolidation)		(980)		–
Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Financing Activities		(562,079)		(51,950)
Effect of Foreign Exchange Rate Changes on Cash and Cash Equivalents		1,692,749		(119,923)
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents		7,134,383		(758,213)
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the Beginning of the Year		62,229,787		69,364,170
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the End of the Year	*1	69,364,170	*1	68,605,957

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Basis of Preparation of Consolidated Financial Statements

1. Basis for Presentation

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared from the accounts maintained by Mizuho Bank, Ltd. (“MHBK”) 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.

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.

2. Scope of Consolidation

(1) Number of consolidated subsidiaries: 199

(Change in scope of consolidation)

During the fiscal year, Asset Management One USA Inc. and 46 other companies have been newly included in the scope of consolidation as a result of capital restructuring and other factors.

During the fiscal year, Mizuho EB Service, Ltd. and 28 other companies have been excluded from the scope of consolidation since they are no longer categorized as subsidiaries as a result of liquidation.

(2) Non-consolidated subsidiaries

None

3. Application of Equity Method

(1) Non-consolidated subsidiaries accounted for by the equity method

None

(2) Number of affiliates accounted for by the equity method: 16

Names of principal companies:

Orient Corporation

Joint Stock Commercial Bank for Foreign Trade of Vietnam

(Change in scope of equity method)

During the fiscal year, Japan Blue M&A Advisory, Ltd. has been newly included in the scope of equity method as a result of its new incorporation.

(3) Non-consolidated subsidiaries not accounted for by the equity method

None

(4) Affiliates not accounted for by the equity method

Pec International Leasing Co., Ltd.

Affiliates not accounted for by the equity method are excluded from the scope of the equity method since the exclusion has no material effect on MHBK’s consolidated financial statements in terms of Profit/Loss (amount corresponding to MHBK’s equity position), Retained Earnings (amount corresponding to MHBK’s equity position), Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (amount corresponding to MHBK’s equity position), etc.

4. Balance Sheet Dates, etc. of Consolidated Subsidiaries

(1) Balance sheet dates of consolidated subsidiaries are as follows:

December 31:	31 companies
March 31:	168 companies

(2) In preparing the consolidated financial statements, consolidation is performed based on the financial statements as of each respective balance sheet date.

The necessary adjustments have been made to the consolidated financial statements for any significant transactions that took place between their respective balance sheet dates and the date of the consolidated balance sheet.

5. Accounting Policies

(1) Valuation of Trading Assets/Liabilities and recognition of income/expenses

Trading transactions mainly intended to take advantage of short-term fluctuations, arbitrage opportunities and others in interest rates, currency exchange rates, market prices of financial instruments and related indices are recognized on a

trade date basis and recorded in “Trading Assets” or “Trading Liabilities” on the consolidated balance sheet. Related income or expenses are recorded in “Trading Income” or “Trading Expenses” in the consolidated statement of income.

Securities, monetary claims and others held for trading purposes are stated at fair value at the consolidated balance sheet date. Financial derivatives, such as swaps, forward contracts and option transactions, are stated at their fair values, assuming that the transactions were terminated and settled at the consolidated balance sheet date.

Trading Income and Trading Expenses include the interest received and interest paid, etc. during the fiscal year, the gains or losses resulting from any change in the value of securities, monetary claims and others 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 terminated and settled at the end of the fiscal year.

For financial derivatives, the fair values are calculated on the basis of net assets or liabilities after offsetting financial assets and liabilities in relation to specific market risk and specific credit risk.

(2) Valuation of Securities

A. Bonds Held to Maturity is stated on an amortized cost using the moving average method (straight-line method) while investments in stocks of affiliates, which are not accounted for by the equity method, are valued on a cost basis using the moving average method. Available-for-sale Securities are valued on a mark-to-market basis, where cost of securities sold is calculated primarily by the moving average method. However, Stocks and Others Without a Quoted Market Price are stated at cost as determined by the moving average method.

The Valuation Difference on Available-for-sale Securities is booked directly to Net Assets, excluding the amount reflected in profit and loss due to the application of the fair value hedge method.

B. Securities held as trust assets in individually managed Money Held in Trust which is primarily invested in securities are valued on a mark-to-market basis.

(3) Valuation of Derivatives

Derivative transactions (other than transactions for trading purposes) are valued on a mark-to-market basis.

The fair values are calculated on the basis of net assets or liabilities after offsetting financial assets and liabilities in relation to specific market risks and specific credit risk.

(4) Method of depreciation of Fixed Assets

1) Tangible Fixed Assets (excluding 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 useful lives for Buildings and others are as follows:

Buildings:	3 to 50 years
Others:	2 to 20 years

2) Intangible Fixed Assets (excluding lease assets)

Amortization of Intangible Fixed Assets is computed by the straight-line method. Development costs for internally-used software are capitalized and amortized using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives, primarily five to ten years, determined by MHBK and its consolidated subsidiaries.

3) Lease Assets

Lease assets among “Tangible Fixed Assets” and “Intangible Fixed Assets” relating to finance leases not involving the transfer of ownership to the lessee are depreciated or amortized, in principle, using the same methods as those that are applied to fixed assets owned by MHBK and its consolidated subsidiaries.

(5) Allowance for Loan Losses

Allowance for Loan Losses of MHBK and its principal domestic consolidated subsidiaries is determined in accordance with internally developed standards as follows:

The allowance for claims to obligors which are classified as substantially bankrupt (“substantially bankrupt obligors”) or which are legally bankrupt, as evidenced by a declaration of bankruptcy, special liquidation, or other similar circumstances (“bankrupt obligors”), is provided at 100% of the amount remaining after direct write-offs and deduction of the amount expected to be collected from the disposal of collateral and the amount recoverable from guarantees. Also, an allowance is provided for claims to obligors that are not currently bankrupt but are likely to become bankrupt (“intensive control obligors”). In this case, the allowance is provided at the amount 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.

In the case of intensive control obligors and obligors with Restructured Loans and Bills Discounted, etc., if the exposure exceeds a certain specific amount, allowance is provided as follows: (i) if future cash flows of the principal and interest can be reasonably estimated, the discounted cash flow method is applied, where the allowance is determined as the difference between the book value of the loan and its present value of expected future cash flows discounted by 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, an allowance is provided for the individually estimated loss amount.

For claims extended to other obligors, reserves for the next one year or three years are maintained at rates based on averages in a certain period in the past derived from historical credit loss experience or historical bankruptcy experience for one or three years and making necessary adjustments such as future prospects and others. For claims originated in specific foreign countries, additional allowances are provided based on the prospective losses after consideration of the relevant countries' political and economic situations, etc.

All claims are assessed by the relevant business departments in accordance with the internal rules for self-assessment of assets. The Credit Review Department, which is independent of the originating departments, reviews the results of the self-assessment of assets for all claims based on the internal rules.

For claims, etc. to bankrupt obligors and substantially bankrupt obligors which are collateralized or guaranteed by a third party, the amounts deemed uncollectible, which are 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 charged off against the respective loan balances. The total amounts directly written-off are ¥ 95,984 million (¥107,377 million at the end of the previous fiscal year).

With respect to the Allowance for Loan Losses of other consolidated subsidiaries, for normal obligors, the amounts deemed necessary are provided in the allowance based on the actual ratio of credit losses in the past, etc. In the case of intensive control obligors and certain other obligors, the expected uncollectible amounts are provided in the allowance after considering the recoverability of each claim.

(Additional Information)

Because of concerns on foreign currency transfers, etc., due to the economic sanctions on Russia, the estimated loss amount in the future on claims for which transfer risk has not been avoided has been recorded as a reserve for possible losses on loans to restructuring countries.

These estimated losses are determined based on the country risk evaluation for Russia, past actual defaults made public by an external rating agency and other factors, and as of the end of the fiscal year, of the ¥ 24,339 million in reserve for possible losses on loans to restructuring countries, the amount that is recorded in relation to Russia is ¥ 22,689 million.

(6) Allowance for Investment Loss

The allowance is provided to cover any future potential losses on investments. It is booked as the amount deemed necessary taking into consideration the financial situation and other relevant factors of the investment securities' issuers.

(7) Provision for Bonus Payments

This provision is provided for future bonus payments to employees. Of the amount deemed necessary for employees' bonuses, the portion attributable to the fiscal year is booked.

(8) Provision for Variable Compensation

This provision is provided to prepare for the payments of performance payments and stock compensation to be paid as variable compensation within compensation for directors and managing executive officers, etc. of MHBK, the portion of estimated payment based on the standard amount regarding variable compensation of this fiscal year is booked.

(9) Provision for Directors' Retirement Benefits

This provision, which is provided for future retirement benefit payments to directors, corporate auditors and executive officers, is recognized at the amount accrued at the end of the fiscal year, based on the internally established standards.

(10) Provision for Possible Losses on Sales of Loans and Bills Discounted

This provision is provided for future possible losses on sales of loans and bills discounted at the amount deemed necessary based on the estimate of possible future losses.

(11) Provision for Contingencies

This provision is provided to cover possible losses against contingencies that are not covered by other specific provisions. The balance is an estimation of possible future losses considered necessary to be provided.

(12) Provision for Reimbursement of Deposits

This provision is provided for losses for deposits derecognized from liabilities at the estimated amount of future claims for withdrawal by depositors.

(13) Provision for Reimbursement of Debentures

This provision is provided for debentures derecognized from liabilities at the estimated amount of future claims by holders.

(14) Accounting method for retirement benefits

In calculating projected benefit obligation, the benefit formula basis is used as a method of attributing projected retirement benefits to the period up to the end of this fiscal year. Treatments of unrecognized prior service costs (benefits) and actuarial gain (loss) are accounted for as follows.

Unrecognized prior service costs (benefits): Recognized as income or expenses in the period of occurrence.

Actuarial gain (loss): 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 (10 years) of the respective fiscal years.

Some consolidated subsidiaries apply the non-actuarial method that assumes the amount required for voluntary resignation at the end of this year to be projected benefit obligation in computing Net Defined Benefit Liability and Retirement Benefit Expenses.

(15) Assets and Liabilities denominated in foreign currencies

Assets and Liabilities denominated in foreign currencies and accounts of overseas branches of MHBK are translated into Japanese yen primarily at the exchange rates in effect at the consolidated balance sheet date, with the exception of the stocks of affiliates not accounted for by the equity method, which are translated at historical exchange rates.

Assets and Liabilities denominated in foreign currencies of the consolidated subsidiaries are translated into Japanese yen at the exchange rates in effect at the respective balance sheet dates, etc.

(16) Significant revenues

Fee and Commission from Securities-Related Business mainly include fee and commission from securities brokerage and asset-based revenues. Fee and commission from securities brokerage include sales commissions for stocks, bonds and investment trusts and are recognized as of the date of the transaction with the customer. Asset-based revenues include fees received from investment trust management companies in return for administration services, such as record keeping services, of investment trusts, which are recognized over time in the period when the related service is provided.

Fee and Commission from Deposits Business and Lending Business include fee and commission from deposit-related business and fee and commission from lending-related business. Fee and commission from deposit-related business fall under the scope of the Accounting Standard for Revenue Recognition, while a significant portion of fee and commission from lending-related business such as fee and commission from commitments and fee and commission from arrangements fall outside the scope of the said accounting standard. Fee and commission from deposit-related business include fee and commission for account transfers, etc. and are recognized as of the date of the transaction with the customer, or the date on which the related service is provided.

Fee and Commission from Remittance Business include fee and commission from domestic and foreign remittance, and are recognized on the date the related service is provided.

Fee and Commission from Agency Business mainly include fee and commission from agency businesses such as Japanese lottery business and fee and commission from standing proxy businesses for stocks, etc. and are recognized at the date the related service is provided or during the period the related service is provided.

Fees for Other Customer Services include fees and commission from sales of life insurance, fees and commissions from electronic banking services, and fees and commission from financial advisory services, etc. Fees and commission from sales of life insurance are received as consideration for the sale of insurance products, and are mainly recognized on the date of the transaction with the customer. Fees and commission from electronic banking services mainly include monthly basic use fees, and are recognized during the period the related service is provided. Fees and commission from financial advisory services are received as consideration for market surveys, business strategy proposal support, etc. and are recognized during the period the related service is provided.

Fees for Other Ordinary Income include part of the transactions that fall under the scope of the Accounting Standard for Revenue Recognition, such as underwriting fees from stocks and bonds and fees and commission from credit cards. Underwriting fees are recognized at the point on the date which all the conditions of the transaction are fixed. Fees and commissions from credit cards are recognized on the date that the settlement is performed.

(17) Hedge accounting

A. Hedge of interest rate risk

MHBK applies the deferred hedge method or the fair value hedge method as hedge accounting for interest rate risk accompanying various financial assets and liabilities.

“Accounting and Auditing Treatment Relating to Adoption of Accounting Standards for Financial Instruments for Banks” (JICPA Industry Classified Committee Practical Guideline No. 24, March 17, 2022) is applied to portfolio hedges against a large number of small-balance monetary claims/liabilities.

The effectiveness of the portfolio hedges against a large number of small-balance monetary claims/liabilities is assessed as follows:

- (i) The effectiveness of a fair value hedge is assessed for each identified (i) groups of hedged deposits, loans and similar instruments and (ii) corresponding groups of hedging instruments such as interest rate swaps in the same maturity bucket.
- (ii) The effectiveness of a cash flow hedge is assessed based on the correlation between a base interest rate index of the hedged cash flow and that of the hedging instrument.

The effectiveness of an individual hedge is also assessed primarily based on the fluctuations in the quotations or cash flows of the hedged item and those of the hedging instrument.

B. Hedge of foreign exchange risks

MHBK applies the deferred method of hedge accounting to hedge foreign exchange risks associated with various foreign-currency-denominated financial assets and liabilities as stipulated in “Accounting and Auditing Treatment Relating to Adoption of Accounting Standards for Foreign Currency Transactions for Banks” (JICPA Industry Classified Committee Practical Guideline No. 25, October 8, 2020). The effectiveness of the currency-swap transactions, exchange swap transactions and similar transactions hedging the foreign exchange risks of foreign-currency-denominated monetary claims and liabilities, etc. is assessed based on comparison of foreign currency position of the hedged monetary claims and liabilities, etc. and the hedging instruments.

In addition to the above methods, MHBK applies the deferred hedge method or the fair value hedge method to portfolio hedges of the foreign exchange risks associated with investments in overseas subsidiaries and affiliates, and foreign-currency-denominated available-for-sale securities, other than bonds, identified as hedged items in advance, mainly 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-currency-denominated securities.

C. Inter-company trading among consolidated companies, etc.

Inter-company interest rate swaps, currency swaps and similar derivatives among consolidated companies or between trading accounts and other accounts designated as hedges, are not eliminated. Related gains and losses are recognized in the consolidated statement of income or deferred under hedge accounting. This is because these inter-company derivatives are conducted in conformity with standards for covering transactions with outside third parties for which exact hedging with no arbitrariness is deemed possible in accordance with the JICPA Industry Classified Committee Practical Guidelines No. 24 and 25.

Either the deferred hedge method, the fair value hedge method, or the exceptional accrual method for interest rate swaps, is applied as hedge accounting methods to part of assets and liabilities of MHBK and consolidated subsidiaries.

(18) Amortization method and amortization period of Goodwill

Goodwill is amortized over the period during which it has an effect in 20 years or less using the straight-line method. The full amount of Goodwill that has no material impact is expensed as incurred.

(19) Definition of Cash and Cash Equivalents in the consolidated statement of cash flows

For the purpose of the consolidated statement of cash flows, Cash and Cash Equivalents consist of cash and deposits with central banks included in “Cash and Due from Banks” on the consolidated balance sheet.

(Significant Accounting Estimates)

1. Allowance for Loan Losses

(1) Allowance for Loan Losses recorded on the consolidated financial statements for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025

	As of March 31, 2024	As of March 31, 2025
Allowance for Loan Losses	¥778,321 million	¥745,719 million

(2) Information to facilitate understanding of significant accounting estimates pertaining to identified items

1) Calculation methods

The calculation methods are stated under “(5) Allowance for Loan Losses” of “Accounting Policies.”

The Group has made necessary adjustment to the expected loss amount for portfolios with similar credit risk characteristics that are deemed highly likely to incur losses. The Group judged the portfolio’s likelihood to incur losses based on future prospects of the external environment utilizing the Group’s credit risk management framework. Specifically, the Group estimated qualitative adjustments for specific portfolios where the risk of possible losses considering the future prospects of the external environment is not fully reflected in the historical loss rates based on the obligor’s internal ratings and bankruptcy records as of the end of the fiscal year. The qualitative adjustments have a significant impact on the consolidated financial statements and can be continuously calculated based on a reasonable estimate. The amount is ¥104,614 million (¥15,348 million at the end of the previous fiscal year).

2) Key assumptions

The key assumptions are “future earnings estimate of obligors used for internal ratings and discounted cash flow method” and “future prospects of external environments used for making necessary adjustment to the estimate of expected loss amount.”

“Future earnings estimate of obligors used for internal ratings and discounted cash flow method” is determined according to obligors’ earnings capabilities in considering the obligors’ business performance, debt repayment status, industry characteristics and details and progress of business plan based on the future prospect of business environment.

“Future prospects of external environments used for making necessary adjustment to the estimate of expected loss amount” is determined based on macroeconomic scenario and the probability of the occurrence of various risks. In the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025, a scenario has been used that take into account trends in monetary policy, trade and industrial policies, and their ripple effects to estimate the impact on the portfolio expected in the future. Based on a comprehensive judgement, the necessary estimate of expected loss amount has been recorded as Allowance for Loan Losses.

This scenario includes assumptions based on the forecasted GDP growth rate, energy prices, financial indicators such as interest rates and exchange rates, the rate of increase in personnel expenses, and the future prospect of the business environment of each industry considering the impact of tariff policies in the United States, as well as concerns about performance deterioration linked to the automotive supply chain.

3) Impact on the consolidated financial statements for the following fiscal year

Due to the business trends in Japan and overseas and changes in the economic environment in certain industries, credit related costs may increase due to new portfolio problems that exceed expectations, deterioration in the credit condition of obligors in certain industries, declines in the value of collateral and guarantees, etc.

2. Fair value measurement of financial instruments

(1) Amounts recorded on the consolidated financial statements for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025

These amounts are stated under “Financial Instruments,” “2. Matters Relating to Fair Value of Financial Instruments and Others and Breakdown of the Fair Values by Level,” “(1) Financial instruments carried at fair value recorded on the consolidated balance sheet.”

(2) Information to facilitate understanding of significant accounting estimates pertaining to identified items

1) Calculation methods

The calculation methods are stated under “Financial Instruments,” “2. Matters Relating to Fair Value of Financial Instruments and Others and Breakdown of the Fair Values by Level,” “(Note 1) Description of the evaluation techniques and the inputs used in the fair value measurement.”

2) Key assumptions

The key assumptions constitute the inputs used in fair value measurement models, which accordingly may use inputs that are unobservable in the market including significant estimates such as prepayment rates, default rates, recovery rates, discount rates, and volatility, in addition to inputs directly or indirectly observable in the market including interest rates, currency rates, and fair value of securities.

3) Impact on the consolidated financial statements of the following fiscal year

The fair value of financial instruments may vary as a result of changes in inputs constituting key assumptions due to factors that include changes in the market environment.

3. Net Defined Benefit Asset and Liability

(1) Amounts recorded on the consolidated financial statements for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025

Such amounts are stated under “Provision for Employee Retirement Benefits.”

(2) Information to facilitate understanding of significant accounting estimates pertaining to identified items

1) Calculation methods

MHBK and its certain consolidated subsidiaries adopt the Corporate Pension Fund Plans (Kigyo Nenkin Kikin Seido) and the Termination Allowance Plans (Taishoku Ichijikin Seido) as Defined Benefit Corporate Pension Plan. Net Defined Benefit Asset and Liability are calculated based on a number of actuarial assumptions including mortality, retirement rates, discount rates, expected long-term rates of return on plan assets and rates of increase in future compensation levels.

2) Key assumptions

The key assumptions are “actuarial assumptions.” Monetary amounts of Net Defined Benefit Asset and Liability are calculated based on a number of actuarial assumptions including mortality, retirement rates, discount rates, expected long-term rates of return on plan assets and rates of increase in future compensation levels.

3) Impact on the consolidated financial statements of the following fiscal year

Differences in actual results and changes in the key assumptions may significantly affect monetary amounts of Net Defined Benefit Asset and Liability on the consolidated financial statements of the following fiscal year.

(Accounting Standards and Others Issued But Not Yet Adopted)

- “Accounting Standard for Leases” (ASBJ Statement No. 34, issued on September 13, 2024)

- “Implementation Guidance on Accounting Standard for Leases” (ASBJ Guidance No. 33, issued on September 13, 2024)

Other related amendments to ASBJ Statements, ASBJ Implementation Guidances, ASBJ PITFs, and ASBJ Transferred Guidances

(1) Overview

Similar to international accounting standards, stipulates the treatment of recognizing assets and liabilities for all leases by the lessee.

(2) Scheduled date of adoption

MHBK is scheduled to adopt these accounting standards, etc. from the beginning of the fiscal year starting on April 1, 2027.

(3) Impact of adoption of these accounting standards and others

The impact of the adoption of these accounting standards, etc. is under consideration.

(Changes in Presentation)

(Consolidated Statement of Income)

“Refund of Income Taxes” separately presented in the previous fiscal year has been included within “Current Income Taxes” from this fiscal year due to decreased materiality. To reflect this change in presentation, the figures for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024 have been reclassified.

As a result of this, ¥254,676 million presented in “Current Income Taxes” and ¥(3,677) million presented in “Refund of Income Taxes” in the consolidated statement of income for the previous fiscal year have been reclassified as ¥250,998 million of “Current Income Taxes.”

Notes to Consolidated Balance Sheet

*1. Stocks of and Other Investments in affiliates

	As of March 31, 2024	As of March 31, 2025
Stocks	¥305,957 million	¥344,793 million
Other Investments	¥371 million	¥371 million

*2. Secured lending transactions that allow borrowers to re-sell securities are included in Japanese Government Bonds in “Securities,” and that amount is set forth below.

	As of March 31, 2024	As of March 31, 2025
	¥59,786 million	¥138,735 million

In certain transactions, MHBK has the right to re-sell, pledge or re-pledge the following securities held under uncollateralized securities borrowing agreements, cash-collateralized securities borrowing agreements, securities purchased with resale agreements and others without restrictions.

	As of March 31, 2024	As of March 31, 2025
Securities pledged or re-pledged as collateral	¥21,053,399 million	¥20,434,964 million
Securities held without being pledged or re-pledged at the end of the fiscal year	¥2,428,108 million	¥7,097,765 million

*3. Claims based on Banking Act and the Act on Emergency Measures for the Revitalization of the Financial Functions are as follows. The claims consist of those included in the accounts of bonds included in “Securities” (its principal’s redemption and interest payments are guaranteed, in whole or in part, and the corporate bonds issue is limited to a private placement of the securities (Article 2, Paragraph 3 of the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act.)), “Loans and Bills Discounted,” “Foreign Exchanges,” accrued interest and suspense payment in “Other Assets” and “Customers’ Liabilities for Acceptances and Guarantees” in the consolidated balance sheet, and securities in the notes (Limited to those under a loan for use or lease agreement.) that are in case of loan.

	As of March 31, 2024	As of March 31, 2025
Claims against Bankrupt and Substantially Bankrupt Obligors	¥36,136 million	¥32,406 million
Claims with Collection Risk	¥691,455 million	¥568,624 million
Claims for Special Attention	¥506,385 million	¥431,131 million
Loans Past Due for 3 Months or More	¥456 million	¥271 million
Restructured Loans	¥505,928 million	¥430,860 million
Sub-total	¥1,233,976 million	¥1,032,162 million
Normal Claims	¥104,272,211 million	¥105,426,531 million
Total	¥105,506,188 million	¥106,458,694 million

Claims against Bankrupt and Substantially Bankrupt Obligors are claims against debtors in bankruptcy due to the commencement of bankruptcy procedures, the commencement of reorganization proceedings, the petition for the commencement of rehabilitation proceedings, and claims equivalent these.

Claims with Collection Risk are claims that the debtor is not yet in a state of bankruptcy, but its financial position and financial performance have deteriorated, and it is highly probable that principal’s collection and interest on claims in accordance with the terms of the contract will not be received. These claims do not fall under the category of Claims against Bankrupt and Substantially Bankrupt Obligors.

Loans Past Due for 3 Months or More are loans on which payments of principal and/or interest have not been made for a period of three months or more since the next day following the first due date, and which are not included in Claims against Bankrupt and Substantially Bankrupt Obligors, or Claims with Collection Risk.

Restructured Loans represent loans whose contracts were amended in favor of obligors (e.g. reduction of, or exemption from, stated interest, deferral of interest payments, extension of maturity dates and renunciation of claims) in order to assist or facilitate the restructuring of the obligors. Claims against Bankrupt and Substantially Bankrupt Obligors, Claims with Collection Risk and Loans Past Due for 3 Months or More are not included.

Normal Claims are deemed to have no particular problem with the obligor’s financial position and financial performance and are classified as other than Claims against Bankrupt and Substantially Bankrupt Obligors, Claims with Collection Risk, Loans Past Due for 3 Months or More and Restructured Loans.

The amounts given in above are gross amounts before deduction of amounts for the Allowance for Loan Losses.

- *4. In accordance with the JICPA Industry Classified Committee Practical Guideline No. 24, Bills Discounted are treated as financial transactions. MHBK has the rights to sell, pledge or re-pledge these commercial bills, foreign exchange bills and others without restrictions. The face values of these bills are as follows:

	As of March 31, 2024	As of March 31, 2025
	¥1,256,350 million	¥1,190,098 million

- *5. Breakdown of assets pledged as collateral is as follows:

	As of March 31, 2024	As of March 31, 2025
The following assets have been pledged as collateral:		
Trading Assets	¥4,018,826 million	¥3,338,418 million
Securities	¥14,753,157 million	¥13,455,742 million
Loans and Bills Discounted	¥8,324,664 million	¥9,699,347 million
Total	¥27,096,648 million	¥26,493,508 million

The following liabilities are collateralized by the above assets:

Deposits	¥214,626 million	¥840,653 million
Payables under Repurchase Agreements	¥16,268,518 million	¥15,839,292 million
Payables under Securities Lending Transactions	¥38,776 million	¥356,931 million
Borrowed Money	¥3,877,800 million	¥2,464,680 million

In addition to the above, the following items are pledged as collateral in connection with foreign and domestic exchange settlement transactions, derivative transactions, etc. or as a substitute for margin payments for futures transactions, etc.

	As of March 31, 2024	As of March 31, 2025
Cash and Due from Banks	¥92,232 million	¥52,102 million
Trading Assets	¥127,170 million	¥223,784 million
Securities	¥5,188,391 million	¥3,598,947 million
Loans and Bills Discounted	¥65,029 million	¥43,800 million

The following item is pledged as collateral under general collateral repurchase agreements using the subsequent collateral allocation method.

	As of March 31, 2024	As of March 31, 2025
Securities	¥960,000 million	¥499,798 million

Other Assets includes Margin Payments for Futures Transactions, Guarantee Deposits, and Cash Collateral Paid for Financial Instruments and Others, etc., the breakdown of which is as follows:

	As of March 31, 2024	As of March 31, 2025
Margin Payments for Futures Transactions	¥162,451 million	¥151,478 million
Guarantee Deposits	¥62,269 million	¥57,894 million
Cash Collateral Paid for Financial Instruments and Others, etc.	¥1,634,021 million	¥1,141,396 million

- *6. Overdraft protection on current accounts and contracts of the commitment line for loans are contracts by which MHBK is obligated to make loans up to the prearranged amount at the request of customers unless the customers are in breach of contract conditions. The unutilized balance of these contracts amounts is as follows:

	As of March 31, 2024	As of March 31, 2025
Unutilized Balance	¥119,408,922 million	¥122,258,407 million
Amount relating to contracts for which the original contractual term is one year or less or unconditionally cancelable at any time	¥80,468,729 million	¥81,144,734 million

Since many of these contracts expire without the rights being exercised, the unutilized balance itself does not necessarily affect future cash flows. Many of these contracts include a provision that entitles MHBK 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. MHBK obtains, moreover, real estate, securities or others as collateral at the time the contract is entered into, if needed, and subsequently monitors customers' business condition and other factors periodically, in accordance with procedures established internally, and takes measures to control credit risks such as amendments to contracts, if needed.

- *7. In accordance with the “Act on Revaluation of Land” (Act No. 34 of March 31, 1998), land used for business activities has been revalued. The amount of tax payable on the amount of the revaluation differences is shown in the item “Deferred Tax Liabilities for Land Revaluation” indicated under Liabilities. In addition, the amount of revaluation differences less this tax liability is shown in the item “Revaluation Reserve for Land” under Net Assets.

Date revalued March 31, 1998

Revaluation method as specified in Article 3, Paragraph 3 of the above-mentioned Act

Land used for business activities was revalued by calculating the value on the basis of the valuation by road rating stipulated in Article 2, Item 4 of the Order for Enforcement of the Act on Revaluation of Land (Cabinet Order No. 119 of March 31, 1998), with reasonable adjustments to compensate for sites with long depth, etc. and also on the basis of the appraisal valuation stipulated in Article 2, Item 5 of the above-mentioned Order.

The difference at the consolidated balance sheet date between the total fair value of land used for business activities, which has been revalued in accordance with Article 10 of the above-mentioned Act, and the total book value of the land after the revaluation

	As of March 31, 2024	As of March 31, 2025
	¥27,662 million	¥4,829 million

*8. Accumulated Depreciation of Tangible Fixed Assets

	As of March 31, 2024	As of March 31, 2025
Accumulated Depreciation	¥702,559 million	¥662,095 million

*9. Advanced Depreciation of Tangible Fixed Assets

	As of March 31, 2024	As of March 31, 2025
Advanced Depreciation	¥28,858 million	¥26,328 million

*10. Borrowed Money includes Subordinated Borrowed Money.

	As of March 31, 2024	As of March 31, 2025
Subordinated Borrowed Money	¥9,571,224 million	¥9,953,663 million

*11. Bonds and Notes includes Subordinated Bonds.

	As of March 31, 2024	As of March 31, 2025
Subordinated Bonds	¥148,000 million	¥148,000 million

12. MHBK has keep well agreements, jointly and severally with Mizuho Financial Group, Inc., MHBK’s parent company, with each of Mizuho Securities Co., Ltd. and Mizuho International plc, which are also subsidiaries of Mizuho Financial Group, Inc., concerning their Joint Euro Medium-Term Note Programme. The bond issue balance under the program is as follows:

	As of March 31, 2024	As of March 31, 2025
Mizuho Securities Co., Ltd.	¥258,411 million	¥224,180 million
Mizuho International plc,	¥174,209 million	¥165,446 million

- *13. Amounts of liabilities for guarantees on corporate bonds included in “Securities,” which were issued through private placement under Article 2, Paragraph 3 of the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act

	As of March 31, 2024	As of March 31, 2025
	¥1,031,181 million	¥767,900 million

Notes to Consolidated Statement of Income

- *1. Other within Other Ordinary Income includes the following item.

	For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024	For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025
Gains on Sales of Stocks and Others	¥332,934 million	¥294,224 million

- *2. General and Administrative Expenses includes the following item.

	For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024	For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025
Personnel Expenses	¥552,400 million	¥605,612 million
Depreciation	¥134,021 million	¥155,736 million

- *3. Other within Other Ordinary Expenses includes the following item.

	For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024	For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025
Losses on Sales of Stocks and Others	¥285,931 million	¥158,784 million

Notes to Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income

*1. Reclassification adjustments, income taxes and the related tax effects concerning Other Comprehensive Income

	(Millions of Yen)	
	For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024	For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025
Valuation Difference on Available-for-sale Securities		
Amount arising during the year	647,107	(84,399)
Reclassification adjustments	(171,163)	50,347
Income taxes and before adjustments to tax effects	475,944	(34,051)
Income taxes and amount of tax effects	(143,211)	(4,458)
Valuation Difference on Available-for-sale Securities	332,733	(38,509)
Deferred Gains (Losses) on Hedges		
Amount arising during the year	(178,961)	(148,702)
Reclassification adjustments	263,446	(101,407)
Income taxes and before adjustments to tax effects	84,484	(250,110)
Income taxes and amount of tax effects	(25,869)	83,371
Deferred Gains (Losses) on Hedges	58,615	(166,738)
Revaluation Reserve for Land		
Amount arising during the year	—	—
Reclassification adjustments	—	—
Income taxes and before adjustments to tax effects	—	—
Income taxes and amount of tax effects	—	(1,343)
Revaluation Reserve for Land	—	(1,343)
Foreign Currency Translation Adjustments		
Amount arising during the year	151,748	45,831
Reclassification adjustments	—	—
Income taxes and before adjustments to tax effects	151,748	45,831
Income taxes and amount of tax effects	—	—
Foreign Currency Translation Adjustments	151,748	45,831
Remeasurements of Defined Benefit Plans		
Amount arising during the year	91,354	(49,056)
Reclassification adjustments	(74,495)	(36,998)
Income taxes and before adjustments to tax effects	16,858	(86,054)
Income taxes and amount of tax effects	(5,162)	25,130
Remeasurements of Defined Benefit Plans	11,696	(60,924)
Own Credit Risk Adjustments, Net of Tax		
Amount arising during the year	(471)	(562)
Reclassification adjustments	—	—
Income taxes and before adjustments to tax effects	(471)	(562)
Income taxes and amount of tax effects	—	—
Own Credit Risk Adjustments, Net of Tax	(471)	(562)
Share of Other Comprehensive Income of Affiliates Accounted for by the Equity Method		
Amount arising during the year	11,518	5,816
Total amount of Other Comprehensive Income	565,840	(216,432)

Notes to Consolidated Statement of Changes in Net Assets
For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024

1. Types and Total Number of Issued Shares and Treasury Stock

(Thousands of Shares)

	Number of Shares as of April 1, 2023	Increase during the Fiscal Year	Decrease during the Fiscal Year	Number of Shares as of March 31, 2024	Abstract
Issued Shares					
Common Stock	16,151	—	—	16,151	
Second series Class IV Preferred Stock	64	—	—	64	
Eighth series Class VIII Preferred Stock	85	—	—	85	
Eleventh series Class XIII Preferred Stock	3,609	—	—	3,609	
Total	19,911	—	—	19,911	
Treasury Stock					
Common Stock	—	—	—	—	
Second series Class IV Preferred Stock	64	—	—	64	
Eighth series Class VIII Preferred Stock	85	—	—	85	
Eleventh series Class XIII Preferred Stock	3,609	—	—	3,609	
Total	3,759	—	—	3,759	

2. Stock Acquisition Rights and Treasury Stock Acquisition Rights

None

3. Dividends

(1) Cash dividends paid during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024

(Resolution)	Type of Stock	Total Amount of Dividends (Millions of Yen)	Cash Dividend per Share (Yen)	Record Date	Effective Date
Board of Directors Meeting Held on May 15, 2023	Common Stock	516,349	31,969	March 31, 2023	June 2, 2023
	Second series Class IV Preferred Stock	0	42,000	March 31, 2023	June 2, 2023
	Eighth series Class VIII Preferred Stock	0	47,600	March 31, 2023	June 2, 2023
	Eleventh series Class XIII Preferred Stock	0	16,000	March 31, 2023	June 2, 2023

(2) Of dividends whose record dates belong to the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024, those whose effective dates come after the last day of the fiscal year

(Resolution)	Type of Stock	Total Amount of Dividends (Millions of Yen)	Resource of Dividends	Cash Dividend per Share (Yen)	Record Date	Effective Date
Board of Directors Meeting Held on May 15, 2024	Common Stock	500,004	Retained Earnings	30,957	March 31, 2024	June 3, 2024
	Second series Class IV Preferred Stock	0	Retained Earnings	42,000	March 31, 2024	June 3, 2024
	Eighth series Class VIII Preferred Stock	0	Retained Earnings	47,600	March 31, 2024	June 3, 2024
	Eleventh series Class XIII Preferred Stock	0	Retained Earnings	16,000	March 31, 2024	June 3, 2024

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025

1. Types and Total Number of Issued Shares and Treasury Stock

(Thousands of Shares)

	Number of Shares as of April 1, 2024	Increase during the Fiscal Year	Decrease during the Fiscal Year	Number of Shares as of March 31, 2025	Abstract
Issued Shares					
Common Stock	16,151	–	–	16,151	
Second series Class IV Preferred Stock	64	–	–	64	
Eighth series Class VIII Preferred Stock	85	–	–	85	
Eleventh series Class XIII Preferred Stock	3,609	–	–	3,609	
Total	19,911	–	–	19,911	
Treasury Stock					
Common Stock	–	–	–	–	
Second series Class IV Preferred Stock	64	–	–	64	
Eighth series Class VIII Preferred Stock	85	–	–	85	
Eleventh series Class XIII Preferred Stock	3,609	–	–	3,609	
Total	3,759	–	–	3,759	

2. Stock Acquisition Rights and Treasury Stock Acquisition Rights

None

3. Dividends

(1) Cash dividends paid during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025

(Resolution)	Type of Stock	Total Amount of Dividends (Millions of Yen)	Cash Dividend per Share (Yen)	Record Date	Effective Date
Board of Directors Meeting Held on May 15, 2024	Common Stock	500,004	30,957	March 31, 2024	June 3, 2024
	Second series Class IV Preferred Stock	0	42,000	March 31, 2024	June 3, 2024
	Eighth series Class VIII Preferred Stock	0	47,600	March 31, 2024	June 3, 2024
	Eleventh series Class XIII Preferred Stock	0	16,000	March 31, 2024	June 3, 2024

(2) Of dividends whose record dates belong to the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025, those whose effective dates come after the last day of the fiscal year

(Resolution)	Type of Stock	Total Amount of Dividends (Millions of Yen)	Resource of Dividends	Cash Dividend per Share (Yen)	Record Date	Effective Date
Board of Directors Meeting Held on May 14, 2025	Common Stock	500,004	Retained Earnings	30,957	March 31, 2025	June 3, 2025
	Second series Class IV Preferred Stock	0	Retained Earnings	42,000	March 31, 2025	June 3, 2025
	Eighth series Class VIII Preferred Stock	0	Retained Earnings	47,600	March 31, 2025	June 3, 2025
	Eleventh series Class XIII Preferred Stock	0	Retained Earnings	16,000	March 31, 2025	June 3, 2025

Notes to Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

*1. Cash and Cash Equivalents at the balance sheet date are reconciled to Cash and Due from Banks on the consolidated balance sheet as follows:

	For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024	For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025
Cash and Due from Banks	¥71,155,612 million	¥70,405,669 million
Due from Banks, excluding Deposits with Central Banks	¥(1,791,441) million	¥(1,799,711) million
Cash and Cash Equivalents	¥69,364,170 million	¥68,605,957 million

Lease Transactions

Operating Leases

Future lease payments related to non-cancelable operating leases

(1) Lessee

(Millions of Yen)

	As of March 31, 2024	As of March 31, 2025
Due within One Year	31,880	33,494
Due after One Year	183,962	165,858
Total	215,842	199,352

(2) Lessor

(Millions of Yen)

	As of March 31, 2024	As of March 31, 2025
Due within One Year	3,710	2,550
Due after One Year	13,789	3,775
Total	17,499	6,326

Financial Instruments

1. Matters Relating to the Conditions of Financial Instruments

(1) Policy on financial instruments

MHBK, which primarily engages in banking business, and its group companies (the “Group”) incur financial liabilities such as customer deposits and funding through financial markets on the funding side while holding financial assets such as customer loans, stocks and bonds on the investment side, and also engage in trading activities for certain financial instruments. Some consolidated subsidiaries conduct securities-related business and other financial business.

For these businesses, the Group manages appropriately the risks of individual financial instruments and carefully matches difference in transaction terms and various risk factors.

(2) Type and risk of financial instruments

The main financial assets of the Group consist of customer loans and securities such as government bonds and stocks. These financial assets are subject to various types of risk of losses that may be incurred by the Group due to a decline in, or total loss of, the value of assets as a result of a counterparty’s or an issuer’s future default on debt or the possibility of such default (“credit risk”), or due to a decline in the value of assets as a result of fluctuations in interest rates, stock prices and foreign exchange rates and so on (“market risk”). The Group may also be exposed to the risk of incurring losses when it becomes impossible to execute transactions in the market because of market turmoil and other factors or losses arising from transactions at prices that are significantly less favorable than usual (“market liquidity risk”).

The main financing source of the 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 financial market turmoil or 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 Group uses derivative financial instruments 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 instruments like interest rate swaps are used as hedging instruments for cash-flow hedges or fair value hedges. The Group applies hedge accounting to the majority of these instruments, treating them as deferred hedges. The effectiveness of the hedges is assessed periodically by regression analysis and other methods to ensure that changes in interest rate risk or cash flows of the hedged items are highly effectively offset by the hedging instruments. It should be noted that the Group uses derivative financial instruments for trading purposes and so on as well.

(3) Risk management for financial instruments

1) Commitment to risk management

The Group recognizes the conducting of operations tailored to the risks and managing such risks as a key issue relating to its management. In order to implement its business strategy while maintaining our financial stability, the Group maintains comprehensive risk management and control measures.

MHBK maintains basic policies for risk management established by our 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, the Group maintains various measures to strengthen and enhance the sophistication of its risk management system.

2) General concept of risk management

The Group classifies its risk exposures according to the various kinds of risks, including “credit risk,” “market risk,” “liquidity risk,” “operational risk,” “reputational risk” and “model risk,” and manages each type of risk according to its characteristics.

In addition to managing each type of risk individually, the Group has 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, the Group allocates risk capital to each risk unit to control risk within the limits set for each unit. The Group also controls risk within managerially acceptable limits by working to ensure that the overall risk the Group holds on an entire Group basis does not exceed financial strength of the Group. To ensure the ongoing financial health of the Group, MHBK regularly monitors 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.

3) Credit risk management

The Board of Directors of MHBK determines key matters pertaining to credit risk management policies. In addition, the “Balance Sheet & Risk Management Committee” and “Credit Committee” as its management policy committees broadly discuss and coordinate matters relating to the management of the Group’s credit portfolio and credit policies towards obligors. The Chief Risk Officer (CRO) is responsible for matters relating to planning and implementing credit risk management. The Credit Risk Management Department, conducts credit risk measuring and monitoring,

and forms and promotes basic plans of credit risk management. The person in charge of credit is responsible for matters regarding credit examination and manages credit risk mainly from the viewpoint of individual credits. Each credit department approves/disapproves, manages and collects from customers individual credit transactions. In addition, the Chief Audit Executive (CAE) is responsible for key matters pertaining to internal audit operations. The Internal Audit Department in the Internal Audit Group that is independent of the business departments ensures appropriate credit risk management and other factors.

As a method of managing credit risk, we ensure that the measurement results of future credit risk, based on our business and financial strategies, are at an appropriate level, and we implement integrated management from the “credit portfolio management” level to the “credit management” level. Specifically, at the “credit portfolio management” level, in order to take appropriate measures before or after holding credit risk, we measure the expected average loss amount over the next year due to the potential materialization of credit risk (credit cost), as determined by statistical methods and other approaches, the maximum loss amount within a certain confidence interval (credit VAR), and the difference between credit VAR and credit cost (credit risk amount) to manage the potential losses arising from the held portfolio. At the “credit management” level, to control losses arising from the materialization of credit risk, we manage the process from credit execution to recovery for each individual case based on the investigation of the customer’s credit status.

4) Market risk management

The Board of Directors of MHBK determines key matters pertaining to market risk management policies. In addition, MHBK has established the “Balance Sheet & Risk Management Committee” as one of its management policy committees. The committee broadly discusses and coordinates matters relating to operation of ALM, risk planning and market risk management and proposes actions to be taken in emergency situations such as sudden market changes. Moreover, MHBK has established middle offices specializing in risk management that are independent of its front offices, which engage in market transactions, and its back offices, which are responsible for book entries and settlements. This structure enables them to achieve mutual checks and control over market operations.

The CRO of MHBK is responsible for matters relating to market risk management planning and operations. The Risk Management Department of MHBK formulates and implements plans relating to market risk management, such as monitoring market risk, reports and analyses, proposals, setting limits and guidelines. In addition, the department assesses and manages the overall market risk of the Group as a whole and submits reports to our Board of Directors, etc. on a regular basis.

To manage market risk, MHBK sets 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, MHBK sets limits for VaR and for losses. For banking activities, MHBK sets position limits based on interest rate sensitivity as needed. As such, when VaR is not adequate to control risk, the middle offices manage risk by managing risk indicators, using 10 BPV (Basis Point Value) or others, by carrying out stress tests, and setting loss limits as needed.

5) Situation of market risk

i. Banking activities

The following table shows the VaR figures relating to the banking activities of the Group for the fiscal year indicated:

	(Billions of Yen)	
	For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024	For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025
As of the fiscal year end	330.5	200.2
Maximum	351.6	282.8
Minimum	202.9	179.1
Average	295.2	218.8

[Definition of banking activities]

The following transactions are categorized as banking activities, with trading activities and strategically-held equity being categorized separately.

- (1) Deposits and loans as well as related funding activities, and hedge against interest rate risk.
- (2) Equity (excluding strategically-held equity), 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.

[Method of calculating VaR of banking activities]

VaR: Historical simulation method

Quantitative standard: 1) Confidence interval: one-tailed 99%, 2) Holding period of one month, 3) Historical observation period of three years

ii. Trading activities

The following table shows the VaR figures relating to the trading activities of the Group for the fiscal year indicated:

	(Billions of Yen)	
	For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024	For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025
As of the fiscal year end	1.3	2.3
Maximum	4.6	3.6
Minimum	0.8	0.8
Average	1.5	1.6

[Definition of trading activities]

- (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.

[Method of calculating VaR of trading activities]

VaR: Historical simulation method

Quantitative standard: 1) Confidence interval: one-tailed 99%, 2) Holding period of one day, 3) Historical observation period of three years

iii. Strategic equity holding

The Group performs the same market risk management based on VaR and risk indices for the strategic equity holding portfolio as for banking activities and trading activities. The risk index of the strategic equity holding portfolio (sensitivity of the portfolio to a 1% change in TOPIX index) is set as ¥19.9 billion as of March 31, 2025 (¥24.2 billion as of March 31, 2024).

iv. Risk management using VaR

VaR is a commonly used market risk measurement technique based on 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 limitations:

- VaR estimates could differ by assumptions of holding period, confidence interval and approaches for the measurement.
- VaR that is calculated based on historical data does not necessarily indicate an accurate future possible maximum loss.
- VaR might underestimate the probability of loss when the market becomes inactive due to market confusion since VaR is based on the assumptions of sales of holding portfolio or hedges in the market during the holding period for the calculation.
- VaR model does not take account of any losses that might occur beyond this confidence interval.

The historical simulation method used as the measurement technique of VaR assumes that changes in risk factors and fair values related to the portfolio follow an empirical distribution. Therefore, the model might underestimate the risk in a circumstance where the market is likely to move extremely beyond the assumption.

The Group checks the validity of the market risk measurement made by VaR approach periodically by backtesting, which compares VaR with actual profit and loss. In addition to VaR, the Group performs a wide variety of management processes and controls such as risk indices monitoring, implementation of stress tests, and loss limit monitoring in order to perform strict risk management by carefully grasping all risks, including those VaR approach is not able to cover.

6) Liquidity risk management

The Group's liquidity risk management structure is generally the same as the market risk management structure described above "4) Market risk management." However, liquidity risk is managed under the system where the Head of Global Markets Division is responsible for the planning and implementing cash flow management, each department in charge of market and ALM operation is responsible for matters relating to identifying and coordinating cash flow situation, and plans and runs cash flow management operations. Reports on the cash flow situation are submitted to the Board of Directors, the Audit and Supervisory Committee, the Executive Management Committee, the CEO and the management policy committee on a regular basis.

Liquidity risk is measured using indices pertaining to cash flow, such as limits on funds raised in the market and liquidity stress test surplus. Limits on liquidity risk, etc. are discussed and coordinated by the Balance Sheet & Risk Management Committee, discussed further by the Executive Management Committee and determined by the CEO. The Group has established classifications for the cash flow conditions affecting the Group, ranging from “normal” to “cause for concern” and “critical,” and has established procedures for dealing with cases that are deemed to fall into the “cause for concern” or “critical” category. In addition, a structure has been constructed under which the Group will be able to respond smoothly in the event of an emergency situation that affects the Group’s funding.

(4) Supplementary explanation of matters relating to fair value of financial instruments and others

Since certain assumptions and others are adopted for calculating fair values of financial instruments, they may differ when adopting different assumptions and others.

2. Matters Relating to Fair Value of Financial Instruments and Others and Breakdown of the Fair Values by Level

The following are carrying values, fair values and differences between them and fair values by level. Stocks and Others Without a Quoted Market Price and Investments in Partnerships and Others are excluded from the table below (see (Note 3)). Notes on Cash and Due from Banks, Call Loans and Bills Bought, Receivables under Resale Agreements, Receivables under Securities Borrowing Transactions, Foreign Exchanges (Assets/Liabilities), Call Money and Bills Sold, Payables under Repurchase Agreements and Payables under Securities Lending Transactions are not presented as those items are mainly settled in a short time period, and thus their fair values approximate the book values.

The fair values of financial instruments are classified into the following three levels in accordance with the observability and significance of inputs used in the measurement of fair value.

Level 1 fair value: Fair values measured by quoted prices of the assets or liabilities being measured which are given in active markets among observable valuation inputs.

Level 2 fair value: Fair values measured by inputs other than inputs included within Level 1 among observable valuation inputs.

Level 3 fair value: Fair values measured by unobservable valuation inputs.

In the event that multiple inputs significantly affect the measurement of fair value, choosing from among the respective levels those inputs belong to, MHBK classifies the fair value to the level with the lowest position of hierarchy in the measurement of fair value.

(1) Financial instruments carried at fair value recorded on the consolidated balance sheet
As of March 31, 2024

(Millions of Yen)

Classification	Carrying Value			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Monetary Claims Bought	–	78,091	5,675	83,766
Trading Assets				
Trading Securities				
Japanese Government Bonds	1,043	–	–	1,043
Japanese Local Government Bonds	–	81	–	81
Japanese Corporate Bonds	–	320,078	–	320,078
Other	1,820,767	3,835,004	7,394	5,663,166
Money Held in Trust	–	–	5	5
Securities				
Available-for-sale Securities				
Stocks	2,882,446	–	10,102	2,892,548
Japanese Government Bonds	10,551,192	412,135	–	10,963,328
Japanese Local Government Bonds	–	583,738	–	583,738
Japanese Corporate Bonds	–	2,590,368	155,307	2,745,675
Foreign Bonds	4,195,607	7,982,886	95,914	12,274,409
Other (*1)	1,196,270	1,510,084	17,109	2,723,464
Total Assets	20,647,327	17,312,470	291,509	38,251,307
Trading Liabilities				
Securities Sold, Not Yet Purchased, etc.	826,174	180,014	–	1,006,188
Bonds and Notes	–	534,787	–	534,787
Other Liabilities				
Short Positions In Bonds	–	1,700,345	–	1,700,345
Total Liabilities	826,174	2,415,148	–	3,241,322
Derivative Transactions (*2, 3)				
Interest Rate and Bond-Related	28,606	(93,947)	(6)	(65,347)
Currency-Related	–	(138,544)	–	(138,544)
Stock-Related	(9,715)	26,232	(213)	16,303
Commodity-Related	7,728	(8,086)	(339)	(697)
Credit Derivatives	–	38,286	–	38,286
Total Derivative Transactions	26,619	(176,059)	(559)	(149,999)

- (*1) The investment trusts that we regard net asset value disclosed in Paragraph 24-3 and Paragraph 24-9 of “Implementation Guidance on Accounting Standard for Fair Value Measurement” (ASBJ Guidance No. 31, June 17, 2021) as fair value are not included in the above table. The relevant investment trusts in Paragraph 24-3 and Paragraph 24-9 are ¥13,468 million and ¥49,798 million in the consolidated balance sheet.
- (*2) Derivative Transactions recorded in Trading Assets and Trading Liabilities, Derivatives and others are presented in the aggregate. Net positive and negative balances that arose from derivative transactions are presented on a net basis, and the item that is net debts in total is presented in brackets.
- (*3) Derivative Transactions applying for hedge accounting are ¥(1,035,426) million in the consolidated balance sheet. The deferred hedge method is mainly applied. The “Practical Solution on the Treatment of Hedge Accounting for Financial Instruments that Reference LIBOR” (ASBJ PITF No. 40, March 17, 2022) is applied with respect to such hedging relationships.

As of March 31, 2025

(Millions of Yen)

Classification	Carrying Value			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Monetary Claims Bought	–	67,413	4,783	72,196
Trading Assets				
Trading Securities				
Japanese Government Bonds	1,111	–	–	1,111
Japanese Local Government Bonds	–	104	–	104
Japanese Corporate Bonds	–	907,304	–	907,304
Other	1,444,815	3,809,593	5,989	5,260,399
Money Held in Trust	–	–	5	5
Securities				
Available-for-sale Securities				
Stocks	2,416,346	–	9,735	2,426,082
Japanese Government Bonds	7,839,256	424,454	–	8,263,711
Japanese Local Government Bonds	–	547,739	–	547,739
Japanese Corporate Bonds	–	2,165,131	113,730	2,278,862
Foreign Bonds	5,926,846	6,086,903	81,333	12,095,082
Other (*1)	506,628	1,513,296	18,007	2,037,931
Total Assets	18,135,005	15,521,940	233,586	33,890,532
Trading Liabilities				
Securities Sold, Not Yet Purchased, etc.	889,925	183,230	–	1,073,156
Bonds and Notes	–	1,044,115	–	1,044,115
Other Liabilities				
Short Positions In Bonds	–	990,264	–	990,264
Total Liabilities	889,925	2,217,611	–	3,107,536
Derivative Transactions (*2, 3)				
Interest Rate and Bond-Related	7,494	(177,057)	(71)	(169,634)
Currency-Related	–	(444,168)	–	(444,168)
Stock-Related	6,118	37,373	(60,333)	(16,842)
Commodity-Related	(3,091)	1,921	1,444	274
Credit Derivatives	–	40,253	–	40,253
Total Derivative Transactions	10,521	(541,677)	(58,960)	(590,117)

(*1) The investment trusts that we regard net asset value disclosed in Paragraph 24-3 and Paragraph 24-9 of “Implementation Guidance on Accounting Standard for Fair Value Measurement” (ASBJ Guidance No. 31, June 17, 2021) as fair value are not included in the above table. The relevant investment trusts in Paragraph 24-3 and Paragraph 24-9 are ¥17,376 million and ¥62,138 million in the consolidated balance sheet.

(*2) Derivative Transactions recorded in Trading Assets and Trading Liabilities, Derivatives and others are presented in the aggregate. Net positive and negative balances that arose from derivative transactions are presented on a net basis, and the item that is net debts in total is presented in brackets.

(*3) Derivative Transactions applying for hedge accounting are ¥(721,427) million in the consolidated balance sheet. The deferred hedge method is mainly applied.

(2) Financial instruments other than those carried at fair value recorded on the consolidated balance sheet
As of March 31, 2024

(Millions of Yen)

Classification	Fair value				Carrying Value	Difference
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total		
Monetary Claims Bought	–	–	4,067,829	4,067,829	4,067,829	–
Securities						
Bonds Held to Maturity						
Japanese Government Bonds	512,020	–	–	512,020	519,397	(7,377)
Foreign Bonds	–	3,350,903	–	3,350,903	3,525,737	(174,833)
Loans and Bills Discounted					91,640,546	
Allowance for Loan Losses (*)					(702,840)	
	–	5,088	92,301,989	92,307,078	90,937,706	1,369,371
Total Assets	512,020	3,355,991	96,369,819	100,237,831	99,050,670	1,187,161
Deposits	–	157,302,872	–	157,302,872	157,349,955	(47,083)
Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	–	11,231,036	–	11,231,036	11,232,233	(1,196)
Borrowed Money	–	13,631,756	349,718	13,981,475	14,342,018	(360,542)
Bonds and Notes	–	627,262	573,057	1,200,319	1,214,961	(14,642)
Total Liabilities	–	182,792,928	922,775	183,715,703	184,139,168	(423,464)

(*) General and individual allowances for losses are excluded from the relevant Loans and Bills Discounted. Items other than Loans and Bills Discounted are recorded at the consolidated balance sheet amounts due to immateriality of their allowances for losses.

As of March 31, 2025

(Millions of Yen)

Classification	Fair value				Carrying Value	Difference
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total		
Monetary Claims Bought	–	–	3,846,961	3,846,961	3,846,961	–
Securities						
Bonds Held to Maturity						
Japanese Government Bonds	399,879	–	–	399,879	419,479	(19,600)
Foreign Bonds	–	3,627,502	–	3,627,502	3,763,649	(136,147)
Loans and Bills Discounted					93,081,403	
Allowance for Loan Losses (*)					(656,407)	
	–	89,836	93,450,410	93,540,246	92,424,995	1,115,251
Total Assets	399,879	3,717,338	97,297,372	101,414,589	100,455,087	959,502
Deposits	–	156,903,776	–	156,903,776	157,002,293	(98,516)
Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	–	13,970,197	–	13,970,197	13,971,170	(973)
Borrowed Money	–	12,544,294	352,662	12,896,957	13,135,030	(238,073)
Bonds and Notes	–	392,794	629,918	1,022,712	1,037,891	(15,179)
Total Liabilities	–	183,811,062	982,580	184,793,643	185,146,386	(352,743)

(*) General and individual allowances for losses are excluded from the relevant Loans and Bills Discounted. Items other than Loans and Bills Discounted are recorded at the consolidated balance sheet amounts due to immateriality of their allowances for losses.

(Note 1) Description of the evaluation techniques and the inputs used in the fair value measurement

Assets

Monetary Claims Bought

Fair values of Monetary Claims Bought that are securitization products which are considered as equivalent to market price are measured based on a model such as prices obtained from brokers and financial information vendors and are categorized as Level 3 when significant unobservable inputs are used and as Level 2 when other inputs are used.

With respect to Monetary Claims Bought other than above, when the present values of the expected future cash flows are considered to be fair values, those Monetary Claims Bought are mainly categorized as Level 3 since the discount rate and other significant valuation inputs are unobservable. When those are short term in nature and the book values are considered to be fair values, those Monetary Claims Bought are categorized as Level 3.

Trading Assets

For Trading Assets, fair values are classified as Level 1 for cases when unadjusted quoted prices in active markets can be used. This primarily includes Japanese Government Bonds.

If the market is not active, then regardless of whether publically disclosed quoted prices are used, the fair values are classified as Level 2. This primarily includes Japanese Local Government Bonds and Japanese Corporate Bonds.

If significant unobservable inputs are used to calculate the fair value with assessment methods such as present value technique based on the estimated future cash flows, the fair values are classified as Level 3.

Money Held in Trust

For securities held as trust assets in individually managed Money Held in Trust which is primarily invested in securities, fair values are based on the price quoted by the exchange for shares and on the price quoted by the exchange, broker, or information vendor for bonds, and such fair values are classified as Level 2 or Level 3 based on the levels of the underlying assets.

The notes to Money Held in Trust based on holding purpose are included in the section of “Money Held in Trust.”

Securities

For Securities, fair values are classified as Level 1 for cases when unadjusted quoted prices in active markets can be used. This primarily includes shares and Japanese Government Bonds. If the market is not active, then regardless of whether publically disclosed quoted prices are used, their fair values are classified as Level 2. This primarily includes Japanese Local Government Bonds and Japanese Corporate Bonds.

Fair values of Investment Trusts are based on market prices, publically disclosed net asset value, and others. Those are classified as Level 1 for cases when unadjusted quoted prices in active market can be used, and as Level 2 in other cases. For Investment Trusts for which no quoted market prices are available, the net asset value is used as fair value if there are no material restrictions that would require compensation for the risk from the market participants with respect to cancellation or repurchase requests, and their fair values are classified as Level 2.

Fair values of Private Placement Bonds are calculated by discounting the total amount of principal, interest and others at a rate that adds certain discount rate reflecting credit risk and various risk factors to market yield by categories based on the internal ratings and terms. Their fair values are classified as Level 3 when there is significant effect from unobservable inputs, and as Level 2 in other cases.

Fair values of Securitization Products are based on valuations obtained from brokers and others or prices calculated using models containing reasonable estimates of our management and are classified as Level 3 when significant unobservable inputs are used, and as Level 2 in other cases. In deriving prices based on the models containing reasonable estimates of our management mentioned above, we use the present value technique. The price decision variables include default rates, recovery rates, pre-payment rates and discount rates.

The notes to Securities based on holding purpose are included in the section of “Securities.”

Loans and Bills Discounted

Fair values of Loans and Bills Discounted are mainly calculated by discounting the total amount of principal and interest at the discount rate reflecting expected loss and credit risk and other risk factors by categories according to the types, internal ratings and terms of the Loans and Bills Discounted. Since said discount rate is unobservable, their fair values are classified as Level 3.

In addition, as to claims and others against bankrupt obligors, substantially bankrupt obligors and intensive control obligors, since the estimated amount of bad debts is calculated mainly 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 carrying value of claims and others minus Allowance for Loan Losses on the consolidated balance sheet as of the end of the fiscal year. We thus deem such amounts to be fair values, and classify the fair value measurement as Level 3.

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 the book values to be fair values and classify the fair values as Level 3, since fair values are expected to approximate book values based on the estimated loan periods, interest rates and other conditions.

Liabilities

Deposits and Negotiable Certificates of Deposit

For demand deposits, we deem the payment amounts if required on the consolidated balance sheet date (i.e., book values) to be fair values. In addition, fair values of Time Deposits and Negotiable Certificates of Deposits are calculated by classifying them based on their terms and by discounting the future cash flows. The discount rates used in such calculations are the market interest rates. For the deposits whose deposit terms are short (i.e., within six months), since fair values approximate book values, we mainly deem the book values to be fair values. We classify such fair values as Level 2.

Trading Liabilities and Other Liabilities

For Trading Liabilities and Short Positions In Bonds in Other Liabilities, fair values are classified as Level 1 for cases when unadjusted quoted prices in active markets can be used. This primarily includes listed stocks and Japanese Government Bonds.

If the market is not active, then regardless of whether publically disclosed quoted prices are used, their fair values are classified as Level 2. This primarily includes Japanese Corporate Bonds.

Their fair values are classified as Level 3 when significant unobservable inputs are used.

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. Their fair values are classified as Level 3 when the effect of an unobservable input is significant, and as Level 2 in other cases.

Bonds and Notes

Fair values of Bonds and Notes issued by MHBK 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 at the interest rates considered to be applicable to similar Bonds and Notes for those which do not have market prices. Fair values of Bonds and Notes that do have market prices are classified as Level 2. Those of Bonds and Notes that do not have market prices are classified as Level 3 if the effect of an unobservable input is significant and as Level 2 in other cases.

A fair value option is applied for the fair value of Bonds and Notes issued by certain foreign subsidiaries, and their fair value is determined using fair value measurement models. In determining the fair value, when unobservable inputs are not used or effect of unobservable inputs is not significant, those Bonds and Notes are classified as Level 2. When significant unobservable inputs are used, those Bonds and Notes are classified as Level 3.

Derivative Transactions

For Derivative Transactions, fair values are classified as Level 1 for cases when unadjusted quoted prices in active markets can be used. This primarily includes bond futures and interest rate futures.

However, since the majority of derivatives are over-the-counter transactions for which no quoted price is publically disclosed, their fair values are calculated using the evaluation techniques such as the present value technique and the Black-Scholes Model depending on the type of transaction and the maturity period. The main inputs which are used in those evaluation techniques are interest rate, currency rate, volatility, and others. MHBK carries out price adjustments based on the credit risk of the counterparty and MHBK's credit risk, as well as price adjustments related to the procurement of unsecured funds. Their fair values are classified as Level 2 if no unobservable inputs are used or if the effect of the unobservable inputs used is insignificant. This primarily includes "plain vanilla" interest rate swaps and forward exchange contracts. Fair values are classified as Level 3 when using significant unobservable inputs, which includes commodity-related transactions.

(Note 2) Information related to financial instruments recorded on the consolidated balance sheet with fair values classified as Level 3.

- (1) Quantitative information about the significant unobservable inputs
As of March 31, 2024

Classification	Evaluation Technique	Significant Unobservable Input	Range	Weighted Average
Monetary Claims Bought				
Securitization Products	Present value technique	Prepayment rates	0.3%–6.1%	3.8%
		Discount rates	0.3%–0.6%	0.4%
Securities				
Japanese Corporate Bonds				
Private Placement Bonds	Present value technique	Discount rates	0.4%–5.7%	2.0%
Foreign Bonds				
Securitization Products	Present value technique	Prepayment rates	3.1%	3.1%
		Default rates	0.4%	0.4%
		Recovery rates	36.9%	36.9%
		Discount rates	0.5%	0.5%
Derivative Transactions				
Stock-Related	Option pricing model	Stock price volatility	20.4%–121.7%	–
Commodity-Related	Option pricing model	Commodity price volatility	0.0%–27.6%	–

As of March 31, 2025

Classification	Evaluation Technique	Significant Unobservable Input	Range	Weighted Average
Monetary Claims Bought				
Securitization Products	Present value technique	Prepayment rates	0.3%–5.7%	3.6%
		Discount rates	0.3%–0.5%	0.3%
Securities				
Japanese Corporate Bonds				
Private Placement Bonds	Present value technique	Discount rates	0.4%–5.6%	1.9%
Foreign Bonds				
Securitization Products	Present value technique	Prepayment rates	2.9%	2.9%
		Default rates	0.2%	0.2%
		Recovery rates	36.5%	36.5%
		Discount rates	0.5%	0.5%
Derivative Transactions				
Stock-Related	Option pricing model	Stock price volatility	17.5%–175.2%	–
Commodity-Related	Option pricing model	Commodity price volatility	17.1%–27.7%	–

(2) Reconciliation between the opening and closing balances and loss/gain on valuation recognized in profit/loss

As of March 31, 2024

(Millions of Yen)

	Balance as of the Beginning of the Year	Profit/Loss or Other Comprehensive Income		Net Purchases, Sales, Issues and Settlements	Transfers into Level 3 Fair Value (*3)	Transfers out of Level 3 Fair Value (*4)	Balance as of the End of the Year	Loss/Gain on Valuation of Held Financial Assets/Liabilities Recorded in the Consolidated Balance Sheet Recorded in Profit/Loss (*1)
		Recorded in Profit/Loss (*1)	Recorded in Other Comprehensive Income (*2)					
Monetary Claims Bought	10,555	(111)	6	(4,775)	–	–	5,675	–
Trading Assets								
Trading Securities								
Other	–	(116)	–	3,796	3,715	–	7,394	–
Money Held in Trust	4	0	–	0	–	–	5	–
Securities								
Available-for-sale Securities								
Stocks	9,962	–	90	49	–	–	10,102	–
Japanese Corporate Bonds	192,616	(3,996)	6,466	(12,569)	36,036	(63,246)	155,307	–
Foreign Bonds	80,134	12,144	541	(7,244)	12,578	(2,239)	95,914	–
Other	15,770	46	1,066	235	–	(10)	17,109	–
Derivative Transactions								
Interest Rate and Bond-Related	205	36	–	(299)	–	49	(6)	(44)
Stock-Related	(21,166)	20,953	–	–	–	–	(213)	126,141
Commodity-Related	2,223	(1,722)	–	(841)	–	–	(339)	(1,548)

(*1) Included mainly in “Trading Income,” “Trading Expenses,” “Other Operating Income” or “Other Operating Expenses” in the consolidated statement of income.

(*2) Included in “Valuation Difference on Available-for-sale Securities” under “Other Comprehensive Income” in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

(*3) Transfers into Level 3 fair value are from Level 2 fair value, which is due to changes in the observability of inputs used in the measurement of fair value based on market liquidity. Such transfers are made at the beginning of the accounting period.

(*4) Transfers out of Level 3 fair value are into Level 2 fair value, which for most of such transfers are due to the determination of the immaterial effect of discount rates used in the measurement of fair value of Private Placement Bonds, based on a quantitative sensitivity analysis. Such transfers are made at the beginning of the accounting period.

As of March 31, 2025

(Millions of Yen)

	Balance as of the Beginning of the Year	Profit/Loss or Other Comprehensive Income		Net Purchases, Sales, Issues and Settlements	Transfers into Level 3 Fair Value (*3)	Transfers out of Level 3 Fair Value (*4)	Balance as of the End of the Year	Loss/Gain on Valuation of Held Financial Assets/Liabilities Recorded in the Consolidated Balance Sheet Recorded in Profit/Loss (*1)
		Recorded in Profit/Loss (*1)	Recorded in Other Comprehensive Income (*2)					
Monetary Claims Bought	5,675	(1)	(62)	(827)	–	–	4,783	–
Trading Assets								
Trading Securities								
Other	7,394	(841)	–	(563)	–	–	5,989	–
Money Held in Trust	5	(0)	–	0	–	–	5	–
Securities								
Available-for-sale Securities								
Stocks	10,102	81	496	(944)	–	–	9,735	–
Japanese Corporate Bonds	155,307	578	449	(32,186)	36,696	(47,115)	113,730	–
Foreign Bonds	95,914	(640)	(148)	(3,963)	–	(9,828)	81,333	–
Other	17,109	(686)	1,918	(335)	–	–	18,007	–
Derivative Transactions								
Interest Rate and Bond-Related	(6)	73	–	(138)	–	–	(71)	(57)
Stock-Related	(213)	(60,120)	–	–	–	–	(60,333)	(53,295)
Commodity-Related	(339)	1,750	–	34	–	–	1,444	1,863

(*1) Included mainly in “Trading Income,” “Trading Expenses,” “Other Operating Income” or “Other Operating Expenses” in the consolidated statement of income.

(*2) Included in “Valuation Difference on Available-for-sale Securities” under “Other Comprehensive Income” in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

(*3) Transfers into Level 3 fair value are from Level 2 fair value, which is due to changes in the observability of inputs used in the measurement of fair value based on market liquidity. Such transfers are made at the beginning of the accounting period.

(*4) Transfers out of Level 3 fair value are into Level 2 fair value, which for most of such transfers are due to the determination of the immaterial effect of discount rates used in the measurement of fair value of Private Placement Bonds, based on a quantitative sensitivity analysis. Such transfers are made at the beginning of the accounting period.

(3) Explanation of process of fair value measurement

MHBK and its group companies have determined policies and procedures relating to the calculation of fair value in middle departments and back-end departments, as well as procedures relating to the use of fair value measurement models. Concerning the calculated fair value and its level classification, investigation is carried out into the evaluation techniques used for the calculation of the fair value and the suitability of the inputs.

When calculating fair value, we use evaluation models that most appropriately reflect the nature, characteristics and risks of the individual assets. Furthermore, when using the quoted price obtained from a third party, we confirm the evaluation techniques and inputs being used and verify the suitability of that price using appropriate methods for comparison, etc. with fair values of similar financial instruments.

(4) Explanation on the impact on fair value when the significant unobservable input is changed

Prepayment Rates

The Prepayment Rates are the percentage expected to occur for re-payment of the principal before the due date. Movement in Prepayment Rates is determined by correlation between deferral by the debtor and the debt. Generally, remarkable change in the Prepayment Rates will occur when the fair value rises (or falls) dramatically in accordance with the structure of the financial instrument.

Default Rates

Default Rates are estimates that show the possibility of the non-recovery of contractual payments. Generally, a remarkable rise (fall) in the Default Rate will lead to the fall (rise) in the collection rate and rise (fall) in the discount rate, which will cause a remarkable fall (rise) in fair value.

Recovery Rates

Recovery Rates are estimates of the percentage of contractual payments that will be collected in the cases of defaults on payment. Generally, an extraordinary rise (fall) in the Recovery Rate will lead to the fall (rise) in the Default Rate, which will cause a remarkable rise (fall) in fair value.

Discount Rates

Discount Rates are percentage-based adjustments that are applied to standard market rates such as TIBOR and swap rates. Discount Rates are mostly made up from risk premiums, which are the remuneration amounts required by the market participants in response to uncertainty regarding the cash flows of financial instruments arising from credit risks. Generally, a remarkable rise (fall) in the Discount Rate will cause a remarkable fall (rise) in fair value.

Volatilities

Volatilities are yardsticks indicating the forecasted change of variables during fixed periods. For some financial instruments, a rise in volatility can provide a gain, while for other financial instruments, a fall in volatility will provide a gain. Generally, a remarkable rise (fall) in volatility will cause a remarkable rise (fall) in the option price, and if the option is a long position, the fair value will remarkably rise (fall).

(Note 3) Carrying values for Stocks and Others Without a Quoted Market Price and Investments in Partnerships and Others are indicated below, and are not included in “Money Held in Trust” and “Available-for-sale Securities” in the tables presented in Matters Relating to Fair Value of Financial Instruments and Others and Breakdown of the Fair Values by Level.

(Millions of Yen)

Classification	As of March 31, 2024	As of March 31, 2025
Stocks and Others Without a Quoted Market Price (*1)	507,713	711,086
Investments in Partnerships and Others (*2)	425,376	556,421

(*1) Unlisted stocks and others are included in Stocks and Others Without a Quoted Market Price and are not subject to fair value disclosure pursuant to Paragraph 5 of “Implementation Guidance on Disclosures about Fair Value of Financial Instruments” (ASBJ Guidance No. 19, March 31, 2020).

(*2) Investments in Partnerships and Others are mainly silent partnerships and investment partnerships and others. These are not subject to fair value disclosure pursuant to Paragraph 24-16 of “Implementation Guidance on Accounting Standard for Fair Value Measurement” (ASBJ Guidance No. 31, June 17, 2021).

(3) During the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024, the amount of impairment (“devaluation”) was ¥ 2,040 million.

During the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025, the amount of impairment (“devaluation”) was ¥ 10,191 million.

(Note 4) Redemption schedule by term for Monetary Claims and Securities with maturities after the consolidated balance sheet date As of March 31, 2024

(Millions of Yen)

	1 year or less	1 – 3 years	3 – 5 years	5 – 7 years	7 – 10 years	Over 10 years
Due from Banks	70,538,991	46,126	–	–	–	–
Monetary Claims Bought	3,840,788	190,005	69,997	16,700	4,258	30,573
Securities	14,178,832	2,236,009	2,212,939	1,469,725	1,943,208	9,824,568
Bonds Held to Maturity	100,000	90,000	90,000	30,000	210,000	3,472,645
Japanese Government Bonds	100,000	90,000	90,000	30,000	210,000	–
Foreign Bonds	–	–	–	–	–	3,472,645
Available-for-sale Securities with maturities	14,078,832	2,146,009	2,122,939	1,439,725	1,733,208	6,351,922
Japanese Government Bonds	10,551,520	3,000	7,500	51,000	304,700	–
Japanese Local Government Bonds	72,545	102,634	117,859	136,066	153,494	9,300
Bonds and Notes	568,957	902,751	521,293	134,212	89,135	556,442
Foreign Bonds	2,864,900	989,176	1,234,129	980,443	1,159,472	5,659,845
Other	20,908	148,447	242,157	138,003	26,406	126,334
Loans and Bills Discounted (*1)	34,725,421	23,575,355	13,803,634	7,247,155	4,271,656	6,707,014
Total	123,284,033	26,047,496	16,086,572	8,733,581	6,219,123	16,562,156

(*1) Loans and Bills Discounted does not include ¥706,519 million of claims whose redemption schedules are not expected, such as claims against bankrupt obligors, substantially bankrupt obligors and intensive control obligors, and ¥603,789 million of claims whose terms are not determined.

(2) Monetary claims for which the entire account balance is constantly slated to be redeemed within one year are not presented.

As of March 31, 2025

(Millions of Yen)

	1 year or less	1 – 3 years	3 – 5 years	5 – 7 years	7 – 10 years	Over 10 years
Due from Banks	69,504,934	46,386	–	–	–	–
Monetary Claims Bought	3,755,418	61,603	19,444	7,049	5,523	20,643
Securities	9,821,159	5,860,517	2,568,813	1,601,659	921,669	7,795,323
Bonds Held to Maturity	–	90,000	120,000	90,000	120,000	3,719,527
Japanese Government Bonds	–	90,000	120,000	90,000	120,000	–
Foreign Bonds	–	–	–	–	–	3,719,527
Available-for-sale Securities with maturities	9,821,159	5,770,517	2,448,813	1,511,659	801,669	4,075,795
Japanese Government Bonds	6,053,440	1,809,100	35,000	–	362,500	–
Japanese Local Government Bonds	61,868	138,717	112,713	138,779	112,904	7,500
Bonds and Notes	627,131	669,157	466,171	70,137	94,893	388,804
Foreign Bonds	3,014,207	3,041,555	1,277,872	1,202,855	217,696	3,612,109
Other	64,511	111,986	557,055	99,887	13,674	67,381
Loans and Bills Discounted (*1)	36,357,743	22,623,710	15,811,623	6,648,482	4,181,394	6,298,297
Total	119,439,255	28,592,218	18,399,881	8,257,191	5,108,587	14,114,265

(*1) Loans and Bills Discounted does not include ¥574,927 million of claims whose redemption schedules are not expected, such as claims against bankrupt obligors, substantially bankrupt obligors and intensive control obligors, and ¥585,224 million of claims whose terms are not determined.

(2) Monetary claims for which the entire account balance is constantly slated to be redeemed within one year are not presented.

(Note 5) Repayment schedule by term for Bonds and Notes, Borrowed Money, and other interest-bearing debt after the consolidated balance sheet date

As of March 31, 2024

(Millions of Yen)

	1 year or less	1 – 3 years	3 – 5 years	5 – 7 years	7 – 10 years	Over 10 years
Deposits (*1)	154,512,070	1,984,897	554,489	50,750	99,806	147,941
Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	10,891,699	272,842	74,002	–	–	–
Borrowed Money (*2)	4,419,336	2,088,737	2,272,371	1,978,152	1,719,203	313,217
Bonds and Notes (*2)	702,023	256,725	147,694	26,068	20,393	581,843
Total	170,525,129	4,603,203	3,048,558	2,054,971	1,839,403	1,043,003

(*1) Demand deposits among Deposits are included in “1 year or less.”

(*2) Borrowed Money and Bonds and Notes whose terms are not determined (¥1,551,000 million for Borrowed Money and ¥15,000 million for Bonds and Notes) are not included in the table.

(3) Interest-bearing debt for which the entire account balance is constantly slated to be repaid within one year is not presented.

As of March 31, 2025

(Millions of Yen)

	1 year or less	1 – 3 years	3 – 5 years	5 – 7 years	7 – 10 years	Over 10 years
Deposits (*1)	154,023,465	2,036,583	585,114	51,889	159,449	145,791
Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	13,622,828	309,368	51,722	–	–	–
Borrowed Money (*2)	2,963,010	2,283,326	2,143,146	1,739,714	2,087,035	183,296
Bonds and Notes (*2)	270,458	1,020,927	123,289	24,395	11,874	616,060
Total	170,879,762	5,650,206	2,903,272	1,815,999	2,258,360	945,149

(*1) Demand deposits among Deposits are included in “1 year or less.”

(*2) Borrowed Money and Bonds and Notes whose terms are not determined (¥1,735,500 million for Borrowed Money and ¥15,000 million for Bonds and Notes) are not included in the table.

(3) Interest-bearing debt for which the entire account balance is constantly slated to be repaid within one year is not presented.

Securities

- * The following tables contain information relating to items which are classified as “Securities;” Trading Securities, Securities related to Trading Transactions and Short-term Bonds in “Trading Assets;” Negotiable Certificates of Deposits in “Cash and Due from Banks;” and certain items in “Monetary Claims Bought.”

1. Trading Securities

(Millions of Yen)

	As of March 31, 2024	As of March 31, 2025
Unrealized Gains (Losses) Recognized in the Consolidated Statement of Income	(179,180)	(208,547)

2. Bonds Held to Maturity

As of March 31, 2024

(Millions of Yen)

	Type	Carrying Value	Fair Value	Difference
Bonds Whose Fair Value Exceeds Carrying Value	Japanese Government Bonds	100,005	100,213	207
	Foreign Bonds	1,249,993	1,258,574	8,581
	Subtotal	1,349,998	1,358,787	8,789
Bonds Whose Fair Value Does Not Exceed Carrying Value	Japanese Government Bonds	419,391	411,807	(7,584)
	Foreign Bonds	2,275,744	2,092,329	(183,414)
	Subtotal	2,695,135	2,504,136	(190,999)
Total		4,045,134	3,862,923	(182,210)

As of March 31, 2025

(Millions of Yen)

	Type	Carrying Value	Fair Value	Difference
Bonds Whose Fair Value Exceeds Carrying Value	Japanese Government Bonds	–	–	–
	Foreign Bonds	2,296,093	2,319,390	23,297
	Subtotal	2,296,093	2,319,390	23,297
Bonds Whose Fair Value Does Not Exceed Carrying Value	Japanese Government Bonds	419,479	399,879	(19,600)
	Foreign Bonds	1,467,556	1,308,111	(159,445)
	Subtotal	1,887,036	1,707,990	(179,045)
Total		4,183,129	4,027,381	(155,748)

3. Available-for-sale Securities

As of March 31, 2024

(Millions of Yen)

	Type	Carrying Value	Acquisition Cost	Difference
Available-for-sale Securities Whose Carrying Value Exceeds Acquisition Cost	Stocks	2,860,052	823,098	2,036,953
	Bonds	2,525,471	2,507,764	17,706
	Japanese Government Bonds	1,602,553	1,593,227	9,326
	Japanese Local Government Bonds	19,197	19,102	94
	Japanese Corporate Bonds	903,720	895,435	8,285
	Others	4,686,141	4,556,867	129,274
	Foreign Bonds	3,058,373	3,038,156	20,216
	Monetary Claims Bought	3,555	3,526	29
	Other	1,624,212	1,515,184	109,028
	Subtotal	10,071,665	7,887,730	2,183,935
Available-for-sale Securities Whose Carrying Value Does Not Exceed Acquisition Cost	Stocks	32,496	36,202	(3,706)
	Bonds	11,767,271	11,813,884	(46,612)
	Japanese Government Bonds	9,360,774	9,363,853	(3,078)
	Japanese Local Government Bonds	564,541	572,115	(7,573)
	Japanese Corporate Bonds	1,841,955	1,877,915	(35,959)
	Others	10,540,537	11,501,675	(961,137)
	Foreign Bonds	9,216,036	9,948,000	(731,964)
	Monetary Claims Bought	25,864	26,631	(766)
	Other	1,298,637	1,527,043	(228,406)
	Subtotal	22,340,305	23,351,761	(1,011,455)
Total		32,411,970	31,239,491	1,172,479

Note: Of the Valuation Difference, the amount reflected in profit and loss due to the application of the fair value hedge method and others was a gain of ¥53,159 million.

As of March 31, 2025

(Millions of Yen)

	Type	Carrying Value	Acquisition Cost	Difference
Available-for-sale Securities Whose Carrying Value Exceeds Acquisition Cost	Stocks	2,385,407	721,267	1,664,139
	Bonds	1,295,826	1,288,725	7,101
	Japanese Government Bonds	505,497	505,433	64
	Japanese Local Government Bonds	211	206	4
	Japanese Corporate Bonds	790,117	783,085	7,031
	Others	5,586,275	5,534,002	52,273
	Foreign Bonds	4,861,112	4,842,899	18,213
	Monetary Claims Bought	236	235	1
	Other	724,926	690,867	34,058
	Subtotal	9,267,509	7,543,995	1,723,513
Available-for-sale Securities Whose Carrying Value Does Not Exceed Acquisition Cost	Stocks	40,675	46,521	(5,845)
	Bonds	9,794,486	9,881,021	(86,535)
	Japanese Government Bonds	7,758,213	7,776,920	(18,707)
	Japanese Local Government Bonds	547,527	570,904	(23,376)
	Japanese Corporate Bonds	1,488,744	1,533,196	(44,451)
	Others	8,839,613	9,353,383	(513,769)
	Foreign Bonds	7,233,970	7,637,260	(403,290)
	Monetary Claims Bought	21,598	22,494	(896)
	Other	1,584,045	1,693,628	(109,582)
	Subtotal	18,674,775	19,280,926	(606,151)
Total		27,942,284	26,824,922	1,117,362

Note: Of the Valuation Difference, the amount reflected in profit and loss due to the application of the fair value hedge method and others was a gain of ¥33,275 million.

4. Bonds Held to Maturity sold during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025

None

5. Available-for-sale Securities sold during the fiscal year

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024

(Millions of Yen)

Type	Proceeds from Sales	Gains on Sales	Losses on Sales
Stocks	383,789	325,232	76,194
Bonds	24,992,527	30,185	45,268
Japanese Government Bonds	24,769,404	28,630	41,708
Japanese Local Government Bonds	90,394	307	384
Japanese Corporate Bonds	132,727	1,246	3,174
Other	9,503,288	53,347	114,242
Total	34,879,605	408,766	235,704

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025

(Millions of Yen)

Type	Proceeds from Sales	Gains on Sales	Losses on Sales
Stocks	318,617	282,056	78,444
Bonds	28,365,692	15,699	25,688
Japanese Government Bonds	28,011,796	13,824	7,623
Japanese Local Government Bonds	30,089	0	15
Japanese Corporate Bonds	323,807	1,874	18,049
Other	15,015,870	114,667	355,996
Total	43,700,181	412,423	460,129

6. Securities whose classification was changed
None

7. Impairment (“Devaluation”) of Securities

Certain Securities excluding Trading Securities (excluding Stocks and Others Without a Quoted Market Price and Investments in Partnerships and Others) are presented on the consolidated balance sheet at their fair value and the difference between the acquisition cost and the fair value is recognized as a loss for the fiscal year (“loss on impairment”) if the fair value has significantly deteriorated compared with the acquisition cost (including amortized cost) and recoverability of the fair value over the acquisition cost is not expected.

Loss on impairment for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024 was ¥1,897 million.

Loss on impairment for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025 was ¥2,641 million.

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

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

Securities whose fair value exceeds 50% but is 70% or less of the acquisition cost and the market price maintains a certain level or lower

Money Held in Trust

1. Money Held in Trust for investment purposes

As of March 31, 2024

(Millions of Yen)

	Carrying Value	Net Unrealized Gains (Losses) recognized in the Consolidated Statement of Income
Money Held in Trust for Investment Purposes	505	—

As of March 31, 2025

(Millions of Yen)

	Carrying Value	Net Unrealized Gains (Losses) recognized in the Consolidated Statement of Income
Money Held in Trust for Investment Purposes	505	—

2. Money Held in Trust classified as held-to-maturity
None

3. Other Money Held in Trust classified as other than held-for-trading or held-to-maturity
None

Valuation Difference on Available-for-sale Securities

Details of Valuation Difference on Available-for-sale Securities on the consolidated balance sheet are as follows:

As of March 31, 2024

(Millions of Yen)

	Amount
Valuation Difference	1,130,433
Available-for-sale Securities	1,130,433
(-) Deferred Tax Liabilities	306,845
Valuation Difference on Available-for-sale Securities (Before adjusting for amount corresponding to Non-controlling Interests)	823,588
(-) Amount corresponding to Non-controlling Interests	14,876
(+) Amount corresponding to MHBK's interest in the valuation difference on available-for-sale securities owned by affiliates accounted for by the equity method	303
Valuation Difference on Available-for-sale Securities	809,015

- Notes: 1. A gain of ¥53,159 million reflected in profit and loss due to the application of the fair value hedge method and others is deducted from the Valuation Difference on Available-for-sale Securities.
2. Foreign Currency Translation Adjustments, etc. of foreign-currency-denominated Stocks and Others Without a Quoted Market Price and Investments in Partnerships are included in "Available-for-sale Securities" under "Valuation Difference."

As of March 31, 2025

(Millions of Yen)

	Amount
Valuation Difference	1,096,381
Available-for-sale Securities	1,096,381
(-) Deferred Tax Liabilities	311,303
Valuation Difference on Available-for-sale Securities (Before adjusting for amount corresponding to Non-controlling Interests)	785,078
(-) Amount corresponding to Non-controlling Interests	14,272
(+) Amount corresponding to MHBK's interest in the valuation difference on available-for-sale securities owned by affiliates accounted for by the equity method	(38)
Valuation Difference on Available-for-sale Securities	770,768

- Notes: 1. A gain of ¥33,275 million reflected in profit and loss due to the application of the fair value hedge method and others is deducted from the Valuation Difference on Available-for-sale Securities.
2. Foreign Currency Translation Adjustments, etc. of foreign-currency-denominated Stocks and Others Without a Quoted Market Price and Investments in Partnerships are included in "Available-for-sale Securities" under "Valuation Difference."

Derivative Transactions

1. Derivative Transactions not Designated as Hedge

With regard to derivative transactions not designated as hedge, contract amounts or contractual principal equivalents, fair values and net unrealized gains (losses) by type of transaction as of the consolidated balance sheet date are as follows. Notional amounts in themselves should not be considered indicative of the volume of market risk associated with the derivatives.

(1) Interest Rate and Bond-Related Transactions

As of March 31, 2024

(Millions of Yen)

Classification	Type	Notional Amount/ Total	Notional Amount/ Over One Year	Fair Value	Net Unrealized Gains (Losses)
Listed	Futures:				
	Sold	37,413,176	21,111,776	53,420	53,420
	Bought	28,624,993	12,162,609	(24,637)	(24,637)
	Options:				
	Sold	44,319,173	—	(4,492)	1,696
	Bought	50,624,457	—	3,759	(2,209)
	Bond Futures:				
	Sold	557,529	—	(559)	(559)
	Bought	161,717	—	316	316
	Bond Futures Options:				
	Sold	4,163	—	(14)	(14)
	Bought	8,924	—	9	7
Over-the-Counter	FRAs:				
	Sold	32,562,745	168,996	(77,011)	(77,011)
	Bought	30,210,733	—	59,850	59,850
	Swaps:				
	Receive Fixed / Pay Float	554,885,812	451,386,232	(2,459,499)	(2,459,499)
	Receive Float / Pay Fixed	543,027,837	446,193,847	2,370,883	2,370,883
	Receive Float / Pay Float	118,277,468	63,491,055	11,963	11,963
	Receive Fixed / Pay Fixed	137,165	137,133	3,667	3,667
	Options:				
	Sold	43,219,490	19,859,352	(106,171)	(106,171)
	Bought	40,689,495	20,129,707	153,687	153,687
	Over-the-counter bond options:				
	Sold	207,952	—	(291)	(9)
	Bought	207,952	—	141	(217)
	Other bonds:				
	Sold	910	910	0	0
Inter-Company and Inter-Office Transactions	Swaps:				
	Receive Fixed / Pay Float	7,861,942	7,436,205	(134,156)	(134,156)
	Receive Float / Pay Fixed	12,214,796	9,458,212	454,543	454,543
Total		—	—	305,409	305,551

Note: The above transactions are marked-to-market, and changes in net unrealized gains (losses) are included in the consolidated statement of income.

As of March 31, 2025

(Millions of Yen)

Classification	Type	Notional Amount/ Total	Notional Amount/ Over One Year	Fair Value	Net Unrealized Gains (Losses)
Listed	Futures:				
	Sold	7,669,946	3,034,712	(3,017)	(3,017)
	Bought	6,473,134	1,729,383	(618)	(618)
	Options:				
	Sold	3,955,769	35,980	(5,509)	1,835
	Bought	3,400,437	—	4,226	(1,456)
	Bond Futures:				
	Sold	542,717	—	(1,333)	(1,333)
	Bought	415,290	—	1,666	1,666
	Bond Futures Options:				
	Sold	16,752	—	(38)	11
	Bought	18,347	—	53	(8)
Over-the-Counter	FRAs:				
	Sold	41,183,523	1,168,882	(63,861)	(63,861)
	Bought	37,397,078	323,940	55,871	55,871
	Swaps:				
	Receive Fixed / Pay Float	661,484,572	538,065,937	(4,609,097)	(4,609,097)
	Receive Float / Pay Fixed	679,754,107	551,044,735	4,618,861	4,618,861
	Receive Float / Pay Float	171,534,889	74,697,628	13,558	13,558
	Receive Fixed / Pay Fixed	136,972	86,921	3,970	3,970
	Options:				
	Sold	44,490,152	19,825,152	(76,496)	(76,496)
	Bought	44,717,977	20,270,505	113,884	113,884
	Over-the-counter bond options:				
	Sold	199,017	—	(547)	(143)
	Bought	199,017	—	113	(261)
	Other bonds:				
	Sold	61,626	5,592	252	252
Inter-Company and Inter-Office Transactions	Swaps:				
	Receive Fixed / Pay Float	8,662,193	8,045,587	1,923	1,923
	Receive Float / Pay Fixed	15,823,312	10,785,656	174,102	174,102
Total		—	—	227,966	229,645

Note: The above transactions are marked-to-market, and changes in net unrealized gains (losses) are included in the consolidated statement of income.

(2) Currency-Related Transactions

As of March 31, 2024

(Millions of Yen)

Classification	Type	Notional Amount/ Total	Notional Amount/ Over One Year	Fair Value	Net Unrealized Gains (Losses)
Listed	Futures:				
	Sold	50,203	9,319	–	–
	Bought	197,127	20,544	–	–
Over-the-Counter	Currency Swaps	119,895,686	89,736,214	36,722	113,958
	Forward Exchange Contracts:				
	Sold	107,945,611	6,536,480	(1,416,644)	(1,416,644)
	Bought	52,430,373	2,869,434	1,213,060	1,213,060
	Options:				
	Sold	6,179,293	2,382,718	(195,824)	(122,063)
	Bought	6,240,767	2,640,609	98,610	20,125
Inter-Company and Inter-Office Transactions	Currency Swaps	4,487,905	2,236,392	764,453	33,291
Total		–	–	500,379	(158,272)

Note: The above transactions are marked-to-market, and changes in net unrealized gains (losses) are included in the consolidated statement of income.

As of March 31, 2025

(Millions of Yen)

Classification	Type	Notional Amount/ Total	Notional Amount/ Over One Year	Fair Value	Net Unrealized Gains (Losses)
Listed	Futures:				
	Sold	103,347	16,459	–	–
	Bought	388,377	90,130	–	–
Over-the-Counter	Currency Swaps	133,051,650	99,238,571	(217,336)	(65,914)
	Forward Exchange Contracts:				
	Sold	110,801,447	6,514,956	(497,681)	(497,681)
	Bought	52,216,273	3,193,811	300,216	300,216
	Options:				
	Sold	6,819,166	3,479,261	(189,408)	(105,948)
	Bought	6,794,693	3,394,229	90,479	3,731
Inter-Company and Inter-Office Transactions	Currency Swaps	3,321,709	1,573,297	397,896	18,960
Total		–	–	(115,834)	(346,635)

Note: The above transactions are marked-to-market, and changes in net unrealized gains (losses) are included in the consolidated statement of income.

(3) Stock-Related Transactions
As of March 31, 2024

(Millions of Yen)

Classification	Type	Notional Amount/ Total	Notional Amount/ Over One Year	Fair Value	Net Unrealized Gains (Losses)
Listed	Index Futures:				
	Sold	506,631	—	(16,816)	(16,816)
	Bought	—	—	—	—
	Index Futures Options:				
	Sold	1,155,751	—	(105,387)	(105,387)
	Bought	1,425,160	—	135,878	134,062
Over-the-Counter	Equity-Linked Swaps	465,531	61,375	(9,201)	(9,201)
	Options:				
	Sold	3,309,618	1,068,199	(451,386)	(451,386)
	Bought	3,448,861	1,344,002	422,773	422,773
	Other:				
	Sold	70,327	49,431	47	47
	Bought	167,292	104,417	66,141	66,141
Total		—	—	42,048	40,231

Note: The above transactions are marked-to-market, and changes in net unrealized gains (losses) are included in the consolidated statement of income.

As of March 31, 2025

(Millions of Yen)

Classification	Type	Notional Amount/ Total	Notional Amount/ Over One Year	Fair Value	Net Unrealized Gains (Losses)
Listed	Index Futures:				
	Sold	674,084	—	12,148	12,148
	Bought	—	—	—	—
	Index Futures Options:				
	Sold	1,077,821	—	(87,897)	(87,897)
	Bought	863,586	—	40,828	40,480
Over-the-Counter	Equity-Linked Swaps	580,201	122,905	3,389	3,389
	Options:				
	Sold	3,193,198	1,161,878	(301,177)	(301,177)
	Bought	3,317,644	1,525,566	234,759	234,759
	Other:				
	Sold	42,179	42,179	1,550	1,550
	Bought	269,332	88,551	75,049	75,049
Total		—	—	(21,348)	(21,696)

Note: The above transactions are marked-to-market, and changes in net unrealized gains (losses) are included in the consolidated statement of income.

(4) Commodity-Related Transactions
As of March 31, 2024

(Millions of Yen)

Classification	Type	Notional Amount/ Total	Notional Amount/ Over One Year	Fair Value	Net Unrealized Gains (Losses)
Listed	Commodity Futures:				
	Sold	202,317	40,848	(12,931)	(12,931)
	Bought	292,908	91,358	20,660	20,660
	Commodity Futures Options:				
	Sold	757	—	(6)	18
	Bought	757	—	6	(18)
Over-the- Counter	Commodity Options:				
	Sold	324,193	121,411	(19,500)	(19,500)
	Bought	211,965	60,889	11,074	11,074
Total		—	—	(697)	(698)

- Notes: 1. The above transactions are marked-to-market, and changes in net unrealized gains (losses) are included in the consolidated statement of income.
2. Commodities include oil, copper, aluminum and others.

As of March 31, 2025

(Millions of Yen)

Classification	Type	Notional Amount/ Total	Notional Amount/ Over One Year	Fair Value	Net Unrealized Gains (Losses)
Listed	Commodity Futures:				
	Sold	131,859	29,683	3,852	3,852
	Bought	215,262	71,987	(6,943)	(6,943)
	Commodity Futures Options:				
	Sold	157	—	(11)	1
	Bought	235	—	10	(0)
Over-the- Counter	Commodity Swaps	36,064	—	(2,334)	(2,334)
	Commodity Options:				
	Sold	266,498	89,724	8,122	8,122
	Bought	164,954	41,521	(2,422)	(2,422)
Total		—	—	274	275

- Notes: 1. The above transactions are marked-to-market, and changes in net unrealized gains (losses) are included in the consolidated statement of income.
2. Commodities include oil, copper, aluminum and others.

(5) Credit Derivative Transactions
As of March 31, 2024

(Millions of Yen)

Classification	Type	Notional Amount/ Total	Notional Amount/ Over One Year	Fair Value	Net Unrealized Gains (Losses)
Over-the-Counter	Credit Derivatives:				
	Sold	5,677,093	4,804,822	64,613	64,613
	Bought	8,311,945	6,365,815	(26,326)	(26,326)
Total		—	—	38,286	38,286

- Notes: 1. The above transactions are marked-to-market, and changes in net unrealized gains (losses) are included in the consolidated statement of income.
2. “Sold” and “Bought” indicate assumption and cession of credit risk, respectively.

As of March 31, 2025

(Millions of Yen)

Classification	Type	Notional Amount/ Total	Notional Amount/ Over One Year	Fair Value	Net Unrealized Gains (Losses)
Over-the-Counter	Credit Derivatives:				
	Sold	9,129,695	8,416,345	53,997	53,997
	Bought	11,460,981	9,814,844	(13,743)	(13,743)
Total		—	—	40,253	40,253

Notes: 1. The above transactions are marked-to-market, and changes in net unrealized gains (losses) are included in the consolidated statement of income.

2. “Sold” and “Bought” indicate assumption and cession of credit risk, respectively.

2. Derivative Transactions Designated as Hedge

With regard to derivative transactions designated as hedge, contract amounts or contractual principal equivalents and fair values by type of transaction and method of hedge accounting as of the consolidated balance sheet date are as follows. Notional amounts in themselves should not be considered indicative of the volume of market risk associated with the derivatives.

(1) Interest Rate and Bond-Related Transactions

As of March 31, 2024

(Millions of Yen)

Hedge Accounting	Type	Major Hedged Items	Notional Amount/ Total	Notional Amount/ Over One Year	Fair Value
Principle Method	Swaps:	Loans and Bills Discounted, Deposits, Borrowed Money, Available-for-sale Securities, etc.			
	Receive Fixed / Pay Float		29,278,713	21,426,294	(523,042)
	Receive Float / Pay Fixed		9,293,058	8,766,085	154,271
Method of Recognizing Profit or Loss on Hedged Items	Swaps:	Available-for-sale Securities			
	Receive Float / Pay Fixed		—	—	—
	Receive Float / Pay Float		8,398	5,398	(1,986)
Exceptional Accrual Method for Interest Rate Swaps	Swaps:	Loans and Bills Discounted, etc.			Note 2
	Receive Float / Pay Fixed		60,444	55,766	
Total		—	—	—	(370,757)

Notes: 1. The deferred hedge accounting is applied mainly in accordance with the JICPA Industry Classified Committee Practical Guideline No. 24.

2. Since items subject to exceptional accrual method for interest rate swaps are accounted for synthetically with the hedged items such as Loans and Bills Discounted and others, fair values thereof are included in the fair values of the corresponding Loans and Bills Discounted and others in the section of “Financial Instruments.”

As of March 31, 2025

(Millions of Yen)

Hedge Accounting	Type	Major Hedged Items	Notional Amount/ Total	Notional Amount/ Over One Year	Fair Value
Principle Method	Swaps:	Loans and Bills Discounted, Deposits, Borrowed Money, Available-for-sale Securities, etc.			
	Receive Fixed / Pay Float		33,305,256	25,988,188	(407,320)
	Receive Float / Pay Fixed		10,021,675	9,323,773	9,972
Method of Recognizing Profit or Loss on Hedged Items	Swaps:	Available-for-sale Securities			
	Receive Float / Pay Fixed		—	—	—
	Receive Float / Pay Float		5,733	1,587	(252)
Exceptional Accrual Method for Interest Rate Swaps	Swaps:	Loans and Bills Discounted, etc.			Note 2
	Receive Float / Pay Fixed		84,474	73,938	
Total		—	—	—	(397,600)

Notes: 1. The deferred hedge accounting is applied mainly in accordance with the JICPA Industry Classified Committee Practical Guideline No. 24.

2. Since items subject to exceptional accrual method for interest rate swaps are accounted for synthetically with the hedged items such as Loans and Bills Discounted and others, fair values thereof are included in the fair values of the corresponding Loans and Bills Discounted and others in the section of “Financial Instruments.”

(2) Currency-Related Transactions

As of March 31, 2024

(Millions of Yen)

Hedge Accounting	Type	Major Hedged Items	Notional Amount/ Total	Notional Amount/ Over One Year	Fair Value
Principle Method	Currency Swaps	Loans and Bills Discounted, Deposits, Borrowed Money, etc.	9,228,162	3,049,034	(641,863)
	Forward Exchange Contracts: Sold		—	—	—
Method of Recognizing Profit or Loss on Hedged Items	Currency Swaps	Loans and Bills Discounted	14,174	11,257	1,462
	Forward Exchange Contracts: Sold		142,861	11,436	2,366
	Bought		142,861	11,436	(888)
Total		—	—	—	(638,923)

Note: The deferred hedge accounting is applied mainly in accordance with the JICPA Industry Classified Committee Practical Guideline No. 25.

As of March 31, 2025

(Millions of Yen)

Hedge Accounting	Type	Major Hedged Items	Notional Amount/ Total	Notional Amount/ Over One Year	Fair Value
Principle Method	Currency Swaps	Loans and Bills Discounted, Deposits, Borrowed Money, etc.	8,658,470	1,911,681	(314,159)
	Forward Exchange Contracts: Sold		3,505	—	33
	Bought		211,521	—	3,667
Method of Recognizing Profit or Loss on Hedged Items	Currency Swaps	Loans and Bills Discounted	69,528	33,300	(3,053)
	Forward Exchange Contracts: Sold		323,546	56,592	2,652
	Bought		323,546	56,592	(17,473)
Total		—	—	—	(328,332)

Note: The deferred hedge accounting is applied mainly in accordance with the JICPA Industry Classified Committee Practical Guideline No. 25.

(3) Stock-Related Transactions

As of March 31, 2024

(Millions of Yen)

Hedge Accounting	Type	Major Hedged Items	Notional Amount/ Total	Notional Amount/ Over One Year	Fair Value
Principle Method	Index Futures: Sold	Available-for-sale Securities	581,034	–	(10,181)
Method of Recognizing Profit or Loss on Hedged Items	Forward Contracts: Sold	Available-for-sale Securities	78,058	4,470	(15,563)
Total		–	–	–	(25,745)

As of March 31, 2025

(Millions of Yen)

Hedge Accounting	Type	Major Hedged Items	Notional Amount/ Total	Notional Amount/ Over One Year	Fair Value
Principle Method	Index Futures: Sold	Available-for-sale Securities	274,710	–	4,505
Method of Recognizing Profit or Loss on Hedged Items	Forward Contracts: Sold	Available-for-sale Securities	–	–	–
Total		–	–	–	4,505

Provision for Employee Retirement Benefits

1. Outline of Adopted Employee Retirement Benefit Plans

- (1) MHBK and its certain consolidated subsidiaries adopt the Corporate Pension Fund Plans (Kigyo Nenkin Kikin Seido) and the Termination Allowance Plans (Taishoku Ichijikin Seido) as Defined Benefit Corporate Pension Plan. MHBK and its certain consolidated subsidiaries adopt Defined Contribution Pension Plan, other than Risk-Sharing Corporate Pension Plans, for part of the Termination Allowance Plans (Taishoku Ichijikin Seido). MHBK revised the Employee Retirement Benefit Plan in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025.

MHBK participates in a multi-employer pension fund plan, which is included in “2. Defined Benefit Corporate Pension Plan” because the amount of plan assets corresponding to MHBK’s own contributions can be reasonably calculated.

- (2) MHBK has established employee retirement benefit trusts.

2. Defined Benefit Corporate Pension Plan

- (1) Reconciliation of Projected Benefit Obligation as of Beginning of Year and as of End of Year

(Millions of Yen)

Classification	For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024	For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025
Projected Benefit Obligation as of Beginning of Year	886,901	844,492
Service Cost	15,977	10,965
Interest Cost	6,349	9,749
Actuarial Loss (Gain)	(13,068)	(34,714)
Retirement Benefits Paid	(52,686)	(48,880)
Unrecognized Prior Service Costs (Benefit)	–	(6,368)
Others	1,019	153
Projected Benefit Obligation as of End of Year	844,492	775,397

Note: The above Projected Benefit Obligation includes the amount measured by certain consolidated subsidiaries under the non-actuarial method.

(2) Reconciliation of Plan Assets as of Beginning of Year and as of End of Year

(Millions of Yen)

Classification	For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024	For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025
Plan Assets as of Beginning of Year	1,488,426	1,394,796
Expected Return on Plan Asset	24,010	22,230
Actuarial Gain (Loss)	78,285	(83,770)
Amount of Employer Contribution	18,918	17,640
Amount of Employee Contribution	653	212
Retirement Benefits Paid	(40,977)	(40,039)
Return of Assets from Employee Retirement Benefit Trusts	(174,915)	(32,377)
Others	394	190
Plan Assets as of End of Year	1,394,796	1,278,883

(3) Reconciliation of Projected Benefit Obligation and Plan Assets as of End of Year and Net Defined Benefit Liability and Net Defined Benefit Asset on Consolidated Balance Sheet

(Millions of Yen)

Classification	As of March 31, 2024	As of March 31, 2025
Projected Benefit Obligation	844,492	775,397
Plan Assets	(1,394,796)	(1,278,883)
Net Amount of Liability and Asset on Consolidated Balance Sheet	(550,304)	(503,486)

(Millions of Yen)

Classification	As of March 31, 2024	As of March 31, 2025
Net Defined Benefit Liability	7,273	7,680
Net Defined Benefit Asset	(557,577)	(511,166)
Net Amount of Liability and Asset on Consolidated Balance Sheet	(550,304)	(503,486)

(4) Retirement Benefit Expenses and Amounts of Components

(Millions of Yen)

Classification	For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024	For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025
Service Cost	15,336	10,760
Interest Cost	6,349	9,749
Expected Return on Plan Asset	(24,010)	(22,230)
Amortization of Net Actuarial Loss (Gain)	(30,001)	(28,878)
Amortization of Unrecognized Prior Service Costs (Benefit)	–	(6,368)
Others	2,285	2,178
Retirement Benefit Expenses from Defined Benefit Corporate Pension Plan	(30,041)	(34,789)
Gains on Return of Assets from Employee Retirement Benefits Trusts	(50,582)	(6,720)

- Notes: 1. The amount of employee contribution to Mizuho Pension Funds is deducted from “Service Cost.”
2. Retirement benefit expenses of certain consolidated subsidiaries which adopt the non-actuarial method for the calculation of projected benefit obligation are included in “Service Cost” and other classifications in full.
3. “Amortization of Unrecognized Prior Service Costs (Benefit)” incurred due to MHBK’s revision of Employee Retirement Benefit Plans during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025, is included in Extraordinary Gains.
4. Gains on Return of Assets from Employee Retirement Benefit Trusts is included in Extraordinary Gains.

(5) Remeasurements of Defined Benefit Plans in Other Comprehensive Income

The breakdown of the items recorded in Remeasurements of Defined Benefit Plans in Other Comprehensive Income (income taxes and before tax effects deduction) is as follows.

(Millions of Yen)

Classification	For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024	For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025
Net Actuarial Loss (Gain)	(16,858)	86,054
Total	(16,858)	86,054

(6) Remeasurements of Defined Benefit Plans in Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income

The breakdown of the items recorded in Remeasurements of Defined Benefit Plans in Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (income taxes and before tax effects deduction) is as follows.

(Millions of Yen)

Classification	As of March 31, 2024	As of March 31, 2025
Unrecognized Net Actuarial Loss (Gain)	(221,576)	(135,521)
Total	(221,576)	(135,521)

(7) Plan Assets

1) The ratio of asset allocation to the total plan assets by each category is as follows.

Classification	As of March 31, 2024	As of March 31, 2025
Japanese Stocks	55.69%	52.65%
Japanese Bonds	13.03%	14.38%
Foreign Stocks	14.13%	13.53%
Foreign Bonds	10.12%	11.00%
General Account of Life Insurance Companies	5.26%	5.77%
Others	1.77%	2.67%
Total	100.00%	100.00%

Note: The total plan assets include employee retirement benefit trusts established for the Corporate Pension Fund Plans (Kigyo Nenkin Kikin Seido) and the Termination Allowance Plans (Taishoku Ichijikin Seido), which were 55.04% of the total as of March 31, 2024, and 53.10% of the total as of March 31, 2025.

2) Method of establishing expected long-term rates of return on plan asset

In order to determine the expected long-term rates of return on plan assets, the current and forecast distribution of plan assets and the current and expected long-term rates of return from the diverse assets that comprise the plan assets are taken into consideration.

(8) Actuarial Accounting Assumptions

Main actuarial accounting assumptions

Classification	For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024	For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025
Discount Rate	Mainly 0.14% – 2.08%	Mainly 0.79% – 2.88%
Expected Long-term Rates of Return on Plan Asset	Mainly 1.40% – 1.90%	Mainly 1.25% – 1.90%

3. Defined Contribution Pension Plan

The required contribution from MHBK and its consolidated subsidiaries into the defined contribution pension plan is ¥6,036 million for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024 and ¥9,309 million for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025.

Deferred Tax Assets and Liabilities

1. Breakdown of Deferred Tax Assets and Liabilities

(Millions of Yen)

	As of March 31, 2024	As of March 31, 2025
Deferred Tax Assets		
Devaluation of Securities	62,498	77,140
Allowance for Loan Losses	233,232	228,466
Securities (Contributed to Retirement Benefit Trusts)	89,327	91,530
Valuation Difference on Available-for-sale Securities	116,600	50,217
Deferred Gains (Losses) on Hedges	136,556	218,374
Foreign Tax	124,695	105,042
Depreciation and Impairment	73,287	63,189
Others	204,213	243,271
Subtotal Deferred Tax Assets	1,040,411	1,077,233
Valuation Allowance	(175,032)	(163,065)
Total Deferred Tax Assets	865,378	914,167
Deferred Tax Liabilities		
Valuation Difference on Available-for-sale Securities	(403,663)	(343,816)
Net Defined Benefit Asset	(170,730)	(161,119)
Undistributed Earnings of Affiliates	(25,961)	(35,850)
Others	(162,044)	(155,571)
Total Deferred Tax Liabilities	(762,399)	(696,358)
Net Deferred Tax Assets (Liabilities)	102,979	217,808

(Changes in Presentation)

“Undistributed Earnings of Affiliates” included within “Others” under Deferred Tax Liabilities in the previous fiscal year, has been separately presented from this fiscal year, due to increased materiality. To reflect this change in presentation, the figures as of March 31, 2024 have been reclassified.

As a result of this, ¥(188,005) million presented in “Others” under Deferred Tax Liabilities in the previous fiscal year has been reclassified as ¥(25,961) million of “Undistributed Earnings of Affiliates” and ¥(162,044) million of “Others.”

2. Major Differences Between the Effective Statutory Tax Rate of MHBK and the Effective Income Tax Rate of Consolidated Financial Statements After Tax Effect Accounting Application

	As of March 31, 2024	As of March 31, 2025
Effective Statutory Tax Rate	30.62%	30.62%
(Adjustments)		
Changes in Valuation Allowance	(0.76)	0.27
Permanent Nontaxable Differences (e.g. Cash Dividends Received)	(0.95)	(0.75)
Tax Rate Differences from the Consolidated Subsidiaries	(1.57)	(0.91)
Share of Loss (Profit) of Affiliates Accounted for by the Equity Method	(0.68)	(1.10)
Foreign Tax	7.26	(1.34)
Temporary Differences Associated with Investments in Affiliates	0.86	0.94
Difference of the Scope of Taxable Income Between Corporate Income Tax and Enterprise Income Tax	(1.99)	(1.60)
Other	0.26	(1.75)
Effective Income Tax Rate	33.05%	24.38%

(Changes in Presentation)

“Anti-Tax-Heaven Rules” separately presented in the previous fiscal year has been included within “Other” from this fiscal year due to decreased materiality. To reflect this change in presentation, the figures as of March 31, 2024 have been reclassified.

As a result of this, 0.12% presented in “Anti-Tax-Heaven Rules” in the previous fiscal year has been included in 0.26% of “Other.”

3. Treatment of Accounting of Corporate Tax and Local Corporate Tax or Treatment of Accounting of Related Tax-effect Accounting

MHBK and some domestic consolidated subsidiaries of the Group are applying the group tax sharing system, and the treatment of accounting of corporate tax and local corporate tax, or the treatment of accounting and disclosure of the related tax-effect accounting is conducted in accordance with “Practical Solution on the Accounting and Disclosure Under the Group Tax Sharing System” (ASBJ PITF No. 42, August 12, 2021).

4. Amendments to the Amounts of Deferred Tax Assets and Deferred Tax Liabilities Due to Changes in Tax Rate of Income Taxes

Due to the enactment of the “Act for Partial Revision of the Income Tax Act, etc. (Act No. 13 of 2025)” on March 31, 2025, the “Special Corporation Tax for National Defense” will be imposed from the fiscal years beginning on or after April 1, 2026. Accordingly, the effective statutory tax rate used for calculating Deferred Tax Assets and Deferred Tax Liabilities was changed from the previous rate of 30.62% to 31.52% for temporary differences expected to be reversed in the fiscal years beginning on or after April 1, 2026. Due to this change in tax rate, Deferred Tax Assets (amount after deducting Deferred Tax Liabilities) for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025 increased by ¥1,342 million, Valuation Difference on Available-for-sale Securities decreased by ¥8,510 million, Deferred Gains (Losses) on Hedges increased by ¥6,235 million, Remeasurements of Defined Benefit Plans decreased by ¥1,219 million, and Deferred Income Taxes decreased by ¥4,836 million. Deferred Tax Liabilities for Land Revaluation increased by ¥1,343 million, and Revaluation Reserve for Land decreased by the same amount.

Revenue Recognition

(1) Information on disaggregation of revenue

(Millions of Yen)		
Classification	For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024	For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025
Ordinary Income	8,076,082	8,064,837
Of which Fee and Commission Income	809,353	841,100
Fee and Commission from Deposits Business and Lending Business (Note 1)	356,568	366,939
Fee and Commission from Securities-Related Business	149,636	149,901
Fee and Commission from Remittance Business	107,493	102,552
Guarantee-Related Business (Note 2)	43,811	44,929
Fee and Commission from Agency Business	30,956	32,040
Fees for Other Customer Services	120,886	144,738
Of which Other (Note 1)	7,266,729	7,223,736

- Notes: 1. Consists partly of revenue from contracts that falls under the scope of the Accounting Standard for Revenue Recognition.
2. Revenue from contracts that falls outside the scope of the Accounting Standard for Revenue Recognition.
3. Revenue from contracts that falls under the scope of the Accounting Standard for Revenue Recognition stated in the above table is mainly generated by the Retail & Business Banking Division, Corporate & Investment Banking Division and Global Corporate & Investment Banking Division.

(2) Remaining balances of contract assets and contract liabilities, etc.

The remaining balances of contract assets and contract liabilities, etc. are recorded under Other Assets and Other Liabilities in the consolidated balance sheet. The remaining balances of contract assets and contract liabilities, etc. for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024 and the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025 are immaterial.

(3) Transaction price allocated to the remaining performance obligations

The revenues from existing contracts expected to be recognized in the next fiscal year or later for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024 and the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025 are immaterial. Note that contracts with maturities of one year or less, and contracts in which revenue can be recognized for the amount for which the Group has the right to invoice are not included in the scope of these notes.

Segment Information

1. Outline of Reportable Segments

Mizuho Financial Group, Inc. (the “Group”) introduced an in-house company system based on customer segments. The aim of this system is to utilize our strengths and competitive advantage as a holding company, which integrates the banking, trust banking and securities functions, to promptly provide the highest-quality financial services that closely match customer needs.

MHBK and its group companies have classified their operating segments based on the group’s customer segments, into the following five divisions: Retail & Business Banking Division (RB Division), Corporate & Investment Banking Division (CIB Division), Global Corporate & Investment Banking Division (GCIB Division), Global Markets Division (GM Division), and Asset Management Division (AM Division).

The business that each division is in charge of are as follows:

RB Division	: Services for individual customers, small and medium-sized enterprises and middle market firms in Japan
CIB Division	: Services for large corporations, financial institutions and public corporations in Japan
GCIB Division	: Services for Japanese overseas affiliated corporate customers and non-Japanese corporate customers, etc.
GM Division	: Investment services with respect to interest rates, equities and credits, etc., and other services
AM Division	: Development of products and provision of services that align with the asset management needs of its wide range of customers from individuals to institutional investors

The reportable segment information, set forth below, is derived from the internal management reporting systems used by the management to measure the performance of the Group’s operating segments. The performance of respective operating segments is measured in accordance with internal managerial accounting rules and practices.

2. Measurement Method of Gross Profits + Net Gains (Losses) related to ETFs, Net Business Profits (before Provision for General Allowance for Loan Losses) + Net Gains (Losses) related to ETFs and Fixed Assets by Reportable Segment
The reportable segment information mentioned below is based on the internal control reports.

Gross Profits + Net Gains (Losses) related to ETFs is the amount obtained by adding Net Gains (Losses) related to ETFs to the total of net interest income, fiduciary income, net fee and commission income, net trading income and net other operating income.

Net Business Profits (before Provision for General Allowance for Loan Losses) + Net Gains (Losses) related to ETFs is the amount obtained by adjusting Expenses (excluding Extraordinary Items, etc.), Share of Profit/Loss of Affiliates Accounted for by the Equity Method and Amortization of Goodwill, etc. (including Amortization of Intangible Assets) from Gross Profits + Net Gains (Losses) related to ETFs.

Gross Profits + Net Gains (Losses) related to ETFs of inter-segment transactions is based on actual market prices.

Fixed Assets disclosed as asset information by segment is a total of Tangible Fixed Assets and Intangible Fixed Assets, and the Fixed Assets related to MHBK is allocated to each segment.

3. Information Relating to Amounts of Gross Profits (Losses) + Net Gains (Losses) related to ETFs and Net Business Profits (Losses) (before Provision for General Allowance for Loan Losses) + Net Gains (Losses) related to ETFs and Fixed Assets by Reportable Segment

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024

(Millions of Yen)

	MHBK (Consolidated)						
	RB Division	CIB Division	GCIB Division	GM Division	AM Division	Others Note 2	
Gross Profits (Losses) + Net Gains (Losses) related to ETFs	552,032	432,145	659,798	120,544	(1,192)	334,977	2,098,304
Expenses (excluding Extraordinary Items, etc.)	472,223	137,853	320,556	82,610	–	205,723	1,218,965
Share of Profit (Loss) of Affiliates Accounted for by the Equity Method	6,661	–	23,739	–	(12,645)	1,220	18,975
Amortization of Goodwill, etc.	6	–	21	–	–	3,153	3,180
Net Business Profits (Losses) (before Provision for General Allowance for Loan Losses) + Net Gains (Losses) related to ETFs	86,464	294,292	362,960	37,934	(13,837)	127,320	895,133
Fixed Assets	501,093	145,664	197,902	70,481	–	617,085	1,532,225

- Notes: 1. Gross Profits (Losses) + Net Gains (Losses) related to ETFs is presented in lieu of Sales as is the case for non-financial companies. Net Gains (Losses) related to ETFs amounted to ¥(37,085) million, which is all included in the GM Division.
2. The figures of “Others” include those to be eliminated as inter-office transactions among segments.
3. “Others” in Fixed Assets includes assets of headquarters that have not been allocated to each segment, Fixed Assets pertaining to consolidated subsidiaries that are not subject to allocation, consolidated adjustments, and others. Among Fixed Assets that have not been allocated to each segment, some related expenses are allocated to each segment using the reasonable criteria of allocation.

4. Following the change in allocation method for transactions between each segment and “Others” made in April 2024, the figures in the above table have been reclassified to reflect this change.

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025

(Millions of Yen)

	MHBK (Consolidated)						
	RB Division	CIB Division	GCIB Division	GM Division	AM Division	Others Note 2	
Gross Profits (Losses) + Net Gains (Losses) related to ETFs	609,293	490,076	685,092	110,963	2,045	377,051	2,274,520
Expenses (excluding Extraordinary Items, etc.)	510,572	153,371	365,542	89,630	3,559	217,545	1,340,219
Share of Profit (Loss) of Affiliates Accounted for by the Equity Method	9,319	—	25,004	—	(3,092)	5,152	36,383
Amortization of Goodwill, etc.	6	—	291	—	—	6,279	6,576
Net Business Profits (Losses) (before Provision for General Allowance for Loan Losses) + Net Gains (Losses) related to ETFs	108,034	336,705	344,263	21,333	(4,606)	158,379	964,108
Fixed Assets	575,954	165,669	224,407	80,958	—	568,168	1,615,156

- Notes: 1. Gross Profits (Losses) + Net Gains (Losses) related to ETFs is presented in lieu of Sales as is the case for non-financial companies. Net Gains (Losses) related to ETFs amounted to ¥37,041 million, which is all included in the GM Division.
2. The figures of “Others” include those to be eliminated as inter-office transactions among segments.
3. “Others” in Fixed Assets includes assets of headquarters that have not been allocated to each segment, Fixed Assets pertaining to consolidated subsidiaries that are not subject to allocation, consolidated adjustments, and others. Among Fixed Assets that have not been allocated to each segment, some related expenses are allocated to each segment using the reasonable criteria of allocation.

4. Differences Between the Total of Reportable Segments and the Amounts in Consolidated Statement of Income, and Major Components of These Differences (Reconciliation)

Each of the above-mentioned Gross Profits + Net Gains (Losses) related to ETFs and Net Business Profits (before Provision for General Allowance for Loan Losses) + Net Gains (Losses) related to ETFs of reportable segments based on the internal control reports differs from the corresponding amount on the consolidated statement of income. The reconciliations thereof are shown below.

- (1) Total of Gross Profits + Net Gains (Losses) related to ETFs of Reportable Segments and Ordinary Profits in Consolidated Statement of Income

(Millions of Yen)

	For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024	For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025
Gross Profits + Net Gains (Losses) related to ETFs	2,098,304	2,274,520
Net Gains (Losses) related to ETFs	37,085	(37,041)
Other Ordinary Income	378,664	372,653
General and Administrative Expenses	(1,198,320)	(1,324,831)
Other Ordinary Expenses	(509,212)	(297,286)
Ordinary Profits in Consolidated Statement of Income	806,522	988,015

- (2) Total of Net Business Profits (before Provision for General Allowance for Loan Losses) + Net Gains (Losses) related to ETFs of Reportable Segments and Profit (Loss) before Income Taxes in Consolidated Statement of Income

	(Millions of Yen)	
	For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024	For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025
Net Business Profits (before Provision for General Allowance for Loan Losses) + Net Gains (Losses) related to ETFs	895,133	964,108
Expenses (for Extraordinary Items)	23,825	21,965
Expenses Related to Portfolio Problems (Including Provision for General Allowance for Loan Losses)	(111,610)	(60,525)
Reversal of Allowance for Loan Losses, etc.	7,729	10,569
Net Gains (Losses) Related to Stocks and Others – Net Gains (Losses) related to ETFs	47,133	81,901
Net Extraordinary Gains (Losses)	42,498	27,069
Other	(55,690)	(30,004)
Profit (Loss) before Income Taxes in Consolidated Statement of Income	849,020	1,015,084

Related Information

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024

1. Information by Geographic Area

(1) Ordinary Income

(Millions of Yen)

Japan	Americas	Europe	Asia/Oceania excluding Japan	Total
2,327,209	3,951,110	722,331	1,075,431	8,076,082

- Notes: 1. Ordinary Income is presented in lieu of Sales as is the case for non-financial companies.
2. Ordinary Income is presented by classification of the business locations of the Group into Japan and certain geographic areas in consideration of geographic proximity, similarity of economic activities, interrelation of business activities, etc.
3. Of the Americas, the US accounted for ¥3,642,235 million.

(2) Tangible Fixed Assets

(Millions of Yen)

Japan	Americas	Europe	Asia/Oceania excluding Japan	Total
854,565	92,558	4,362	18,964	970,450

2. Information by Major Client

Information by major client is not presented since the ratio of Ordinary Income from any specific client to the Ordinary Income in the consolidated statement of income does not reach 10%.

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025

1. Information by Geographic Area

(1) Ordinary Income

(Millions of Yen)

Japan	Americas	Europe	Asia/Oceania excluding Japan	Total
2,999,123	3,422,455	670,651	972,606	8,064,837

- Notes: 1. Ordinary Income is presented in lieu of Sales as is the case for non-financial companies.
2. Ordinary Income is presented by classification of the business locations of the Group into Japan and certain geographic areas in consideration of geographic proximity, similarity of economic activities, interrelation of business activities, etc.
3. Of the Americas, the US accounted for ¥ 3,161,149 million.

(2) Tangible Fixed Assets

(Millions of Yen)

Japan	Americas	Europe	Asia/Oceania excluding Japan	Total
837,073	90,735	3,902	25,289	957,000

2. Information by Major Client

Information by major client is not presented since the ratio of Ordinary Income from any specific client to the Ordinary Income in the consolidated statement of income does not reach 10%.

Information Relating to Losses on Impairment of Fixed Assets by Reportable Segment

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024

(Millions of Yen)

	MHBK (Consolidated)						
	RB Division	CIB Division	GCIB Division	GM Division	AM Division	Others	
Losses on Impairment of Fixed Assets	2,951	290	1,407	243	–	2,393	7,284

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025

(Millions of Yen)

	MHBK (Consolidated)						
	RB Division	CIB Division	GCIB Division	GM Division	AM Division	Others	
Losses on Impairment of Fixed Assets	355	27	472	12	–	9,547	10,413

Information Relating to Amortization of Goodwill and the Balance of Unamortized Goodwill by Reportable Segment

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024

(Millions of Yen)

	MHBK (Consolidated)						
	RB Division	CIB Division	GCIB Division	GM Division	AM Division	Others	
Amount of amortization during the fiscal year	6	–	291	–	–	1,231	1,528
Balance at the end of the fiscal year	56	–	2,960	–	–	70,377	73,393

Note: Following the change in allocation method for transactions between each segment and “Others” made in April 2024, the figures in the above table have been reclassified to reflect this change.

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025

(Millions of Yen)

	MHBK (Consolidated)						
	RB Division	CIB Division	GCIB Division	GM Division	AM Division	Others	
Amount of amortization during the fiscal year	6	–	291	–	–	3,636	3,933
Balance at the end of the fiscal year	50	–	2,313	–	–	66,133	68,496

Information Relating to Gains on Negative Goodwill Incurred by Reportable Segment

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024

None

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025

None

Related Party Transactions

1. Related Party Transactions

(1) Transactions between MHBK and related parties

(A) The parent company, major shareholders (limited to companies, etc.) and others of MHBK

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024

Type	Name	Location	Capital or Investments (Millions of Yen)	Business or Occupation	Ownership Percentage	Relationship	Nature of Transactions	Transaction Amount (Millions of Yen)	Accounts	Ending Balance (Millions of Yen)
Parent company	Mizuho Financial Group, Inc.	Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo	2,256,767	Bank holding company	Directly owned 100.00	Debtor-Creditor Relationship Inter-locking Directorate, etc.	Money borrowing Note 1	1,388,988	Borrowed Money	9,567,224 Note 2

Conditions of transaction, policies for deciding conditions of transaction, etc.

- Notes: 1. The interest rate for money borrowing is reasonably decided in consideration of market interest rates. MHBK uses the bullet repayment method, etc., and does not provide collateral.
2. Borrowed Money is all Subordinated Borrowed Money.

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025

Type	Name	Location	Capital or Investments (Millions of Yen)	Business or Occupation	Ownership Percentage	Relationship	Nature of Transactions	Transaction Amount (Millions of Yen)	Accounts	Ending Balance (Millions of Yen)
Parent company	Mizuho Financial Group, Inc.	Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo	2,256,767	Bank holding company	Directly owned 100.00	Debtor-Creditor Relationship Inter-locking Directorate, etc.	Money borrowing Note 1	1,316,454	Borrowed Money	9,949,663 Note 2

Conditions of transaction, policies for deciding conditions of transaction, etc.

- Notes: 1. The interest rate for money borrowing is reasonably decided in consideration of market interest rates. MHBK uses the bullet repayment method, etc., and does not provide collateral.
2. Borrowed Money is all Subordinated Borrowed Money.

(B) Corporate pensions for employees, etc.

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024

Type	Name	Location	Capital or Investments (Millions of Yen)	Business or Occupation	Ownership Percentage	Relationship	Nature of Transactions	Transaction Amount (Millions of Yen)	Accounts	Ending Balance (Millions of Yen)
Corporate pension	Employee retirement benefit trusts	—	—	—	—	Plan assets in retirement benefit accounting	Partial return of assets	181,003	—	—

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025

Type	Name	Location	Capital or Investments (Millions of Yen)	Business or Occupation	Ownership Percentage	Relationship	Nature of Transactions	Transaction Amount (Millions of Yen)	Accounts	Ending Balance (Millions of Yen)
Corporate pension	Employee retirement benefit trusts	—	—	—	—	Plan assets in retirement benefit accounting	Partial return of assets	30,977	—	—

(2) Transactions between consolidated subsidiaries of MHBK and related parties

There are no material items that should be disclosed.

2. Notes Concerning the Parent Company or Important Affiliates

(1) Parent company information

Mizuho Financial Group, Inc. (listed on the Tokyo Stock Exchange and the New York Stock Exchange)

(2) Summary of financial information of important affiliates

None

Per Share Information

	For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024	For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025
Net Assets per Share	¥517,981. 86	¥521,155. 33
Basic Earnings per Share	¥35,115. 47	¥47,558. 89
Diluted Earnings per Share	¥35,115. 42	¥47,558. 83

Notes: 1. The basis used for calculating Net Assets per Share is as follows:

		As of March 31, 2024	As of March 31, 2025
Net Assets per Share			
Total Net Assets	Millions of Yen	8,418,052	8,470,987
Amount to be deducted from the Total Net Assets	Millions of Yen	51,830	53,509
Of which subscriptions to preferred stock	Millions of Yen	4	4
Of which preferred dividends	Millions of Yen	0	0
Of which non-controlling interests	Millions of Yen	51,826	53,504
Net Assets attributable to Common Stock at the end of the fiscal year	Millions of Yen	8,366,221	8,417,478
Number of shares of common stock at the end of the fiscal year, which is used to calculate Net Assets per Share	Thousands of Shares	16,151	16,151

2. The basis used for calculating Basic Earnings per Share and Diluted Earnings per Share is as follows:

		For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024	For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025
Basic Earnings per Share			
Profit Attributable to Owners of the Parent	Millions of Yen	567,170	768,151
Amount not attributable to Common Shareholder	Millions of Yen	0	0
Of which preferred dividends	Millions of Yen	0	0
Profit Attributable to Owners of the Parent with respect to Common Stock	Millions of Yen	567,170	768,151
Average number of shares of Common Stock during the year	Thousands of Shares	16,151	16,151
Diluted Earnings per Share			
Adjustment on Profit Attributable to Owners of the Parent	Millions of Yen	0	0
Of which preferred dividends	Millions of Yen	0	0
Increase in Common Stock	Thousands of Shares	0	0
Of which increase due to Preferred Stock	Thousands of Shares	0	0
Outline of potential shares that were not used in calculating Diluted Earnings per Share because they have no dilutive effects		_____	_____

Significant Subsequent Events

None

5) Consolidated Supplementary Financial Schedules

Schedule of Bonds and Notes

Company	Type of Bond	Date of Issuance	Beginning Balance (Millions of Yen)	Ending Balance (Millions of Yen)	Interest Rate (%)	Collateral	Date of Maturity
MHBK	Straight Corporate Bond	Jan. 2006 – Oct. 2024	641,904 (USD 2,981,840 thousand) (AUD 260,000 thousand)	407,973 [26,302] (USD 1,512,000 thousand) (AUD 204,000 thousand)	1.00 – 5.33	None	June 2025 –
*1	Straight Corporate Bond	Aug. 2020 – Mar. 2025	1,107,844 (USD 7,317,337 thousand)	1,674,033 [244,156] (USD 11,195,304 thousand)	2.70 – 197.00	None	Apr. 2025– Apr. 2068
*2	Short-term Bond	Oct. 2024 – Mar. 2025	89,736	157,118 [157,118]	0.46 – 0.82	None	Apr. 2025– May 2025
Total	–	–	1,839,486	2,239,125	–	–	–

Notes: 1. Figures indicated in [] represent the amounts to be redeemed within one year.

2. For foreign bonds and notes, the amounts in original currencies are presented in ().

3. *1 is a summary of the straight corporate bonds issued by Mizuho Capital Markets LLC and Mizuho Markets Cayman LP, which are overseas consolidated subsidiaries.

*2 is the aggregate amount of short-term bonds issued by Allstar Funding Co., Ltd., which is a domestic consolidated subsidiary, and JAPAN SECURITIZATION CORPORATION, which is an overseas consolidated subsidiary.

4. Amounts of redemption within five years after the consolidated balance sheet date are as follows:

	1 year or less	1 – 2 years	2 – 3 years	3 – 4 years	4 – 5 years
Amount (Millions of Yen)	427,577	854,068	166,859	44,854	78,435

Schedule of Borrowed Money

(Millions of Yen)

Classification	Beginning Balance	Ending Balance	Average Interest Rate (%)	Repayment Term
Borrowed Money	14,342,018	13,135,030	2.40	–
Bills Rediscounted	–	–	–	–
Other Borrowings	14,342,018	13,135,030	2.40	Apr. 2025 –
Lease Obligations	102,323	112,099	3.27	Apr. 2025 – Mar. 2040

Notes: 1. “Average Interest Rate” is calculated by weighted average of “Interest” and “Ending Balance” at the balance sheet date.

2. Repayments of Other Borrowings and Lease Obligations within five years after the consolidated balance sheet date are as follows:

	1 year or less	1 – 2 years	2 – 3 years	3 – 4 years	4 – 5 years
Other Borrowings (Millions of Yen)	2,963,010	1,355,831	927,494	1,325,943	817,203
Lease Obligations (Millions of Yen)	14,635	13,673	13,502	12,163	8,799

Since banking business accepts deposits and funds money from call market and promissory note market for the operating purposes, the details of “Borrowed Money” and “Lease Obligations” in “Other Liabilities” in the “Liabilities” section of the consolidated balance sheet are presented in the Schedule of Borrowed Money.

(Reference) Details of issued commercial paper by the promissory note method, by which MHBK funds money as operating activities.

(Millions of Yen)

Classification	Beginning Balance	Ending Balance	Average Interest Rate (%)	Repayment Term
Commercial Paper	1,165,988	2,138,133	4.39	–

Schedule of Asset Retirement Obligations

Information relating to Schedule of Asset Retirement Obligations is not presented since the amount of Asset Retirement Obligations is one percent or less of the total of Liabilities and Net Assets.

(2) Others

None

Independent Auditor's Report

The Board of Directors
Mizuho Bank, Ltd.

The Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Mizuho Bank, Ltd. and its consolidated subsidiaries (the Group), which comprise the consolidated balance sheet as at March 31, 2024, and the consolidated statements of income, comprehensive income, changes in net assets, and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Group as at March 31, 2024, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in Japan.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in Japan. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated financial statements in Japan, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of the audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming the auditor's opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Reasonableness of Allowance for Loan Losses on Corporate Loans	
Description of Key Audit Matter	Auditor's Response
As described in (6) "Allowance for Loan Losses " in Note 5 "Accounting Policies," MHBK recognizes the allowance for loan losses based on the internally established standards for self-assessment of loans and for write-offs and reserves. The policies consider the obligor's financial condition, valuation of collateral and expectation of future economic conditions. MHBK makes necessary adjustment to expected loss amount for loan portfolios with similar characteristics of credit risk, which are highly likely to incur losses based on the future prospects of external environments utilizing their credit risk management framework. Specifically, MHBK makes additional reserves as qualitative adjustments for specific portfolios where the risk of possible losses considering the future prospects of the external environment is not fully reflected in the historical loss rates based on the obligor's internal credit ratings and bankruptcy records as of the end of the fiscal year and also the qualitative adjustments have a significant impact on the consolidated financial statements and can be continuously calculated based on a reasonable estimate. MHBK has Loans of ¥91,640,546 million, which represent approximately 35% of total assets, and the Allowance for Loan Losses of ¥778,321 million as of March 31, 2024. Of this amount, the necessary adjustment to the expected loss amount is ¥15,348 million. Of the Allowance for Loan Losses recorded on the consolidated balance sheet, corporate loans account for the large part of the amount. In estimating the allowance for loan losses, management uses several assumptions. As described in "Significant Accounting Estimates," MHBK considers "Future earnings estimate of obligors used for internal ratings and discounted cash flow method" and "Future prospects of external environments used for making necessary adjustment to the estimate of expected loss amount" as major assumptions. "Future earnings estimate of obligors used for internal ratings and discounted cash flow method" is based on the obligors' earnings, debt repayment status, industry characteristics, contents and progress of business plan and their earnings capabilities based on the future outlook of business environments. As the obligors' ability of earning a profit is impacted by internal and external business environment, degree of uncertainty is high and determining these assumptions involves management's subjective judgment. "Future prospects of external environments used for making necessary adjustment to the estimate of expected loss amount" is based on macroeconomic scenarios, specifically, MHBK incorporates the estimated impact resulting from the trends in monetary policy as well as the prolonged impact of the Russia-Ukraine situation that include the forecasted GDP growth rate, energy prices, financial indices such as interest rates and exchange rates, the future outlook of the business environment by industry and increased rates of labor costs. MHBK's macroeconomic scenarios are especially based on the future outlook of business environment for each industry, which involve high degree of uncertainty and management's subjective judgment. These major assumptions used for estimating the allowance for loan losses involve significant judgment by management and have a significant impact on the financial statements. In addition, changes in estimates would significantly impact on MHBK's financial position and operating results. Accordingly, we have identified the reasonableness of Allowance for Loan Losses on Corporate Loans as a key audit matter.	We addressed the matter in our audit primarily through the following audit procedures: (1) Evaluation of design and operating effectiveness of MHBK's internal controls We obtained an understanding, evaluated the design and tested the operating effectiveness of the following controls over MHBK's process for establishing the allowance for loan losses. - Controls for framework to evaluate and monitor obligor ratings and self-assessment of loans - Controls that evaluate the expected future cash flows used to determine reserve amounts - Controls that evaluate and approve the adjustments to reflect management's consideration including identification of specific loan portfolios where losses are likely to occur and determination of the method for adjusting the allowance for loan losses. (2) Substantive procedures In assessing "Future earnings estimate of obligors used for internal ratings and discounted cash flow method", we have primarily performed the following audit procedures: - Considered both quantitative and qualitative perspective, various risks, such as industry, sector and financial condition of the obligor in determining samples of obligors. - Made inquiry of several personnel/ management to evaluate appropriateness of management's evaluation of obligors' ability to earn future revenue - Compared external industry report, obligor's publicly available information and information reported by the media to evaluate appropriateness of management's evaluation of obligor's business plan - Read supporting documentation and tested consistency with financial information of the obligor to evaluate appropriateness of management's evaluation of obligor's substantial financial condition In assessing "Future prospects of external environments used for making necessary adjustment to the estimate of expected loss amount", we have primarily performed the following audit procedures: - Compared forecasted GDP growth rate, energy prices, financial indices such as interest rates and exchange rates, the future outlook of the business environment for each industry, and increased rates of labor costs with external economic forecast reports, inspected underlying documents and made inquiries to the relevant department in order to evaluate macroeconomic scenarios set by management. - Involved our specialist in calculating certain assumptions, where complex, to determine adjustments to expected loss

Other Information

Other information comprises the information included in disclosure documents that contain audited consolidated financial statements, but does not include the consolidated financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

We have concluded that other information does not exist. Accordingly, we have not performed any work related to other information.

Responsibilities of Management, the Audit and Supervisory Committee for the Consolidated Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these consolidated financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in Japan, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Group's ability to continue as a going concern and disclosing, as required by accounting principles generally accepted in Japan, matters related to going concern.

The Audit and Supervisory Committee is responsible for overseeing the Group's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these consolidated financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in Japan, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.
- Consider internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for our risk assessments, while the purpose of the audit of the consolidated financial statements is not expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in Japan.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with the Audit and Supervisory Committee regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide the Audit and Supervisory Committee with a statement that we have complied with the ethical requirements regarding independence that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated financial statements in Japan, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, actions taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied to reduce threats to an acceptable level.

From the matters communicated with the Audit and Supervisory Committee, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Fee-related Information

The fees for the audits of the financial statements of Mizuho Bank, Ltd. and its subsidiaries and other services provided by us and other EY member firms for the year ended March 31, 2024 are ¥1,759 million and ¥317 million, respectively.

Interest Required to Be Disclosed by the Certified Public Accountants Act of Japan

Our firm and its designated engagement partners do not have any interest in the Group which is required to be disclosed pursuant to the provisions of the Certified Public Accountants Act of Japan.

/s/ Ernst & Young ShinNihon LLC
Tokyo, Japan

March 31, 2026

Financial Information

1. Consolidated Financial Statements and Others

(1) Consolidated Financial Statements

1) Consolidated Balance Sheet

(Millions of Yen)

	As of March 31, 2023	As of March 31, 2024
Assets		
Cash and Due from Banks	*5 63,466,234	*5 71,155,612
Call Loans and Bills Bought	2,294,831	1,268,011
Receivables under Resale Agreements	7,203,305	15,118,407
Receivables under Securities Borrowing Transactions	156,807	188,451
Monetary Claims Bought	3,804,473	4,151,595
Trading Assets	*5 8,535,714	*5 11,446,454
Money Held in Trust	504	505
Securities	*1, *2, *3, *5, *13 36,804,309	*1, *2, *3, *5, *13 37,530,486
Loans and Bills Discounted	*3, *4, *5, *6 87,230,922	*3, *4, *5, *6 91,640,546
Foreign Exchange Assets	*3, *4 2,399,853	*3, *4 2,250,158
Derivatives	2,167,643	2,595,206
Other Assets	*3, *5 7,860,738	*3, *5 6,385,427
Tangible Fixed Assets	*8, *9 931,653	*8, *9 970,450
Buildings	266,798	274,054
Land	*7 529,204	*7 524,066
Lease Assets	6,233	16,344
Construction in Progress	43,633	46,969
Other Tangible Fixed Assets	85,784	109,016
Intangible Fixed Assets	414,833	561,774
Software	314,702	316,063
Goodwill	3,097	73,393
Lease Assets	2,096	4,419
Other Intangible Fixed Assets	94,936	167,898
Net Defined Benefit Asset	608,247	557,577
Deferred Tax Assets	310,830	115,854
Customers' Liabilities for Acceptances and Guarantees	*3 8,928,674	*3 10,115,675
Allowance for Loan Losses	(713,170)	(778,321)
Allowance for Investment Loss	(1)	(4)
Total Assets	232,406,406	255,273,869

(Millions of Yen)

	As of March 31, 2023	As of March 31, 2024
Liabilities		
Deposits	*5 147,897,810	*5 157,349,955
Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	13,202,280	11,232,233
Call Money and Bills Sold	1,239,195	1,025,401
Payables under Repurchase Agreements	*5 21,820,539	*5 33,205,066
Payables under Securities Lending Transactions	*5 93,216	*5 38,776
Commercial Paper	1,782,111	1,165,988
Trading Liabilities	4,647,502	5,497,281
Borrowed Money	*5, *10 12,629,913	*5, *10 14,342,018
Foreign Exchange Liabilities	714,825	972,297
Short-term Bonds	41,141	89,736
Bonds and Notes	*11 1,505,447	*11 1,749,749
Derivatives	2,744,167	3,819,501
Other Liabilities	7,141,129	5,976,603
Provision for Bonus Payments	89,163	133,829
Provision for Variable Compensation	757	801
Net Defined Benefit Liability	6,722	7,273
Provision for Directors' Retirement Benefits	311	254
Provision for Possible Losses on Sales of Loans and Bills Discounted	15,049	8,645
Provision for Contingencies	13,706	19,271
Provision for Reimbursement of Deposits	12,980	9,871
Provision for Reimbursement of Debentures	7,798	25,125
Deferred Tax Liabilities	9,735	12,875
Deferred Tax Liabilities for Land Revaluation	*7 58,711	*7 57,583
Acceptances and Guarantees	8,928,674	10,115,675
Total Liabilities	224,602,892	246,855,817
Net Assets		
Common Stock and Preferred Stock	1,404,065	1,404,065
Capital Surplus	2,183,779	2,184,345
Retained Earnings	3,636,046	3,687,425
Total Shareholder's Equity	7,223,891	7,275,836
Valuation Difference on Available-for-sale Securities	480,836	809,015
Deferred Gains (Losses) on Hedges	(362,347)	(303,946)
Revaluation Reserve for Land	*7 129,321	*7 126,879
Foreign Currency Translation Adjustments	141,834	302,058
Remeasurements of Defined Benefit Plans	142,192	156,833
Own Credit Risk Adjustments, Net of Tax	19	(452)
Total Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	531,857	1,090,389
Non-controlling Interests	47,764	51,826
Total Net Assets	7,803,513	8,418,052
Total Liabilities and Net Assets	232,406,406	255,273,869

2) Consolidated Statement of Income and Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income
Consolidated Statement of Income

(Millions of Yen)

	For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2023	For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024
Ordinary Income	5,107,646	8,076,082
Interest and Dividend Income	3,077,895	5,585,997
Interest on Loans and Bills Discounted	1,730,845	2,765,660
Interest and Dividends on Securities	385,242	667,038
Interest on Call Loans and Bills Bought	13,720	33,899
Interest on Receivables under Resale Agreements	235,664	615,061
Interest on Securities Borrowing Transactions	—	1
Interest on Due from Banks	495,430	1,057,114
Other Interest Income	216,992	447,222
Fee and Commission Income	689,545	809,353
Trading Income	831,491	1,056,322
Other Operating Income	341,103	245,744
Other Ordinary Income	167,610	378,664
Recovery of Written-Off Claims	7,729	5,503
Other	*1 159,880	*1 373,161
Ordinary Expenses	4,386,003	7,269,560
Interest Expenses	2,141,646	4,716,794
Interest on Deposits	842,183	1,740,369
Interest on Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	207,997	515,989
Interest on Call Money and Bills Sold	14,804	15,603
Interest on Payable under Repurchase Agreements	591,676	1,627,312
Interest on Payables under Securities Lending Transactions	3,275	10,845
Interest on Commercial Paper	51,776	83,741
Interest on Borrowed Money	216,498	298,865
Interest on Short-term Bonds	30	36
Interest on Bonds and Notes	54,319	76,356
Other Interest Expenses	159,084	347,673
Fee and Commission Expenses	139,200	178,187
Trading Expenses	642,027	517,544
Other Operating Expenses	240,947	149,501
General and Administrative Expenses	1,015,925	1,198,320
Other Ordinary Expenses	206,255	509,212
Provision for Allowance for Loan Losses	63,903	76,254
Other	*2 142,352	*2 432,957
Ordinary Profits	721,643	806,522

(Millions of Yen)

	For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2023	For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024
Extraordinary Gains	47,454	56,414
Gains on Disposal of Fixed Assets	1,900	5,831
Gains on Return of Assets from Employee Retirement Benefit Trusts	45,553	50,582
Extraordinary Losses	22,150	13,916
Losses on Disposal of Fixed Assets	6,177	6,632
Losses on Impairment of Fixed Assets	13,670	7,284
Losses on Sales of Shares of Affiliates	2,303	–
Profit before Income Taxes	746,946	849,020
Current Income Taxes	161,438	254,676
Refund of Income Taxes	(9,680)	(3,677)
Deferred Income Taxes	78,968	29,598
Total Income Taxes	230,725	280,597
Profit	516,220	568,423
Profit (Loss) Attributable to Non-controlling Interests	(126)	1,253
Profit Attributable to Owners of the Parent	516,347	567,170

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income

(Millions of Yen)

	For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2023	For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024
Profit	516,220	568,423
Other Comprehensive Income	*1 (313,665)	*1 565,840
Valuation Difference on Available-for-sale Securities	(156,513)	332,733
Deferred Gains (Losses) on Hedges	(287,019)	58,615
Foreign Currency Translation Adjustments	112,653	151,748
Remeasurements of Defined Benefit Plans	5,115	11,696
Own Credit Risk Adjustments, Net of Tax	42	(471)
Share of Other Comprehensive Income of Affiliates Accounted for by the Equity Method	12,055	11,518
Comprehensive Income	202,555	1,134,263
Comprehensive Income Attributable to		
Comprehensive Income Attributable to Owners of the Parent	202,192	1,128,144
Comprehensive Income Attributable to Non-controlling Interests	363	6,119

3) Consolidated Statement of Changes in Net Assets
For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2023

(Millions of Yen)

	Shareholder's Equity			
	Common Stock and Preferred Stock	Capital Surplus	Retained Earnings	Total Shareholder's Equity
Balance as of the Beginning of the Year	1,404,065	2,183,779	3,288,307	6,876,152
Changes during the Year				
Dividends of Surplus			(161,257)	(161,257)
Profit Attributable to Owners of the Parent			516,347	516,347
Reversal of Revaluation Reserve for Land			2,834	2,834
Decrease in Retained Earnings by Decreasing of Equity Method Affiliates and Others			(10,185)	(10,185)
Net Changes in Items Other Than Shareholder's Equity during the Year				
Total Changes during the Year	—	—	347,738	347,738
Balance as of the End of the Year	1,404,065	2,183,779	3,636,046	7,223,891

	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income							Non-controlling Interests	Total Net Assets
	Valuation Difference on Available-for-sale Securities	Deferred Gains (Losses) on Hedges	Revaluation Reserve for Land	Foreign Currency Translation Adjustments	Remeasurements of Defined Benefit Plans	Own Credit Risk Adjustments, Net of Tax	Total Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income		
Balance as of the Beginning of the Year	637,984	(75,591)	132,156	16,505	137,815	(23)	848,847	46,591	7,771,591
Changes during the Year									
Dividends of Surplus									(161,257)
Profit Attributable to Owners of the Parent									516,347
Reversal of Revaluation Reserve for Land									2,834
Decrease in Retained Earnings by Decreasing of Equity Method Affiliates and Others									(10,185)
Net Changes in Items Other Than Shareholder's Equity during the Year	(157,148)	(286,755)	(2,834)	125,329	4,376	42	(316,989)	1,173	(315,816)
Total Changes during the Year	(157,148)	(286,755)	(2,834)	125,329	4,376	42	(316,989)	1,173	31,922
Balance as of the End of the Year	480,836	(362,347)	129,321	141,834	142,192	19	531,857	47,764	7,803,513

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024

(Millions of Yen)

	Shareholder's Equity			
	Common Stock and Preferred Stock	Capital Surplus	Retained Earnings	Total Shareholder's Equity
Balance as of the Beginning of the Year	1,404,065	2,183,779	3,636,046	7,223,891
Cumulative Effects of Changes in Accounting Policies			(1,883)	(1,883)
Balance as of the Beginning of the Year Reflecting Changes in Accounting Policies	1,404,065	2,183,779	3,634,162	7,222,007
Changes during the Year				
Dividends of Surplus			(516,349)	(516,349)
Profit Attributable to Owners of the Parent			567,170	567,170
Reversal of Revaluation Reserve for Land			2,441	2,441
Change in Treasury Shares of Parent Arising from Transactions with Non-controlling Shareholders		566		566
Net Changes in Items Other Than Shareholder's Equity during the Year				
Total Changes during the Year	–	566	53,262	53,828
Balance as of the End of the Year	1,404,065	2,184,345	3,687,425	7,275,836

	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income							Non-controlling Interests	Total Net Assets
	Valuation Difference on Available-for-sale Securities	Deferred Gains (Losses) on Hedges	Revaluation Reserve for Land	Foreign Currency Translation Adjustments	Remeasurements of Defined Benefit Plans	Own Credit Risk Adjustments, Net of Tax	Total Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income		
Balance as of the Beginning of the Year	480,836	(362,347)	129,321	141,834	142,192	19	531,857	47,764	7,803,513
Cumulative Effects of Changes in Accounting Policies							–		(1,883)
Balance as of the Beginning of the Year Reflecting Changes in Accounting Policies	480,836	(362,347)	129,321	141,834	142,192	19	531,857	47,764	7,801,629
Changes during the Year									
Dividends of Surplus									(516,349)
Profit Attributable to Owners of the Parent									567,170
Reversal of Revaluation Reserve for Land									2,441
Change in Treasury Shares of Parent Arising from Transactions with Non-controlling Shareholders									566
Net Changes in Items Other Than Shareholder's Equity during the Year	328,179	58,400	(2,441)	160,223	14,641	(471)	558,532	4,061	562,594
Total Changes during the Year	328,179	58,400	(2,441)	160,223	14,641	(471)	558,532	4,061	616,423
Balance as of the End of the Year	809,015	(303,946)	126,879	302,058	156,833	(452)	1,090,389	51,826	8,418,052

4) Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

	(Millions of Yen)	
	For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2023	For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024
Cash Flows from Operating Activities		
Profit before Income Taxes	746,946	849,020
Depreciation	121,178	134,021
Losses on Impairment of Fixed Assets	13,670	7,284
Amortization of Goodwill	280	1,528
Share of Loss (Profit) of Affiliates Accounted for by the Equity Method	(12,478)	(18,975)
Increase (Decrease) in Allowance for Loan Losses	(72,638)	40,472
Increase (Decrease) in Allowance for Investment Loss	(106)	3
Increase (Decrease) in Provision for Possible Losses on Sales of Loans and Bills Discounted	13,740	(6,403)
Increase (Decrease) in Provision for Contingencies	6,115	3,107
Increase (Decrease) in Provision for Bonus Payments	10,819	36,272
Increase (Decrease) in Provision for Variable Compensation	(6)	44
Decrease (Increase) in Net Defined Benefit Asset	80,156	113,922
Increase (Decrease) in Net Defined Benefit Liability	(1,346)	194
Increase (Decrease) in Provision for Directors' Retirement Benefits	28	(57)
Increase (Decrease) in Provision for Reimbursement of Deposits	(3,646)	(3,109)
Increase (Decrease) in Provision for Reimbursement of Debentures	(2,706)	17,327
Interest and Dividend Income	(3,077,895)	(5,585,997)
Interest Expenses	2,141,646	4,716,794
Losses (Gains) Related to Securities	61,849	(11,151)
Losses (Gains) on Money Held in Trust	(0)	(0)
Foreign Exchange Losses (Gains) – Net	(311,088)	(443,447)
Losses (Gains) on Disposal of Fixed Assets	4,277	800
Losses (Gains) on Return of Assets from Employee Retirement Benefit Trusts	(45,553)	(50,582)
Net Decrease (Increase) in Trading Assets	(2,331,190)	(2,112,167)
Net Increase (Decrease) in Trading Liabilities	367,691	414,144
Net Decrease (Increase) in Derivative Assets	138,406	(347,276)
Net Increase (Decrease) in Derivative Liabilities	(60,523)	1,003,841
Net Decrease (Increase) in Loans and Bills Discounted	(2,204,117)	(414,019)
Net Increase (Decrease) in Deposits	9,901,474	5,464,342
Net Increase (Decrease) in Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	(3,162,434)	(2,952,797)
Net Increase (Decrease) in Borrowed Money excluding Subordinated Borrowed Money	(2,506,744)	1,097,990
Net Decrease (Increase) in Due from Banks excluding Deposits with Central Banks	63,934	(410,092)
Net Decrease (Increase) in Call Loans and Others	608,943	(6,141,909)
Net Decrease (Increase) in Receivables under Securities Borrowing Transactions	(2,552)	(31,644)
Net Increase (Decrease) in Call Money and Others	5,522,607	8,765,390
Net Increase (Decrease) in Commercial Paper	(155,216)	(854,467)
Net Increase (Decrease) in Payables under Securities Lending Transactions	(53,648)	(54,439)
Net Decrease (Increase) in Foreign Exchange Assets	353,778	379,018
Net Increase (Decrease) in Foreign Exchange Liabilities	(918,147)	250,892
Net Increase (Decrease) in Short-term Bonds (Liabilities)	(5,526)	48,594
Increase (Decrease) in Bonds and Due to Issuance and Redemption	(34,555)	120,385
Interest and Dividend Received	2,933,120	5,412,122
Interest Paid	(1,948,833)	(4,610,143)
Other – Net	1,016,822	(791,561)
Subtotal	7,196,531	4,037,272
Income Taxes Paid	(213,270)	(209,695)
Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Operating Activities	6,983,261	3,827,577

(Millions of Yen)

	For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2023	For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024
Cash Flows from Investing Activities		
Payments for Purchase of Securities	(80,824,277)	(77,803,891)
Proceeds from Sales of Securities	44,604,592	37,045,807
Proceeds from Redemption of Securities	42,963,327	43,168,729
Payments for Acquisition of Tangible Fixed Assets	(48,639)	(52,541)
Payments for Acquisition of Intangible Fixed Assets	(90,410)	(156,228)
Proceeds from Sales of Tangible Fixed Assets	3,276	12,170
Proceeds from Sales of Intangible Fixed Assets	–	1,240
Payments for Purchase of Subsidiaries' Stocks (Affecting the Scope of Consolidation)	(8,537)	(39,148)
Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Investing Activities	6,599,331	2,176,137
Cash Flows from Financing Activities		
Proceeds from Subordinated Borrowed Money	1,504,213	1,388,988
Repayments of Subordinated Borrowed Money	(1,248,713)	(1,433,245)
Repayments for Redemption of Subordinated Bonds	(47,000)	–
Proceeds from Stock Issuance to Non-controlling Shareholders	2,219	149
Repayments to Non-controlling Shareholders	(324)	(61)
Dividends Paid	(161,257)	(516,349)
Dividends Paid to Non-controlling Shareholders	(1,106)	(579)
Payments for Purchase of Stocks of Subsidiaries (Not Affecting the Scope of Consolidation)	–	(980)
Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Financing Activities	48,030	(562,079)
Effect of Foreign Exchange Rate Changes on Cash and Cash Equivalents	822,011	1,692,749
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	14,452,634	7,134,383
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the Beginning of the Year	47,777,153	62,229,787
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the End of the Year	62,229,787	69,364,170

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Basis of Preparation of Consolidated Financial Statements

1. Basis for Presentation

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared from the accounts maintained by Mizuho Bank, Ltd. (“MHBK”) 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.

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.

2. Scope of Consolidation

(1) Number of consolidated subsidiaries: 181

(Change in scope of consolidation)

From the fiscal year, Greenhill & Co., Inc. and 54 other companies were included in the scope of consolidation as a result of acquisition of the stocks and other factors.

From the fiscal year, MHBK (USA) Leasing & Finance LLC and 12 other companies were excluded from the scope of consolidation since they are no longer categorized as subsidiaries as a result of merger and other factors.

(2) Non-consolidated subsidiaries

None

3. Application of Equity Method

(1) Non-consolidated subsidiaries accounted for by the equity method

None

(2) Number of affiliates accounted for by the equity method: 15

Names of principal companies:

Orient Corporation

Joint Stock Commercial Bank for Foreign Trade of Vietnam

(Change in scope of equity method)

From the fiscal year, Kisetsu Saison Finance (India) Private Ltd. was included in the scope of equity method as a result of acquisition of the stocks.

From the fiscal year, LINE Bank Preparatory Company and another company were excluded from the scope of equity method since they are no longer categorized as affiliates as a result of liquidation.

(3) Non-consolidated subsidiaries not accounted for by the equity method

None

(4) Affiliates not accounted for by the equity method

Pec International Leasing Co., Ltd.

Affiliates not accounted for by the equity method are excluded from the scope of the equity method since the exclusion has no material effect on MHBK’s consolidated financial statements in terms of Profit/Loss (amount corresponding to MHBK’s equity position), Retained Earnings (amount corresponding to MHBK’s equity position), Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (amount corresponding to MHBK’s equity position), etc.

4. Balance Sheet Dates, etc. of Consolidated Subsidiaries

(1) Balance sheet dates of consolidated subsidiaries are as follows:

December 31: 43 companies

March 31: 138 companies

From the fiscal year, Mizuho Bank (USA) and eight other companies have changed their balance sheet dates from December 31 to March 31. The accounting periods in the fiscal year have been 15 months from January 1, 2023 to March 31, 2024.

(2) Of the consolidated subsidiaries with the balance sheet date of December 31, 15 consolidated subsidiaries are consolidated based on their provisional financial statements as of the consolidated balance sheet date. Other consolidated subsidiaries are consolidated based on their financial statements as of their respective balance sheet dates.

The necessary adjustments have been made to the consolidated financial statements for any significant transactions that took place between their respective balance sheet dates and the date of the consolidated balance sheet.

5. Accounting Policies

(1) Valuation of Loan Receivables in the same way as Trading Securities and recognition of income/expenses

Loan Receivables held for trading purposes are accounted for in the same way as Trading Securities. Specifically, they are recognized on a trade date basis and recorded in “Monetary Claims Bought” on the consolidated balance sheet, and such Monetary Claims Bought is stated at fair value at the consolidated balance sheet date. Relevant interest received, gains or losses on sales and others during the fiscal year together with the gains or losses resulting from any change in the value between the beginning and the end of the fiscal year are recorded in “Other Operating Income” or “Other Operating Expenses” in the consolidated statement of income.

(2) Valuation of Trading Assets/Liabilities and recognition of income/expenses

Trading transactions mainly intended to take advantage of short-term fluctuations, arbitrage opportunities and others in interest rates, currency exchange rates, market prices of financial instruments and related indices are recognized on a trade date basis and recorded in “Trading Assets” or “Trading Liabilities” on the consolidated balance sheet. Related income or expenses are recorded in “Trading Income” or “Trading Expenses” in the consolidated statement of income.

Securities, monetary claims and others held for trading purposes are stated at fair value at the consolidated balance sheet date. Financial derivatives, such as swaps, forward contracts and option transactions, are stated at their fair values, assuming that the transactions were terminated and settled at the consolidated balance sheet date.

Trading Income and Trading Expenses include the interest received and interest paid, etc. during the fiscal year, the gains or losses resulting from any change in the value of securities, monetary claims and others 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 terminated and settled at the end of the fiscal year.

For financial derivatives, the fair values are calculated on the basis of net assets or liabilities after offsetting financial assets and liabilities in relation to specific market risk and specific credit risk.

(3) Valuation of Securities

- A. Bonds Held to Maturity is stated on an amortized cost using the moving average method (straight-line method) while investments in stocks of affiliates, which are not accounted for by the equity method, are valued on a cost basis using the moving average method. Available-for-sale Securities are valued on a mark-to-market basis, where cost of securities sold is calculated primarily by the moving average method. However, Stocks and Others Without a Quoted Market Price are stated at cost as determined by the moving average method.

The Valuation Difference on Available-for-sale Securities is booked directly to Net Assets, excluding the amount reflected in profit and loss due to the application of the fair value hedge method.

- B. Securities held as trust assets in individually managed Money Held in Trust which is primarily invested in securities are valued on a mark-to-market basis.

(4) Valuation of Derivatives

Derivative transactions (other than transactions for trading purposes) are valued on a mark-to-market basis.

The fair values are calculated on the basis of net assets or liabilities after offsetting financial assets and liabilities in relation to specific market risks and specific credit risk.

(5) Method of depreciation of Fixed Assets

1) Tangible Fixed Assets (excluding 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 useful lives for Buildings and others are as follows:

Buildings:	3 to 50 years
Others:	2 to 20 years

2) Intangible Fixed Assets (excluding lease assets)

Amortization of Intangible Fixed Assets is computed by the straight-line method. Development costs for internally-used software are capitalized and amortized using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives, primarily five to ten years, determined by MHBK and its consolidated subsidiaries.

3) Lease Assets

Lease assets among “Tangible Fixed Assets” and “Intangible Fixed Assets” relating to finance leases not involving the transfer of ownership to the lessee are depreciated or amortized, in principle, using the same methods as those that are applied to fixed assets owned by MHBK and its consolidated subsidiaries.

(6) Allowance for Loan Losses

Allowance for Loan Losses of MHBK and its principal domestic consolidated subsidiaries is determined in accordance with internally developed standards as follows:

The allowance for claims to obligors which are classified as substantially bankrupt (“substantially bankrupt obligors”) or which are legally bankrupt, as evidenced by a declaration of bankruptcy, special liquidation, or other similar circumstances (“bankrupt obligors”), is provided at 100% of the amount remaining after direct write-offs and deduction of the amount expected to be collected from the disposal of collateral and the amount recoverable from guarantees. Also, an allowance is provided for claims to obligors that are not currently bankrupt but are likely to become bankrupt (“intensive control obligors”). In this case, the allowance is provided at the amount 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.

In the case of intensive control obligors and obligors with Restructured Loans and Bills Discounted, etc., if the exposure exceeds a certain specific amount, allowance is provided as follows: (i) if future cash flows of the principal and interest can be reasonably estimated, the discounted cash flow method is applied, where the allowance is determined as the difference between the book value of the loan and its present value of expected future cash flows discounted by 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, an allowance is provided for the individually estimated loss amount.

For claims extended to other obligors, reserves for the next one year or three years are maintained at rates based on averages in a certain period in the past derived from historical credit loss experience or historical bankruptcy experience for one or three years and making necessary adjustments such as future prospects and others. For claims originated in specific foreign countries, additional allowances are provided based on the prospective losses after consideration of the relevant countries' political and economic situations, etc.

All claims are assessed by the relevant business departments in accordance with the internal rules for self-assessment of assets. The Credit Review Department, which is independent of the originating departments, reviews the results of the self-assessment of assets for all claims based on the internal rules.

For claims, etc. to bankrupt obligors and substantially bankrupt obligors which are collateralized or guaranteed by a third party, the amounts deemed uncollectible, which are 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 charged off against the respective loan balances. The total amounts directly written-off are ¥107,377 million (¥87,316 million at the end of the previous fiscal year).

With respect to the Allowance for Loan Losses of other consolidated subsidiaries, for normal obligors, the amounts deemed necessary are provided in the allowance based on the actual ratio of credit losses in the past, etc. In the case of intensive control obligors and certain other obligors, the expected uncollectible amounts are provided in the allowance after considering the recoverability of each claim.

(Additional Information)

Because of concerns on foreign currency transfers, etc., due to the economic sanctions on Russia, the estimated loss amount in the future on claims for which transfer risk has not been avoided has been recorded as a reserve for possible losses on loans to restructuring countries.

These estimated losses were determined based on the country risk evaluation for Russia, past actual defaults made public by an external rating agency and other factors, and as of the end of the fiscal year, of the ¥34,174 million in reserve for possible losses on loans to restructuring countries, the amount that was recorded in relation to Russia was ¥32,497 million.

(7) Allowance for Investment Loss

The allowance is provided to cover any future potential losses on investments. It is booked as the amount deemed necessary taking into consideration the financial situation and other relevant factors of the investment securities' issuers.

(8) Provision for Bonus Payments

This provision is provided for future bonus payments to employees. Of the amount deemed necessary for employees' bonuses, the portion attributable to the fiscal year is booked.

(9) Provision for Variable Compensation

This provision is provided to prepare for the payments of performance payments and stock compensation to be paid as variable compensation within compensation for directors and managing executive officers, etc. of MHBK, the portion of estimated payment based on the standard amount regarding variable compensation of this fiscal year is booked.

(10) Provision for Directors' Retirement Benefits

This provision, which is provided for future retirement benefit payments to directors, corporate auditors and executive officers, is recognized at the amount accrued at the end of the fiscal year, based on the internally established standards.

(11) Provision for Possible Losses on Sales of Loans and Bills Discounted

This provision is provided for future possible losses on sales of loans and bills discounted at the amount deemed necessary based on the estimate of possible future losses.

(12) Provision for Contingencies

This provision is provided to cover possible losses against contingencies that are not covered by other specific provisions. The balance is an estimation of possible future losses considered necessary to be provided.

(13) Provision for Reimbursement of Deposits

This provision is provided for losses for deposits derecognized from liabilities at the estimated amount of future claims for withdrawal by depositors.

(14) Provision for Reimbursement of Debentures

This provision is provided for debentures derecognized from liabilities at the estimated amount of future claims by holders.

(15) Accounting method for retirement benefits

In calculating projected benefit obligation, the benefit formula basis is used as a method of attributing projected retirement benefits to the period up to the end of this fiscal year. Treatments of prior service costs (benefits) and actuarial gain (loss) are accounted for as follows.

Prior service costs (benefits): Recognized as income or expenses in the period of occurrence.

Actuarial gain (loss): 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 (10 years) of the respective fiscal years.

Some consolidated subsidiaries apply the non-actuarial method that assumes the amount required for voluntary resignation at the end of this year to be projected benefit obligation in computing Net Defined Benefit Liability and Retirement Benefit Expenses.

(16) Assets and Liabilities denominated in foreign currencies

Assets and Liabilities denominated in foreign currencies and accounts of overseas branches of MHBK are translated into Japanese yen primarily at the exchange rates in effect at the consolidated balance sheet date, with the exception of the stocks of affiliates not accounted for by the equity method, which are translated at historical exchange rates.

Assets and Liabilities denominated in foreign currencies of the consolidated subsidiaries are translated into Japanese yen at the exchange rates in effect at the respective balance sheet dates, etc.

(17) Significant revenues

Fee and Commission from Securities-Related Business mainly include fee and commission from securities brokerage and asset-based revenues. Fee and commission from securities brokerage include sales commissions for stocks, bonds and investment trusts and are recognized as of the date of the transaction with the customer. Asset-based revenues include fees received from investment trust management companies in return for administration services, such as record keeping services, of investment trusts, which are recognized over time in the period when the related service is provided.

Fee and Commission from Deposits Business and Lending Business include fee and commission from deposit-related business and fee and commission from lending-related business. Fee and commission from deposit-related business fall under the scope of the Accounting Standard for Revenue Recognition, while a significant portion of fee and commission from lending-related business such as fee and commission from commitments and fee and commission from arrangements fall outside the scope of the said accounting standard. Fee and commission from deposit-related business include fee and commission for account transfers, etc. and are recognized as of the date of the transaction with the customer, or the date on which the related service is provided.

Fee and Commission from Remittance Business include fee and commission from domestic and foreign remittance, and are recognized on the date the related service is provided.

Fee and Commission from Agency Business mainly include fee and commission from agency businesses such as Japanese lottery business and fee and commission from standing proxy businesses for stocks, etc. and are recognized at the date the related service is provided or during the period the related service is provided.

Fees for Other Customer Services include fees and commission from sales of life insurance, fees and commissions from electronic banking services, and fees and commission from financial advisory services, etc. Fees and commission from sales of life insurance are received as consideration for the sale of insurance products, and are mainly recognized on the date of the transaction with the customer. Fees and commission from electronic banking services mainly include monthly basic use fees, and are recognized during the period the related service is provided. Fees and commission from financial advisory services are received as consideration for market surveys, business strategy proposal support, etc. and are recognized during the period the related service is provided.

Fees for Other Ordinary Income include part of the transactions that fall under the scope of the Accounting Standard for Revenue Recognition, such as underwriting fees from stocks and bonds and fees and commission from credit cards. Underwriting fees are recognized at the point on the date which all the condition of the transaction are fixed. Fees and commissions from credit cards are recognized on the date that the settlement is performed.

(18) Hedge accounting

A. Hedge of interest rate risk

MHBK applies the deferred hedge method or the fair value hedge method as hedge accounting for interest rate risk accompanying various financial assets and liabilities.

“Accounting and Auditing Treatment Relating to Adoption of Accounting Standards for Financial Instruments for Banks” (JICPA Industry Classified Committee Practical Guideline No. 24, March 17, 2022) is applied to portfolio hedges against a large number of small-balance monetary claims/liabilities.

The effectiveness of the portfolio hedges against a large number of small-balance monetary claims/liabilities is assessed as follows:

- (i) The effectiveness of a fair value hedge is assessed for each identified (i) groups of hedged deposits, loans and similar instruments and (ii) corresponding groups of hedging instruments such as interest rate swaps in the same maturity bucket.
- (ii) The effectiveness of a cash flow hedge is assessed based on the correlation between a base interest rate index of the hedged cash flow and that of the hedging instrument.

The effectiveness of an individual hedge is also assessed primarily based on the fluctuations in the quotations or cash flows of the hedged item and those of the hedging instrument.

B. Hedge of foreign exchange risks

MHBK applies the deferred method of hedge accounting to hedge foreign exchange risks associated with various foreign-currency-denominated financial assets and liabilities as stipulated in “Accounting and Auditing Treatment Relating to Adoption of Accounting Standards for Foreign Currency Transactions for Banks” (JICPA Industry Classified Committee Practical Guideline No. 25, October 8, 2020). The effectiveness of the currency-swap transactions, exchange swap transactions and similar transactions hedging the foreign exchange risks of foreign-currency-denominated monetary claims and liabilities, etc. is assessed based on comparison of foreign currency position of the hedged monetary claims and liabilities, etc. and the hedging instruments.

In addition to the above methods, MHBK applies the deferred hedge method or the fair value hedge method to portfolio hedges of the foreign exchange risks associated with investments in overseas subsidiaries and affiliates, and foreign-currency-denominated available-for-sale securities, other than bonds, identified as hedged items in advance, mainly 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-currency-denominated securities.

C. Inter-company trading among consolidated companies, etc.

Inter-company interest rate swaps, currency swaps and similar derivatives among consolidated companies or between trading accounts and other accounts designated as hedges, are not eliminated. Related gains and losses are recognized in the consolidated statement of income or deferred under hedge accounting. This is because these inter-company derivatives are conducted in conformity with standards for covering transactions with outside third parties for which exact hedging with no arbitrariness is deemed possible in accordance with the JICPA Industry Classified Committee Practical Guidelines No. 24 and 25.

Either the deferred hedge method, the fair value hedge method, or the exceptional accrual method for interest rate swaps, is applied as hedge accounting methods to part of assets and liabilities of MHBK and consolidated subsidiaries.

D. Hedging relationships which apply “Practical Solution on the Treatment of Hedge Accounting for Financial Instruments that Reference LIBOR”

Among the above A. to C., all hedging relationships included in the scope of applying the “Practical Solution on the Treatment of Hedge Accounting for Financial Instruments that Reference LIBOR” (ASBJ PITF No. 40, March 17, 2022) are subject to this exceptional treatment. Details of the hedging relationships which apply the treatment are as follows.

Hedge accounting methods:	Either the deferred hedge method, the fair value hedge method, or the exceptional accrual method for interest rate swaps, is applied.
Hedging instruments:	Mainly interest rate swap transactions, currency swap transactions or exchange swap transactions, etc.
Hedged items:	Mainly financial assets and liabilities, and foreign-currency-denominated financial assets and liabilities, etc.
Types of hedge transactions:	Fair value hedges and cash flow hedges

(19) Amortization method and amortization period of Goodwill

Goodwill is amortized over the period during which it has an effect in 20 years or less using the straight-line method. The full amount of Goodwill that has no material impact is expensed as incurred.

(20) Definition of Cash and Cash Equivalents in the consolidated statement of cash flows

For the purpose of the consolidated statement of cash flows, Cash and Cash Equivalents consist of cash and deposits with central banks included in “Cash and Due from Banks” on the consolidated balance sheet.

(Significant Accounting Estimates)

1. Allowance for Loan Losses

(1) Allowance for Loan Losses recorded on the consolidated financial statements for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024

	As of March 31, 2023	As of March 31, 2024
Allowance for Loan Losses	¥713,170 million	¥778,321 million

(2) Information to facilitate understanding of significant accounting estimates pertaining to identified items

1) Calculation methods

The calculation methods are stated under “(6) Allowance for Loan Losses” of “Accounting Policies.”

The Group has made necessary adjustment to the expected loss amount for portfolios with similar credit risk characteristics that are deemed highly likely to incur losses. The Group judged the portfolio’s likelihood to incur losses based on future prospects of the external environment utilizing the Group’s credit risk management framework. Specifically, the Group estimated qualitative adjustments for specific portfolios where the risk of possible losses considering the future prospects of the external environment is not fully reflected in the historical loss rates based on the obligor’s internal ratings and bankruptcy records as of the end of the fiscal year. The qualitative adjustments have a significant impact on the consolidated financial statements and can be continuously calculated based on a reasonable estimate. The amount is ¥15,348 million (¥42,237 million at the end of the previous fiscal year).

2) Key assumptions

The key assumptions are “future earnings estimate of obligors used for internal ratings and discounted cash flow method” and “future prospects of external environments used for making necessary adjustment to the estimate of expected loss amount.”

“Future earnings estimate of obligors used for internal ratings and discounted cash flow method” is determined according to obligors’ earnings capabilities in considering the obligors’ business performance, debt repayment status, industry characteristics and details and progress of business plan based on the future prospect of business environment.

“Future prospects of external environments used for making necessary adjustment to the estimate of expected loss amount” is determined based on macroeconomic scenario and the probability of the occurrence of various risks.

Specifically, in this fiscal year, MHBK used scenarios based on developments in monetary policy and their ripple effect, the potential prolongation of the Russia-Ukraine situation, etc., which include assumptions based on the forecasted GDP growth rate, energy prices, financial indicators such as interest rates and exchange rates, the future prospect of the business environment of each industry, and the rate of increase in personnel expenses, and recorded Allowance for Loan Losses for the estimated loss expected to arise in the future due to those effects.

3) Impact on the consolidated financial statements for the following fiscal year

Due to the business trends in Japan and overseas and changes in the economic environment in certain industries, credit related costs may increase due to new portfolio problems that exceed expectations, deterioration in the credit condition of obligors in certain industries, declines in the value of collateral and guarantees, etc.

2. Fair value measurement of financial instruments

(1) Amounts recorded on the consolidated financial statements for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024

These amounts are stated under “Financial Instruments,” “2. Matters Relating to Fair Value of Financial Instruments and Others and Breakdown of the Fair Values by Level,” “(1) Financial instruments carried at fair value recorded on the consolidated balance sheet.”

(2) Information to facilitate understanding of significant accounting estimates pertaining to identified items

1) Calculation methods

The calculation methods are stated under “Financial Instruments,” “2. Matters Relating to Fair Value of Financial Instruments and Others and Breakdown of the Fair Values by Level,” “(Note 1) Description of the evaluation techniques and the inputs used in the fair value measurement.”

2) Key assumptions

The key assumptions constitute the inputs used in fair value measurement models, which accordingly may use inputs that are unobservable in the market including significant estimates such as prepayment rates, default rates, recovery rates, discount rates, and volatility, in addition to inputs directly or indirectly observable in the market including interest rates, currency rates, and fair value of securities.

3) Impact on the consolidated financial statements of the following fiscal year

The fair value of financial instruments may vary as a result of changes in inputs constituting key assumptions due to factors that include changes in the market environment.

3. Net Defined Benefit Asset and Liability

(1) Amounts recorded on the consolidated financial statements for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024

Such amounts are stated under “Provision for Employee Retirement Benefits.”

(2) Information to facilitate understanding of significant accounting estimates pertaining to identified items

1) Calculation methods

MHBK and its certain consolidated subsidiaries adopt the Corporate Pension Fund Plans (Kigyo Nenkin Kikin Seido) and the Termination Allowance Plans (Taishoku Ichijikin Seido) as Defined Benefit Corporate Pension Plan. Net Defined Benefit Asset and Liability are calculated based on a number of actuarial assumptions including mortality, retirement rates, discount rates, expected long-term rates of return on plan assets and rates of increase in future compensation levels.

2) Key assumptions

The key assumptions are “actuarial assumptions.” Monetary amounts of Net Defined Benefit Asset and Liability are calculated based on a number of actuarial assumptions including mortality, retirement rates, discount rates, expected long-term rates of return on plan assets and rates of increase in future compensation levels.

3) Impact on the consolidated financial statements of the following fiscal year

Differences in actual results and changes in the key assumptions may significantly affect monetary amounts of Net Defined Benefit Asset and Liability on the consolidated financial statements of the following fiscal year.

(Changes in Accounting Policies)

(Implementation of ASU 2016-13, “Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments”)

Some overseas subsidiaries which apply U.S. GAAP and are considered non-public business entities have adopted ASU 2016-13, “Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments” from the beginning of the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024. This update has replaced the incurred loss impairment methodology under previous U.S. GAAP with a methodology that reflects expected credit losses with respect to financial instruments in the amortized cost category, and full lifetime expected credit losses have been estimated upon initial recognition and a reserve has been recognized. In adopting the accounting standard, Retained Earnings was adjusted for the cumulative effect at the beginning of the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024 in accordance with transitional treatment set out in the accounting standard.

As a result, at the beginning of the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024, Allowance for Loan Losses increased by ¥1,188 million, Provision for Contingencies increased by ¥1,485 million and Retained Earnings decreased by ¥1,883 million. The impact on Per Share Information is immaterial.

(Accounting Standards and Others Issued But Not Yet Adopted)

- “Accounting Standard for Current Income Taxes” (ASBJ Statement No. 27, issued by the Accounting Standards Board of Japan on October 28, 2022)
- “Accounting Standard for Presentation of Comprehensive Income” (ASBJ Statement No. 25, issued by the Accounting Standards Board of Japan on October 28, 2022)
- “Guidance on Accounting Standard for Tax Effect Accounting” (ASBJ Guidance No. 28, issued by the Accounting Standards Board of Japan on October 28, 2022)

(1) Overview

These accounting standards prescribe the treatment regarding accounting classifications of taxes imposed for other comprehensive income and the treatment of tax effects related to the sale of shares of subsidiaries, etc. when the group taxation regime is applied.

(2) Scheduled date of adoption

MHBK is scheduled to adopt these accounting standards from the beginning of the fiscal year starting on April 1, 2024.

(3) Impact of adoption of these accounting standards and others

The impact of the adoption of these accounting standards is under consideration.

Notes to Consolidated Balance Sheet

*1. Stocks of and Other Investments in affiliates

	As of March 31, 2023	As of March 31, 2024
Stocks	¥258,620 million	¥305,957 million
Other Investments	¥371 million	¥371 million

*2. Unsecured and secured lending transactions that allow borrowers to re-sell securities are included in Japanese Government Bonds in “Securities,” and that amount is set forth below.

	As of March 31, 2023	As of March 31, 2024
	¥273,629 million	¥59,786 million

In certain transactions, MHBK has the right to re-sell, pledge or re-pledge the following securities held under uncollateralized securities borrowing agreements, cash-collateralized securities borrowing agreements, securities purchased with resale agreements and others without restrictions.

	As of March 31, 2023	As of March 31, 2024
Securities pledged or re-pledged as collateral	¥10,598,317 million	¥21,053,399 million
Securities held without being pledged or re-pledged at the end of the fiscal year	¥1,332,922 million	¥2,428,108 million

*3. Claims based on Banking Act and the Act on Emergency Measures for the Revitalization of the Financial Functions are as follows. The claims consist of those included in the accounts of bonds included in “Securities” (its principal’s redemption and interest payments are guaranteed, in whole or in part, and the corporate bonds issue is limited to a private placement of the securities (Article 2, Paragraph 3 of the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act.)), “Loans and Bills Discounted,” “Foreign Exchanges Assets,” accrued interest and suspense payment in “Other Assets” and “Customers’ Liabilities for Acceptances and Guarantees” in the consolidated balance sheet, and securities in the notes (Limited to those under a loan for use or lease agreement.) that are in case of loan.

	As of March 31, 2023	As of March 31, 2024
Claims against Bankrupt and Substantially Bankrupt Obligors	¥43,704 million	¥36,136 million
Claims with Collection Risk	¥647,866 million	¥691,455 million
Claims for Special Attention	¥364,151 million	¥506,385 million
Loans Past Due for 3 Months or More	¥288 million	¥456 million
Restructured Loans	¥363,862 million	¥505,928 million
Sub-total	¥1,055,721 million	¥1,233,976 million
Normal Claims	¥99,032,756 million	¥104,272,211 million
Total	¥100,088,478 million	¥105,506,188 million

Claims against Bankrupt and Substantially Bankrupt Obligors are claims against debtors in bankruptcy due to the commencement of bankruptcy procedures, the commencement of reorganization proceedings, the petition for the commencement of rehabilitation proceedings, and claims equivalent these.

Claims with Collection Risk are claims that the debtor is not yet in a state of bankruptcy, but its financial position and financial performance have deteriorated, and it is highly probable that principal’s collection and interest on claims in accordance with the terms of the contract will not be received. These claims do not fall under the category of Claims against Bankrupt and Substantially Bankrupt Obligors.

Loans Past Due for 3 Months or More are loans on which payments of principal and/or interest have not been made for a period of three months or more since the next day following the first due date, and which are not included in Claims against Bankrupt and Substantially Bankrupt Obligors, or Claims with Collection Risk.

Restructured Loans represent loans whose contracts were amended in favor of obligors (e.g. reduction of, or exemption from, stated interest, deferral of interest payments, extension of maturity dates and renunciation of claims) in order to assist or facilitate the restructuring of the obligors. Claims against Bankrupt and Substantially Bankrupt Obligors, Claims with Collection Risk and Loans Past Due for 3 Months or More are not included.

Normal Claims are deemed to have no particular problem with the obligor's financial position and financial performance and are classified as other than Claims against Bankrupt and Substantially Bankrupt Obligors, Claims with Collection Risk, Loans Past Due for 3 Months or More and Restructured Loans.

The amounts given in above are gross amounts before deduction of amounts for the Allowance for Loan Losses.

- *4. In accordance with the JICPA Industry Classified Committee Practical Guideline No. 24, Bills Discounted are treated as financial transactions. MHBK has the rights to sell, pledge or re-pledge these commercial bills, foreign exchange bills and others without restrictions. The face values of these bills are as follows:

	As of March 31, 2023	As of March 31, 2024
	¥1,449,424 million	¥1,256,350 million

- *5. Breakdown of assets pledged as collateral is as follows:

	As of March 31, 2023	As of March 31, 2024
The following assets have been pledged as collateral:		
Trading Assets	¥2,764,173 million	¥4,018,826 million
Securities	¥8,853,488 million	¥14,753,157 million
Loans and Bills Discounted	¥8,319,420 million	¥8,324,664 million
Total	¥19,937,081 million	¥27,096,648 million

The following liabilities are collateralized by the above assets:

Deposits	¥986,518 million	¥214,626 million
Payables under Repurchase Agreements	¥10,471,903 million	¥16,268,518 million
Payables under Securities Lending Transactions	¥93,216 million	¥38,776 million
Borrowed Money	¥2,846,480 million	¥3,877,800 million

In addition to the above, the following items are pledged as collateral in connection with foreign and domestic exchange settlement transactions, derivative transactions, etc. or as a substitute for margin payments for futures transactions, etc.

	As of March 31, 2023	As of March 31, 2024
Cash and Due from Banks	¥82,102 million	¥92,232 million
Trading Assets	¥100,512 million	¥127,170 million
Securities	¥6,145,991 million	¥5,188,391 million
Loans and Bills Discounted	¥93,011 million	¥65,029 million

The following item is pledged as collateral under general collateral repurchase agreements using the subsequent collateral allocation method.

	As of March 31, 2023	As of March 31, 2024
Securities	¥1,519,763 million	¥960,000 million

Other Assets includes Margin Payments for Futures Transactions, Guarantee Deposits, and Cash Collateral Paid for Financial Instruments and Others, etc., the breakdown of which is as follows:

	As of March 31, 2023	As of March 31, 2024
Margin Payments for Futures Transactions	¥83,015 million	¥162,451 million
Guarantee Deposits	¥61,085 million	¥62,269 million
Cash Collateral Paid for Financial Instruments and Others, etc.	¥1,379,943 million	¥1,634,021 million

- *6. Overdraft protection on current accounts and contracts of the commitment line for loans are contracts by which MHBK is obligated to make loans up to the prearranged amount at the request of customers unless the customers are in breach of contract conditions. The unutilized balance of these contracts amounts is as follows:

	As of March 31, 2023	As of March 31, 2024
Unutilized Balance	¥113,364,992 million	¥119,408,922 million
Amount relating to contracts for which the original contractual term is one year or less or unconditionally cancelable at any time	¥80,586,378 million	¥80,468,729 million

Since many of these contracts expire without the rights being exercised, the unutilized balance itself does not necessarily affect future cash flows. Many of these contracts include a provision that entitles MHBK 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. MHBK obtains, moreover, real estate, securities or others as collateral at the time the contract is entered into, if needed, and subsequently monitors customers' business condition and other factors periodically, in accordance with procedures established internally, and takes measures to control credit risks such as amendments to contracts, if needed.

- *7. In accordance with the "Act on Revaluation of Land" (Act No. 34 of March 31, 1998), land used for business activities has been revalued. The amount of tax payable on the amount of the revaluation differences is shown in the item "Deferred Tax Liabilities for Land Revaluation" indicated under Liabilities. In addition, the amount of revaluation differences less this tax liability is shown in the item "Revaluation Reserve for Land" under Net Assets.

Date revalued March 31, 1998

Revaluation method as specified in Article 3, Paragraph 3 of the above-mentioned Act

Land used for business activities was revalued by calculating the value on the basis of the valuation by road rating stipulated in Article 2, Item 4 of the Order for Enforcement of the Act on Revaluation of Land (Cabinet Order No. 119 of March 31, 1998), with reasonable adjustments to compensate for sites with long depth, etc. and also on the basis of the appraisal valuation stipulated in Article 2, Item 5 of the above-mentioned Order.

The difference at the consolidated balance sheet date between the total fair value of land used for business activities, which has been revalued in accordance with Article 10 of the above-mentioned Act, and the total book value of the land after the revaluation

	As of March 31, 2023	As of March 31, 2024
	¥41,555 million	¥27,662 million

- *8. Accumulated Depreciation of Tangible Fixed Assets

	As of March 31, 2023	As of March 31, 2024
Accumulated Depreciation	¥721,103 million	¥702,559 million

- *9. Advanced Depreciation of Tangible Fixed Assets

	As of March 31, 2023	As of March 31, 2024
Advanced Depreciation	¥29,846 million	¥28,858 million

- *10. Borrowed Money includes Subordinated Borrowed Money.

	As of March 31, 2023	As of March 31, 2024
Subordinated Borrowed Money	¥8,973,034 million	¥9,571,224 million

- *11. Bonds and Notes includes Subordinated Bonds.

	As of March 31, 2023	As of March 31, 2024
Subordinated Bonds	¥148,000 million	¥148,000 million

- *12. MHBK has keep well agreements, jointly and severally with Mizuho Financial Group, Inc., MHBK's parent company, with each of Mizuho Securities Co., Ltd. and Mizuho International plc, which are also subsidiaries of Mizuho Financial Group, Inc., concerning their Joint Euro Medium-Term Note Programme. The bond issue balance under the program is as follows:

	As of March 31, 2023	As of March 31, 2024
	¥471,218 million	¥432,620 million

- *13. Amounts of liabilities for guarantees on corporate bonds included in "Securities," which were issued through private placement under Article 2, Paragraph 3 of the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act

	As of March 31, 2023	As of March 31, 2024
	¥1,134,235 million	¥1,031,181 million

Notes to Consolidated Statement of Income

*1. Other within Other Ordinary Income includes the following item.

	For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2023	For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024
Gains on Sales of Stocks and Others	¥132,217 million	¥332,934 million

*2. Other within Other Ordinary Expenses includes the following item.

	For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2023	For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024
Losses on Sales of Stocks and Others	¥45,409 million	¥285,931 million

Notes to Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income

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

	For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2023	For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024
(Millions of Yen)		
Valuation Difference on Available-for-sale Securities		
Amount arising during the year	(426,203)	647,107
Reclassification adjustments	199,807	(171,163)
Before adjustments to tax effects	(226,396)	475,944
Amount of tax effects	69,883	(143,211)
Valuation Difference on Available-for-sale Securities	(156,513)	332,733
Deferred Gains (Losses) on Hedges		
Amount arising during the year	(325,610)	(178,961)
Reclassification adjustments	(88,061)	263,446
Before adjustments to tax effects	(413,672)	84,484
Amount of tax effects	126,653	(25,869)
Deferred Gains (Losses) on Hedges	(287,019)	58,615
Foreign Currency Translation Adjustments		
Amount arising during the year	112,653	151,748
Reclassification adjustments	–	–
Before adjustments to tax effects	112,653	151,748
Amount of tax effects	–	–
Foreign Currency Translation Adjustments	112,653	151,748
Remeasurements of Defined Benefit Plans		
Amount arising during the year	76,705	91,354
Reclassification adjustments	(69,349)	(74,495)
Before adjustments to tax effects	7,355	16,858
Amount of tax effects	(2,240)	(5,162)
Remeasurements of Defined Benefit Plans	5,115	11,696
Own Credit Risk Adjustments, Net of Tax		
Amount arising during the year	42	(471)
Reclassification adjustments	–	–
Before adjustments to tax effects	42	(471)
Amount of tax effects	–	–
Own Credit Risk Adjustments, Net of Tax	42	(471)
Share of Other Comprehensive Income of Affiliates Accounted for by the Equity Method		
Amount arising during the year	12,055	11,518
Total amount of Other Comprehensive Income	(313,665)	565,840

Notes to Consolidated Statement of Changes in Net Assets
For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2023

1. Types and Total Number of Issued Shares and Treasury Stock (Thousands of Shares)

	Number of Shares as of April 1, 2022	Increase during the Fiscal Year	Decrease during the Fiscal Year	Number of Shares as of March 31, 2023	Abstract
Issued Shares					
Common Stock	16,151	—	—	16,151	
Second series Class IV Preferred Stock	64	—	—	64	
Eighth series Class VIII Preferred Stock	85	—	—	85	
Eleventh series Class XIII Preferred Stock	3,609	—	—	3,609	
Total	19,911	—	—	19,911	
Treasury Stock					
Common Stock	—	—	—	—	
Second series Class IV Preferred Stock	64	—	—	64	
Eighth series Class VIII Preferred Stock	85	—	—	85	
Eleventh series Class XIII Preferred Stock	3,609	—	—	3,609	
Total	3,759	—	—	3,759	

2. Stock Acquisition Rights and Treasury Stock Acquisition Rights

None

3. Dividends

(1) Cash dividends paid during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2023

(Resolution)	Type of Stock	Total Amount of Dividends (Millions of Yen)	Cash Dividend per Share (Yen)	Record Date	Effective Date
Board of Directors Meeting Held on May 13, 2022	Common Stock	161,257	9,984	March 31, 2022	June 3, 2022
	Second series Class IV Preferred Stock	0	42,000	March 31, 2022	June 3, 2022
	Eighth series Class VIII Preferred Stock	0	47,600	March 31, 2022	June 3, 2022
	Eleventh series Class XIII Preferred Stock	0	16,000	March 31, 2022	June 3, 2022

- (2) Of dividends whose record dates belong to the fiscal year ended March 31, 2023, those whose effective dates come after the last day of the fiscal year

(Resolution)	Type of Stock	Total Amount of Dividends (Millions of Yen)	Resource of Dividends	Cash Dividend per Share (Yen)	Record Date	Effective Date
Board of Directors Meeting Held on May 15, 2023	Common Stock	516,349	Retained Earnings	31,969	March 31, 2023	June 2, 2023
	Second series Class IV Preferred Stock	0	Retained Earnings	42,000	March 31, 2023	June 2, 2023
	Eighth series Class VIII Preferred Stock	0	Retained Earnings	47,600	March 31, 2023	June 2, 2023
	Eleventh series Class XIII Preferred Stock	0	Retained Earnings	16,000	March 31, 2023	June 2, 2023

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024

1. Types and Total Number of Issued Shares and Treasury Stock (Thousands of Shares)

	Number of Shares as of April 1, 2023	Increase during the Fiscal Year	Decrease during the Fiscal Year	Number of Shares as of March 31, 2024	Abstract
Issued Shares					
Common Stock	16,151	—	—	16,151	
Second series Class IV Preferred Stock	64	—	—	64	
Eighth series Class VIII Preferred Stock	85	—	—	85	
Eleventh series Class XIII Preferred Stock	3,609	—	—	3,609	
Total	19,911	—	—	19,911	
Treasury Stock					
Common Stock	—	—	—	—	
Second series Class IV Preferred Stock	64	—	—	64	
Eighth series Class VIII Preferred Stock	85	—	—	85	
Eleventh series Class XIII Preferred Stock	3,609	—	—	3,609	
Total	3,759	—	—	3,759	

2. Stock Acquisition Rights and Treasury Stock Acquisition Rights
None

3. Dividends

(1) Cash dividends paid during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024

(Resolution)	Type of Stock	Total Amount of Dividends (Millions of Yen)	Cash Dividend per Share (Yen)	Record Date	Effective Date
Board of Directors Meeting Held on May 15, 2023	Common Stock	516,349	31,969	March 31, 2023	June 2, 2023
	Second series Class IV Preferred Stock	0	42,000	March 31, 2023	June 2, 2023
	Eighth series Class VIII Preferred Stock	0	47,600	March 31, 2023	June 2, 2023
	Eleventh series Class XIII Preferred Stock	0	16,000	March 31, 2023	June 2, 2023

(2) Of dividends whose record dates belong to the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024, those whose effective dates come after the last day of the fiscal year

(Resolution)	Type of Stock	Total Amount of Dividends (Millions of Yen)	Resource of Dividends	Cash Dividend per Share (Yen)	Record Date	Effective Date
Board of Directors Meeting Held on May 15, 2024	Common Stock	500,004	Retained Earnings	30,957	March 31, 2024	June 3, 2024
	Second series Class IV Preferred Stock	0	Retained Earnings	42,000	March 31, 2024	June 3, 2024
	Eighth series Class VIII Preferred Stock	0	Retained Earnings	47,600	March 31, 2024	June 3, 2024
	Eleventh series Class XIII Preferred Stock	0	Retained Earnings	16,000	March 31, 2024	June 3, 2024

Notes to Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

*1. Cash and Cash Equivalents at the balance sheet date are reconciled to Cash and Due from Banks on the consolidated balance sheet as follows:

	For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2023	For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024
Cash and Due from Banks	¥63,466,234 million	¥71,155,612 million
Due from Banks, excluding Deposits with Central Banks	¥(1,236,447) million	¥(1,791,441) million
Cash and Cash Equivalents	¥62,229,787 million	¥69,364,170 million

Lease Transactions

Operating Leases

Future lease payments related to non-cancelable operating leases

(1) Lessee

	(Millions of Yen)	
	As of March 31, 2023	As of March 31, 2024
Due within One Year	24,873	31,880
Due after One Year	144,221	183,962
Total	169,094	215,842

(2) Lessor

	(Millions of Yen)	
	As of March 31, 2023	As of March 31, 2024
Due within One Year	3,165	3,710
Due after One Year	15,336	13,789
Total	18,501	17,499

Financial Instruments

1. Matters Relating to the Conditions of Financial Instruments

(1) Policy on financial instruments

MHBK, which primarily engages in banking business, and its group companies (the “Group”) incur financial liabilities such as customer deposits and funding through financial markets on the funding side while holding financial assets such as customer loans, stocks and bonds on the investment side, and also engage in trading activities for certain financial instruments. Some consolidated subsidiaries conduct securities-related business and other financial business.

For these businesses, the Group manages appropriately the risks of individual financial instruments and carefully matches difference in transaction terms and various risk factors.

(2) Type and risk of financial instruments

The main financial assets of the Group consist of customer loans and securities such as government bonds and stocks. These financial assets are subject to various types of risk of losses that may be incurred by the Group due to a decline in, or total loss of, the value of assets as a result of deterioration in a counterparty’s and an issuer’s financial position (“credit risk”), or due to a decline in the value of assets as a result of fluctuations in interest rates, stock prices and foreign exchange rates and so on (“market risk”). The Group may also be exposed to the risk of incurring losses when it becomes impossible to execute transactions in the market because of market turmoil and other factors or losses arising from transactions at prices that are significantly less favorable than usual (“market liquidity risk”).

The main financing source of the 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 financial market turmoil or 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 Group uses derivative financial instruments 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 instruments like interest rate swaps are used as hedging instruments for cash-flow hedges or fair value hedges. The Group applies hedge accounting to the majority of these instruments, treating them as deferred hedges. The effectiveness of the hedges is assessed periodically by regression analysis and other methods to ensure that changes in interest rate risk or cash flows of the hedged items are highly effectively offset by the hedging instruments. It should be noted that the Group uses derivative financial instruments for trading purposes and so on as well.

(3) Risk management for financial instruments

1) Commitment to risk management

The Group recognizes the conducting of operations tailored to the risks and managing such risks as a key issue relating to its management. In order to implement its business strategy while maintaining our financial stability, the Group maintains comprehensive risk management and control measures.

MHBK maintains basic policies for risk management established by our 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, the Group maintains various measures to strengthen and enhance the sophistication of its risk management system.

2) General concept of risk management

The Group classifies its risk exposures according to the various kinds of risks, including “credit risk,” “market risk,” “liquidity risk,” “operational risk,” “reputational risk” and “model risk,” and manages each type of risk according to its characteristics.

In addition to managing each type of risk individually, the Group has 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, the Group allocates risk capital to each risk unit to control risk within the limits set for each unit. The Group also controls risk within managerially acceptable limits by working to ensure that the overall risk the Group holds on an entire Group basis does not exceed financial strength of the Group. To ensure the ongoing financial health of the Group, MHBK regularly monitors 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.

3) Credit risk management

The Board of Directors of MHBK determines key matters pertaining to credit risk management policies. In addition, the “Balance Sheet & Risk Management Committee” and “Credit Committee” as its management policy committees broadly discuss and coordinate matters relating to the management of the Group’s credit portfolio and credit policies towards obligors. The Chief Risk Officer (CRO) is responsible for matters relating to planning and implementing credit risk management. Each credit risk management department conducts credit risk measuring and monitoring, and forms and promotes basic plans of credit risk management. The person in charge of credit is responsible for matters regarding credit examination and manages credit risk mainly from the viewpoint of individual credits. Each credit department

approves/disapproves, manages and collects from customers individual credit transactions. In addition, the Internal Audit Department in the Internal Audit Group that is independent of the business departments ensures appropriate credit risk management and other factors.

The Group has adopted two different but mutually complementary approaches in credit risk management. The first approach is “credit management,” in which the Group manages the process for each individual transaction and individual obligor from execution until collection, based on its assessment of the credit quality of the customer. Through this process, the Group curbs losses in the case of a credit event. The second is “credit portfolio management,” in which the Group utilizes statistical methods to assess the potential for losses related to credit risk. Through this process, the Group identifies credit risk and responds appropriately.

Regarding the method of credit portfolio management, MHBK uses 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”). In addition, MHBK has established guidelines to manage “credit concentration risk,” which stems from granting excessive credit to certain corporate groups.

4) Market risk management

The Board of Directors of MHBK determines key matters pertaining to market risk management policies. In addition, MHBK has established the “Balance Sheet & Risk Management Committee” as one of its management policy committees. The committee broadly discusses and coordinates matters relating to operation of ALM, risk planning and market risk management and proposes actions to be taken in emergency situations such as sudden market changes. Moreover, MHBK has established middle offices specializing in risk management that are independent of its front offices, which engage in market transactions, and its back offices, which are responsible for book entries and settlements. This structure enables them to achieve mutual checks and control over market operations.

The CRO of MHBK is responsible for matters relating to market risk management planning and operations. The Risk Management Department of MHBK is responsible for monitoring market risk, reports and analyses, proposals, setting limits and guidelines, and formulating and implementing plans relating to market risk management. In addition, the department assesses and manages the overall market risk of the Group as a whole and submits reports to the CEO on a daily basis and to our Board of Directors and the Executive Management Committee, etc. of MHBK on a regular basis.

To manage market risk, MHBK sets 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, MHBK sets limits for VaR and for losses. For banking activities, MHBK sets position limits based on interest rate sensitivity as needed. As such, when VaR is not adequate to control risk, the middle offices manage risk by managing risk indicators, using 10 BPV (Basis Point Value) or others, by carrying out stress tests, and setting loss limits as needed.

5) Situation of market risk

i. Banking activities

The following table shows the VaR figures relating to the banking activities of the Group for the fiscal year indicated:

	(Billions of Yen)	
	For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2023	For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024
As of the fiscal year end	236.0	330.5
Maximum	408.7	351.6
Minimum	170.4	202.9
Average	233.1	295.2

[Definition of banking activities]

The following transactions are categorized as banking activities, with trading activities and strategically-held equity being categorized separately.

- (1) Deposits and loans as well as related funding activities, and hedge against interest rate risk.
- (2) Equity (excluding strategically-held equity), 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.

[Method of calculating VaR of banking activities]

VaR: Historical simulation method

Quantitative standard: 1) Confidence interval: one-tailed 99%, 2) Holding period of one month, 3) Historical observation period of three years

ii. Trading activities

The following table shows the VaR figures relating to the trading activities of the Group for the fiscal year indicated:

	(Billions of Yen)	
	For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2023	For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024
As of the fiscal year end	1.8	1.3
Maximum	3.9	4.6
Minimum	1.5	0.8
Average	2.4	1.5

[Definition of trading activities]

- (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.

[Method of calculating VaR of trading activities]

VaR: Historical simulation method

Quantitative standard: 1) Confidence interval: one-tailed 99%, 2) Holding period of one day, 3) Historical observation period of three years

iii. Strategic equity holding

The Group performs the same market risk management based on VaR and risk indices for the strategic equity holding portfolio as for banking activities and trading activities. The risk index of the strategic equity holding portfolio (sensitivity of the portfolio to a 1% change in TOPIX index) is set as ¥24.2 billion as of March 31, 2024 (¥18.5 billion as of March 31, 2023).

iv. Risk management using VaR

VaR is a commonly used market risk measurement technique based on 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 limitations:

- VaR estimates could differ by assumptions of holding period, confidence interval and approaches for the measurement.
- VaR that is calculated based on historical data does not necessarily indicate an accurate future possible maximum loss.
- VaR might underestimate the probability of loss when the market becomes inactive due to market confusion since VaR is based on the assumptions of sales of holding portfolio or hedges in the market during the holding period for the calculation.
- VaR model does not take account of any losses that might occur beyond this confidence interval.

The historical simulation method used as the measurement technique of VaR assumes that changes in risk factors and fair values related to the portfolio follow an empirical distribution. Therefore, the model might underestimate the risk in a circumstance where the market is likely to move extremely beyond the assumption.

The Group checks the validity of the market risk measurement made by VaR approach periodically by backtesting, which compares VaR with actual profit and loss. In addition to VaR, the Group performs a wide variety of management processes and controls such as risk indices monitoring, implementation of stress tests, and loss limit monitoring in order to perform strict risk management by carefully grasping all risks, including those VaR approach is not able to cover.

6) Liquidity risk management

The Group's liquidity risk management structure is generally the same as the market risk management structure described above "4) Market risk management." However, liquidity risk is managed under the system where the Head of Global Markets Division is responsible for the planning and implementing cash flow management, each department in charge of market and ALM operation is responsible for matters relating to identifying and coordinating cash flow situation, and plans and runs cash flow management operations. Reports on the cash flow situation are submitted to the Board of Directors, the Audit and Supervisory Committee, the Executive Management Committee, the CEO and the management policy committee on a regular basis.

Liquidity risk is measured using indices pertaining to cash flow, such as limits on funds raised in the market and liquidity stress test surplus. Limits on liquidity risk, etc. are discussed and coordinated by the Balance Sheet & Risk Management Committee, discussed further by the Executive Management Committee and determined by the CEO. The Group has established classifications for the cash flow conditions affecting the Group, ranging from “normal” to “cause for concern” and “critical,” and has established procedures for dealing with cases that are deemed to fall into the “cause for concern” or “critical” category. In addition, a structure has been constructed under which the Group will be able to respond smoothly in the event of an emergency situation that affects the Group’s funding.

(4) Supplementary explanation of matters relating to fair value of financial instruments and others

Since certain assumptions and others are adopted for calculating fair values of financial instruments, they may differ when adopting different assumptions and others.

2. Matters Relating to Fair Value of Financial Instruments and Others and Breakdown of the Fair Values by Level

The following are carrying values, fair values and differences between them and fair values by level. Stocks and Others Without a Quoted Market Price and Investments in Partnerships and Others are excluded from the table below (see (Note 3)). Notes on Cash and Due from Banks, Call Loans and Bills Bought, Receivables under Resale Agreements, Receivables under Securities Borrowing Transactions, Foreign Exchange (Assets/Liabilities), Call Money and Bills Sold, Payables under Repurchase Agreements and Payables under Securities Lending Transactions are not presented as those items are mainly settled in a short time period, and thus their fair values approximate the book values.

The fair values of financial instruments are classified into the following three levels in accordance with the observability and significance of inputs used in the measurement of fair value.

Level 1 fair value: Fair values measured by quoted prices of the assets or liabilities being measured which are given in active markets among observable valuation inputs.

Level 2 fair value: Fair values measured by inputs other than inputs included within Level 1 among observable valuation inputs.

Level 3 fair value: Fair values measured by unobservable valuation inputs.

In the event that multiple inputs significantly affect the measurement of fair value, choosing from among the respective levels those inputs belong to, MHBK classifies the fair value to the level with the lowest position of hierarchy in the measurement of fair value.

(1) Financial instruments carried at fair value recorded on the consolidated balance sheet
As of March 31, 2023

(Millions of Yen)

Classification	Carrying Value			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Monetary Claims Bought	–	49,378	10,555	59,934
Trading Assets				
Trading Securities				
Japanese Government Bonds	1,056	–	–	1,056
Japanese Local Government Bonds	–	12	–	12
Japanese Corporate Bonds	–	477,731	–	477,731
Other	740,258	3,270,284	–	4,010,542
Money Held in Trust	–	–	4	4
Securities				
Available-for-sale Securities				
Stocks	2,338,738	–	9,962	2,348,700
Japanese Government Bonds	15,759,576	678,443	–	16,438,019
Japanese Local Government Bonds	–	554,662	–	554,662
Japanese Corporate Bonds	–	2,975,275	192,616	3,167,891
Foreign Bonds	2,703,070	6,753,775	80,134	9,536,981
Other (*1)	708,560	1,052,995	15,770	1,777,326
Total Assets	22,251,261	15,812,558	309,044	38,372,864
Trading Liabilities				
Securities Sold, Not Yet Purchased, etc.	521,156	439,642	–	960,799
Bonds and Notes	–	221,479	–	221,479
Other Liabilities				
Short Positions In Bonds	–	2,875,517	–	2,875,517
Total Liabilities	521,156	3,536,639	–	4,057,796
Derivative Transactions (*2, 3)				
Interest Rate and Bond-Related	79,326	(184,511)	205	(104,979)
Currency-Related	–	63,994	–	63,994
Stock-Related	886	38,307	(21,166)	18,026
Commodity-Related	4,883	(968)	2,223	6,137
Credit Derivatives	–	27,932	–	27,932
Total Derivative Transactions	85,096	(55,246)	(18,737)	11,112

- (*1) The investment trusts that we regard net asset value disclosed in Paragraph 24-3 and Paragraph 24-9 of “Implementation Guidance on Accounting Standard for Fair Value Measurement” (ASBJ Guidance No. 31, June 17, 2021) as fair value are not included in the above table. The relevant investment trusts in Paragraph 24-3 and Paragraph 24-9 are ¥3,214 million and ¥31,451 million in the consolidated balance sheet.
- (*2) Derivative Transactions recorded in Trading Assets and Trading Liabilities, Derivatives and others are presented in the aggregate. Net positive and negative balances that arose from derivative transactions are presented on a net basis, and the item that is net debts in total is presented in brackets.
- (*3) Derivative Transactions applying for hedge accounting are ¥(728,755) million in the consolidated balance sheet. The deferred hedge method is mainly applied. The “Practical Solution on the Treatment of Hedge Accounting for Financial Instruments that Reference LIBOR” (ASBJ PITF No. 40, March 17, 2022) is applied with respect to such hedging relationships.

As of March 31, 2024

(Millions of Yen)

Classification	Carrying Value			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Monetary Claims Bought	–	78,091	5,675	83,766
Trading Assets				
Trading Securities				
Japanese Government Bonds	1,043	–	–	1,043
Japanese Local Government Bonds	–	81	–	81
Japanese Corporate Bonds	–	320,078	–	320,078
Other	1,820,767	3,835,004	7,394	5,663,166
Money Held in Trust	–	–	5	5
Securities				
Available-for-sale Securities				
Stocks	2,882,446	–	10,102	2,892,548
Japanese Government Bonds	10,551,192	412,135	–	10,963,328
Japanese Local Government Bonds	–	583,738	–	583,738
Japanese Corporate Bonds	–	2,590,368	155,307	2,745,675
Foreign Bonds	4,195,607	7,982,886	95,914	12,274,409
Other (*1)	1,196,270	1,510,084	17,109	2,723,464
Total Assets	20,647,327	17,312,470	291,509	38,251,307
Trading Liabilities				
Securities Sold, Not Yet Purchased, etc.	826,174	180,014	–	1,006,188
Bonds and Notes	–	534,787	–	534,787
Other Liabilities				
Short Positions In Bonds	–	1,700,345	–	1,700,345
Total Liabilities	826,174	2,415,148	–	3,241,322
Derivative Transactions (*2, 3)				
Interest Rate and Bond-Related	28,606	(93,947)	(6)	(65,347)
Currency-Related	–	(138,544)	–	(138,544)
Stock-Related	(9,715)	26,232	(213)	16,303
Commodity-Related	7,728	(8,086)	(339)	(697)
Credit Derivatives	–	38,286	–	38,286
Total Derivative Transactions	26,619	(176,059)	(559)	(149,999)

- (*1) The investment trusts that we regard net asset value disclosed in Paragraph 24-3 and Paragraph 24-9 of “Implementation Guidance on Accounting Standard for Fair Value Measurement” (ASBJ Guidance No. 31, June 17, 2021) as fair value are not included in the above table. The relevant investment trusts in Paragraph 24-3 and Paragraph 24-9 are ¥13,468 million and ¥49,798 million in the consolidated balance sheet.
- (*2) Derivative Transactions recorded in Trading Assets and Trading Liabilities, Derivatives and others are presented in the aggregate. Net positive and negative balances that arose from derivative transactions are presented on a net basis, and the item that is net debts in total is presented in brackets.
- (*3) Derivative Transactions applying for hedge accounting are ¥(1,035,426) million in the consolidated balance sheet. The deferred hedge method is mainly applied. The “Practical Solution on the Treatment of Hedge Accounting for Financial Instruments that Reference LIBOR” (ASBJ PITF No. 40, March 17, 2022) is applied with respect to such hedging relationships.

(2) Financial instruments other than those carried at fair value recorded on the consolidated balance sheet
As of March 31, 2023

(Millions of Yen)

Classification	Fair value				Carrying Value	Difference
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total		
Monetary Claims Bought	–	–	3,744,539	3,744,539	3,744,539	–
Securities						
Bonds Held to Maturity						
Japanese Government Bonds	800,448	–	–	800,448	799,305	1,142
Foreign Bonds	–	1,114,660	–	1,114,660	1,248,883	(134,222)
Loans and Bills Discounted					87,230,922	
Allowance for Loan Losses (*)					(622,906)	
	–	20,970	87,890,382	87,911,352	86,608,015	1,303,336
Total Assets	800,448	1,135,630	91,634,921	93,571,000	92,400,743	1,170,256
Deposits	–	147,858,858	–	147,858,858	147,897,810	(38,951)
Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	–	13,200,984	–	13,200,984	13,202,280	(1,295)
Borrowed Money	–	11,590,011	505,224	12,095,235	12,629,913	(534,677)
Bonds and Notes	–	705,647	553,396	1,259,043	1,283,968	(24,924)
Total Liabilities	–	173,355,501	1,058,620	174,414,122	175,013,971	(599,849)

(*) General and individual allowances for losses are excluded from the relevant Loans and Bills Discounted. Items other than Loans and Bills Discounted are recorded at the consolidated balance sheet amounts due to immateriality of their allowances for losses.

As of March 31, 2024

(Millions of Yen)

Classification	Fair value				Carrying Value	Difference
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total		
Monetary Claims Bought	–	–	4,067,829	4,067,829	4,067,829	–
Securities						
Bonds Held to Maturity						
Japanese Government Bonds	512,020	–	–	512,020	519,397	(7,377)
Foreign Bonds	–	3,350,903	–	3,350,903	3,525,737	(174,833)
Loans and Bills Discounted					91,640,546	
Allowance for Loan Losses (*)					(702,840)	
	–	5,088	92,301,989	92,307,078	90,937,706	1,369,371
Total Assets	512,020	3,355,991	96,369,819	100,237,831	99,050,670	1,187,161
Deposits	–	157,302,872	–	157,302,872	157,349,955	(47,083)
Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	–	11,231,036	–	11,231,036	11,232,233	(1,196)
Borrowed Money	–	13,631,756	349,718	13,981,475	14,342,018	(360,542)
Bonds and Notes	–	627,262	573,057	1,200,319	1,214,961	(14,642)
Total Liabilities	–	182,792,928	922,775	183,715,703	184,139,168	(423,464)

(*) General and individual allowances for losses are excluded from the relevant Loans and Bills Discounted. Items other than Loans and Bills Discounted are recorded at the consolidated balance sheet amounts due to immateriality of their allowances for losses.

(Note 1) Description of the evaluation techniques and the inputs used in the fair value measurement

Assets

Monetary Claims Bought

Fair values of Monetary Claims Bought that are securitization products which are considered as equivalent to market price are measured based on a model such as prices obtained from brokers and financial information vendors and are categorized as Level 3 when significant unobservable inputs are used and as Level 2 when other inputs are used.

With respect to Monetary Claims Bought other than above, when the present values of the expected future cash flows are considered to be fair values, those Monetary Claims Bought are mainly categorized as Level 3 since the discount rate and other significant valuation inputs are unobservable. When those are short term in nature and the book values are considered to be fair values, those Monetary Claims Bought are categorized as Level 3.

Trading Assets

For Trading Assets, fair values are classified as Level 1 for cases when unadjusted quoted prices in active markets can be used. This primarily includes Japanese Government Bonds.

If the market is not active, then regardless of whether publically disclosed quoted prices are used, the fair values are classified as Level 2. This primarily includes Japanese Local Government Bonds and Japanese Corporate Bonds.

If significant unobservable inputs are used to calculate the fair value with assessment methods such as present value technique based on the estimated future cash flows, the fair values are classified as Level 3.

Money Held in Trust

For securities held as trust assets in individually managed Money Held in Trust which is primarily invested in securities, fair values are based on the price quoted by the exchange for shares and on the price quoted by the exchange, broker, or information vendor for bonds, and such fair values are classified as Level 2 or Level 3 based on the levels of the underlying assets.

The notes to Money Held in Trust based on holding purpose are included in the section of “Money Held in Trust.”

Securities

For Securities, fair values are classified as Level 1 for cases when unadjusted quoted prices in active markets can be used. This primarily includes shares and Japanese Government Bonds. If the market is not active, then regardless of whether publically disclosed quoted prices are used, their fair values are classified as Level 2. This primarily includes Japanese Local Government Bonds and Japanese Corporate Bonds.

Fair values of Investment Trusts are based on market prices, publically disclosed net asset value, and others. Those are classified as Level 1 for cases when unadjusted quoted prices in active market can be used, and as Level 2 in other cases. For Investment Trusts for which no quoted market prices are available, the net asset value is used as fair value if there are no material restrictions that would require compensation for the risk from the market participants with respect to cancellation or repurchase requests, and their fair values are classified as Level 2.

Fair values of Private Placement Bonds are calculated by discounting the total amount of principal, interest and others at a rate that adds certain discount rate reflecting credit risk and various risk factors to market yield by categories based on the internal ratings and terms. Their fair values are classified as Level 3 when there is significant effect from unobservable inputs, and as Level 2 in other cases.

Fair values of Securitization Products are based on valuations obtained from brokers and others or prices calculated using models containing reasonable estimates of our management and are classified as Level 3 when significant unobservable inputs are used, and as Level 2 in other cases. In deriving prices based on the models containing reasonable estimates of our management mentioned above, we use the present value technique. The price decision variables include default rates, recovery rates, pre-payment rates and discount rates.

The notes to Securities based on holding purpose are included in the section of “Securities.”

Loans and Bills Discounted

Fair values of Loans and Bills Discounted are mainly calculated by discounting the total amount of principal and interest at the discount rate reflecting expected loss and credit risk and other risk factors by categories according to the types, internal ratings and terms of the Loans and Bills Discounted. Since said discount rate is unobservable, their fair values are classified as Level 3.

In addition, as to claims and others against bankrupt obligors, substantially bankrupt obligors and intensive control obligors, since the estimated amount of bad debts is calculated mainly 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 carrying value of claims and others minus Allowance for Loan Losses on the consolidated balance sheet as of the end of the fiscal year. We thus deem such amounts to be fair values, and classify the fair value measurement as Level 3.

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 the book values to be fair values and classify the fair values as Level 3, since fair values are expected to approximate book values based on the estimated loan periods, interest rates and other conditions.

Liabilities

Deposits and Negotiable Certificates of Deposit

For demand deposits, we deem the payment amounts if required on the consolidated balance sheet date (i.e., book values) to be fair values. In addition, fair values of Time Deposits and Negotiable Certificates of Deposits are calculated by classifying them based on their terms and by discounting the future cash flows. The discount rates used in such calculations are the market interest rates. For the deposits whose deposit terms are short (i.e., within six months), since fair values approximate book values, we mainly deem the book values to be fair values. We classify such fair values as Level 2.

Trading Liabilities and Other Liabilities

For Trading Liabilities and Short Positions In Bonds in Other Liabilities, fair values are classified as Level 1 for cases when unadjusted quoted prices in active markets can be used. This primarily includes listed stocks and Japanese Government Bonds.

If the market is not active, then regardless of whether publically disclosed quoted prices are used, their fair values are classified as Level 2. This primarily includes Japanese Corporate Bonds.

Their fair values are classified as Level 3 when significant unobservable inputs are used.

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. Their fair values are classified as Level 3 when the effect of an unobservable input is significant, and as Level 2 in other cases.

Bonds and Notes

Fair values of Bonds and Notes issued by MHBK 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 at the interest rates considered to be applicable to similar Bonds and Notes for those which do not have market prices. Fair values of Bonds and Notes that do have market prices are classified as Level 2. Those of Bonds and Notes that do not have market prices are classified as Level 3 if the effect of an unobservable input is significant and as Level 2 in other cases.

A fair value option is applied for the fair value of Bonds and Notes issued by certain foreign subsidiaries, and their fair value is determined using fair value measurement models. In determining the fair value, when unobservable inputs are not used or effect of unobservable inputs is not significant, those Bonds and Notes are classified as Level 2. When significant unobservable inputs are used, those Bonds and Notes are classified as Level 3.

Derivative Transactions

For Derivative Transactions, fair values are classified as Level 1 for cases when unadjusted quoted prices in active markets can be used. This primarily includes bond futures and interest rate futures.

However, since the majority of derivatives are over-the-counter transactions for which no quoted price is publically disclosed, their fair values are calculated using the evaluation techniques such as the present value technique and the Black-Scholes Model depending on the type of transaction and the maturity period. The main inputs which are used in those evaluation techniques are interest rate, currency rate, volatility, and others. MHBK carries out price adjustments based on the credit risk of the counterparty and MHBK's credit risk, as well as price adjustments related to the procurement of unsecured funds. Their fair values are classified as Level 2 if no unobservable inputs are used or if the effect of the unobservable inputs used is insignificant. This primarily includes "plain vanilla" interest rate swaps and forward exchange contracts. Fair values are classified as Level 3 when using significant unobservable inputs, which includes commodity-related transactions.

(Note 2) Information related to financial instruments recorded on the consolidated balance sheet with fair values classified as Level 3.

(1) Quantitative information about the significant unobservable inputs

As of March 31, 2023

Classification	Evaluation Technique	Significant Unobservable Input	Range	Weighted Average
Monetary Claims Bought				
Securitization Products	Present value technique	Prepayment rates	0.1%–17.5%	4.3%
		Default rates	0.0%–2.2%	0.1%
		Discount rates	0.3%–1.6%	0.4%
Securities				
Japanese Corporate Bonds				
Private Placement Bonds	Present value technique	Discount rates	0.4%–5.7%	2.2%
Foreign Bonds				
Securitization Products	Present value technique	Prepayment rates	21.7%	21.7%
		Default rates	0.1%	0.1%
		Recovery rates	40.5%	40.5%
		Discount rates	0.9%–2.0%	1.1%
Other	Present value technique	Discount rates	0.0%–1.4%	0.1%
Derivative Transactions				
Stock-Related	Option pricing model	Stock price volatility	17.3%–95.3%	–
Commodity-Related	Option pricing model	Commodity price volatility	19.9%–54.4%	–

As of March 31, 2024

Classification	Evaluation Technique	Significant Unobservable Input	Range	Weighted Average
Monetary Claims Bought				
Securitization Products	Present value technique	Prepayment rates	0.3%–6.1%	3.8%
		Default rates	0.0%	0.0%
		Discount rates	0.3%–0.6%	0.4%
Securities				
Japanese Corporate Bonds				
Private Placement Bonds	Present value technique	Discount rates	0.4%–5.7%	2.0%
Foreign Bonds				
Securitization Products	Present value technique	Prepayment rates	3.1%	3.1%
		Default rates	0.4%	0.4%
		Recovery rates	36.9%	36.9%
		Discount rates	0.5%	0.5%
Derivative Transactions				
Stock-Related	Option pricing model	Stock price volatility	20.4%–121.7%	–
Commodity-Related	Option pricing model	Commodity price volatility	0.0%–27.6%	–

(2) Reconciliation between the opening and closing balances and loss/gain on valuation recognized in profit/loss
As of March 31, 2023

(Millions of Yen)

	Balance as of the Beginning of the Year	Profit/Loss or Other Comprehensive Income		Net Purchases, Sales, Issues and Settlements	Transfers into Level 3 Fair Value (*3)	Transfers out of Level 3 Fair Value (*4)	Balance as of the End of the Year	Loss/Gain on Valuation of Held Financial Assets/Liabilities Recorded in the Consolidated Balance Sheet Recorded in Profit/Loss (*1)
		Recorded in Profit/Loss (*1)	Recorded in Other Comprehensive Income (*2)					
Monetary Claims Bought	14,860	(2)	(89)	(4,212)	–	–	10,555	–
Trading Assets								
Trading Securities								
Other	3,100	(3,100)	–	–	–	–	–	–
Money Held in Trust	4	0	–	0	–	–	4	–
Securities								
Available-for-sale Securities								
Stocks	10,161	–	54	(254)	–	–	9,962	–
Japanese Corporate Bonds	233,903	(1,080)	4,380	(24,489)	44,367	(64,465)	192,616	–
Foreign Bonds	145,936	8,222	(972)	(7,566)	–	(65,484)	80,134	–
Other	12,591	1,103	1,935	140	–	–	15,770	–
Derivative Transactions								
Interest Rate and Bond-Related	792	2,479	–	(3,066)	–	–	205	(574)
Currency-Related	–	26	–	(26)	–	–	–	–
Stock-Related	(16,197)	(4,968)	–	–	–	–	(21,166)	7,970
Commodity-Related	653	1,448	–	121	–	–	2,223	1,826

(*1) Included mainly in “Trading Income,” “Trading Expenses,” “Other Operating Income” or “Other Operating Expenses” in the consolidated statement of income.

(*2) Included in “Valuation Difference on Available-for-sale Securities” under “Other Comprehensive Income” in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

(*3) Transfers into Level 3 fair value are from Level 2 fair value, which is due to changes in the observability of inputs used in the measurement of fair value based on market liquidity. Such transfers are made at the beginning of the accounting period.

(*4) Transfers out of Level 3 fair value are into Level 2 fair value, which for most of such transfers are due to the determination of the immaterial effect of discount rates used in the measurement of fair value of Private Placement Bonds, based on a quantitative sensitivity analysis. Such transfers are made at the beginning of the accounting period.

As of March 31, 2024

(Millions of Yen)

	Balance as of the Beginning of the Year	Profit/Loss or Other Comprehensive Income		Net Purchases, Sales, Issues and Settlements	Transfers into Level 3 Fair Value (*3)	Transfers out of Level 3 Fair Value (*4)	Balance as of the End of the Year	Loss/Gain on Valuation of Held Financial Assets/Liabilities Recorded in the Consolidated Balance Sheet Recorded in Profit/Loss (*1)
		Recorded in Profit/Loss (*1)	Recorded in Other Comprehensive Income (*2)					
Monetary Claims Bought	10,555	(111)	6	(4,775)	–	–	5,675	–
Trading Assets								
Trading Securities								
Other	–	(116)	–	3,796	3,715	–	7,394	–
Money Held in Trust	4	0	–	0	–	–	5	–
Securities								
Available-for-sale Securities								
Stocks	9,962	–	90	49	–	–	10,102	–
Japanese Corporate Bonds	192,616	(3,996)	6,466	(12,569)	36,036	(63,246)	155,307	–
Foreign Bonds	80,134	12,144	541	(7,244)	12,578	(2,239)	95,914	–
Other	15,770	46	1,066	235	–	(10)	17,109	–
Derivative Transactions								
Interest Rate and Bond-Related	205	36	–	(299)	–	49	(6)	(44)
Currency-Related	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stock-Related	(21,166)	20,953	–	–	–	–	(213)	126,141
Commodity-Related	2,223	(1,722)	–	(841)	–	–	(339)	(1,548)

(*1) Included mainly in “Trading Income,” “Trading Expenses,” “Other Operating Income” or “Other Operating Expenses” in the consolidated statement of income.

(*2) Included in “Valuation Difference on Available-for-sale Securities” under “Other Comprehensive Income” in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

(*3) Transfers into Level 3 fair value are from Level 2 fair value, which is due to changes in the observability of inputs used in the measurement of fair value based on market liquidity. Such transfers are made at the beginning of the accounting period.

(*4) Transfers out of Level 3 fair value are into Level 2 fair value, which for most of such transfers are due to the determination of the immaterial effect of discount rates used in the measurement of fair value of Private Placement Bonds, based on a quantitative sensitivity analysis. Such transfers are made at the beginning of the accounting period.

(3) Explanation of process of fair value measurement

MHBK and its group companies have determined policies and procedures relating to the calculation of fair value in middle departments and back-end departments, as well as procedures relating to the use of fair value measurement models. Concerning the calculated fair value and its level classification, investigation is carried out into the evaluation techniques used for the calculation of the fair value and the suitability of the inputs.

When calculating fair value, we use evaluation models that most appropriately reflect the nature, characteristics and risks of the individual assets. Furthermore, when using the quoted price obtained from a third party, we confirm the evaluation techniques and inputs being used and verify the suitability of that price using appropriate methods for comparison, etc. with fair values of similar financial instruments.

(4) Explanation on the impact on fair value when the significant unobservable input is changed

Prepayment Rates

The Prepayment Rates are the percentage expected to occur for re-payment of the principal before the due date. Movement in Prepayment Rates is determined by correlation between deferral by the debtor and the debt. Generally, remarkable change in the Prepayment Rates will occur when the fair value rises (or falls) dramatically in accordance with the structure of the financial instrument.

Default Rates

Default Rates are estimates that show the possibility of the non-recovery of contractual payments. Generally, a remarkable rise (fall) in the Default Rate will lead to the fall (rise) in the collection rate and rise (fall) in the discount rate, which will cause a remarkable fall (rise) in fair value.

Recovery Rates

Recovery Rates are estimates of the percentage of contractual payments that will be collected in the cases of defaults on payment. Generally, an extraordinary rise (fall) in the Recovery Rate will lead to the fall (rise) in the Default Rate, which will cause a remarkable rise (fall) in fair value.

Discount Rates

Discount Rates are percentage-based adjustments that are applied to standard market rates such as TIBOR and swap rates. Discount Rates are mostly made up from risk premiums, which are the remuneration amounts required by the market participants in response to uncertainty regarding the cash flows of financial instruments arising from credit risks. Generally, a remarkable rise (fall) in the Discount Rate will cause a remarkable fall (rise) in fair value.

Volatilities

Volatilities are yardsticks indicating the forecasted change of variables during fixed periods. For some financial instruments, a rise in volatility can provide a gain, while for other financial instruments, a fall in volatility will provide a gain. Generally, a remarkable rise (fall) in volatility will cause a remarkable rise (fall) in the option price, and if the option is a long position, the fair value will remarkably rise (fall).

- (Note 3) Carrying values for Stocks and Others Without a Quoted Market Price and Investments in Partnerships and Others are indicated below, and are not included in “Money Held in Trust” and “Available-for-sale Securities” in the tables presented in Matters Relating to Fair Value of Financial Instruments and Others and Breakdown of the Fair Values by Level.

(Millions of Yen)

Classification	As of March 31, 2023	As of March 31, 2024
Stocks and Others Without a Quoted Market Price (*1)	288,550	507,713
Investments in Partnerships and Others (*2)	350,830	425,376

- (*1) Unlisted stocks and others are included in Stocks and Others Without a Quoted Market Price and are not subject to fair value disclosure pursuant to Paragraph 5 of “Implementation Guidance on Disclosures about Fair Value of Financial Instruments” (ASBJ Guidance No. 19, March 31, 2020).
- (*2) Investments in Partnerships and Others are mainly silent partnerships and investment partnerships and others. These are not subject to fair value disclosure pursuant to Paragraph 24-16 of “Implementation Guidance on Accounting Standard for Fair Value Measurement” (ASBJ Guidance No. 31, June 17, 2021).
- (3) During the fiscal year ended March 31, 2023, the amount of impairment (“devaluation”) was ¥1,284 million. During the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024, the amount of impairment (“devaluation”) was ¥2,040 million.

(Note 4) Redemption schedule by term for Monetary Claims and Securities with maturities after the consolidated balance sheet date

As of March 31, 2023

(Millions of Yen)

	1 year or less	1 – 3 years	3 – 5 years	5 – 7 years	7 – 10 years	Over 10 years
Due from Banks	62,631,687	4,177	–	–	–	–
Monetary Claims Bought	3,568,566	129,022	49,023	8,908	3,536	46,197
Securities	17,844,315	2,883,510	1,728,571	1,385,196	2,355,232	6,521,529
Bonds Held to Maturity	280,000	100,000	90,000	120,000	210,000	1,199,075
Japanese Government Bonds	280,000	100,000	90,000	120,000	210,000	–
Foreign Bonds	–	–	–	–	–	1,199,075
Available-for-sale Securities with maturities	17,564,315	2,783,510	1,638,571	1,265,196	2,145,232	5,322,454
Japanese Government Bonds	14,261,460	725,300	50,400	673,200	576,600	100,000
Japanese Local Government Bonds	35,529	134,414	141,308	56,875	184,633	7,400
Bonds and Notes	652,165	1,090,535	556,508	200,851	82,183	604,369
Foreign Bonds	2,612,928	816,044	477,751	313,914	1,274,298	4,498,075
Other	2,231	17,215	412,603	20,355	27,516	112,609
Loans and Bills Discounted (*1)	33,322,103	21,265,615	13,676,717	6,689,608	4,429,139	6,559,928
Total	117,366,673	24,282,324	15,454,312	8,083,713	6,787,908	13,127,655

(*1) Loans and Bills Discounted does not include ¥655,455 million of claims whose redemption schedules are not expected, such as claims against bankrupt obligors, substantially bankrupt obligors and intensive control obligors, and ¥632,355 million of claims whose terms are not determined.

(2) Monetary claims for which the entire account balance is constantly slated to be redeemed within one year are not presented.

As of March 31, 2024

(Millions of Yen)

	1 year or less	1 – 3 years	3 – 5 years	5 – 7 years	7 – 10 years	Over 10 years
Due from Banks	70,538,991	46,126	–	–	–	–
Monetary Claims Bought	3,840,788	190,005	69,997	16,700	4,258	30,573
Securities	14,178,832	2,236,009	2,212,939	1,469,725	1,943,208	9,824,568
Bonds Held to Maturity	100,000	90,000	90,000	30,000	210,000	3,472,645
Japanese Government Bonds	100,000	90,000	90,000	30,000	210,000	–
Foreign Bonds	–	–	–	–	–	3,472,645
Available-for-sale Securities with maturities	14,078,832	2,146,009	2,122,939	1,439,725	1,733,208	6,351,922
Japanese Government Bonds	10,551,520	3,000	7,500	51,000	304,700	–
Japanese Local Government Bonds	72,545	102,634	117,859	136,066	153,494	9,300
Bonds and Notes	568,957	902,751	521,293	134,212	89,135	556,442
Foreign Bonds	2,864,900	989,176	1,234,129	980,443	1,159,472	5,659,845
Other	20,908	148,447	242,157	138,003	26,406	126,334
Loans and Bills Discounted (*1)	34,725,421	23,575,355	13,803,634	7,247,155	4,271,656	6,707,014
Total	123,284,033	26,047,496	16,086,572	8,733,581	6,219,123	16,562,156

(*1) Loans and Bills Discounted does not include ¥706,519 million of claims whose redemption schedules are not expected, such as claims against bankrupt obligors, substantially bankrupt obligors and intensive control obligors, and ¥603,789 million of claims whose terms are not determined.

(2) Monetary claims for which the entire account balance is constantly slated to be redeemed within one year are not presented.

(Note 5) Repayment schedule by term for Bonds and Notes, Borrowed Money, and other interest-bearing debt after the consolidated balance sheet date

As of March 31, 2023

(Millions of Yen)

	1 year or less	1 – 3 years	3 – 5 years	5 – 7 years	7 – 10 years	Over 10 years
Deposits (*1)	144,923,722	2,211,600	541,694	24,247	59,802	136,742
Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	12,741,587	466,314	–	–	–	–
Borrowed Money (*2)	2,187,545	3,211,989	2,092,043	1,417,868	1,796,651	438,815
Bonds and Notes (*2)	399,385	296,009	186,155	33,175	24,325	551,391
Total	160,252,240	6,185,914	2,819,893	1,475,291	1,880,779	1,126,949

(*1) Demand deposits among Deposits are included in “1 year or less.”

(*2) Borrowed Money and Bonds and Notes whose terms are not determined (¥1,485,000 million for Borrowed Money and ¥15,004 million for Bonds and Notes) are not included in the table.

(3) Interest-bearing debt for which the entire account balance is constantly slated to be repaid within one year is not presented.

As of March 31, 2024

(Millions of Yen)

	1 year or less	1 – 3 years	3 – 5 years	5 – 7 years	7 – 10 years	Over 10 years
Deposits (*1)	154,512,070	1,984,897	554,489	50,750	99,806	147,941
Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	10,891,699	272,842	74,002	–	–	–
Borrowed Money (*2)	4,419,336	2,088,737	2,272,371	1,978,152	1,719,203	313,217
Bonds and Notes (*2)	702,023	256,725	147,694	26,068	20,393	581,843
Total	170,525,129	4,603,203	3,048,558	2,054,971	1,839,403	1,043,003

(*1) Demand deposits among Deposits are included in “1 year or less.”

(*2) Borrowed Money and Bonds and Notes whose terms are not determined (¥1,551,000 million for Borrowed Money and ¥15,000 million for Bonds and Notes) are not included in the table.

(3) Interest-bearing debt for which the entire account balance is constantly slated to be repaid within one year is not presented.

Securities

* The following tables contain information relating to items which are classified as “Securities;” Trading Securities, Securities related to Trading Transactions and Short-term Bonds in “Trading Assets;” Negotiable Certificates of Deposits in “Cash and Due from Banks;” and certain items in “Monetary Claims Bought.”

1. Trading Securities

(Millions of Yen)

	As of March 31, 2023	As of March 31, 2024
Unrealized Gains (Losses) Recognized in the Consolidated Statement of Income	(47,188)	(179,180)

2. Bonds Held to Maturity

As of March 31, 2023

(Millions of Yen)

	Type	Carrying Value	Fair Value	Difference
Bonds Whose Fair Value Exceeds Carrying Value	Japanese Government Bonds	499,834	502,005	2,170
	Foreign Bonds	114,157	114,526	368
	Subtotal	613,992	616,531	2,538
Bonds Whose Fair Value Does Not Exceed Carrying Value	Japanese Government Bonds	299,470	298,443	(1,027)
	Foreign Bonds	1,134,725	1,000,134	(134,591)
	Subtotal	1,434,196	1,298,577	(135,618)
Total		2,048,188	1,915,108	(133,080)

As of March 31, 2024

(Millions of Yen)

	Type	Carrying Value	Fair Value	Difference
Bonds Whose Fair Value Exceeds Carrying Value	Japanese Government Bonds	100,005	100,213	207
	Foreign Bonds	1,249,993	1,258,574	8,581
	Subtotal	1,349,998	1,358,787	8,789
Bonds Whose Fair Value Does Not Exceed Carrying Value	Japanese Government Bonds	419,391	411,807	(7,584)
	Foreign Bonds	2,275,744	2,092,329	(183,414)
	Subtotal	2,695,135	2,504,136	(190,999)
Total		4,045,134	3,862,923	(182,210)

3. Available-for-sale Securities

As of March 31, 2023

(Millions of Yen)

	Type	Carrying Value	Acquisition Cost	Difference
Available-for-sale Securities Whose Carrying Value Exceeds Acquisition Cost	Stocks	2,205,182	763,106	1,442,076
	Bonds	13,023,218	13,009,157	14,061
	Japanese Government Bonds	11,884,774	11,880,903	3,870
	Japanese Local Government Bonds	61,954	61,757	197
	Japanese Corporate Bonds	1,076,489	1,066,496	9,993
	Others	2,527,107	2,494,612	32,494
	Foreign Bonds	2,197,042	2,182,254	14,788
	Monetary Claims Bought	6,698	6,627	70
	Other	323,365	305,730	17,635
	Subtotal	17,755,508	16,266,877	1,488,631
Available-for-sale Securities Whose Carrying Value Does Not Exceed Acquisition Cost	Stocks	143,517	173,720	(30,203)
	Bonds	7,137,355	7,213,269	(75,914)
	Japanese Government Bonds	4,553,245	4,589,088	(35,842)
	Japanese Local Government Bonds	492,707	498,335	(5,627)
	Japanese Corporate Bonds	2,091,401	2,125,846	(34,444)
	Others	9,090,937	9,790,875	(699,938)
	Foreign Bonds	7,339,938	7,935,417	(595,479)
	Monetary Claims Bought	38,247	39,112	(865)
	Other	1,712,751	1,816,345	(103,593)
	Subtotal	16,371,810	17,177,866	(806,056)
Total		34,127,319	33,444,744	682,575

Note: Of the Valuation Difference, the amount reflected in profit and loss due to the application of the fair value hedge method and others was a gain of ¥36,513 million.

As of March 31, 2024

(Millions of Yen)

	Type	Carrying Value	Acquisition Cost	Difference
Available-for-sale Securities Whose Carrying Value Exceeds Acquisition Cost	Stocks	2,860,052	823,098	2,036,953
	Bonds	2,525,471	2,507,764	17,706
	Japanese Government Bonds	1,602,553	1,593,227	9,326
	Japanese Local Government Bonds	19,197	19,102	94
	Japanese Corporate Bonds	903,720	895,435	8,285
	Others	4,686,141	4,556,867	129,274
	Foreign Bonds	3,058,373	3,038,156	20,216
	Monetary Claims Bought	3,555	3,526	29
	Other	1,624,212	1,515,184	109,028
	Subtotal	10,071,665	7,887,730	2,183,935
Available-for-sale Securities Whose Carrying Value Does Not Exceed Acquisition Cost	Stocks	32,496	36,202	(3,706)
	Bonds	11,767,271	11,813,884	(46,612)
	Japanese Government Bonds	9,360,774	9,363,853	(3,078)
	Japanese Local Government Bonds	564,541	572,115	(7,573)
	Japanese Corporate Bonds	1,841,955	1,877,915	(35,959)
	Others	10,540,537	11,501,675	(961,137)
	Foreign Bonds	9,216,036	9,948,000	(731,964)
	Monetary Claims Bought	25,864	26,631	(766)
	Other	1,298,637	1,527,043	(228,406)
	Subtotal	22,340,305	23,351,761	(1,011,455)
Total		32,411,970	31,239,491	1,172,479

Note: Of the Valuation Difference, the amount reflected in profit and loss due to the application of the fair value hedge method and others was a gain of ¥53,159 million.

4. Bonds Held to Maturity sold during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024

None

5. Available-for-sale Securities sold during the fiscal year

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2023

(Millions of Yen)

Type	Proceeds from Sales	Gains on Sales	Losses on Sales
Stocks	408,311	130,127	40,390
Bonds	36,759,130	23,148	20,247
Japanese Government Bonds	36,676,081	21,088	20,205
Japanese Local Government Bonds	154	—	—
Japanese Corporate Bonds	82,894	2,060	41
Other	9,025,272	50,345	341,584
Total	46,192,714	203,621	402,222

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024

(Millions of Yen)

Type	Proceeds from Sales	Gains on Sales	Losses on Sales
Stocks	383,789	325,232	76,194
Bonds	24,992,527	30,185	45,268
Japanese Government Bonds	24,769,404	28,630	41,708
Japanese Local Government Bonds	90,394	307	384
Japanese Corporate Bonds	132,727	1,246	3,174
Other	9,503,288	53,347	114,242
Total	34,879,605	408,766	235,704

6. Securities whose classification was changed

None

7. Impairment (“Devaluation”) of Securities

Certain Securities excluding Trading Securities (excluding Stocks and Others Without a Quoted Market Price and Investments in Partnerships and Others) are presented on the consolidated balance sheet at their fair value and the difference between the acquisition cost and the fair value is recognized as a loss for the fiscal year (“loss on impairment”) if the fair value has significantly deteriorated compared with the acquisition cost (including amortized cost) and recoverability of the fair value over the acquisition cost is not expected.

Loss on impairment for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2023 was ¥1,206 million.

Loss on impairment for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024 was ¥1,897 million.

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

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

Securities whose fair value exceeds 50% but is 70% or less of the acquisition cost and the market price maintains a certain level or lower

Money Held in Trust

1. Money Held in Trust for investment purposes

As of March 31, 2023

(Millions of Yen)

	Carrying Value	Net Unrealized Gains (Losses) recognized in the Consolidated Statement of Income
Money Held in Trust for Investment Purposes	504	—

As of March 31, 2024

(Millions of Yen)

	Carrying Value	Net Unrealized Gains (Losses) recognized in the Consolidated Statement of Income
Money Held in Trust for Investment Purposes	505	—

2. Money Held in Trust classified as held-to-maturity

None

3. Other Money Held in Trust classified as other than held-for-trading or held-to-maturity

None

Valuation Difference on Available-for-sale Securities

Details of Valuation Difference on Available-for-sale Securities on the consolidated balance sheet are as follows:

As of March 31, 2023

(Millions of Yen)

	Amount
Valuation Difference	654,489
Available-for-sale Securities	654,489
(-) Deferred Tax Liabilities	163,633
Valuation Difference on Available-for-sale Securities (Before adjusting for amount corresponding to Non-controlling Interests)	490,855
(-) Amount corresponding to Non-controlling Interests	10,607
(+) Amount corresponding to MHBK's interest in the valuation difference on available-for-sale securities owned by affiliates accounted for by the equity method	588
Valuation Difference on Available-for-sale Securities	480,836

- Notes: 1. A gain of ¥36,513 million reflected in profit and loss due to the application of the fair value hedge method and others is deducted from the Valuation Difference on Available-for-sale Securities.
2. Foreign Currency Translation Adjustments, etc. of foreign-currency-denominated Stocks and Others Without a Quoted Market Price and Investments in Partnerships are included in "Available-for-sale Securities" under "Valuation Difference."

As of March 31, 2024

(Millions of Yen)

	Amount
Valuation Difference	1,130,433
Available-for-sale Securities	1,130,433
(-) Deferred Tax Liabilities	306,845
Valuation Difference on Available-for-sale Securities (Before adjusting for amount corresponding to Non-controlling Interests)	823,588
(-) Amount corresponding to Non-controlling Interests	14,876
(+) Amount corresponding to MHBK's interest in the valuation difference on available-for-sale securities owned by affiliates accounted for by the equity method	303
Valuation Difference on Available-for-sale Securities	809,015

- Notes: 1. A gain of ¥53,159 million reflected in profit and loss due to the application of the fair value hedge method and others is deducted from the Valuation Difference on Available-for-sale Securities.
2. Foreign Currency Translation Adjustments, etc. of foreign-currency-denominated Stocks and Others Without a Quoted Market Price and Investments in Partnerships are included in "Available-for-sale Securities" under "Valuation Difference."

Derivative Transactions

1. Derivative Transactions not Designated as Hedge

With regard to derivative transactions not designated as hedge, contract amounts or contractual principal equivalents, fair values and net unrealized gains (losses) by type of transaction as of the consolidated balance sheet date are as follows. Notional amounts in themselves should not be considered indicative of the volume of market risk associated with the derivatives.

(1) Interest Rate and Bond-Related Transactions

As of March 31, 2023

(Millions of Yen)

Classification	Type	Notional Amount/ Total	Notional Amount/ Over One Year	Fair Value	Net Unrealized Gains (Losses)
Listed	Futures:				
	Sold	52,905,663	27,368,333	39,779	39,779
	Bought	75,590,602	47,501,313	64,628	64,628
	Options:				
	Sold	39,158,828	—	(4,457)	274
	Bought	32,020,537	4,832	3,507	(364)
	Bond Futures:				
	Sold	658,768	—	(8,497)	(8,497)
	Bought	279,088	—	3,427	3,427
	Bond Futures Options:				
	Sold	14,415	—	(23)	(23)
	Bought	397,112	—	301	(743)
Over-the-Counter	FRAs:				
	Sold	29,060,555	221,405	(193,918)	(193,918)
	Bought	27,830,576	—	173,697	173,697
	Swaps:				
	Receive Fixed / Pay Float	475,983,123	373,653,157	(1,498,133)	(1,498,133)
	Receive Float / Pay Fixed	469,495,891	364,325,117	1,329,091	1,329,091
	Receive Float / Pay Float	157,075,481	64,879,325	2,662	2,662
	Receive Fixed / Pay Fixed	46,598	43,760	3,418	3,418
	Options:				
	Sold	24,691,880	15,036,235	(86,489)	(86,489)
	Bought	24,073,140	14,329,617	141,283	141,283
	Over-the-counter bond options:				
	Sold	873,468	—	(773)	115
	Bought	873,468	—	1,589	463
	Other bonds:				
	Sold	—	—	—	—
Inter-Company and Inter-Office Transactions	Swaps:				
	Receive Fixed / Pay Float	4,946,531	4,286,590	(26,956)	(26,956)
	Receive Float / Pay Fixed	10,728,676	8,930,103	436,369	436,369
Total		—	—	380,504	380,082

Note: The above transactions are marked-to-market, and changes in net unrealized gains (losses) are included in the consolidated statement of income.

As of March 31, 2024

(Millions of Yen)

Classification	Type	Notional Amount/ Total	Notional Amount/ Over One Year	Fair Value	Net Unrealized Gains (Losses)
Listed	Futures:				
	Sold	37,413,176	21,111,776	53,420	53,420
	Bought	28,624,993	12,162,609	(24,637)	(24,637)
	Options:				
	Sold	44,319,173	—	(4,492)	1,696
	Bought	50,624,457	—	3,759	(2,209)
	Bond Futures:				
	Sold	557,529	—	(559)	(559)
	Bought	161,717	—	316	316
	Bond Futures Options:				
	Sold	4,163	—	(14)	(14)
	Bought	8,924	—	9	7
Over-the-Counter	FRAs:				
	Sold	32,562,745	168,996	(77,011)	(77,011)
	Bought	30,210,733	—	59,850	59,850
	Swaps:				
	Receive Fixed / Pay Float	554,885,812	451,386,232	(2,459,499)	(2,459,499)
	Receive Float / Pay Fixed	543,027,837	446,193,847	2,370,883	2,370,883
	Receive Float / Pay Float	118,277,468	63,491,055	11,963	11,963
	Receive Fixed / Pay Fixed	137,165	137,133	3,667	3,667
	Options:				
	Sold	43,219,490	19,859,352	(106,171)	(106,171)
	Bought	40,689,495	20,129,707	153,687	153,687
	Over-the-counter bond options:				
	Sold	207,952	—	(291)	(9)
	Bought	207,952	—	141	(217)
	Other bonds:				
	Sold	910	910	0	0
Inter-Company and Inter-Office Transactions	Swaps:				
	Receive Fixed / Pay Float	7,861,942	7,436,205	(134,156)	(134,156)
	Receive Float / Pay Fixed	12,214,796	9,458,212	454,543	454,543
Total		—	—	305,409	305,551

Note: The above transactions are marked-to-market, and changes in net unrealized gains (losses) are included in the consolidated statement of income.

(2) Currency-Related Transactions

As of March 31, 2023

(Millions of Yen)

Classification	Type	Notional Amount/ Total	Notional Amount/ Over One Year	Fair Value	Net Unrealized Gains (Losses)
Listed	Futures:				
	Sold	54,992	—	—	—
	Bought	153,513	28,525	—	—
Over-the-Counter	Currency Swaps	101,297,330	75,022,101	71,719	27,881
	Forward Exchange Contracts:				
	Sold	90,143,117	6,285,386	(198,202)	(198,202)
	Bought	46,441,765	2,382,840	202,300	202,300
	Options:				
	Sold	4,797,107	2,157,503	(108,348)	(54,460)
	Bought	5,005,235	2,246,782	65,059	(1,576)
Inter-Company and Inter-Office Transactions	Currency Swaps	3,839,109	3,222,519	259,825	11,189
Total		—	—	292,353	(12,868)

Note: The above transactions are marked-to-market, and changes in net unrealized gains (losses) are included in the consolidated statement of income.

As of March 31, 2024

(Millions of Yen)

Classification	Type	Notional Amount/ Total	Notional Amount/ Over One Year	Fair Value	Net Unrealized Gains (Losses)
Listed	Futures:				
	Sold	50,203	9,319	—	—
	Bought	197,127	20,544	—	—
Over-the-Counter	Currency Swaps	119,895,686	89,736,214	36,722	113,958
	Forward Exchange Contracts:				
	Sold	107,945,611	6,536,480	(1,416,644)	(1,416,644)
	Bought	52,430,373	2,869,434	1,213,060	1,213,060
	Options:				
	Sold	6,179,293	2,382,718	(195,824)	(122,063)
	Bought	6,240,767	2,640,609	98,610	20,125
Inter-Company and Inter-Office Transactions	Currency Swaps	4,487,905	2,236,392	764,453	33,291
Total		—	—	500,379	(158,272)

Note: The above transactions are marked-to-market, and changes in net unrealized gains (losses) are included in the consolidated statement of income.

(3) Stock-Related Transactions

As of March 31, 2023

(Millions of Yen)

Classification	Type	Notional Amount/ Total	Notional Amount/ Over One Year	Fair Value	Net Unrealized Gains (Losses)
Listed	Index Futures:				
	Sold	139,111	—	(4,304)	(4,304)
	Bought	501	—	19	19
	Index Futures Options:				
	Sold	604,143	—	(49,064)	(49,064)
	Bought	394,644	—	23,976	21,209
Over-the-Counter	Equity-Linked Swaps	382,502	152,381	55,875	55,875
	Options:				
	Sold	820,211	706,937	(62,221)	(62,221)
	Bought	1,127,047	934,615	91,457	91,457
	Other:				
	Sold	—	—	—	—
	Bought	147,559	—	(22,795)	(22,795)
Total		—	—	32,942	30,175

Note: The above transactions are marked-to-market, and changes in net unrealized gains (losses) are included in the consolidated statement of income.

As of March 31, 2024

(Millions of Yen)

Classification	Type	Notional Amount/ Total	Notional Amount/ Over One Year	Fair Value	Net Unrealized Gains (Losses)
Listed	Index Futures:				
	Sold	506,631	—	(16,816)	(16,816)
	Bought	—	—	—	—
	Index Futures Options:				
	Sold	1,155,751	—	(105,387)	(105,387)
	Bought	1,425,160	—	135,878	134,062
Over-the-Counter	Equity-Linked Swaps	465,531	61,375	(9,201)	(9,201)
	Options:				
	Sold	3,309,618	1,068,199	(451,386)	(451,386)
	Bought	3,448,861	1,344,002	422,773	422,773
	Other:				
	Sold	70,327	49,431	47	47
	Bought	167,292	104,417	66,141	66,141
Total		—	—	42,048	40,231

Note: The above transactions are marked-to-market, and changes in net unrealized gains (losses) are included in the consolidated statement of income.

(4) Commodity-Related Transactions

As of March 31, 2023

(Millions of Yen)

Classification	Type	Notional Amount/ Total	Notional Amount/ Over One Year	Fair Value	Net Unrealized Gains (Losses)
Listed	Commodity Futures:				
	Sold	134,624	24,965	(178)	(178)
	Bought	187,769	56,073	5,078	5,078
	Commodity Futures Options:				
	Sold	400	—	(19)	13
	Bought	213	—	3	(2)
Over-the-Counter	Commodity Options:				
	Sold	322,986	140,840	(16,389)	(16,389)
	Bought	252,235	102,095	17,644	17,644
Total		—	—	6,137	6,164

Notes: 1. The above transactions are marked-to-market, and changes in net unrealized gains (losses) are included in the consolidated statement of income.

2. Commodities include oil, copper, aluminum and others.

As of March 31, 2024

(Millions of Yen)

Classification	Type	Notional Amount/ Total	Notional Amount/ Over One Year	Fair Value	Net Unrealized Gains (Losses)
Listed	Commodity Futures:				
	Sold	202,317	40,848	(12,931)	(12,931)
	Bought	292,908	91,358	20,660	20,660
	Commodity Futures Options:				
	Sold	757	—	(6)	18
	Bought	757	—	6	(18)
Over-the-Counter	Commodity Options:				
	Sold	324,193	121,411	(19,500)	(19,500)
	Bought	211,965	60,889	11,074	11,074
Total		—	—	(697)	(698)

Notes: 1. The above transactions are marked-to-market, and changes in net unrealized gains (losses) are included in the consolidated statement of income.

2. Commodities include oil, copper, aluminum and others.

(5) Credit Derivative Transactions

As of March 31, 2023

(Millions of Yen)

Classification	Type	Notional Amount/ Total	Notional Amount/ Over One Year	Fair Value	Net Unrealized Gains (Losses)
Over-the-Counter	Credit Derivatives:				
	Sold	3,742,009	3,707,322	32,762	32,762
	Bought	5,790,541	5,263,155	(4,830)	(4,830)
Total		—	—	27,932	27,932

Notes: 1. The above transactions are marked-to-market, and changes in net unrealized gains (losses) are included in the consolidated statement of income.

2. “Sold” and “Bought” indicate assumption and cession of credit risk, respectively.

As of March 31, 2024

(Millions of Yen)

Classification	Type	Notional Amount/ Total	Notional Amount/ Over One Year	Fair Value	Net Unrealized Gains (Losses)
Over-the-Counter	Credit Derivatives:				
	Sold	5,677,093	4,804,822	64,613	64,613
	Bought	8,311,945	6,365,815	(26,326)	(26,326)
Total		—	—	38,286	38,286

Notes: 1. The above transactions are marked-to-market, and changes in net unrealized gains (losses) are included in the consolidated statement of income.

2. “Sold” and “Bought” indicate assumption and cession of credit risk, respectively.

2. Derivative Transactions Designated as Hedge

With regard to derivative transactions designated as hedge, contract amounts or contractual principal equivalents and fair values by type of transaction and method of hedge accounting as of the consolidated balance sheet date are as follows. Notional amounts in themselves should not be considered indicative of the volume of market risk associated with the derivatives.

(1) Interest Rate and Bond-Related Transactions

As of March 31, 2023

(Millions of Yen)

Hedge Accounting	Type	Major Hedged Items	Notional Amount/ Total	Notional Amount/ Over One Year	Fair Value
Principle Method	Swaps:	Loans and Bills Discounted, Deposits, Borrowed Money, Available-for-sale Securities, etc.			
	Receive Fixed / Pay Float		24,175,524	21,076,983	(491,392)
	Receive Float / Pay Fixed		7,256,973	6,575,414	7,171
Method of Recognizing Profit or Loss on Hedged Items	Swaps:	Loans and Bills Discounted, etc.			
	Receive Float / Pay Fixed		7,962	1,327	178
	Receive Float / Pay Float		7,279	7,211	(1,442)
Exceptional Accrual Method for Interest Rate Swaps	Swaps:	Loans and Bills Discounted, etc.			Note 2
	Receive Float / Pay Fixed		46,091	42,205	
Total		—	—	—	(485,483)

Notes: 1. The deferred hedge accounting is applied mainly in accordance with the JICPA Industry Classified Committee Practical Guideline No. 24.

2. Since items subject to exceptional accrual method for interest rate swaps are accounted for synthetically with the hedged items such as Loans and Bills Discounted and others, fair values thereof are included in the fair values of the corresponding Loans and Bills Discounted and others in the section of “Financial Instruments.”

As of March 31, 2024

(Millions of Yen)

Hedge Accounting	Type	Major Hedged Items	Notional Amount/ Total	Notional Amount/ Over One Year	Fair Value
Principle Method	Swaps: Receive Fixed / Pay Float	Loans and Bills Discounted, Deposits, Borrowed Money, Available-for-sale Securities, etc.	29,278,713	21,426,294	(523,042)
	Receive Float / Pay Fixed		9,293,058	8,766,085	154,271
Method of Recognizing Profit or Loss on Hedged Items	Swaps: Receive Float / Pay Fixed	Available-for-sale Securities	—	—	—
	Receive Float / Pay Float		8,398	5,398	(1,986)
Exceptional Accrual Method for Interest Rate Swaps	Swaps: Receive Float / Pay Fixed	Loans and Bills Discounted, etc.	60,444	55,766	Note 2
Total		—	—	—	(370,757)

- Notes: 1. The deferred hedge accounting is applied mainly in accordance with the JICPA Industry Classified Committee Practical Guideline No. 24.
2. Since items subject to exceptional accrual method for interest rate swaps are accounted for synthetically with the hedged items such as Loans and Bills Discounted and others, fair values thereof are included in the fair values of the corresponding Loans and Bills Discounted and others in the section of “Financial Instruments.”

(2) Currency-Related Transactions

As of March 31, 2023

(Millions of Yen)

Hedge Accounting	Type	Major Hedged Items	Notional Amount/ Total	Notional Amount/ Over One Year	Fair Value
Principle Method	Currency Swaps	Loans and Bills Discounted, Deposits, Borrowed Money, etc.	10,632,083	3,789,822	(231,625)
	Forward Exchange Contracts: Sold		4,971	—	55
Method of Recognizing Profit or Loss on Hedged Items	Currency Swaps	Loans and Bills Discounted	168	—	(44)
	Forward Exchange Contracts: Sold		51,297	14	(825)
	Bought		63,084	14	4,078
Total		—	—	—	(228,360)

Note: The deferred hedge accounting is applied mainly in accordance with the JICPA Industry Classified Committee Practical Guideline No. 25.

As of March 31, 2024

(Millions of Yen)

Hedge Accounting	Type	Major Hedged Items	Notional Amount/ Total	Notional Amount/ Over One Year	Fair Value
Principle Method	Currency Swaps Forward Exchange Contracts: Sold	Loans and Bills Discounted, Deposits, Borrowed Money, etc.	9,228,162 —	3,049,034 —	(641,863) —
Method of Recognizing Profit or Loss on Hedged Items	Currency Swaps Forward Exchange Contracts: Sold Bought	Loans and Bills Discounted	14,174 142,861 142,861	11,257 11,436 11,436	1,462 2,366 (888)
Total		—	—	—	(638,923)

Note: The deferred hedge accounting is applied mainly in accordance with the JICPA Industry Classified Committee Practical Guideline No. 25.

(3) Stock-Related Transactions

As of March 31, 2023

(Millions of Yen)

Hedge Accounting	Type	Major Hedged Items	Notional Amount/ Total	Notional Amount/ Over One Year	Fair Value
Principle Method	Index Futures: Sold	Available-for-sale Securities	381,410	—	(668)
Method of Recognizing Profit or Loss on Hedged Items	Forward Contracts: Sold	Available-for-sale Securities	97,795	14,387	(14,242)
Total		—	—	—	(14,910)

As of March 31, 2024

(Millions of Yen)

Hedge Accounting	Type	Major Hedged Items	Notional Amount/ Total	Notional Amount/ Over One Year	Fair Value
Principle Method	Index Futures: Sold	Available-for-sale Securities	581,034	—	(10,181)
Method of Recognizing Profit or Loss on Hedged Items	Forward Contracts: Sold	Available-for-sale Securities	78,058	4,470	(15,563)
Total		—	—	—	(25,745)

Provision for Employee Retirement Benefits

1. Outline of Adopted Employee Retirement Benefit Plans

- (1) MHBK and its certain consolidated subsidiaries adopt the Corporate Pension Fund Plans (Kigyo Nenkin Kikin Seido) and the Termination Allowance Plans (Taishoku Ichijikin Seido) as Defined Benefit Corporate Pension Plan. MHBK and its certain consolidated subsidiaries adopt Defined Contribution Pension Plan, other than Risk-Sharing Corporate Pension Plans, for part of the Termination Allowance Plans (Taishoku Ichijikin Seido). Furthermore, MHBK participates in a multi-employer pension fund plan, which is included in “2. Defined Benefit Corporate Pension Plan” because the amount of plan assets corresponding to MHBK’s own contributions can be reasonably calculated.
- (2) MHBK has established employee retirement benefit trusts.

2. Defined Benefit Corporate Pension Plan

(1) Reconciliation of Projected Benefit Obligation as of Beginning of Year and as of End of Year

(Millions of Yen)

Classification	For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2023	For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024
Projected Benefit Obligation as of Beginning of Year	950,363	886,901
Service Cost	17,617	15,977
Interest Cost	4,074	6,349
Actuarial Loss (Gain)	(25,843)	(13,068)
Retirement Benefits Paid	(56,999)	(52,686)
Others	(2,310)	1,019
Projected Benefit Obligation as of End of Year	886,901	844,492

Note: The above Projected Benefit Obligation includes the amount measured by certain consolidated subsidiaries under the non-actuarial method.

(2) Reconciliation of Plan Assets as of Beginning of Year and as of End of Year

(Millions of Yen)

Classification	For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2023	For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024
Plan Assets as of Beginning of Year	1,580,651	1,488,426
Expected Return on Plan Asset	25,918	24,010
Actuarial Gain (Loss)	50,823	78,285
Amount of Employer Contribution	16,552	18,918
Amount of Employee Contribution	679	653
Retirement Benefits Paid	(41,900)	(40,977)
Return of Assets from Employee Retirement Benefit Trusts	(143,157)	(174,915)
Others	(1,142)	394
Plan Assets as of End of Year	1,488,426	1,394,796

(3) Reconciliation of Projected Benefit Obligation and Plan Assets as of End of Year and Net Defined Benefit Liability and Net Defined Benefit Asset on Consolidated Balance Sheet

(Millions of Yen)

Classification	As of March 31, 2023	As of March 31, 2024
Projected Benefit Obligation	886,901	844,492
Plan Assets	(1,488,426)	(1,394,796)
Net Amount of Liability and Asset on Consolidated Balance Sheet	(601,524)	(550,304)

(Millions of Yen)

Classification	As of March 31, 2023	As of March 31, 2024
Net Defined Benefit Liability	6,722	7,273
Net Defined Benefit Asset	(608,247)	(557,577)
Net Amount of Liability and Asset on Consolidated Balance Sheet	(601,524)	(550,304)

(4) Retirement Benefit Expenses and Amounts of Components

(Millions of Yen)

Classification	For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2023	For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024
Service Cost	16,937	15,336
Interest Cost	4,074	6,349
Expected Return on Plan Asset	(25,918)	(24,010)
Amortization of Net Actuarial Loss (Gain)	(39,692)	(30,001)
Others	3,843	2,285
Retirement Benefit Expenses from Defined Benefit Corporate Pension Plan	(40,756)	(30,041)
Gains on Return of Assets from Employee Retirement Benefits Trusts	(45,553)	(50,582)

- Notes: 1. The amount of employee contribution to Mizuho Pension Funds is deducted from "Service Cost."
2. Retirement benefit expenses of certain consolidated subsidiaries which adopt the non-actuarial method for the calculation of projected benefit obligation are included in "Service Cost" and other classifications in full.
3. Gains on Return of Assets from Employee Retirement Benefit Trusts is included in Extraordinary Gains.

(5) Remeasurements of Defined Benefit Plans in Other Comprehensive Income

The breakdown of the items recorded in Remeasurements of Defined Benefit Plans in Other Comprehensive Income (before tax effects deduction) is as follows.

(Millions of Yen)

Classification	For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2023	For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024
Net Actuarial Loss (Gain)	(7,355)	(16,858)
Total	(7,355)	(16,858)

(6) Remeasurements of Defined Benefit Plans in Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income

The breakdown of the items recorded in Remeasurements of Defined Benefit Plans in Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (before tax effects deduction) is as follows.

(Millions of Yen)

Classification	As of March 31, 2023	As of March 31, 2024
Unrecognized Net Actuarial Loss (Gain)	(204,717)	(221,576)
Total	(204,717)	(221,576)

(7) Plan Assets

1) The ratio of asset allocation to the total plan assets by each category is as follows.

Classification	As of March 31, 2023	As of March 31, 2024
Japanese Stocks	59.99%	55.69%
Japanese Bonds	9.39%	13.03%
Foreign Stocks	12.21%	14.13%
Foreign Bonds	9.52%	10.12%
General Account of Life Insurance Companies	4.92%	5.26%
Others	3.97%	1.77%
Total	100.00%	100.00%

Note: The total plan assets include employee retirement benefit trusts established for the Corporate Pension Fund Plans (Kigyo Nenkin Kikin Seido) and the Termination Allowance Plans (Taishoku Ichijikin Seido), which were 58.61% of the total as of March 31, 2023, and 55.04% of the total as of March 31, 2024.

2) Method of establishing expected long-term rates of return on plan asset

In order to determine the expected long-term rates of return on plan assets, the current and forecast distribution of plan assets and the current and expected long-term rates of return from the diverse assets that comprise the plan assets are taken into consideration.

(8) Actuarial Accounting Assumptions

Main actuarial accounting assumptions

Classification	For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2023	For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024
Discount Rate	Mainly (0.00)% – 1.54%	Mainly 0.14% – 2.08%
Expected Long-term Rates of Return on Plan Asset	Mainly 1.45% – 1.90%	Mainly 1.40% – 1.90%

3. Defined Contribution Pension Plan

The required contribution from MHBK and its consolidated subsidiaries into the defined contribution pension plan is ¥4,744 million for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2023 and ¥6,036 million for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024.

Deferred Tax Assets and Liabilities

1. Breakdown of Deferred Tax Assets and Liabilities

(Millions of Yen)

	As of March 31, 2023	As of March 31, 2024
Deferred Tax Assets		
Devaluation of Securities	83,964	62,498
Allowance for Loan Losses	221,758	233,232
Securities (Contributed to Retirement Benefit Trusts)	102,421	89,327
Valuation Difference on Available-for-sale Securities	125,855	116,600
Deferred Gains (Losses) on Hedges	164,031	136,556
Foreign Tax	54,416	124,695
Depreciation and Impairment	94,257	73,287
Others	175,179	204,213
Subtotal Deferred Tax Assets	1,021,884	1,040,411
Valuation Allowance	(122,715)	(175,032)
Total Deferred Tax Assets	899,169	865,378
Deferred Tax Liabilities		
Valuation Difference on Available-for-sale Securities	(281,090)	(403,663)
Net Defined Benefit Asset	(186,245)	(170,730)
Others	(130,737)	(188,005)
Total Deferred Tax Liabilities	(598,074)	(762,399)
Net Deferred Tax Assets (Liabilities)	301,095	102,979

(Changes in Presentation)

“Foreign Tax” included within “Others” under Deferred Tax Assets in the previous fiscal year, has been separately presented from this fiscal year, due to increased materiality. To reflect this change in presentation, the figures as of March 31, 2023 have been reclassified.

As a result of this, ¥229,595 million presented in “Others” under Deferred Tax Assets in the previous fiscal year has been reclassified as ¥54,416 million of “Foreign Tax” and ¥175,179 million of “Others.”

Note: Valuation Allowance increased by ¥52,317 million. This was mainly due to an increase in valuation allowance for foreign tax.

2. Major Differences Between the Effective Statutory Tax Rate of MHBK and the Effective Income Tax Rate of Consolidated Financial Statements After Tax Effect Accounting Application

	As of March 31, 2023	As of March 31, 2024
Effective Statutory Tax Rate	—%	30.62%
(Adjustments)		
Changes in Valuation Allowance	—	(0.76)
Permanent Nontaxable Differences (e.g. Cash Dividends Received)	—	(0.95)
Tax Rate Differences from the Consolidated Subsidiaries	—	(1.57)
Share of Loss (Profit) of Affiliates Accounted for by the Equity Method	—	(0.68)
Anti-Tax-Heaven Rules	—	0.12
Foreign Tax	—	7.26
Temporary Differences Associated with Investments in Affiliates	—	0.86
Difference of the Scope of Taxable Income Between Corporate Income Tax and Enterprise Income Tax	—	(1.99)
Other	—	0.14
Effective Income Tax Rate	—%	33.05%

Note: As the differences between the effective statutory tax rate and the effective income tax rate as of March 31, 2023 was below 5% of the effective statutory tax rate, those differences are not presented.

3. Treatment of Accounting of Corporate Tax and Local Corporate Tax or Treatment of Accounting of Related Tax-effect Accounting

MHBK and some domestic consolidated subsidiaries of the Group are applying the group tax sharing system, and the treatment of accounting of corporate tax and local corporate tax, or the treatment of accounting and disclosure of the related tax-effect accounting is conducted in accordance with “Practical Solution on the Accounting and Disclosure Under the Group Tax Sharing System” (ASBJ PITF No. 42, August 12, 2021).

Revenue Recognition

(1) Information on disaggregation of revenue

(Millions of Yen)

Classification	For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2023	For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024
Ordinary Income	5,107,646	8,076,082
Of which Fee and Commission Income	689,545	809,353
Fee and Commission from Deposits Business and Lending Business (Note 1)	306,818	356,568
Fee and Commission from Securities-Related Business	108,532	149,636
Fee and Commission from Remittance Business	104,400	107,493
Guarantee-Related Business (Note 2)	40,347	43,811
Fee and Commission from Agency Business	29,188	30,956
Fees for Other Customer Services	100,257	120,886
Of which Other (Note 1)	4,418,101	7,266,729

Notes: 1. Consists partly of revenue from contracts that falls under the scope of the Accounting Standard for Revenue Recognition.
2. Revenue from contracts that falls outside the scope of the Accounting Standard for Revenue Recognition.
3. Revenue from contracts that falls under the scope of the Accounting Standard for Revenue Recognition stated in the above table is mainly generated by the Retail & Business Banking Division, Corporate & Investment Banking Division and Global Corporate & Investment Banking Division.

(2) Remaining balances of contract assets and contract liabilities, etc.

The remaining balances of contract assets and contract liabilities, etc. are recorded under Other Assets and Other Liabilities in the consolidated balance sheet. The remaining balances of contract assets and contract liabilities, etc. for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2023 and the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024 are immaterial.

(3) Transaction price allocated to the remaining performance obligations

The revenues from existing contracts expected to be recognized in the next fiscal year or later for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2023 and the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024 are immaterial. Note that contracts with maturities of less than one year, and contracts in which revenue can be recognized for the amount for which the Group has the right to invoice are not included in the scope of these notes.

Segment Information and Others

Segment Information

1. Outline of Reportable Segments

Mizuho Financial Group, Inc. (the “Group”) introduced an in-house company system based on customer segments. The aim of this system is to utilize our strengths and competitive advantage as a holding company, which integrates the banking, trust banking and securities functions, to promptly provide the highest-quality financial services that closely match customer needs.

MHBK and its group companies have classified their operating segments based on the group’s customer segments, into the following five divisions: Retail & Business Banking Division (RB Division), Corporate & Investment Banking Division (CIB Division), Global Corporate & Investment Banking Division (GCIB Division), Global Markets Division (GM Division), and Asset Management Division (AM Division).

The business that each division is in charge of are as follows:

RB Division	: Services for individual customers, small and medium-sized enterprises and middle market firms in Japan
CIB Division	: Services for large corporations, financial institutions and public corporations in Japan
GCIB Division	: Services for Japanese overseas affiliated corporate customers and non-Japanese corporate customers, etc.
GM Division	: Investment services with respect to interest rates, equities and credits, etc., and other services
AM Division	: Development of products and provision of services that align with the asset management needs of its wide range of customers from individuals to institutional investors

The reportable segment information, set forth below, is derived from the internal management reporting systems used by the management to measure the performance of the Group’s operating segments. The performance of respective operating segments is measured in accordance with internal managerial accounting rules and practices.

Note that MHBK newly established the CIB Division (Corporate & Investment Banking Division) after conducting a partial restructuring of the organization on April 1, 2023, which involved the merging of the investment banking functions of the Corporate & Institutional Division and the Global Products Unit. Moreover, in conjunction with the new establishment of the CIB Division, the Global Corporate Division was renamed the GCIB Division (Global Corporate & Investment Banking Division).

2. Measurement Method of Gross Profits + Net Gains (Losses) related to ETFs, Net Business Profits (before Provision for General Allowance for Loan Losses) + Net Gains (Losses) related to ETFs and Fixed Assets by Reportable Segment

The reportable segment information mentioned below is based on the internal control reports.

Gross Profits + Net Gains (Losses) related to ETFs is the amount obtained by adding Net Gains (Losses) related to ETFs to the total of net interest income, fiduciary income, net fee and commission income, net trading income and net other operating income.

Net Business Profits (before Provision for General Allowance for Loan Losses) + Net Gains (Losses) related to ETFs is the amount obtained by adjusting Expenses (excluding Extraordinary Items, etc.), Share of Profit/Loss of Affiliates Accounted for by the Equity Method and Amortization of Goodwill, etc. (including Amortization of Intangible Assets) from Gross Profits + Net Gains (Losses) related to ETFs.

Gross Profits + Net Gains (Losses) related to ETFs of inter-segment transactions is based on actual market prices.

Fixed Assets disclosed as asset information by segment is a total of Tangible Fixed Assets and Intangible Fixed Assets, and the Fixed Assets related to MHBK is allocated to each segment.

3. Information Relating to Amounts of Gross Profits (Losses) + Net Gains (Losses) related to ETFs and Net Business Profits (Losses) (before Provision for General Allowance for Loan Losses) + Net Gains (Losses) related to ETFs and Fixed Assets by Reportable Segment

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2023

(Millions of Yen)

	MHBK (Consolidated)						
	RB Division	CIB Division	GCIB Division	GM Division	AM Division	Others Note 2	
Gross Profits (Losses) + Net Gains (Losses) related to ETFs	526,251	395,116	591,240	47,328	(853)	216,832	1,775,914
Expenses (excluding Extraordinary Items, etc.)	435,461	127,977	280,092	67,484	–	139,309	1,050,323
Share of Profit (Loss) of Affiliates Accounted for by the Equity Method	(11,259)	1,012	20,383	–	146	2,196	12,478
Amortization of Goodwill, etc.	–	–	360	–	–	195	555
Net Business Profits (Losses) (before Provision for General Allowance for Loan Losses) + Net Gains (Losses) related to ETFs	79,531	268,151	331,171	(20,156)	(707)	79,524	737,514
Fixed Assets	452,123	142,309	177,749	67,368	–	506,937	1,346,486

- Notes: 1. Gross Profits (Losses) + Net Gains (Losses) related to ETFs is presented in lieu of Sales as is the case for non-financial companies. Net Gains (Losses) related to ETFs amounted to ¥(299) million, which is all included in the GM Division.
2. The figures of “Others” include those to be eliminated as inter-office transactions among segments.
3. “Others” in Fixed Assets includes assets of headquarters that have not been allocated to each segment, Fixed Assets pertaining to consolidated subsidiaries that are not subject to allocation, consolidated adjustments, and others.
Among Fixed Assets that have not been allocated to each segment, some related expenses are allocated to each segment using the reasonable criteria of allocation.
4. Following a partial restructuring of the organization and the change in allocation method for transactions between each segment and “Others” made in April 2023, the figures in the above table have been reclassified to reflect this change.

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024

(Millions of Yen)

	MHBK (Consolidated)						
	RB Division	CIB Division	GCIB Division	GM Division	AM Division	Others Note 2	
Gross Profits (Losses) + Net Gains (Losses) related to ETFs	552,032	432,145	600,076	116,899	(1,192)	398,344	2,098,304
Expenses (excluding Extraordinary Items, etc.)	471,892	137,555	298,910	78,776	–	231,832	1,218,965
Share of Profit (Loss) of Affiliates Accounted for by the Equity Method	6,661	–	22,013	–	(11,069)	1,370	18,975
Amortization of Goodwill, etc.	–	–	360	–	–	2,820	3,180
Net Business Profits (Losses) (before Provision for General Allowance for Loan Losses) + Net Gains (Losses) related to ETFs	86,801	294,590	322,819	38,123	(12,261)	165,061	895,133
Fixed Assets	501,093	145,664	197,902	70,481	–	617,085	1,532,225

Notes: 1. Gross Profits (Losses) + Net Gains (Losses) related to ETFs is presented in lieu of Sales as is the case for non-financial companies.

Net Gains (Losses) related to ETFs amounted to ¥(37,085) million, which is all included in the GM Division.

2. The figures of “Others” include those to be eliminated as inter-office transactions among segments.

3. “Others” in Fixed Assets includes assets of headquarters that have not been allocated to each segment, Fixed Assets pertaining to consolidated subsidiaries that are not subject to allocation, consolidated adjustments, and others.

Among Fixed Assets that have not been allocated to each segment, some related expenses are allocated to each segment using the reasonable criteria of allocation.

4. Differences Between the Total of Reportable Segments and the Amounts in Consolidated Statement of Income, and Major Components of These Differences (Reconciliation)

Each of the above-mentioned Gross Profits + Net Gains (Losses) related to ETFs and Net Business Profits (before Provision for General Allowance for Loan Losses) + Net Gains (Losses) related to ETFs of reportable segments based on the internal control reports differs from the corresponding amount on the consolidated statement of income. The reconciliations thereof are shown below.

(1) Total of Gross Profits + Net Gains (Losses) related to ETFs of Reportable Segments and Ordinary Profits in Consolidated Statement of Income

(Millions of Yen)

	For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2023	For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024
Gross Profits + Net Gains (Losses) related to ETFs	1,775,914	2,098,304
Net Gains (Losses) related to ETFs	299	37,085
Other Ordinary Income	167,610	378,664
General and Administrative Expenses	(1,015,925)	(1,198,320)
Other Ordinary Expenses	(206,255)	(509,212)
Ordinary Profits in Consolidated Statement of Income	721,643	806,522

(2) Total of Net Business Profits (before Provision for General Allowance for Loan Losses) + Net Gains (Losses) related to ETFs of Reportable Segments and Profit (Loss) before Income Taxes in Consolidated Statement of Income

(Millions of Yen)

	For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2023	For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024
Net Business Profits (before Provision for General Allowance for Loan Losses) + Net Gains (Losses) related to ETFs	737,514	895,133
Expenses (for Extraordinary Items)	34,953	23,825
Expenses Related to Portfolio Problems (Including Provision for General Allowance for Loan Losses)	(94,934)	(111,610)
Reversal of Allowance for Loan Losses, etc.	7,425	7,729
Net Gains (Losses) Related to Stocks and Others – Net Gains (Losses) related to ETFs	75,547	47,133
Net Extraordinary Gains (Losses)	25,303	42,498
Other	(38,861)	(55,690)
Profit (Loss) before Income Taxes in Consolidated Statement of Income	746,946	849,020

Related Information

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2023

1. Information by Geographic Area

(1) Ordinary Income

(Millions of Yen)

Japan	Americas	Europe	Asia/Oceania excluding Japan	Total
1,611,199	2,348,985	415,310	732,150	5,107,646

- Notes: 1. Ordinary Income is presented in lieu of Sales as is the case for non-financial companies.
2. Ordinary Income is presented by classification of the business locations of the Group into Japan and certain geographic areas in consideration of geographic proximity, similarity of economic activities, interrelation of business activities, etc.
3. Of the Americas, the US accounted for ¥2,174,142 million.

(2) Tangible Fixed Assets

Information of Tangible Fixed Assets is not presented since the amount of Tangible Fixed Assets held in Japan exceeds 90% of the amount of Tangible Fixed Assets on the consolidated balance sheet.

2. Information by Major Client

Information by major client is not presented since the ratio of Ordinary Income from any specific client to the Ordinary Income in the consolidated statement of income does not reach 10%.

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024

1. Information by Geographic Area

(1) Ordinary Income

(Millions of Yen)

Japan	Americas	Europe	Asia/Oceania excluding Japan	Total
2,327,209	3,951,110	722,331	1,075,431	8,076,082

- Notes: 1. Ordinary Income is presented in lieu of Sales as is the case for non-financial companies.
2. Ordinary Income is presented by classification of the business locations of the Group into Japan and certain geographic areas in consideration of geographic proximity, similarity of economic activities, interrelation of business activities, etc.
3. Of the Americas, the US accounted for ¥3,642,235 million.

(2) Tangible Fixed Assets

(Millions of Yen)

Japan	Americas	Europe	Asia/Oceania excluding Japan	Total
854,565	92,558	4,362	18,964	970,450

2. Information by Major Client

Information by major client is not presented since the ratio of Ordinary Income from any specific client to the Ordinary Income in the consolidated statement of income does not reach 10%.

Information Relating to Losses on Impairment of Fixed Assets by Reportable Segment

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2023

(Millions of Yen)

	MHBK (Consolidated)						
	RB Division	CIB Division	GCIB Division	GM Division	AM Division	Others	
Losses on Impairment of Fixed Assets	5,891	477	110	67	–	7,125	13,670

Note: Following a partial restructuring of the organization and the change in allocation method for transactions between each segment and “Others” made in April 2023, the figures in the above table have been reclassified to reflect this change.

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024

(Millions of Yen)

	MHBK (Consolidated)						
	RB Division	CIB Division	GCIB Division	GM Division	AM Division	Others	
Losses on Impairment of Fixed Assets	2,951	290	1,407	243	–	2,393	7,284

Information Relating to Amortization of Goodwill and the Balance of Unamortized Goodwill by Reportable Segment

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2023

(Millions of Yen)

	MHBK (Consolidated)						
	RB Division	CIB Division	GCIB Division	GM Division	AM Division	Others	
Amount of amortization during the fiscal year	–	–	360	–	–	(79)	280
Balance at the end of the fiscal year	–	–	2,810	–	–	287	3,097

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024

(Millions of Yen)

	MHBK (Consolidated)						
	RB Division	CIB Division	GCIB Division	GM Division	AM Division	Others	
Amount of amortization during the fiscal year	–	–	360	–	–	1,168	1,528
Balance at the end of the fiscal year	–	–	2,960	–	–	70,433	73,393

Information Relating to Gains on Negative Goodwill Incurred by Reportable Segment

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2023

None

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024

None

Related Party Transactions

1. Related Party Transactions

(1) Transactions between MHBK and related parties

(A) The parent company, major shareholders (limited to companies, etc.) and others of MHBK

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2023

Type	Name	Location	Capital or Investments (Millions of Yen)	Business or Occupation	Ownership Percentage	Relationship	Nature of Transactions	Transaction Amount (Millions of Yen)	Accounts	Ending Balance (Millions of Yen)
Parent company	Mizuho Financial Group, Inc.	Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo	2,256,767	Bank holding company	Directly owned 100.00	Debtor-Creditor Relationship Inter-locking Directorate, etc.	Money borrowing Note 1	1,504,213	Borrowed Money	8,768,724 Note 2

Conditions of transaction, policies for deciding conditions of transaction, etc.

- Notes: 1. The interest rate for money borrowing is reasonably decided in consideration of market interest rates. MHBK uses the bullet repayment method, etc., and does not provide collateral.
2. Borrowed Money is all Subordinated Borrowed Money.

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024

Type	Name	Location	Capital or Investments (Millions of Yen)	Business or Occupation	Ownership Percentage	Relationship	Nature of Transactions	Transaction Amount (Millions of Yen)	Accounts	Ending Balance (Millions of Yen)
Parent company	Mizuho Financial Group, Inc.	Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo	2,256,767	Bank holding company	Directly owned 100.00	Debtor-Creditor Relationship Inter-locking Directorate, etc.	Money borrowing Note 1	1,388,988	Borrowed Money	9,567,224 Note 2

Conditions of transaction, policies for deciding conditions of transaction, etc.

- Notes: 1. The interest rate for money borrowing is reasonably decided in consideration of market interest rates. MHBK uses the bullet repayment method, etc., and does not provide collateral.
2. Borrowed Money is all Subordinated Borrowed Money.

(B) Corporate pensions for employees, etc.

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2023

Type	Name	Location	Capital or Investments (Millions of Yen)	Business or Occupation	Ownership Percentage	Relationship	Nature of Transactions	Transaction Amount (Millions of Yen)	Accounts	Ending Balance (Millions of Yen)
Corporate pension	Employee retirement benefit trusts	—	—	—	—	Plan assets in retirement benefit accounting	Partial return of assets	159,053	—	—

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024

Type	Name	Location	Capital or Investments (Millions of Yen)	Business or Occupation	Ownership Percentage	Relationship	Nature of Transactions	Transaction Amount (Millions of Yen)	Accounts	Ending Balance (Millions of Yen)
Corporate pension	Employee retirement benefit trusts	—	—	—	—	Plan assets in retirement benefit accounting	Partial return of assets	181,003	—	—

(2) Transactions between consolidated subsidiaries of MHBK and related parties

There are no material items that should be disclosed.

2. Notes Concerning the Parent Company or Important Affiliates

(1) Parent company information

Mizuho Financial Group, Inc. (listed on the Tokyo Stock Exchange and the New York Stock Exchange)

(2) Summary of financial information of important affiliates

None

Per Share Information

	For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2023	For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024
Net Assets per Share	¥480,185.08	¥517,981.86
Basic Earnings per Share	¥31,968.83	¥35,115.47
Diluted Earnings per Share	¥31,968.78	¥35,115.42

Notes: 1. The basis used for calculating Net Assets per Share is as follows:

		As of March 31, 2023	As of March 31, 2024
Net Assets per Share			
Total Net Assets	Millions of Yen	7,803,513	8,418,052
Amount to be deducted from the Total Net Assets	Millions of Yen	47,768	51,830
Of which subscriptions to preferred stock	Millions of Yen	4	4
Of which preferred dividends	Millions of Yen	0	0
Of which non-controlling interests	Millions of Yen	47,764	51,826
Net Assets attributable to Common Stock at the end of the fiscal year	Millions of Yen	7,755,744	8,366,221
Number of shares of common stock at the end of the fiscal year, which is used to calculate Net Assets per Share	Thousands of Shares	16,151	16,151

2. The basis used for calculating Basic Earnings per Share and Diluted Earnings per Share is as follows:

		For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2023	For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024
Basic Earnings per Share			
Profit Attributable to Owners of the Parent	Millions of Yen	516,347	567,170
Amount not attributable to Common Shareholder	Millions of Yen	0	0
Of which preferred dividends	Millions of Yen	0	0
Profit Attributable to Owners of the Parent with respect to Common Stock	Millions of Yen	516,346	567,170
Average number of shares of Common Stock during the year	Thousands of Shares	16,151	16,151
Diluted Earnings per Share			
Adjustment on Profit Attributable to Owners of the Parent	Millions of Yen	0	0
Of which preferred dividends	Millions of Yen	0	0
Increase in Common Stock	Thousands of Shares	0	0
Of which increase due to Preferred Stock	Thousands of Shares	0	0
Outline of potential shares that were not used in calculating Diluted Earnings per Share because they have no dilutive effects		_____	_____

Significant Subsequent Events

None

5) Consolidated Supplementary Financial Schedules

Schedule of Bonds and Notes

Company	Type of Bond	Date of Issuance	Beginning Balance (Millions of Yen)	Ending Balance (Millions of Yen)	Interest Rate (%)	Collateral	Date of Maturity
MHBK	Straight Corporate Bond Notes 1, 2	Jan. 2006 – Oct. 2023	585,861 (USD 2,901,517 thousand) (AUD 370,000 thousand)	641,904 [286,446] (USD 2,981,840 thousand) (AUD 260,000 thousand)	1.00 – 6.27	None	Apr. 2024 –
*1	Straight Corporate Bond Notes 1, 2, 3	July 2020 – Mar. 2024	919,585 (USD 6,878,231 thousand) (BRL 42,498 thousand)	1,107,844 [415,576] (USD 7,317,337 thousand) –	3.74 – 60.00	None	Apr. 2024– Apr. 2068
*2	Short-term Bond Notes 1, 3	Nov. 2023 – Mar. 2024	41,141	89,736 [89,736]	0.08 – 0.21	None	Apr. 2024– May 2024
Total	–	–	1,546,588	1,839,486	–	–	–

Notes: 1. Figures indicated in [] represent the amounts to be redeemed within one year.

2. For foreign bonds and notes, the amounts in original currencies are presented in ().

3. *1 is a summary of the straight corporate bonds issued by the following consolidated subsidiaries.

	Names of Consolidated Subsidiaries
*1	Mizuho Capital Markets LLC, Mizuho Markets Cayman LP and Banco Mizuho do Brasil S.A.

*2 is the aggregate amount of short-term bonds issued by the below-mentioned consolidated subsidiaries.

	Names of Consolidated Subsidiaries
*2	JAPAN SECURITIZATION CORPORATION, Allstar Funding Co., Ltd.

4. Amounts of redemption within five years after the consolidated balance sheet date are as follows:

	1 year or less	1 – 2 years	2 – 3 years	3 – 4 years	4 – 5 years
Amount (Millions of Yen)	791,759	150,128	106,596	94,951	52,743

Schedule of Borrowed Money

(Millions of Yen)

Classification	Beginning Balance	Ending Balance	Average Interest Rate (%)	Repayment Term
Borrowed Money	12,629,913	14,342,018	2.03	–
Bills Rediscounted	–	–	–	–
Other Borrowings	12,629,913	14,342,018	2.03	Apr. 2024 –
Lease Obligations	66,792	102,323	3.29	Apr. 2024 – Mar. 2040

Notes: 1. “Average Interest Rate” is calculated by weighted average of “Interest” and “Ending Balance” at the balance sheet date.

2. Repayments of Other Borrowings and Lease Obligations within five years after the consolidated balance sheet date are as follows:

	1 year or less	1 – 2 years	2 – 3 years	3 – 4 years	4 – 5 years
Other Borrowings (Millions of Yen)	4,419,336	709,745	1,378,991	936,773	1,335,597
Lease Obligations (Millions of Yen)	10,108	10,550	9,068	8,926	8,059

Since banking business accepts deposits and funds money from call market and promissory note market for the operating purposes, the details of “Borrowed Money” and “Lease Obligations” in “Other Liabilities” in the “Liabilities” section of the consolidated balance sheet are presented in the Schedule of Borrowed Money.

(Reference) Details of issued commercial paper by the promissory note method, by which MHBK funds money as operating activities.

(Millions of Yen)

Classification	Beginning Balance	Ending Balance	Average Interest Rate (%)	Repayment Term
Commercial Paper	1,782,111	1,165,988	5.39	–

Schedule of Asset Retirement Obligations

Information relating to Schedule of Asset Retirement Obligations is not presented since the amount of Asset Retirement Obligations is one percent or less of the total of Liabilities and Net Assets.

(2) Others

None

Independent Auditor's Interim Review Report

The Board of Directors
Mizuho Bank, Ltd.

Auditor's Conclusion

We have reviewed the accompanying interim consolidated financial statements of Mizuho Bank, Ltd. and its consolidated subsidiaries (the Group), which comprise the interim consolidated balance sheet as at September 30, 2025, and the interim consolidated statements of income, comprehensive income, changes in net assets, and cash flows for the six-month period ended September 30, 2025, and notes to the interim consolidated financial statements.

Based on our review, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the accompanying interim consolidated financial statements do not present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Group as at September 30, 2025 and its consolidated financial performance and cash flows for the six-month period ended September 30, 2025 in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in Japan.

Basis for Auditor's Conclusion

We conducted our review in accordance with review standards for interim financial statements generally accepted in Japan. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Review of the Interim Consolidated Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated financial statements in Japan, including those applicable to audits of financial statements of public interest entities, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the evidence we have obtained provides a basis for our conclusion.

Responsibilities of Management, the Audit and Supervisory Committee for the Interim Consolidated Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these interim consolidated financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in Japan, and for the internal controls as management determines are necessary to enable the preparation of interim consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the interim consolidated financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Group's ability to continue as a going concern, including the disclosures related to matters of going concern, as required by accounting principles generally accepted in Japan.

The Audit and Supervisory Committee is responsible for overseeing the Group's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Review of the Interim Consolidated Financial Statements

Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on these interim consolidated financial statements based on our review.

As part of a review in accordance with review standards for interim financial statements generally accepted in Japan, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the review. We also:

- Make inquiries, primarily of management and persons responsible for financial and accounting matters and apply analytical and other interim review procedures. A review is substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in Japan.
- Conclude based on the evidence obtained whether anything has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the interim consolidated financial statements are not presented fairly in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in Japan, should we determine that a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. Additionally, if we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's interim review report to the related disclosures in the interim consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our conclusion. Our conclusions are based on the evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's interim review report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate whether anything has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the overall presentation and disclosure of the interim consolidated financial statements are not in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in Japan, or that the overall presentation, structure and content of the interim consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, do not represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group as a basis for expressing a conclusion on the interim consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and review of the documentation of the interim review. We remain solely responsible for our conclusion.

We communicate with the Audit and Supervisory Committee regarding the planned scope and timing of the review and significant review findings.

We also provide the Audit and Supervisory Committee with a statement that we have complied with the ethical requirements regarding independence that are relevant to our review of the interim consolidated financial statements in Japan, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, actions taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied to reduce threats to an acceptable level.

Interest Required to Be Disclosed by the Certified Public Accountants Act of Japan

Our firm and its designated engagement partners do not have any interest in the Group which is required to be disclosed pursuant to the provisions of the Certified Public Accountants Act of Japan.

/s/ Ernst & Young ShinNihon LLC
Tokyo, Japan

March 31, 2026

Financial Information

1. Interim Consolidated Financial Statements and Others

(1) Interim Consolidated Financial Statements

1) Interim Consolidated Balance Sheet

(Millions of Yen)

		As of March 31, 2025		As of September 30, 2025
Assets				
Cash and Due from Banks	*5	70,405,669	*5	65,044,055
Call Loans and Bills Bought		695,228		814,360
Receivables under Resale Agreements		19,906,108		19,996,416
Receivables under Securities Borrowing Transactions		127,638		128,778
Monetary Claims Bought		3,919,158		4,467,949
Trading Assets	*5	11,475,068	*5	13,809,844
Money Held in Trust		505		505
Securities	*1, *2, *3, *5, *12	33,524,229	*1, *2, *3, *5, *12	37,591,326
Loans and Bills Discounted	*3, *4, *5, *6	93,081,403	*3, *4, *5, *6	92,965,731
Foreign Exchanges	*3, *4	2,224,051	*3, *4	2,285,115
Derivatives		3,455,012		4,027,714
Other Assets	*3, *5	5,831,228	*3, *5	5,858,705
Tangible Fixed Assets	*7, *8	957,000	*7, *8	957,274
Intangible Fixed Assets		658,156		712,142
Net Defined Benefit Asset		511,166		409,512
Deferred Tax Assets		230,563		148,385
Customers' Liabilities for Acceptances and Guarantees	*3	9,842,986	*3	10,485,127
Allowance for Loan Losses		(745,719)		(481,384)
Allowance for Investment Loss		(5)		(3)
Total Assets		256,099,451		259,221,559

	As of March 31, 2025	As of September 30, 2025
Liabilities		
Deposits	*5 157,002,293	*5 158,607,740
Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	13,971,170	13,537,361
Call Money and Bills Sold	2,194,156	2,415,161
Payables under Repurchase Agreements	*5 30,017,990	*5 26,717,307
Payables under Securities Lending Transactions	*5 356,931	*5 605,928
Commercial Paper	2,138,133	2,245,275
Trading Liabilities	5,755,132	6,127,424
Borrowed Money	*5, *9 13,135,030	*5, *9 14,444,032
Foreign Exchanges	880,714	1,374,562
Short-term Bonds	157,118	257,627
Bonds and Notes	*10 2,082,007	*10 2,462,492
Derivatives	4,550,832	5,180,580
Other Liabilities	5,268,584	5,841,595
Provision for Bonus Payments	156,489	99,439
Provision for Variable Compensation	587	375
Net Defined Benefit Liability	7,680	7,571
Provision for Directors' Retirement Benefits	217	191
Provision for Possible Losses on Sales of Loans and Bills		
Discounted	1,266	40
Provision for Contingencies	22,542	18,232
Provision for Reimbursement of Deposits	6,814	5,851
Provision for Reimbursement of Debentures	19,965	16,039
Deferred Tax Liabilities	12,755	12,908
Deferred Tax Liabilities for Land Revaluation	*7 47,059	*7 45,281
Acceptances and Guarantees	9,842,986	10,485,127
Total Liabilities	247,628,464	250,508,152
Net Assets		
Common Stock and Preferred Stock	1,404,065	1,404,065
Capital Surplus	2,184,345	2,184,345
Retained Earnings	3,982,425	4,090,547
Total Shareholder's Equity	7,570,836	7,678,958
Valuation Difference on Available-for-sale Securities	770,768	1,084,075
Deferred Gains (Losses) on Hedges	(470,892)	(596,517)
Revaluation Reserve for Land	*7 98,682	*7 94,823
Foreign Currency Translation Adjustments	355,379	322,358
Remeasurements of Defined Benefit Plans	93,723	77,509
Own Credit Risk Adjustments, Net of Tax	(1,014)	(1,225)
Total Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	846,646	981,023
Non-controlling Interests	53,504	53,424
Total Net Assets	8,470,987	8,713,407
Total Liabilities and Net Assets	256,099,451	259,221,559

2) Interim Consolidated Statement of Income and Interim Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income
Interim Consolidated Statement of Income

(Millions of Yen)

	For the six months ended September 30, 2024	For the six months ended September 30, 2025
Ordinary Income	4,118,350	3,834,579
Interest and Dividend Income	2,934,738	2,772,395
Of which Interest on Loans and Bills Discounted	1,367,466	1,316,716
Of which Interest and Dividends on Securities	427,575	431,232
Fee and Commission Income	391,320	439,895
Trading Income	440,957	302,998
Other Operating Income	166,272	93,049
Other Ordinary Income	*1 185,061	*1 226,240
Ordinary Expenses	3,458,425	3,089,391
Interest Expenses	2,457,495	2,123,372
Of which Interest on Deposits	874,378	813,684
Fee and Commission Expenses	111,718	124,035
Trading Expenses	—	1,397
Other Operating Expenses	159,043	79,731
General and Administrative Expenses	*2 633,991	*2 705,380
Other Ordinary Expenses	*3 96,176	*3 55,474
Ordinary Profits	659,925	745,187
Extraordinary Gains	*4 45,924	*4 42,551
Extraordinary Losses	*5 4,141	*5 4,541
Profit before Income Taxes	701,708	783,198
Current Income Taxes	213,028	175,579
Deferred Income Taxes	(17,527)	3,036
Total Income Taxes	195,500	178,615
Profit	506,207	604,582
Profit (Loss) Attributable to Non-controlling Interests	(72)	315
Profit Attributable to Owners of the Parent	506,280	604,266

Interim Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income

(Millions of Yen)

	For the six months ended September 30, 2024	For the six months ended September 30, 2025
Profit	506,207	604,582
Other Comprehensive Income	46,657	137,405
Valuation Difference on Available-for-sale Securities	31,537	313,256
Deferred Gains (Losses) on Hedges	(6,301)	(125,807)
Foreign Currency Translation Adjustments	24,658	(13,949)
Remeasurements of Defined Benefit Plans	(12,324)	(15,974)
Own Credit Risk Adjustments, Net of Tax	(75)	(210)
Share of Other Comprehensive Income of Affiliates Accounted for by the Equity Method	9,163	(19,908)
Comprehensive Income	552,864	741,988
Comprehensive Income Attributable to		
Comprehensive Income Attributable to Owners of the Parent	551,972	742,503
Comprehensive Income Attributable to Non-controlling Interests	892	(515)

3) Interim Consolidated Statement of Changes in Net Assets

For the six months ended September 30, 2024

(Millions of Yen)

	Shareholder's Equity			
	Common Stock and Preferred Stock	Capital Surplus	Retained Earnings	Total Shareholder's Equity
Balance as of the Beginning of the Period	1,404,065	2,184,345	3,687,425	7,275,836
Changes during the Period				
Dividends of Surplus			(500,004)	(500,004)
Profit Attributable to Owners of the Parent			506,280	506,280
Reversal of Revaluation Reserve for Land			25,315	25,315
Net Changes in Items Other Than Shareholder's Equity during the Period				
Total Changes during the Period	–	–	31,591	31,591
Balance as of the End of the Period	1,404,065	2,184,345	3,719,016	7,307,427

	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income							Non-controlling Interests	Total Net Assets
	Valuation Difference on Available-for-sale Securities	Deferred Gains (Losses) on Hedges	Revaluation Reserve for Land	Foreign Currency Translation Adjustments	Remeasurements of Defined Benefit Plans	Own Credit Risk Adjustments, Net of Tax	Total Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income		
Balance as of the Beginning of the Period	809,015	(303,946)	126,879	302,058	156,833	(452)	1,090,389	51,826	8,418,052
Changes during the Period									
Dividends of Surplus									(500,004)
Profit Attributable to Owners of the Parent									506,280
Reversal of Revaluation Reserve for Land									25,315
Net Changes in Items Other Than Shareholder's Equity during the Period	31,514	(6,395)	(25,315)	33,222	(12,574)	(75)	20,376	1,834	22,210
Total Changes during the Period	31,514	(6,395)	(25,315)	33,222	(12,574)	(75)	20,376	1,834	53,802
Balance as of the End of the Period	840,530	(310,341)	101,564	335,281	144,259	(527)	1,110,766	53,660	8,471,855

For the six months ended September 30, 2025

(Millions of Yen)

	Shareholder's Equity			
	Common Stock and Preferred Stock	Capital Surplus	Retained Earnings	Total Shareholder's Equity
Balance as of the Beginning of the Period	1,404,065	2,184,345	3,982,425	7,570,836
Changes during the Period				
Dividends of Surplus			(500,004)	(500,004)
Profit Attributable to Owners of the Parent			604,266	604,266
Reversal of Revaluation Reserve for Land			3,859	3,859
Net Changes in Items Other Than Shareholder's Equity during the Period				
Total Changes during the Period	–	–	108,121	108,121
Balance as of the End of the Period	1,404,065	2,184,345	4,090,547	7,678,958

	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income							Non-controlling Interests	Total Net Assets
	Valuation Difference on Available-for-sale Securities	Deferred Gains (Losses) on Hedges	Revaluation Reserve for Land	Foreign Currency Translation Adjustments	Remeasurements of Defined Benefit Plans	Own Credit Risk Adjustments, Net of Tax	Total Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income		
Balance as of the Beginning of the Period	770,768	(470,892)	98,682	355,379	93,723	(1,014)	846,646	53,504	8,470,987
Changes during the Period									
Dividends of Surplus									(500,004)
Profit Attributable to Owners of the Parent									604,266
Reversal of Revaluation Reserve for Land									3,859
Net Changes in Items Other Than Shareholder's Equity during the Period	313,307	(125,625)	(3,859)	(33,021)	(16,213)	(210)	134,377	(80)	134,297
Total Changes during the Period	313,307	(125,625)	(3,859)	(33,021)	(16,213)	(210)	134,377	(80)	242,419
Balance as of the End of the Period	1,084,075	(596,517)	94,823	322,358	77,509	(1,225)	981,023	53,424	8,713,407

4) Interim Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

(Millions of Yen)

	For the six months ended September 30, 2024	For the six months ended September 30, 2025
Cash Flows from Operating Activities		
Profit before Income Taxes	701,708	783,198
Depreciation	73,305	86,090
Losses on Impairment of Fixed Assets	854	982
Amortization of Goodwill	1,961	1,909
Share of Loss (Profit) of Affiliates Accounted for by the Equity Method	(20,523)	(16,579)
Increase (Decrease) in Allowance for Loan Losses	(56,571)	(266,045)
Increase (Decrease) in Allowance for Investment Loss	0	(2)
Increase (Decrease) in Provision for Possible Losses on Sales of Loans and Bills Discounted	115	(1,225)
Increase (Decrease) in Provision for Contingencies	(2,842)	(4,413)
Increase (Decrease) in Provision for Bonus Payments	(43,483)	(56,610)
Increase (Decrease) in Provision for Variable Compensation	(507)	(212)
Decrease (Increase) in Net Defined Benefit Asset	(22,519)	95,346
Increase (Decrease) in Net Defined Benefit Liability	263	173
Increase (Decrease) in Provision for Directors' Retirement Benefits	(63)	(26)
Increase (Decrease) in Provision for Reimbursement of Deposits	(1,454)	(962)
Increase (Decrease) in Provision for Reimbursement of Debentures	(1,407)	(3,925)
Interest and Dividend Income	(2,934,738)	(2,772,395)
Interest Expenses	2,457,495	2,123,372
Losses (Gains) Related to Securities	(131,810)	(109,137)
Losses (Gains) on Money Held in Trust	(0)	(0)
Foreign Exchange Losses (Gains) – Net	424,324	148,278
Losses (Gains) on Disposal of Fixed Assets	(32,834)	(7,217)
Losses (Gains) Related to Revision of Retirement Benefit Plan	(6,368)	–
Losses (Gains) on Return of Assets from Employee Retirement Benefit Trusts	(3,434)	(31,029)
Net Decrease (Increase) in Trading Assets	(440,422)	(2,336,001)
Net Increase (Decrease) in Trading Liabilities	291,137	342,138
Net Decrease (Increase) in Derivative Assets	(247,362)	(556,770)
Net Increase (Decrease) in Derivative Liabilities	350,277	617,692
Net Decrease (Increase) in Loans and Bills Discounted	103,212	373,335
Net Increase (Decrease) in Deposits	(3,415,787)	1,230,652
Net Increase (Decrease) in Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	765,278	(581,000)
Net Increase (Decrease) in Borrowed Money excluding Subordinated Borrowed Money	196,574	556,275
Net Decrease (Increase) in Due from Banks excluding Deposits with Central Banks	(145,383)	(147,298)
Net Decrease (Increase) in Call Loans and Others	(1,220,572)	(794,563)
Net Decrease (Increase) in Receivables under Securities Borrowing Transactions	(3,436)	(1,139)
Net Increase (Decrease) in Call Money and Others	2,164,407	(3,045,298)
Net Increase (Decrease) in Commercial Paper	(94,194)	116,293
Net Increase (Decrease) in Payables under Securities Lending Transactions	115,638	248,996
Net Decrease (Increase) in Foreign Exchange Assets	(13,958)	(63,710)
Net Increase (Decrease) in Foreign Exchange Liabilities	193,363	493,506
Net Increase (Decrease) in Short-term Bonds (Liabilities)	45,876	100,509

(Millions of Yen)

	For the six months ended September 30, 2024	For the six months ended September 30, 2025
Increase (Decrease) in Bonds and Due to Issuance and Redemption	266,542	387,263
Interest and Dividend Received	2,923,335	2,715,523
Interest Paid	(2,584,613)	(2,075,574)
Other – Net	(1,384,298)	(43,052)
Subtotal	(1,732,914)	(2,492,654)
Income Taxes Paid	(87,542)	(166,530)
Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Operating Activities	(1,820,456)	(2,659,184)
Cash Flows from Investing Activities		
Payments for Purchase of Securities	(38,116,196)	(30,306,658)
Proceeds from Sales of Securities	26,521,798	23,412,666
Proceeds from Redemption of Securities	11,927,932	4,060,481
Payments for Acquisition of Tangible Fixed Assets	(26,846)	(31,742)
Payments for Acquisition of Intangible Fixed Assets	(94,522)	(86,971)
Proceeds from Sales of Tangible Fixed Assets	86,512	18,345
Payments for Purchase of Subsidiaries' Stocks (Affecting the Scope of Consolidation)	(2,130)	(45,542)
Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Investing Activities	296,547	(2,979,420)
Cash Flows from Financing Activities		
Proceeds from Subordinated Borrowed Money	904,213	961,552
Repayments of Subordinated Borrowed Money	(505,640)	(374,013)
Proceeds from Stock Issuance to Non-controlling Shareholders	330	1,428
Dividends Paid	(500,004)	(500,004)
Dividends Paid to Non-controlling Shareholders	(254)	(402)
Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Financing Activities	(101,355)	88,561
Effect of Foreign Exchange Rate Changes on Cash and Cash Equivalents	(560,513)	(11,126)
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(2,185,778)	(5,561,170)
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the Beginning of the Period	69,364,170	68,605,957
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the End of the Period	*1 67,178,392	*1 63,044,787

Notes to Interim Consolidated Financial Statements

Basis of Preparation of Interim Consolidated Financial Statements

1. Basis for Presentation

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared from the accounts maintained by Mizuho Bank, Ltd. (“MHBK”) 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.

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.

2. Scope of Consolidation

- (1) Number of consolidated subsidiaries: 221

Names of principal companies:

Mizuho Americas LLC

Mizuho Securities USA LLC

Mizuho Credit Guarantee Co., Ltd.

(Change in scope of consolidation)

During the six-month period, UPSIDER Holdings, Inc. and 28 other companies have been newly included in the scope of consolidation as a result of acquisition of the stocks and other factors.

During the six-month period, J.Score Co., Ltd. and 6 other companies have been excluded from the scope of consolidation since they are no longer categorized as subsidiaries as a result of liquidation and other factors.

- (2) Non-consolidated subsidiaries

None

3. Application of Equity Method

- (1) Non-consolidated subsidiaries accounted for by the equity method

None

- (2) Number of affiliates accounted for by the equity method: 16

Names of principal companies:

Orient Corporation

Joint Stock Commercial Bank for Foreign Trade of Vietnam

- (3) Non-consolidated subsidiaries not accounted for by the equity method

None

- (4) Affiliates not accounted for by the equity method

Pec International Leasing Co., Ltd.

Affiliates not accounted for by the equity method are excluded from the scope of the equity method since the exclusion has no material effect on MHBK’s interim consolidated financial statements in terms of Profit/Loss (amount corresponding to MHBK’s equity position), Retained Earnings (amount corresponding to MHBK’s equity position), Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (amount corresponding to MHBK’s equity position), etc.

4. Interim Balance Sheet Dates, etc. of Consolidated Subsidiaries

- (1) Interim balance sheet dates of consolidated subsidiaries are as follows:

June 30:	31 companies
September 30:	186 companies
October 31:	3 companies
July 31:	1 company

- (2) The subsidiaries with the interim balance sheet date of October 31 are consolidated based on their provisional interim financial statements as of July 31. Other subsidiaries are consolidated based on their interim financial statements as of their respective interim balance sheet dates.

The necessary adjustments have been made to the interim consolidated financial statements for any significant transactions that took place between their respective interim balance sheet dates and the date of the interim consolidated balance sheet.

5. Accounting Policies

(1) Valuation of Trading Assets/Liabilities and recognition of income/expenses

Trading transactions mainly intended to take advantage of short-term fluctuations, arbitrage opportunities and others in interest rates, currency exchange rates, market prices of financial instruments and related indices are recognized on a trade date basis and recorded in "Trading Assets" or "Trading Liabilities" on the interim consolidated balance sheet. Related income or expenses are recorded in "Trading Income" or "Trading Expenses" in the interim consolidated statement of income.

Securities, monetary claims and others held for trading purposes are stated at fair value at the interim consolidated balance sheet date. Financial derivatives, such as swaps, forward contracts and option transactions, are stated at their fair values, assuming that the transactions were terminated and settled at the interim consolidated balance sheet date.

Trading Income and Trading Expenses include the interest received and interest paid, etc. during the six-month period, the gains or losses resulting from any change in the value of securities, monetary claims and others between the beginning and the end of the six-month period and the gains or losses resulting from any change in the value of financial derivatives between the beginning and the end of the six-month period, assuming they were terminated and settled at the end of the six-month period.

For financial derivatives, the fair values are calculated on the basis of net assets or liabilities after offsetting financial assets and liabilities in relation to specific market risk and specific credit risk.

(2) Valuation of Securities

A. Bonds Held to Maturity is stated on an amortized cost using the moving average method (straight-line method) while investments in stocks of affiliates, which are not accounted for by the equity method, are valued on a cost basis using the moving average method. Available-for-sale Securities are valued on a mark-to-market basis, where cost of securities sold is calculated primarily by the moving average method. However, Stocks and Others Without a Quoted Market Price are stated at cost as determined by the moving average method.

The Valuation Difference on Available-for-sale Securities is booked directly to Net Assets, excluding the amount reflected in profit and loss due to the application of the fair value hedge method.

B. Securities held as trust assets in individually managed Money Held in Trust which is primarily invested in securities are valued on a mark-to-market basis.

(3) Valuation of Derivatives

Derivative transactions (other than transactions for trading purposes) are valued on a mark-to-market basis.

The fair values are calculated on the basis of net assets or liabilities after offsetting financial assets and liabilities in relation to specific market risks and specific credit risk.

(4) Method of depreciation of Fixed Assets

1) Tangible Fixed Assets (excluding 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 amount based on estimated annual depreciation expenses is allocated to each period.

The useful lives for Buildings and others are as follows:

Buildings:	3 to 50 years
Others:	2 to 20 years

2) Intangible Fixed Assets (excluding lease assets)

Amortization of Intangible Fixed Assets is computed by the straight-line method. Development costs for internally-used software are capitalized and amortized using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives, primarily five to ten years, determined by MHBK and its consolidated subsidiaries.

3) Lease Assets

Lease assets among "Tangible Fixed Assets" and "Intangible Fixed Assets" relating to finance leases not involving the transfer of ownership to the lessee are depreciated or amortized, in principle, using the same methods as those that are applied to fixed assets owned by MHBK and its consolidated subsidiaries.

(5) Allowance for Loan Losses

Allowance for Loan Losses of MHBK and its principal domestic consolidated subsidiaries is determined in accordance with internally developed standards as follows:

The allowance for claims to obligors which are classified as substantially bankrupt ("substantially bankrupt obligors") or which are legally bankrupt, as evidenced by a declaration of bankruptcy, special liquidation, or other similar circumstances ("bankrupt obligors"), is provided at 100% of the amount remaining after direct write-offs and deduction of the amount expected to be collected from the disposal of collateral and the amount recoverable from guarantees. Also, an allowance is provided for claims to obligors that are not currently bankrupt but are likely to become bankrupt

("intensive control obligors"). In this case, the allowance is provided at the amount 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.

In the case of intensive control obligors and obligors with Restructured Loans and Bills Discounted, etc., if the exposure exceeds a certain specific amount, allowance is provided as follows: (i) if future cash flows of the principal and interest can be reasonably estimated, the discounted cash flow method is applied, where the allowance is determined as the difference between the book value of the loan and its present value of expected future cash flows discounted by 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, an allowance is provided for the individually estimated loss amount.

For claims extended to other obligors, reserves for the next one year or three years are maintained at rates based on averages in a certain period in the past derived from historical credit loss experience or historical bankruptcy experience for one or three years and making necessary adjustments such as future prospects and others. For claims originated in specific foreign countries, additional allowances are provided based on the prospective losses after consideration of the relevant countries' political and economic situations, etc.

All claims are assessed by the relevant business departments in accordance with the internal rules for self-assessment of assets. The Credit Review Department, which is independent of the originating departments, reviews the results of the self-assessment of assets for all claims based on the internal rules.

For claims, etc. to bankrupt obligors and substantially bankrupt obligors which are collateralized or guaranteed by a third party, the amounts deemed uncollectible, which are 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 charged off against the respective loan balances. The total amounts directly written-off are ¥322,038 million (¥95,984 million at the end of the previous fiscal year).

With respect to the Allowance for Loan Losses of other consolidated subsidiaries, for normal obligors, the amounts deemed necessary are provided in the allowance based on the actual ratio of credit losses in the past, etc. In the case of intensive control obligors and certain other obligors, the expected uncollectible amounts are provided in the allowance after considering the recoverability of each claim.

(Additional Information)

In light of the principles set forth in the report entitled "JFSA's supervisory approaches to lending business and loan loss provisioning" published by the Japanese Financial Services Agency on December 18, 2019, the Group has reflected the potential impact of macroeconomic scenario, etc. on credit risks for some credit. Specifically, MHBK has estimated the potential future impact on portfolios using a scenario that considers factors such as trends in monetary policies, trade and industry policies, and their ripple effects, and then, based on comprehensive judgment, calculated the estimated loss amount deemed necessary. This scenario includes assumptions such as forecasted GDP growth rate, energy prices, financial indicators such as interest rates and exchange rates, the rate of increase in personnel expenses, and the future prospect of the business environment of each industry considering the impact of tariff policies in the United States, as well as concerns about performance deterioration linked to the automotive supply chain. When preparing the interim consolidated financial statements, no significant changes were made to the method of performing estimates of the aforementioned accounting used, or to the major assumptions using those estimates from the details that were stated for the consolidated financial statements of the previous fiscal year (Significant Accounting Estimates).

(6) Allowance for Investment Loss

The allowance is provided to cover any future potential losses on investments. It is booked as the amount deemed necessary taking into consideration the financial situation and other relevant factors of the investment securities' issuers.

(7) Provision for Bonus Payments

This provision is provided for future bonus payments to employees. Of the amount deemed necessary for employees' bonuses, the portion attributable to the six-month period is booked.

(8) Provision for Variable Compensation

This provision is provided to prepare for the payments of performance payments and stock compensation to be paid as variable compensation within compensation for directors and managing executive officers, etc. of MHBK, the portion of estimated payment based on the standard amount regarding variable compensation attributable to the six-month period is booked.

(9) Provision for Directors' Retirement Benefits

This provision, which is provided for future retirement benefit payments to directors, corporate auditors and executive officers, is recognized at the amount accrued at the end of the six-month period, based on the internally established standards.

(10) Provision for Possible Losses on Sales of Loans and Bills Discounted

This provision is provided for future possible losses on sales of loans and bills discounted at the amount deemed necessary based on the estimate of possible future losses.

(11) Provision for Contingencies

This provision is provided to cover possible losses against contingencies that are not covered by other specific provisions. The balance is an estimation of possible future losses considered necessary to be provided.

(12) Provision for Reimbursement of Deposits

This provision is provided for losses for deposits derecognized from liabilities at the estimated amount of future claims for withdrawal by depositors.

(13) Provision for Reimbursement of Debentures

This provision is provided for debentures derecognized from liabilities at the estimated amount of future claims by holders.

(14) Accounting method for retirement benefits

In calculating projected benefit obligation, the benefit formula basis is used as a method of attributing projected retirement benefits to the period up to the end of the six-month period. Treatments of unrecognized prior service costs (benefits) and actuarial gain (loss) are accounted for as follows.

Unrecognized prior service costs (benefits): Recognized as income or expenses in the period of occurrence.

Actuarial gain (loss): 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 (10 years) of the respective fiscal years.

Some consolidated subsidiaries apply the non-actuarial method that assumes the amount required for voluntary resignation at the end of the six-month period to be projected benefit obligation in computing Net Defined Benefit Liability and Retirement Benefit Expenses.

(15) Assets and Liabilities denominated in foreign currencies

Assets and Liabilities denominated in foreign currencies and accounts of overseas branches of MHBK are translated into Japanese yen primarily at the exchange rates in effect at the interim consolidated balance sheet date, with the exception of the stocks of affiliates not accounted for by the equity method, which are translated at historical exchange rates.

Assets and Liabilities denominated in foreign currencies of the consolidated subsidiaries are translated into Japanese yen at the exchange rates in effect at the respective interim balance sheet dates, etc.

(16) Significant revenues

Fee and Commission from Securities-Related Business mainly include fee and commission from securities brokerage and asset-based revenues. Fee and commission from securities brokerage include sales commissions for stocks, bonds and investment trusts and are recognized as of the date of the transaction with the customer. Asset-based revenues include fees received from investment trust management companies in return for administration services, such as record keeping services, of investment trusts, which are recognized over time in the period when the related service is provided.

Fee and Commission from Deposits Business and Lending Business include fee and commission from deposit-related business and fee and commission from lending-related business. Fee and commission from deposit-related business fall under the scope of the Accounting Standard for Revenue Recognition, while a significant portion of fee and commission from lending-related business such as fee and commission from commitments and fee and commission from arrangements fall outside the scope of the said accounting standard. Fee and commission from deposit-related business include fee and commission for account transfers, etc. and are recognized as of the date of the transaction with the customer, or the date on which the related service is provided.

Fee and Commission from Remittance Business include fee and commission from domestic and foreign remittance, and are recognized on the date the related service is provided.

Fee and Commission from Agency Business mainly include fee and commission from agency businesses such as Japanese lottery business and fee and commission from standing proxy businesses for stocks, etc. and are recognized at the date the related service is provided or during the period the related service is provided.

Fees for Other Customer Services include fees and commission from sales of life insurance, fees and commissions from electronic banking services, and fees and commission from financial advisory services, etc. Fees and commission from sales of life insurance are received as consideration for the sale of insurance products, and are mainly recognized on the date of the transaction with the customer. Fees and commission from electronic banking services mainly include monthly basic use fees, and are recognized during the period the related service is provided. Fees and commission from financial advisory services are received as consideration for market surveys, business strategy proposal support, etc. and are recognized during the period the related service is provided.

Fees for Other Ordinary Income include part of the transactions that fall under the scope of the Accounting Standard for Revenue Recognition, such as underwriting fees from stocks and bonds and fees and commission from credit cards. Underwriting fees are recognized at the point on the date which all the conditions of the transaction are fixed. Fees and commissions from credit cards are recognized on the date that the settlement is performed.

(17) Hedge accounting

A. Hedge of interest rate risk

MHBK applies the deferred hedge method or the fair value hedge method as hedge accounting for interest rate risk accompanying various financial assets and liabilities.

“Accounting and Auditing Treatment Relating to Adoption of Accounting Standards for Financial Instruments for Banks” (JICPA Industry Classified Committee Practical Guideline No. 24, March 17, 2022) is applied to portfolio hedges against a large number of small-balance monetary claims/liabilities.

The effectiveness of the portfolio hedges against a large number of small-balance monetary claims/liabilities is assessed as follows:

- (i) The effectiveness of a fair value hedge is assessed for each identified (i) groups of hedged deposits, loans and similar instruments and (ii) corresponding groups of hedging instruments such as interest rate swaps in the same maturity bucket.
- (ii) The effectiveness of a cash flow hedge is assessed based on the correlation between a base interest rate index of the hedged cash flow and that of the hedging instrument.

The effectiveness of an individual hedge is also assessed primarily based on the fluctuations in the quotations or cash flows of the hedged item and those of the hedging instrument.

B. Hedge of foreign exchange risks

MHBK applies the deferred method of hedge accounting to hedge foreign exchange risks associated with various foreign-currency-denominated financial assets and liabilities as stipulated in “Accounting and Auditing Treatment Relating to Adoption of Accounting Standards for Foreign Currency Transactions for Banks” (JICPA Industry Classified Committee Practical Guideline No. 25, October 8, 2020). The effectiveness of the currency-swap transactions, exchange swap transactions and similar transactions hedging the foreign exchange risks of foreign-currency-denominated monetary claims and liabilities, etc. is assessed based on comparison of foreign currency position of the hedged monetary claims and liabilities, etc. and the hedging instruments.

In addition to the above methods, MHBK applies the deferred hedge method or the fair value hedge method to portfolio hedges of the foreign exchange risks associated with investments in overseas subsidiaries and affiliates, and foreign-currency-denominated available-for-sale securities, other than bonds, identified as hedged items in advance, mainly 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-currency-denominated securities.

C. Inter-company trading among consolidated companies, etc.

Inter-company interest rate swaps, currency swaps and similar derivatives among consolidated companies or between trading accounts and other accounts designated as hedges, are not eliminated. Related gains and losses are recognized in the consolidated statement of income or deferred under hedge accounting. This is because these inter-company derivatives are conducted in conformity with standards for covering transactions with outside third parties for which exact hedging with no arbitrariness is deemed possible in accordance with the JICPA Industry Classified Committee Practical Guidelines No. 24 and 25.

Either the deferred hedge method, the fair value hedge method, or the exceptional accrual method for interest rate swaps, is applied as hedge accounting methods to part of assets and liabilities of MHBK and consolidated subsidiaries.

(18) Definition of Cash and Cash Equivalents in the interim consolidated statement of cash flows

For the purpose of the interim consolidated statement of cash flows, Cash and Cash Equivalents consist of cash and deposits with central banks included in “Cash and Due from Banks” on the interim consolidated balance sheet.

(19) Application of group tax sharing system

MHBK and some domestic consolidated subsidiaries of the Group are applying the group tax sharing system, with Mizuho Financial Group, Inc. as the tax-sharing parent company.

Notes to Interim Consolidated Balance Sheet

*1. Stocks of and Other Investments in affiliates

	As of March 31, 2025	As of September 30, 2025
Stocks	¥344,793 million	¥338,060 million
Other Investments	¥371 million	¥371 million

*2. Secured lending transactions that allow borrowers to re-sell securities are included in Japanese Government Bonds in “Securities,” and that amount is set forth below.

	As of March 31, 2025	As of September 30, 2025
	¥138,735 million	¥138,796 million

In certain transactions, MHBK has the right to re-sell, pledge or re-pledge the following securities held under uncollateralized securities borrowing agreements, cash-collateralized securities borrowing agreements, securities purchased with resale agreements and others without restrictions.

	As of March 31, 2025	As of September 30, 2025
Securities pledged or re-pledged as collateral	¥20,434,964 million	¥18,913,830 million
Securities held without being pledged or re-pledged at the end of the period	¥ 7,097,765 million	¥ 9,166,871 million

*3. Claims based on Banking Act and the Act on Emergency Measures for the Revitalization of the Financial Functions are as follows. The claims consist of those included in the accounts of bonds included in “Securities” (its principal’s redemption and interest payments are guaranteed, in whole or in part, and the corporate bonds issue is limited to a private placement of the securities (Article 2, Paragraph 3 of the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act.)), “Loans and Bills Discounted,” “Foreign Exchanges,” accrued interest and suspense payment in “Other Assets” and “Customers’ Liabilities for Acceptances and Guarantees” in the interim consolidated balance sheet, and securities in the notes (Limited to those under a loan for use or lease agreement.) that are in case of loan.

	As of March 31, 2025	As of September 30, 2025
Claims against Bankrupt and Substantially Bankrupt Obligors	¥32,406 million	¥43,659 million
Claims with Collection Risk	¥568,624 million	¥314,175 million
Claims for Special Attention	¥431,131 million	¥424,289 million
Loans Past Due for 3 Months or More	¥271 million	¥584 million
Restructured Loans	¥430,860 million	¥423,704 million
Sub-total	¥1,032,162 million	¥782,123 million
Normal Claims	¥105,426,531 million	¥106,629,011 million
Total	¥106,458,694 million	¥107,411,135 million

Claims against Bankrupt and Substantially Bankrupt Obligors are claims against debtors in bankruptcy due to the commencement of bankruptcy procedures, the commencement of reorganization proceedings, the petition for the commencement of rehabilitation proceedings, and claims equivalent these.

Claims with Collection Risk are claims that the debtor is not yet in a state of bankruptcy, but its financial position and financial performance have deteriorated, and it is highly probable that principal’s collection and interest on claims in accordance with the terms of the contract will not be received. These claims do not fall under the category of Claims against Bankrupt and Substantially Bankrupt Obligors.

Loans Past Due for 3 Months or More are loans on which payments of principal and/or interest have not been made for a period of three months or more since the next day following the first due date, and which are not included in Claims against Bankrupt and Substantially Bankrupt Obligors, or Claims with Collection Risk.

Restructured Loans represent loans whose contracts were amended in favor of obligors (e.g. reduction of, or exemption from, stated interest, deferral of interest payments, extension of maturity dates and renunciation of claims) in order to assist or facilitate the restructuring of the obligors. Claims against Bankrupt and Substantially Bankrupt Obligors, Claims with Collection Risk and Loans Past Due for 3 Months or More are not included.

Normal Claims are deemed to have no particular problem with the obligor’s financial position and financial performance and are classified as other than Claims against Bankrupt and Substantially Bankrupt Obligors, Claims with Collection Risk, Loans Past Due for 3 Months or More and Restructured Loans.

The amounts given in above are gross amounts before deduction of amounts for the Allowance for Loan Losses.

*4. In accordance with the JICPA Industry Classified Committee Practical Guideline No. 24, Bills Discounted are treated as financial transactions. MHBK has the rights to sell, pledge or re-pledge these commercial bills, foreign exchange bills and others without restrictions. The face values of these bills are as follows:

	As of March 31, 2025	As of September 30, 2025
	¥1,190,098 million	¥1,290,015 million

*5. Breakdown of assets pledged as collateral is as follows:

	As of March 31, 2025	As of September 30, 2025
The following assets have been pledged as collateral:		
Trading Assets	¥3,338,418 million	¥6,436,110 million
Securities	¥13,455,742 million	¥8,815,830 million
Loans and Bills Discounted	¥9,699,347 million	¥7,598,002 million
Total	¥26,493,508 million	¥22,849,942 million

The following liabilities are collateralized by the above assets:

Deposits	¥840,653 million	¥908,801 million
Payables under Repurchase Agreements	¥15,839,292 million	¥14,475,544 million
Payables under Securities Lending Transactions	¥356,931 million	¥556,375 million
Borrowed Money	¥2,464,680 million	¥3,088,465 million

In addition to the above, the following items are pledged as collateral in connection with foreign and domestic exchange settlement transactions, derivative transactions, etc. or as a substitute for margin payments for futures transactions, etc.

	As of March 31, 2025	As of September 30, 2025
Cash and Due from Banks	¥52,102 million	¥36,942 million
Trading Assets	¥223,784 million	¥253,236 million
Securities	¥3,598,947 million	¥4,105,548 million
Loans and Bills Discounted	¥43,800 million	¥42,119 million

The following item is pledged as collateral under general collateral repurchase agreements using the subsequent collateral allocation method

	As of March 31, 2025	As of September 30, 2025
Securities	¥499,798 million	¥1,134,106 million

“Other Assets” includes Margin Payments for Futures Transactions, Guarantee Deposits, and Cash Collateral Paid for Financial Instruments and Others, etc., the breakdown of which is as follows:

	As of March 31, 2025	As of September 30, 2025
Margin Payments for Futures Transactions	¥151,478 million	¥118,044 million
Guarantee Deposits	¥57,894 million	¥58,475 million
Cash Collateral Paid for Financial Instruments and Others, etc.	¥1,141,396 million	¥1,208,924 million

*6. Overdraft protection on current accounts and contracts of the commitment line for loans are contracts by which MHBK is obligated to make loans up to the prearranged amount at the request of customers unless the customers are in breach of contract conditions. The unutilized balance of these contracts amounts is as follows:

	As of March 31, 2025	As of September 30, 2025
Unutilized balance	¥122,258,407 million	¥123,643,329 million
Amount relating to contracts for which the original contractual term is one year or less or unconditionally cancelable at any time	¥81,144,734 million	¥81,729,571 million

Since many of these contracts expire without the rights being exercised, the unutilized balance itself does not necessarily affect future cash flows. Many of these contracts include a provision that entitles MHBK 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. MHBK obtains, moreover, real estate, securities or others as collateral at the time the contract is entered into, if needed, and subsequently monitors customers' business condition and other factors periodically, in accordance with procedures established internally, and takes measures to control credit risks such as amendments to contracts, if needed.

*7. In accordance with the “Act on Revaluation of Land” (Act No. 34 of March 31, 1998), land used for business activities has been revalued. The amount of tax payable on the amount of the revaluation differences is shown in the item “Deferred Tax Liabilities for Land Revaluation” indicated under Liabilities. In addition, the amount of revaluation differences less this tax liability is shown in the item “Revaluation Reserve for Land” under Net Assets.

Date revalued March 31, 1998

Revaluation method as specified in Article 3, Paragraph 3 of the above-mentioned Act

Land used for business activities was revalued by calculating the value on the basis of the valuation by road rating stipulated in Article 2, Item 4 of the Order for Enforcement of the Act on Revaluation of Land (Cabinet Order No. 119 of March 31, 1998), with reasonable adjustments to compensate for sites with long depth, etc. and also on the basis of the appraisal valuation stipulated in Article 2, Item 5 of the above-mentioned Order.

*8. Accumulated Depreciation of Tangible Fixed Assets

	As of March 31, 2025	As of September 30, 2025
Accumulated Depreciation	¥662,095 million	¥674,331 million

*9. Borrowed Money includes Subordinated Borrowed Money.

	As of March 31, 2025	As of September 30, 2025
Subordinated Borrowed Money	¥9,953,663 million	¥10,692,650 million

*10. Bonds and Notes includes Subordinated Bonds.

	As of March 31, 2025	As of September 30, 2025
Subordinated Bonds	¥148,000 million	¥148,000 million

11. MHBK has keep well agreements, jointly and severally with Mizuho Financial Group, Inc., MHBK’s parent company, with each of Mizuho Securities Co., Ltd. and Mizuho International plc, which are also subsidiaries of Mizuho Financial Group, Inc., concerning their Joint Euro Medium-Term Note Programme. The bond issue balance under the program is as follows:

	As of March 31, 2025	As of September 30, 2025
Mizuho Securities Co., Ltd.	¥224,180 million	¥214,889 million
Mizuho International plc	¥165,446 million	¥181,215 million

*12. Amounts of liabilities for guarantees on corporate bonds included in “Securities,” which were issued through private placement under Article 2, Paragraph 3 of the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act

	As of March 31, 2025	As of September 30, 2025
	¥767,900 million	¥662,099 million

Notes to Interim Consolidated Statement of Income

*1. Other Ordinary Income includes the following items.

	For the six months ended September 30, 2024	For the six months ended September 30, 2025
Gains on Sales of Stocks and Others	¥134,177 million	¥140,783 million
Reversal of Allowance for Loan Losses	¥13,729 million	¥49,010 million

*2. General and Administrative Expenses includes the following items.

	For the six months ended September 30, 2024	For the six months ended September 30, 2025
Personnel Expenses	¥285,120 million	¥319,181 million
Depreciation	¥73,305 million	¥86,090 million

*3. Other Ordinary Expenses includes the following items.

	For the six months ended September 30, 2024	For the six months ended September 30, 2025
Losses on Sales of Stocks and Others	¥62,922 million	¥10,010 million
Losses on Write-offs of Loans	¥7,952 million	¥14,214 million

*4. Extraordinary Gains includes the following items.

	For the six months ended September 30, 2024	For the six months ended September 30, 2025
Gains on Disposal of Fixed Assets	¥36,121 million	¥10,775 million
Accumulation (Amortization) of Unrecognized Prior Service Cost	¥6,368 million	¥– million
Gains on Return of Assets from Employee Retirement Benefit Trusts	¥3,434 million	¥31,029 million

“Accumulation (Amortization) of Unrecognized Prior Service Cost” resulted from unrecognized prior service costs incurred in connection with the revision of retirement benefit plan.

*5. Extraordinary Losses is as follows:

	For the six months ended September 30, 2024	For the six months ended September 30, 2025
Losses on Disposal of Fixed Assets	¥3,287 million	¥3,558 million
Losses on Impairment of Fixed Assets	¥854 million	¥982 million

Notes to Interim Consolidated Statement of Changes in Net Assets

For the six months ended September 30, 2024

1. Types and Total Number of Issued Shares and Treasury Stock

(Thousands of Shares)

	Number of Shares as of April 1, 2024	Increase during the Six-Month Period	Decrease during the Six-Month Period	Number of Shares as of September 30, 2024	Abstract
Issued Shares					
Common Stock	16,151	–	–	16,151	
Second series Class IV Preferred Stock	64	–	–	64	
Eighth series Class VIII Preferred Stock	85	–	–	85	
Eleventh series Class XIII Preferred Stock	3,609	–	–	3,609	
Total	19,911	–	–	19,911	
Treasury Stock					
Common Stock	–	–	–	–	
Second series Class IV Preferred Stock	64	–	–	64	
Eighth series Class VIII Preferred Stock	85	–	–	85	
Eleventh series Class XIII Preferred Stock	3,609	–	–	3,609	
Total	3,759	–	–	3,759	

2. Stock Acquisition Rights and Treasury Stock Acquisition Rights

None

3. Dividends

Cash dividends paid during the six months ended September 30, 2024

(Resolution)	Type of Stock	Total Amount of Dividends (Millions of Yen)	Cash Dividend per Share (Yen)	Record Date	Effective Date
Board of Directors Meeting Held on May 15, 2024	Common Stock	500,004	30,957	March 31, 2024	June 3, 2024
	Second series Class IV Preferred Stock	0	42,000	March 31, 2024	June 3, 2024
	Eighth series Class VIII Preferred Stock	0	47,600	March 31, 2024	June 3, 2024
	Eleventh series Class XIII Preferred Stock	0	16,000	March 31, 2024	June 3, 2024

For the six months ended September 30, 2025

1. Types and Total Number of Issued Shares and Treasury Stock

(Thousands of Shares)

	Number of Shares as of April 1, 2025	Increase during the Six-Month Period	Decrease during the Six-Month Period	Number of Shares as of September 30, 2025	Abstract
Issued Shares					
Common Stock	16,151	–	–	16,151	
Second series Class IV Preferred Stock	64	–	–	64	
Eighth series Class VIII Preferred Stock	85	–	–	85	
Eleventh series Class XIII Preferred Stock	3,609	–	–	3,609	
Total	19,911	–	–	19,911	
Treasury Stock					
Common Stock	–	–	–	–	
Second series Class IV Preferred Stock	64	–	–	64	
Eighth series Class VIII Preferred Stock	85	–	–	85	
Eleventh series Class XIII Preferred Stock	3,609	–	–	3,609	
Total	3,759	–	–	3,759	

2. Stock Acquisition Rights and Treasury Stock Acquisition Rights

None

3. Dividends

Cash dividends paid during the six months ended September 30, 2025

(Resolution)	Type of Stock	Total Amount of Dividends (Millions of Yen)	Cash Dividend per Share (Yen)	Record Date	Effective Date
Board of Directors Meeting Held on May 14, 2025	Common Stock	500,004	30,957	March 31, 2025	June 3, 2025
	Second series Class IV Preferred Stock	0	42,000	March 31, 2025	June 3, 2025
	Eighth series Class VIII Preferred Stock	0	47,600	March 31, 2025	June 3, 2025
	Eleventh series Class XIII Preferred Stock	0	16,000	March 31, 2025	June 3, 2025

Notes to Interim Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

*1. Cash and Cash Equivalents at the interim balance sheet date are reconciled to Cash and Due from Banks on the interim consolidated balance sheet as follows:

	For the six months ended September 30, 2024	For the six months ended September 30, 2025
Cash and Due from Banks	¥69,054,222 million	¥65,044,055 million
Due from Banks, excluding Deposits with Central Banks	¥(1,875,829) million	¥(1,999,267) million
Cash and Cash Equivalents	¥67,178,392 million	¥63,044,787 million

Lease Transactions

Operating Leases

Future lease payments related to non-cancelable operating leases

(1) Lessee

	(Millions of Yen)	
	As of March 31, 2025	As of September 30, 2025
Due within One Year	33,494	34,127
Due after One Year	165,858	175,494
Total	199,352	209,622

(2) Lessor

	(Millions of Yen)	
	As of March 31, 2025	As of September 30, 2025
Due within One Year	2,550	4,551
Due after One Year	3,775	6,035
Total	6,326	10,587

Financial Instruments

1. Matters Relating to Fair Value of Financial Instruments and Others and Breakdown of the Fair Values by Level

The following are carrying values, fair values and differences between them and fair values by level. Stocks and Others Without a Quoted Market Price and Investments in Partnerships and Others are excluded from the table below (see (Note 3)). Notes on Cash and Due from Banks, Call Loans and Bills Bought, Receivables under Resale Agreements, Receivables under Securities Borrowing Transactions, Foreign Exchanges (Assets/Liabilities), Call Money and Bills Sold, Payables under Repurchase Agreements and Payables under Securities Lending Transactions are not presented as those items are mainly settled in a short time period, and thus their fair values approximate the book values.

The fair values of financial instruments are classified into the following three levels in accordance with the observability and significance of inputs used in the measurement of fair value.

- Level 1 fair value: Fair values measured by quoted prices of the assets or liabilities being measured which are given in active markets among observable valuation inputs.
- Level 2 fair value: Fair values measured by inputs other than inputs included within Level 1 among observable valuation inputs.
- Level 3 fair value: Fair values measured by unobservable valuation inputs.

In the event that multiple inputs significantly affect the measurement of fair value, choosing from among the respective levels those inputs belong to, MHBK classifies the fair value to the level with the lowest position of hierarchy in the measurement of fair value.

- (1) Financial instruments carried at fair value recorded on the interim consolidated balance sheet (the consolidated balance sheet)
As of March 31, 2025

(Millions of Yen)

Classification	Carrying Value			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Monetary Claims Bought	–	67,413	4,783	72,196
Trading Assets				
Trading Securities				
Japanese Government Bonds	1,111	–	–	1,111
Japanese Local Government Bonds	–	104	–	104
Japanese Corporate Bonds	–	907,304	–	907,304
Other	1,444,815	3,809,593	5,989	5,260,399
Money Held in Trust	–	–	5	5
Securities				
Available-for-sale Securities				
Stocks	2,416,346	–	9,735	2,426,082
Japanese Government Bonds	7,839,256	424,454	–	8,263,711
Japanese Local Government Bonds	–	547,739	–	547,739
Japanese Corporate Bonds	–	2,165,131	113,730	2,278,862
Foreign Bonds	5,926,846	6,086,903	81,333	12,095,082
Other (*1)	506,628	1,513,296	18,007	2,037,931
Total Assets	18,135,005	15,521,940	233,586	33,890,532
Trading Liabilities				
Securities Sold, Not Yet Purchased, etc.	889,925	183,230	–	1,073,156
Bonds and Notes	–	1,044,115	–	1,044,115
Other Liabilities				
Short Positions In Bonds	–	990,264	–	990,264
Total Liabilities	889,925	2,217,611	–	3,107,536
Derivative Transactions (*2, 3)				
Interest Rate and Bond-Related	7,494	(177,057)	(71)	(169,634)
Currency-Related	–	(444,168)	–	(444,168)
Stock-Related	6,118	37,373	(60,333)	(16,842)
Commodity-Related	(3,091)	1,921	1,444	274
Credit Derivatives	–	40,253	–	40,253
Total Derivative Transactions	10,521	(541,677)	(58,960)	(590,117)

- (*1) The investment trusts that we regard net asset value disclosed in Paragraph 24-3 and Paragraph 24-9 of “Implementation Guidance on Accounting Standard for Fair Value Measurement” (ASBJ Guidance No. 31, June 17,

2021) as fair value are not included in the above table. The relevant investment trusts in Paragraph 24-3 and Paragraph 24-9 are ¥17,376 million and ¥62,138 million in the consolidated balance sheet.

- (*2) Derivative Transactions recorded in Trading Assets and Trading Liabilities, Derivatives and others are presented in the aggregate. Net positive and negative balances that arose from derivative transactions are presented on a net basis, and the item that is net debts in total is presented in brackets.
- (*3) Derivative Transactions applying for hedge accounting are ¥(721,427) million in the consolidated balance sheet. The deferred hedge method is mainly applied.

As of September 30, 2025

(Millions of Yen)

Classification	Carrying Value			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Monetary Claims Bought	–	46,403	4,424	50,827
Trading Assets				
Trading Securities				
Japanese Government Bonds	2,977	–	–	2,977
Japanese Local Government Bonds	–	108	–	108
Japanese Corporate Bonds	–	1,582,239	–	1,582,239
Other	1,551,126	5,183,972	4,147	6,739,246
Money Held in Trust	–	–	5	5
Securities				
Available-for-sale Securities				
Stocks	2,731,268	–	11,036	2,742,305
Japanese Government Bonds	10,416,741	467,845	–	10,884,586
Japanese Local Government Bonds	–	520,945	–	520,945
Japanese Corporate Bonds	–	1,935,432	103,205	2,038,638
Foreign Bonds	7,003,245	6,186,978	93	13,190,318
Other (*1)	523,167	1,771,557	16,339	2,311,064
Total Assets	22,228,528	17,695,483	139,253	40,063,265
Trading Liabilities				
Securities Sold, Not Yet Purchased, etc.	974,740	426,295	–	1,401,036
Bonds and Notes	–	1,028,952	–	1,028,952
Other Liabilities				
Short Positions In Bonds	–	776,654	–	776,654
Total Liabilities	974,740	2,231,902	–	3,206,643
Derivative Transactions (*2, 3)				
Interest Rate and Bond-Related	(3,117)	(180,364)	(78)	(183,560)
Currency-Related	–	84,909	–	84,909
Stock-Related	(69,037)	(68,424)	(134,884)	(272,346)
Commodity-Related	(5,586)	224	144	(5,217)
Credit Derivatives	–	49,848	–	49,848
Total Derivative Transactions	(77,741)	(113,806)	(134,819)	(326,367)

- (*1) The investment trusts that we regard net asset value disclosed in Paragraph 24-3 and Paragraph 24-9 of “Implementation Guidance on Accounting Standard for Fair Value Measurement” (ASBJ Guidance No. 31, June 17, 2021) as fair value are not included in the above table. The relevant investment trusts in Paragraph 24-3 and Paragraph 24-9 are ¥37,406 million and ¥61,853 million in the interim consolidated balance sheet.
- (*2) Derivative Transactions recorded in Trading Assets and Trading Liabilities, Derivatives and others are presented in the aggregate. Net positive and negative balances that arose from derivative transactions are presented on a net basis, and the item that is net debts in total is presented in brackets.
- (*3) Derivative Transactions applying for hedge accounting are ¥(640,642) million in the interim consolidated balance sheet. The deferred hedge method is mainly applied.

- (2) Financial instruments other than those carried at fair value recorded on the interim consolidated balance sheet (the consolidated balance sheet)

As of March 31, 2025

(Millions of Yen)

Classification	Fair value				Carrying Value	Difference
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total		
Monetary Claims Bought	–	–	3,846,961	3,846,961	3,846,961	–
Securities						
Bonds Held to Maturity						
Japanese Government Bonds	399,879	–	–	399,879	419,479	(19,600)
Foreign Bonds	–	3,627,502	–	3,627,502	3,763,649	(136,147)
Loans and Bills Discounted					93,081,403	
Allowance for Loan Losses (*)					(656,407)	
	–	89,836	93,450,410	93,540,246	92,424,995	1,115,251
Total Assets	399,879	3,717,338	97,297,372	101,414,589	100,455,087	959,502
Deposits	–	156,903,776	–	156,903,776	157,002,293	(98,516)
Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	–	13,970,197	–	13,970,197	13,971,170	(973)
Borrowed Money	–	12,544,294	352,662	12,896,957	13,135,030	(238,073)
Bonds and Notes	–	392,794	629,918	1,022,712	1,037,891	(15,179)
Total Liabilities	–	183,811,062	982,580	184,793,643	185,146,386	(352,743)

(*) General and individual allowances for losses are excluded from the relevant Loans and Bills Discounted. Items other than Loans and Bills Discounted are recorded at the consolidated balance sheet amounts due to immateriality of their allowances for losses.

As of September 30, 2025

(Millions of Yen)

Classification	Fair value				Carrying Value	Difference
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total		
Monetary Claims Bought	–	–	4,417,121	4,417,121	4,417,121	–
Securities						
Bonds Held to Maturity						
Japanese Government Bonds	399,222	–	–	399,222	419,523	(20,301)
Foreign Bonds	–	3,643,313	–	3,643,313	3,748,646	(105,332)
Loans and Bills Discounted					92,965,731	
Allowance for Loan Losses (*)					(401,082)	
	–	51,494	93,430,182	93,481,676	92,564,649	917,027
Total Assets	399,222	3,694,807	97,847,303	101,941,333	101,149,940	791,393
Deposits	–	158,504,718	–	158,504,718	158,607,740	(103,022)
Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	–	13,536,361	–	13,536,361	13,537,361	(1,000)
Borrowed Money	–	13,956,521	354,102	14,310,624	14,444,032	(133,408)
Bonds and Notes	–	681,160	739,761	1,420,921	1,433,539	(12,618)
Total Liabilities	–	186,678,761	1,093,863	187,772,625	188,022,675	(250,050)

(*) General and individual allowances for losses are excluded from the relevant Loans and Bills Discounted. Items other than Loans and Bills Discounted are recorded at the interim consolidated balance sheet amounts due to immateriality of their allowances for losses.

(Note 1) Description of the evaluation techniques and the inputs used in the fair value measurement

Assets

Monetary Claims Bought

Fair values of Monetary Claims Bought that are securitization products which are considered as equivalent to market price are measured based on a model such as prices obtained from brokers and financial information vendors and are categorized as Level 3 when significant unobservable inputs are used and as Level 2 when other inputs are used.

With respect to Monetary Claims Bought other than above, when the present values of the expected future cash flows are considered to be fair values, those Monetary Claims Bought are mainly categorized as Level 3 since the discount rate and other significant valuation inputs are unobservable. When those are short term in nature and the book values are considered to be fair values, those Monetary Claims Bought are categorized as Level 3.

Trading Assets

For Trading Assets, fair values are classified as Level 1 for cases when unadjusted quoted prices in active markets can be used. This primarily includes Japanese Government Bonds.

If the market is not active, then regardless of whether publically disclosed quoted prices are used, the fair values are classified as Level 2. This primarily includes Japanese Local Government Bonds and Japanese Corporate Bonds.

If significant unobservable inputs are used to calculate the fair value with assessment methods such as present value technique based on the estimated future cash flows, the fair values are classified as Level 3.

Money Held in Trust

For securities held as trust assets in individually managed Money Held in Trust which is primarily invested in securities, fair values are based on the price quoted by the exchange for shares and on the price quoted by the exchange, broker, or information vendor for bonds, and such fair values are classified as Level 2 or Level 3 based on the levels of the underlying assets.

The notes to Money Held in Trust based on holding purpose are included in the section of “Money Held in Trust.”

Securities

For Securities, fair values are classified as Level 1 for cases when unadjusted quoted prices in active markets can be used. This primarily includes shares and Japanese Government Bonds. If the market is not active, then regardless of whether publically disclosed quoted prices are used, their fair values are classified as Level 2. This primarily includes Japanese Local Government Bonds and Japanese Corporate Bonds.

Fair values of Investment Trusts are based on market prices, publically disclosed net asset value, and others. Those are classified as Level 1 for cases when unadjusted quoted prices in active market can be used, and as Level 2 in other cases. For Investment Trusts for which no quoted market prices are available, the net asset value is used as fair value if there are no material restrictions that would require compensation for the risk from the market participants with respect to cancellation or repurchase requests, and their fair values are classified as Level 2.

Fair values of Private Placement Bonds are calculated by discounting the total amount of principal, interest and others at a rate that adds certain discount rate reflecting credit risk and various risk factors to market yield by categories based on the internal ratings and terms. Their fair values are classified as Level 3 when there is significant effect from unobservable inputs, and as Level 2 in other cases.

Fair values of Securitization Products are based on valuations obtained from brokers and others or prices calculated using models based on reasonable estimates of our management and are classified as Level 3 when significant unobservable inputs are used, and as Level 2 in other cases. In deriving prices based on the models containing reasonable estimates of our management mentioned above, we use the present value technique. The price decision variables include default rates, recovery rates, pre-payment rates and discount rates.

The notes to Securities based on holding purpose are included in the section of “Securities.”

Loans and Bills Discounted

Fair values of Loans and Bills Discounted are mainly calculated by discounting the total amount of principal and interest at the discount rate reflecting expected loss and credit risk and other risk factors by categories according to the types, internal ratings and terms of the Loans and Bills Discounted. Since said discount rate is unobservable, their fair values are classified as Level 3.

In addition, as to claims and others against bankrupt obligors, substantially bankrupt obligors and intensive control obligors, since the estimated amount of bad debts is calculated mainly 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 carrying value of claims and others minus Allowance for Loan Losses on the interim consolidated balance sheet (the consolidated balance sheet) as of the end of the six-month period (fiscal year). We thus deem such amounts to be fair values, and classify the fair value measurement as Level 3.

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 the book values to be fair values and classify the fair values as Level 3, since fair values are expected to approximate book values based on the estimated loan periods, interest rates and other conditions.

Liabilities

Deposits and Negotiable Certificates of Deposit

For demand deposits, we deem the payment amounts if required on the interim consolidated balance sheet date (the consolidated balance sheet date) (i.e., book values) to be fair values. In addition, fair values of Time Deposits and Negotiable Certificates of Deposits are calculated by classifying them based on their terms and by discounting the future cash flows. The discount rates used in such calculations are the market interest rates. For the deposits whose deposit terms are short (i.e., within six months), since fair values approximate book values, we mainly deem the book values to be fair values. We classify such fair values as Level 2.

Trading Liabilities and Other Liabilities

For Trading Liabilities and Short Positions In Bonds in Other Liabilities, fair values are classified as Level 1 for cases when unadjusted quoted prices in active markets can be used. This primarily includes listed stocks and Japanese Government Bonds.

If the market is not active, then regardless of whether publically disclosed quoted prices are used, their fair values are classified as Level 2. This primarily includes Japanese Corporate Bonds.

Their fair values are classified as Level 3 when significant unobservable inputs are used.

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. Their fair values are classified as Level 3 when the effect of an unobservable input is significant, and as Level 2 in other cases.

Bonds and Notes

Fair values of Bonds and Notes issued by MHBK 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 at the interest rates considered to be applicable to similar Bonds and Notes for those which do not have market prices. Fair values of Bonds and Notes that do have market prices are classified as Level 2. Those of Bonds and Notes that do not have market prices are classified as Level 3 if the effect of an unobservable input is significant and as Level 2 in other cases.

A fair value option is applied for the fair value of Bonds and Notes issued by certain foreign subsidiaries, and their fair value is determined using fair value measurement models. In determining the fair value, when unobservable inputs are not used or effect of unobservable inputs is not significant, those Bonds and Notes are classified as Level 2. When significant unobservable inputs are used, those Bonds and Notes are classified as Level 3.

Derivative Transactions

For Derivative Transactions, fair values are classified as Level 1 for cases when unadjusted quoted prices in active markets can be used. This primarily includes bond futures and interest rate futures.

However, since the majority of derivatives are over-the-counter transactions for which no quoted price is publically disclosed, their fair values are calculated using the evaluation techniques such as the present value technique and the Black-Scholes Model depending on the type of transaction and the maturity period. The main inputs which are used in those evaluation techniques are interest rate, currency rate, volatility, and others. MHBK carries out price adjustments based on the credit risk of the counterparty and MHBK's credit risk, as well as price adjustments related to the procurement of unsecured funds. Their fair values are classified as Level 2 if no unobservable inputs are used or if the effect of the unobservable inputs used is insignificant. This primarily includes "plain vanilla" interest rate swaps and forward exchange contracts. Fair values are classified as Level 3 when using significant unobservable inputs, which includes commodity-related transactions.

(Note 2) Information related to financial instruments recorded on the interim consolidated balance sheet (the consolidated balance sheet) with fair values classified as Level 3.

(1) Quantitative information about the significant unobservable inputs
As of March 31, 2025

Classification	Evaluation Technique	Significant Unobservable Input	Range	Weighted Average
Monetary Claims Bought				
Securitization Products	Present value technique	Prepayment rates	0.3%–5.7%	3.6%
		Discount rates	0.3%–0.5%	0.3%
Securities				
Japanese Corporate Bonds				
Private Placement Bonds	Present value technique	Discount rates	0.4%–5.6%	1.9%
Foreign Bonds				
Securitization Products	Present value technique	Prepayment rates	2.9%	2.9%
		Default rates	0.2%	0.2%
		Recovery rates	36.5%	36.5%
		Discount rates	0.5%	0.5%
Derivative Transactions				
Stock-Related	Option pricing model	Stock price volatility	17.5%–175.2%	–
Commodity-Related	Option pricing model	Commodity price volatility	17.1%–27.7%	–

As of September 30, 2025

Classification	Evaluation Technique	Significant Unobservable Input	Range	Weighted Average
Monetary Claims Bought				
Securitization Products	Present value technique	Prepayment rates	0.3%–6.3%	3.5%
		Discount rates	0.3%–0.7%	0.4%
Securities				
Japanese Corporate Bonds				
Private Placement Bonds	Present value technique	Discount rates	0.4%–5.6%	1.9%
Foreign Bonds				
Securitization Products	Present value technique	Prepayment rates	–	–
		Default rates	–	–
		Recovery rates	–	–
		Discount rates	–	–
Derivative Transactions				
Stock-Related	Option pricing model	Stock price volatility	21.6%–108.0%	–
Commodity-Related	Option pricing model	Commodity price volatility	0.0%–32.2%	–

(2) Reconciliation between the opening and closing balances and loss/gain on valuation recognized in profit/loss
As of March 31, 2025

(Millions of Yen)

	Balance as of the Beginning of the Year	Profit/Loss or Other Comprehensive Income		Net Purchases, Sales, Issues and Settlements	Transfers into Level 3 Fair Value (*3)	Transfers out of Level 3 Fair Value (*4)	Balance as of the End of the Year	Loss/Gain on Valuation of Held Financial Assets/Liabilities Recorded in the Consolidated Balance Sheet Recorded in Profit/Loss (*1)
		Recorded in Profit/Loss (*1)	Recorded in Other Comprehensive Income (*2)					
Monetary Claims Bought	5,675	(1)	(62)	(827)	–	–	4,783	–
Trading Assets								
Trading Securities								
Other	7,394	(841)	–	(563)	–	–	5,989	–
Money Held in Trust	5	(0)	–	0	–	–	5	–
Securities								
Available-for-sale Securities								
Stocks	10,102	81	496	(944)	–	–	9,735	–
Japanese Corporate Bonds	155,307	578	449	(32,186)	36,696	(47,115)	113,730	–
Foreign Bonds	95,914	(640)	(148)	(3,963)	–	(9,828)	81,333	–
Other	17,109	(686)	1,918	(335)	–	–	18,007	–
Derivative Transactions								
Interest Rate and Bond-Related	(6)	73	–	(138)	–	–	(71)	(57)
Stock-Related	(213)	(60,120)	–	–	–	–	(60,333)	(53,295)
Commodity-Related	(339)	1,750	–	34	–	–	1,444	1,863

(*1) Included mainly in “Trading Income,” “Trading Expenses,” “Other Operating Income” or “Other Operating Expenses” in the consolidated statement of income.

(*2) Included in “Valuation Difference on Available-for-sale Securities” under “Other Comprehensive Income” in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

(*3) Transfers into Level 3 fair value are from Level 2 fair value, which is due to changes in the observability of inputs used in the measurement of fair value based on market liquidity. Such transfers are made at the beginning of the accounting period.

(*4) Transfers out of Level 3 fair value are into Level 2 fair value, which for most of such transfers are due to the determination of the immaterial effect of discount rates used in the measurement of fair value of Private Placement Bonds, based on a quantitative sensitivity analysis. Such transfers are made at the beginning of the accounting period.

As of September 30, 2025

(Millions of Yen)

	Balance as of the Beginning of the Period	Profit/Loss or Other Comprehensive Income		Net Purchases, Sales, Issues and Settlements	Transfers into Level 3 Fair Value (*3)	Transfers out of Level 3 Fair Value (*4)	Balance as of the End of the Period	Loss/Gain on Valuation of Held Financial Assets/Liabilities Recorded in the Interim Consolidated Balance Sheet Recorded in Profit/Loss (*1)
		Recorded in Profit/Loss (*1)	Recorded in Other Comprehensive Income (*2)					
Monetary Claims Bought	4,783	(0)	(23)	(334)	–	–	4,424	–
Trading Assets								
Trading Securities								
Other	5,989	(76)	–	(1,766)	–	–	4,147	–
Money Held in Trust	5	(0)	–	0	–	–	5	–
Securities								
Available-for-sale Securities								
Stocks	9,735	41	59	1,200	–	–	11,036	–
Japanese Corporate Bonds	113,730	477	765	(8,435)	13,778	(17,111)	103,205	–
Foreign Bonds	81,333	6,087	(243)	(87,183)	100	–	93	–
Other	18,007	(248)	(1,508)	90	–	–	16,339	–
Derivative Transactions								
Interest Rate and Bond-Related	(71)	107	–	(114)	–	–	(78)	(7)
Stock-Related	(60,333)	(74,550)	–	–	–	–	(134,884)	(47,426)
Commodity-Related	1,444	(967)	–	(333)	–	–	144	(999)

(*1) Included mainly in “Trading Income,” “Trading Expenses,” “Other Operating Income” or “Other Operating Expenses” in the interim consolidated statement of income.

(*2) Included in “Valuation Difference on Available-for-sale Securities” under “Other Comprehensive Income” in the interim consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

(*3) Transfers into Level 3 fair value are from Level 2 fair value, which is due to changes in the observability of inputs used in the measurement of fair value based on market liquidity. Such transfers are made at the beginning of the accounting period.

(*4) Transfers out of Level 3 fair value are into Level 2 fair value, which for most of such transfers are due to the determination of the immaterial effect of discount rates used in the measurement of fair value of Private Placement Bonds, based on a quantitative sensitivity analysis. Such transfers are made at the beginning of the accounting period.

(3) Explanation of process of fair value measurement

MHBK and its group companies have determined policies and procedures relating to the calculation of fair value in middle departments and back-end departments, as well as procedures relating to the use of fair value measurement models. Concerning the calculated fair value and its level classification, investigation is carried out into the evaluation techniques used for the calculation of the fair value and the suitability of the inputs.

When calculating fair value, we use evaluation models that most appropriately reflect the nature, characteristics and risks of the individual assets.

Furthermore, when using the quoted price obtained from a third party, we confirm the evaluation techniques and inputs being used and verify the suitability of that price using appropriate methods for comparison, etc. with fair values of similar financial instruments.

(4) Explanation on the impact on fair value when the significant unobservable input is changed

Prepayment Rates

The Prepayment Rates are the percentage expected to occur for re-payment of the principal before the due date. Movement in Prepayment Rates is determined by correlation between deferral by the debtor and the debt. Generally, remarkable change in the Prepayment Rates will occur when the fair value rises (or falls) dramatically in accordance with the structure of the financial instrument.

Default Rates

Default Rates are estimates that show the possibility of the non-recovery of contractual payments. Generally, a remarkable rise (fall) in the Default Rate will lead to the fall (rise) in the collection rate and rise (fall) in the discount rate, which will cause a remarkable fall (rise) in fair value.

Recovery Rates

Recovery Rates are estimates of the percentage of contractual payments that will be collected in the cases of defaults on payment. Generally, an extraordinary rise (fall) in the Recovery Rate will lead to the fall (rise) in the Default Rate, which will cause a remarkable rise (fall) in fair value.

Discount Rates

Discount Rates are percentage-based adjustments that are applied to standard market rates such as TIBOR and swap rates. Discount Rates are mostly made up from risk premiums, which are the remuneration amounts required by the market participants in response to uncertainty regarding the cash flows of financial instruments arising from credit risks. Generally, a remarkable rise (fall) in the Discount Rate will cause a remarkable fall (rise) in fair value.

Volatilities

Volatilities are yardsticks indicating the forecasted change of variables during fixed periods. For some financial instruments, a rise in volatility can provide a gain, while for other financial instruments, a fall in volatility will provide a gain. Generally, a remarkable rise (fall) in volatility will cause a remarkable rise (fall) in the option price, and if the option is a long position, the fair value will remarkably rise (fall).

(Note 3) Carrying values for Stocks and Others Without a Quoted Market Price and Investments in Partnerships and Others are indicated below, and are not included in “Money Held in Trust” and “Available-for-sale Securities” in the tables presented in Matters Relating to Fair Value of Financial Instruments and Others and Breakdown of the Fair Values by Level.

(Millions of Yen)

Classification	As of March 31, 2025	As of September 30, 2025
Stocks and Others Without a Quoted Market Price (*1)	711,086	693,811
Investments in Partnerships and Others (*2)	556,421	604,293

(*1) Unlisted stocks and others are included in Stocks and Others Without a Quoted Market Price and are not subject to fair value disclosure pursuant to Paragraph 5 of “Implementation Guidance on Disclosures about Fair Value of Financial Instruments” (ASBJ Guidance No. 19, March 31, 2020).

(*2) Investments in Partnerships and Others are mainly silent partnerships and investment partnerships and others. These are not subject to fair value disclosure pursuant to Paragraph 24-16 of “Implementation Guidance on Accounting Standard for Fair Value Measurement” (ASBJ Guidance No. 31, June 17, 2021).

(3) During the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025, the amount of impairment (“devaluation”) was ¥10,191 million. During the six months ended September 30, 2025, the amount of impairment (“devaluation”) was ¥5,132 million.

Securities

- * The following tables contain information relating to Negotiable Certificates of Deposits in “Cash and Due from Banks,” and certain items in “Monetary Claims Bought” in addition to “Securities” presented on the interim consolidated balance sheet (the consolidated balance sheet).

1. Bonds Held to Maturity

As of March 31, 2025

(Millions of Yen)

	Type	Carrying Value	Fair Value	Difference
Bonds Whose Fair Value Exceeds Carrying Value	Japanese Government Bonds	—	—	—
	Foreign Bonds	2,296,093	2,319,390	23,297
	Subtotal	2,296,093	2,319,390	23,297
Bonds Whose Fair Value Does Not Exceed Carrying Value	Japanese Government Bonds	419,479	399,879	(19,600)
	Foreign Bonds	1,467,556	1,308,111	(159,445)
	Subtotal	1,887,036	1,707,990	(179,045)
Total		4,183,129	4,027,381	(155,748)

As of September 30, 2025

(Millions of Yen)

	Type	Carrying Value	Fair Value	Difference
Bonds Whose Fair Value Exceeds Carrying Value	Japanese Government Bonds	–	–	–
	Foreign Bonds	2,595,617	2,631,369	35,751
	Subtotal	2,595,617	2,631,369	35,751
Bonds Whose Fair Value Does Not Exceed Carrying Value	Japanese Government Bonds	419,523	399,222	(20,301)
	Foreign Bonds	1,153,028	1,011,944	(141,084)
	Subtotal	1,572,552	1,411,166	(161,386)
Total		4,168,170	4,042,535	(125,634)

2. Available-for-sale Securities

As of March 31, 2025

(Millions of Yen)

	Type	Carrying Value	Acquisition Cost	Difference
Available-for-sale Securities Whose Carrying Value Exceeds Acquisition Cost	Stocks	2,385,407	721,267	1,664,139
	Bonds	1,295,826	1,288,725	7,101
	Japanese Government Bonds	505,497	505,433	64
	Japanese Local Government Bonds	211	206	4
	Japanese Corporate Bonds	790,117	783,085	7,031
	Others	5,586,275	5,534,002	52,273
	Foreign Bonds	4,861,112	4,842,899	18,213
	Monetary Claims Bought	236	235	1
	Other	724,926	690,867	34,058
	Subtotal	9,267,509	7,543,995	1,723,513
Available-for-sale Securities Whose Carrying Value Does Not Exceed Acquisition Cost	Stocks	40,675	46,521	(5,845)
	Bonds	9,794,486	9,881,021	(86,535)
	Japanese Government Bonds	7,758,213	7,776,920	(18,707)
	Japanese Local Government Bonds	547,527	570,904	(23,376)
	Japanese Corporate Bonds	1,488,744	1,533,196	(44,451)
	Others	8,839,613	9,353,383	(513,769)
	Foreign Bonds	7,233,970	7,637,260	(403,290)
	Monetary Claims Bought	21,598	22,494	(896)
	Other	1,584,045	1,693,628	(109,582)
	Subtotal	18,674,775	19,280,926	(606,151)
Total		27,942,284	26,824,922	1,117,362

Note: Of the Valuation Difference, the amount reflected in profit and loss due to the application of the fair value hedge method and others was a gain of ¥33,275 million.

As of September 30, 2025

(Millions of Yen)

	Type	Carrying Value	Acquisition Cost	Difference
Available-for-sale Securities Whose Carrying Value Exceeds Acquisition Cost	Stocks	2,714,303	712,295	2,002,008
	Bonds	2,269,438	2,262,111	7,326
	Japanese Government Bonds	1,480,038	1,479,504	533
	Japanese Local Government Bonds	179	177	2
	Japanese Corporate Bonds	789,220	782,429	6,790
	Others	6,532,231	6,442,370	89,860
	Foreign Bonds	4,774,739	4,747,096	27,642
	Monetary Claims Bought	192	192	0
	Other	1,757,299	1,695,082	62,216
	Subtotal	11,515,973	9,416,778	2,099,194
Available-for-sale Securities Whose Carrying Value Does Not Exceed Acquisition Cost	Stocks	28,001	30,879	(2,877)
	Bonds	11,174,732	11,292,044	(117,311)
	Japanese Government Bonds	9,404,548	9,451,434	(46,885)
	Japanese Local Government Bonds	520,766	544,118	(23,352)
	Japanese Corporate Bonds	1,249,418	1,296,491	(47,073)
	Others	9,293,920	9,705,193	(411,272)
	Foreign Bonds	8,415,579	8,761,607	(346,028)
	Monetary Claims Bought	7,222	7,345	(122)
	Other	871,118	936,240	(65,121)
	Subtotal	20,496,655	21,028,116	(531,461)
Total		32,012,628	30,444,894	1,567,733

Note: Of the Valuation Difference, the amount reflected in profit and loss due to the application of the fair value hedge method and others was a gain of ¥32,813 million.

3. Impairment (“Devaluation”) of Securities

Certain Securities excluding Trading Securities (excluding Stocks and Others Without a Quoted Market Price and Investments in Partnerships and Others) are presented on the interim consolidated balance sheet (the consolidated balance sheet) at their fair value and the difference between the acquisition cost and the fair value is recognized as a loss for the six-month period (fiscal year) (“loss on impairment”) if the fair value has significantly deteriorated compared with the acquisition cost (including amortized cost) and recoverability of the fair value over the acquisition cost is not expected.

Loss on impairment for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025 was ¥2,641 million.

Loss on impairment for the six months ended September 30, 2025 was ¥363 million.

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

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

Securities whose fair value exceeds 50% but is 70% or less of the acquisition cost and the market price maintains a certain level or lower

Money Held in Trust

1. Money Held in Trust classified as held-to-maturity

None

2. Other Money Held in Trust classified as other than held-for-trading or held-to-maturity

None

Valuation Difference on Available-for-sale Securities

Details of Valuation Difference on Available-for-sale Securities on the interim consolidated balance sheet (the consolidated balance sheet) are as follows:

As of March 31, 2025

(Millions of Yen)

	Amount
Valuation Difference	1,096,381
Available-for-sale Securities	1,096,381
(-) Deferred Tax Liabilities	311,303
Valuation Difference on Available-for-sale Securities (Before adjusting for amount corresponding to Non-controlling Interests)	785,078
(-) Amount corresponding to Non-controlling Interests	14,272
(+) Amount corresponding to MHBK's interest in the valuation difference on available-for-sale securities owned by affiliates accounted for by the equity method	(38)
Valuation Difference on Available-for-sale Securities	770,768

Notes: 1. A gain of ¥33,275 million reflected in profit and loss due to the application of the fair value hedge method and others is deducted from the Valuation Difference on Available-for-sale Securities.

2. Foreign Currency Translation Adjustments, etc. of foreign-currency-denominated Stocks and Others Without a Quoted Market Price and Investments in Partnerships are included in "Available-for-sale Securities" under "Valuation Difference."

As of September 30, 2025

(Millions of Yen)

	Amount
Valuation Difference	1,551,750
Available-for-sale Securities	1,551,750
(-) Deferred Tax Liabilities	453,416
Valuation Difference on Available-for-sale Securities (Before adjusting for amount corresponding to Non-controlling Interests)	1,098,334
(-) Amount corresponding to Non-controlling Interests	14,409
(+) Amount corresponding to MHBK's interest in the valuation difference on available-for-sale securities owned by affiliates accounted for by the equity method	150
Valuation Difference on Available-for-sale Securities	1,084,075

Notes: 1. A gain of ¥32,813 million reflected in profit and loss due to the application of the fair value hedge method and others is deducted from the Valuation Difference on Available-for-sale Securities.

2. Foreign Currency Translation Adjustments, etc. of foreign-currency-denominated Stocks and Others Without a Quoted Market Price and Investments in Partnerships are included in "Available-for-sale Securities" under "Valuation Difference."

Derivative Transactions

Derivative Transactions not Designated as Hedge

With regard to derivative transactions not designated as hedge, contract amounts or contractual principal equivalents, fair values and net unrealized gains (losses) by type of transaction as of the interim consolidated balance sheet date (the consolidated balance sheet date) are as follows. Notional amounts in themselves should not be considered indicative of the volume of market risk associated with the derivatives.

(1) Interest Rate and Bond-Related Transactions
As of March 31, 2025

(Millions of Yen)

Classification	Type	Notional Amount/ Total	Notional Amount/ Over One Year	Fair Value	Net Unrealized Gains (Losses)
Listed	Futures:				
	Sold	7,669,946	3,034,712	(3,017)	(3,017)
	Bought	6,473,134	1,729,383	(618)	(618)
	Options:				
	Sold	3,955,769	35,980	(5,509)	1,835
	Bought	3,400,437	–	4,226	(1,456)
	Bond Futures:				
	Sold	542,717	–	(1,333)	(1,333)
	Bought	415,290	–	1,666	1,666
	Bond Futures Options:				
	Sold	16,752	–	(38)	11
	Bought	18,347	–	53	(8)
Over-the-Counter	FRAs:				
	Sold	41,183,523	1,168,882	(63,861)	(63,861)
	Bought	37,397,078	323,940	55,871	55,871
	Swaps:				
	Receive Fixed / Pay Float	661,484,572	538,065,937	(4,609,097)	(4,609,097)
	Receive Float / Pay Fixed	679,754,107	551,044,735	4,618,861	4,618,861
	Receive Float / Pay Float	171,534,889	74,697,628	13,558	13,558
	Receive Fixed / Pay Fixed	136,972	86,921	3,970	3,970
	Options:				
	Sold	44,490,152	19,825,152	(76,496)	(76,496)
	Bought	44,717,977	20,270,505	113,884	113,884
	Over-the-counter bond options:				
	Sold	199,017	–	(547)	(143)
	Bought	199,017	–	113	(261)
	Other bonds:				
	Sold	61,626	5,592	252	252
Inter-Company and Inter-Office Transactions	Swaps:				
	Receive Fixed / Pay Float	8,662,193	8,045,587	1,923	1,923
	Receive Float / Pay Fixed	15,823,312	10,785,656	174,102	174,102
Total		–	–	227,966	229,645

Note: The above transactions are marked-to-market, and changes in net unrealized gains (losses) are included in the consolidated statement of income.

As of September 30, 2025

(Millions of Yen)

Classification	Type	Notional Amount/ Total	Notional Amount/ Over One Year	Fair Value	Net Unrealized Gains (Losses)
Listed	Futures:				
	Sold	11,590,932	3,585,347	(7,772)	(7,772)
	Bought	10,338,126	2,246,016	5,182	5,182
	Options:				
	Sold	6,321,646	35,826	(6,723)	2,008
	Bought	5,895,923	35,733	6,567	(2,495)
	Bond Futures:				
	Sold	1,344,775	—	(1,583)	(1,583)
	Bought	486,061	—	(100)	(100)
Over-the-Counter	Bond Futures Options:				
	Sold	2,546	—	(0)	(0)
	Bought	167,033	—	71	70
	FRAs:				
	Sold	46,324,094	925,894	21,583	21,583
	Bought	42,725,877	518,402	(28,210)	(28,210)
	Swaps:				
	Receive Fixed / Pay Float	705,622,212	550,472,348	(4,981,815)	(4,981,815)
	Receive Float / Pay Fixed	699,689,260	546,774,257	5,047,107	5,047,107
	Receive Float / Pay Float	241,869,275	56,607,528	33,950	33,950
	Receive Fixed / Pay Fixed	96,435	69,490	3,030	3,030
	Options:				
	Sold	46,624,905	18,799,684	(23,364)	(23,364)
	Bought	44,430,383	17,834,745	69,579	69,579
	Over-the-counter bond options:				
	Sold	—	—	—	—
	Bought	—	—	—	—
	Other bonds:				
	Sold	87,954	101	4,897	4,897
Inter-Company and Inter-Office Transactions	Swaps:				
	Receive Fixed / Pay Float	8,438,704	7,080,915	9,364	9,364
	Receive Float / Pay Fixed	17,296,430	9,725,063	119,628	119,628
Total		—	—	271,393	271,061

Note: The above transactions are marked-to-market, and changes in net unrealized gains (losses) are included in the interim consolidated statement of income.

(2) Currency-Related Transactions
As of March 31, 2025

(Millions of Yen)

Classification	Type	Notional Amount/ Total	Notional Amount/ Over One Year	Fair Value	Net Unrealized Gains (Losses)
Listed	Futures:				
	Sold	103,347	16,459	—	—
	Bought	388,377	90,130	—	—
Over-the-Counter	Currency Swaps	133,051,650	99,238,571	(217,336)	(65,914)
	Forward Exchange Contracts:				
	Sold	110,801,447	6,514,956	(497,681)	(497,681)
	Bought	52,216,273	3,193,811	300,216	300,216
	Options:				
	Sold	6,819,166	3,479,261	(189,408)	(105,948)
Inter-Company and Inter-Office Transactions	Bought	6,794,693	3,394,229	90,479	3,731
	Currency Swaps	3,321,709	1,573,297	397,896	18,960
Total		—	—	(115,834)	(346,635)

Note: The above transactions are marked-to-market, and changes in net unrealized gains (losses) are included in the consolidated statement of income.

As of September 30, 2025

(Millions of Yen)

Classification	Type	Notional Amount/ Total	Notional Amount/ Over One Year	Fair Value	Net Unrealized Gains (Losses)
Listed	Futures:				
	Sold	61,825	3,112	—	—
	Bought	306,396	93,602	—	—
Over-the-Counter	Currency Swaps	152,761,324	112,515,178	276,812	241,374
	Forward Exchange Contracts:				
	Sold	118,672,112	7,293,050	(634,704)	(634,704)
	Bought	56,639,942	3,385,215	439,774	439,774
	Options:				
	Sold	7,063,169	3,594,848	(181,119)	(98,799)
Inter-Company and Inter-Office Transactions	Bought	7,120,591	3,727,594	72,006	(15,218)
	Currency Swaps	3,821,073	2,503,789	297,876	15,384
Total		—	—	270,646	(52,189)

Note: The above transactions are marked-to-market, and changes in net unrealized gains (losses) are included in the interim consolidated statement of income.

(3) Stock-Related Transactions
As of March 31, 2025

(Millions of Yen)

Classification	Type	Notional Amount/ Total	Notional Amount/ Over One Year	Fair Value	Net Unrealized Gains (Losses)
Listed	Index Futures:				
	Sold	674,084	—	12,148	12,148
	Bought	—	—	—	—
	Index Futures Options:				
	Sold	1,077,821	—	(87,897)	(87,897)
	Bought	863,586	—	40,828	40,480
Over-the-Counter	Equity-Linked Swaps	580,201	122,905	3,389	3,389
	Options:				
	Sold	3,193,198	1,161,878	(301,177)	(301,177)
	Bought	3,317,644	1,525,566	234,759	234,759
	Other:				
	Sold	42,179	42,179	1,550	1,550
	Bought	269,332	88,551	75,049	75,049
Total		—	—	(21,348)	(21,696)

Note: The above transactions are marked-to-market, and changes in net unrealized gains (losses) are included in the consolidated statement of income.

As of September 30, 2025

(Millions of Yen)

Classification	Type	Notional Amount/ Total	Notional Amount/ Over One Year	Fair Value	Net Unrealized Gains (Losses)
Listed	Index Futures:				
	Sold	632,727	—	(15,330)	(15,330)
	Bought	253,388	—	2,625	2,625
	Index Futures Options:				
	Sold	1,554,226	—	(141,912)	(141,912)
	Bought	1,285,942	—	85,530	84,675
Over-the-Counter	Equity-Linked Swaps	751,483	224,915	11,884	11,884
	Options:				
	Sold	3,384,953	1,477,269	(996,266)	(996,266)
	Bought	3,580,083	1,913,116	788,476	788,476
	Other:				
	Sold	40,199	39,299	494	494
	Bought	569,269	159,791	(7,897)	(7,897)
Total		—	—	(272,395)	(273,250)

Note: The above transactions are marked-to-market, and changes in net unrealized gains (losses) are included in the interim consolidated statement of income.

(4) Commodity-Related Transactions
As of March 31, 2025

(Millions of Yen)

Classification	Type	Notional Amount/ Total	Notional Amount/ Over One Year	Fair Value	Net Unrealized Gains (Losses)
Listed	Commodity Futures:				
	Sold	131,859	29,683	3,852	3,852
	Bought	215,262	71,987	(6,943)	(6,943)
	Commodity Futures Options:				
	Sold	157	—	(11)	1
	Bought	235	—	10	(0)
Over-the- Counter	Commodity Swaps	36,064	—	(2,334)	(2,334)
	Commodity Options:				
	Sold	266,498	89,724	8,122	8,122
	Bought	164,954	41,521	(2,422)	(2,422)
Total		—	—	274	275

Notes: 1. The above transactions are marked-to-market, and changes in net unrealized gains (losses) are included in the consolidated statement of income.

2. Commodities include oil, copper, aluminum and others.

As of September 30, 2025

(Millions of Yen)

Classification	Type	Notional Amount/ Total	Notional Amount/ Over One Year	Fair Value	Net Unrealized Gains (Losses)
Listed	Commodity Futures:				
	Sold	169,653	42,667	11,210	11,210
	Bought	239,255	79,258	(16,797)	(16,797)
	Commodity Futures Options:				
	Sold	268	—	(10)	5
	Bought	223	—	10	(7)
Over-the- Counter	Commodity Swaps	38,119	—	(3,877)	(3,877)
	Commodity Options:				
	Sold	244,214	73,406	5,068	5,068
	Bought	133,315	37,060	(822)	(822)
Total		—	—	(5,217)	(5,219)

Notes: 1. The above transactions are marked-to-market, and changes in net unrealized gains (losses) are included in the interim consolidated statement of income.

2. Commodities include oil, copper, aluminum and others.

(5) Credit Derivative Transactions
As of March 31, 2025

(Millions of Yen)

Classification	Type	Notional Amount/ Total	Notional Amount/ Over One Year	Fair Value	Net Unrealized Gains (Losses)
Over-the-Counter	Credit Derivatives:				
	Sold	9,129,695	8,416,345	53,997	53,997
	Bought	11,460,981	9,814,844	(13,743)	(13,743)
Total		–	–	40,253	40,253

Notes: 1. The above transactions are marked-to-market, and changes in net unrealized gains (losses) are included in the consolidated statement of income.

2. “Sold” and “Bought” indicate assumption and cession of credit risk, respectively.

As of September 30, 2025

(Millions of Yen)

Classification	Type	Notional Amount/ Total	Notional Amount/ Over One Year	Fair Value	Net Unrealized Gains (Losses)
Over-the-Counter	Credit Derivatives:				
	Sold	9,728,385	8,950,465	64,558	64,558
	Bought	12,118,862	10,347,317	(14,709)	(14,709)
Total		–	–	49,848	49,848

Notes: 1. The above transactions are marked-to-market, and changes in net unrealized gains (losses) are included in the interim consolidated statement of income.

2. “Sold” and “Bought” indicate assumption and cession of credit risk, respectively.

Revenue Recognition

(1) Information on disaggregation of revenue

(Millions of Yen)

Classification		For the six months ended September 30, 2024	For the six months ended September 30, 2025
Ordinary Income		4,118,350	3,834,579
Of which Fee and Commission Income		391,320	439,895
	Fee and Commission from Deposits Business and Lending Business (Note 1)	161,477	192,274
	Fee and Commission from Securities- Related Business	71,426	77,340
	Fee and Commission from Remittance Business	50,187	51,929
	Guarantee-Related Business (Note 2)	21,908	23,818
	Fee and Commission from Agency Business	15,606	15,785
	Fees for Other Customer Services	70,713	78,747
Of which Other (Note 1)		3,727,030	3,394,684

Notes: 1. Consists partly of revenue from contracts that falls under the scope of the Accounting Standard for Revenue Recognition.

2. Revenue from contracts that falls outside the scope of the Accounting Standard for Revenue Recognition.

3. Revenue from contracts that falls under the scope of the Accounting Standard for Revenue Recognition stated in the above table is mainly generated by the Retail & Business Banking Division, Corporate & Investment Banking Division and Global Corporate & Investment Banking Division.

(2) Remaining balances of contract assets and contract liabilities, etc.

In the interim period ended September 30, 2025, the remaining balances of contract assets and contract liabilities, etc. are recorded under Other Assets and Other Liabilities in the interim consolidated balance sheet. The remaining balances of contract assets and contract liabilities, etc. for the interim period ended September 30, 2025 and 2024 are immaterial.

(3) Transaction price allocated to the remaining performance obligations

The revenues from existing contracts expected to be recognized in the next period or later for the interim period ended September 30, 2025 and 2024 are immaterial. Note that contracts with maturities of one year or less, and contracts in which revenue can be recognized for the amount for which the Group has the right to invoice are not included in the scope of these notes.

Segment Information and Others

Segment Information

1. Outline of Reportable Segments

Mizuho Financial Group, Inc. (the “Group”) introduced an in-house company system based on customer segments. The aim of this system is to utilize our strengths and competitive advantage as a holding company, which integrates the banking, trust banking and securities functions, to promptly provide the highest-quality financial services that closely match customer needs.

MHBK and its group companies have classified their operating segments based on the group’s customer segments, into the following five divisions: Retail & Business Banking Division (RB Division), Corporate & Investment Banking Division (CIB Division), Global Corporate & Investment Banking Division (GCIB Division), Global Markets Division (GM Division), and Asset Management Division (AM Division).

The business that each division is in charge of are as follows:

RB Division	: Services for individual customers, small and medium-sized enterprises and middle market firms in Japan
CIB Division	: Services for large corporations, financial institutions and public corporations in Japan
GCIB Division	: Services for Japanese overseas affiliated corporate customers and non-Japanese corporate customers, etc.
GM Division	: Investment services with respect to interest rates, equities and credits, etc., and other services
AM Division	: Development of products and provision of services that align with the asset management needs of its wide range of customers from individuals to institutional investors

The reportable segment information, set forth below, is derived from the internal management reporting systems used by the management to measure the performance of MHBK and its group companies’ operating segments. The performance of respective operating segments is measured in accordance with internal managerial accounting rules and practices.

2. Measurement Method of Gross Profits + Net Gains (Losses) related to ETFs, Net Business Profits (before Provision for General Allowance for Loan Losses) + Net Gains (Losses) related to ETFs and Fixed Assets by Reportable Segment

The reportable segment information mentioned below is based on the internal control reports.

Gross Profits + Net Gains (Losses) related to ETFs is the amount obtained by adding Net Gains (Losses) related to ETFs to the total of net interest income, fiduciary income, net fee and commission income, net trading income and net other operating income.

Net Business Profits (before Provision for General Allowance for Loan Losses) + Net Gains (Losses) related to ETFs is the amount obtained by adjusting Expenses (excluding Extraordinary Items, etc.), Share of Profit/Loss of Affiliates Accounted for by the Equity Method and Amortization of Goodwill, etc. (including Amortization of Intangible Assets) from Gross Profits + Net Gains (Losses) related to ETFs.

Gross Profits + Net Gains (Losses) related to ETFs of inter-segment transactions is based on actual market prices.

Fixed Assets disclosed as asset information by segment is a total of Tangible Fixed Assets and Intangible Fixed Assets, and the Fixed Assets related to MHBK is allocated to each segment.

3. Information Relating to Amounts of Gross Profits (Losses) + Net Gains (Losses) related to ETFs and Net Business Profits (Losses) (before Provision for General Allowance for Loan Losses) + Net Gains (Losses) related to ETFs and Fixed Assets by Reportable Segment

For the six months ended September 30, 2024

(Millions of Yen)

	MHBK (Consolidated)						
	RB Division	CIB Division	GCIB Division	GM Division	AM Division	Others Note 2	
Gross Profits (Losses) + Net Gains (Losses) related to ETFs	277,508	238,873	337,970	212,841	1,429	173,653	1,242,274
Expenses (excluding Extraordinary Items, etc.)	250,278	75,343	181,976	45,220	1,923	88,178	642,918
Share of Profit (Loss) of Affiliates Accounted for by the Equity Method	3,359	–	13,701	–	262	3,201	20,523
Amortization of Goodwill, etc.	3	–	127	–	–	3,355	3,485
Net Business Profits (Losses) (before Provision for General Allowance for Loan Losses) + Net Gains (Losses) related to ETFs	30,586	163,530	169,568	167,621	(232)	85,320	616,393
Fixed Assets	517,287	139,884	188,312	69,117	–	613,094	1,527,694

- Notes: 1. Gross Profits (Losses) + Net Gains (Losses) related to ETFs is presented in lieu of Sales as is the case for non-financial companies. Net Gains (Losses) related to ETFs amounted to ¥37,242 million, which is all included in the GM Division.
2. The figures of “Others” include those to be eliminated as inter-office transactions among segments.
3. “Others” in Fixed Assets includes assets of headquarters that have not been allocated to each segment, Fixed Assets pertaining to consolidated subsidiaries that are not subject to allocation, consolidated adjustments, and others.
Among Fixed Assets that have not been allocated to each segment, some related expenses are allocated to each segment using the reasonable criteria of allocation.
4. Following the change in allocation method for transactions between each segment and “Others” made in April 2025, the figures in the above table have been reclassified to reflect this change.

For the six months ended September 30, 2025

(Millions of Yen)

	MHBK (Consolidated)						
	RB Division	CIB Division	GCIB Division	GM Division	AM Division	Others Note 2	
Gross Profits (Losses) + Net Gains (Losses) related to ETFs	335,407	264,833	360,214	187,161	4,398	167,917	1,319,930
Expenses (excluding Extraordinary Items, etc.)	265,047	79,173	199,164	49,467	3,410	109,944	706,205
Share of Profit (Loss) of Affiliates Accounted for by the Equity Method	1,923	–	14,072	–	386	198	16,579
Amortization of Goodwill, etc.	3	–	127	–	–	2,549	2,679
Net Business Profits (Losses) (before Provision for General Allowance for Loan Losses) + Net Gains (Losses) related to ETFs	72,280	185,660	174,995	137,694	1,374	55,622	627,625
Fixed Assets	602,027	166,068	227,917	81,217	–	592,188	1,669,417

- Notes: 1. Gross Profits (Losses) + Net Gains (Losses) related to ETFs is presented in lieu of Sales as is the case for non-financial companies. Net Gains (Losses) related to ETFs amounted to ¥40,127 million, which is all included in the GM Division.
2. The figures of “Others” include those to be eliminated as inter-office transactions among segments.
3. “Others” in Fixed Assets includes assets of headquarters that have not been allocated to each segment, Fixed Assets pertaining to consolidated subsidiaries that are not subject to allocation, consolidated adjustments, and others.
- Among Fixed Assets that have not been allocated to each segment, some related expenses are allocated to each segment using the reasonable criteria of allocation.

4. Differences Between the Total of Reportable Segments and the Amounts in Interim Consolidated Statement of Income, and Major Components of These Differences (Reconciliation)

Each of the above-mentioned Gross Profits + Net Gains (Losses) related to ETFs and Net Business Profits (before Provision for General Allowance for Loan Losses) + Net Gains (Losses) related to ETFs of reportable segments based on the internal control reports differs from the corresponding amount on the interim consolidated statement of income. The reconciliations thereof are shown below.

(1) Total of Gross Profits + Net Gains (Losses) related to ETFs of Reportable Segments and Ordinary Profits in Interim Consolidated Statement of Income

(Millions of Yen)

	For the six months ended September 30, 2024	For the six months ended September 30, 2025
Gross Profits + Net Gains (Losses) related to ETFs	1,242,274	1,319,930
Net Gains (Losses) related to ETFs	(37,242)	(40,127)
Other Ordinary Income	185,061	226,240
General and Administrative Expenses	(633,991)	(705,380)
Other Ordinary Expenses	(96,176)	(55,474)
Ordinary Profits in Interim Consolidated Statement of Income	659,925	745,187

(2) Total of Net Business Profits (before Provision for General Allowance for Loan Losses) + Net Gains (Losses) related to ETFs of Reportable Segments and Profit (Loss) before Income Taxes in Interim Consolidated Statement of Income

(Millions of Yen)

	For the six months ended September 30, 2024	For the six months ended September 30, 2025
Net Business Profits (before Provision for General Allowance for Loan Losses) + Net Gains (Losses) related to ETFs	616,393	627,625
Expenses (for Extraordinary Items)	12,412	3,504
Expenses Related to Portfolio Problems (Including Provision for General Allowance for Loan Losses)	(10,966)	(16,947)
Reversal of Allowance for Loan Losses, etc.	25,459	48,876
Net Gains (Losses) Related to Stocks and Others - Net Gains (Losses) related to ETFs	28,843	81,300
Net Extraordinary Gains (Losses)	41,783	38,010
Other	(12,217)	829
Profit (Loss) before Income Taxes in Interim Consolidated Statement of Income	701,708	783,198

Related Information

For the six months ended September 30, 2024

1. Information by Geographic Area

(1) Ordinary Income

(Millions of Yen)

Japan	Americas	Europe	Asia/Oceania excluding Japan	Total
1,550,057	1,720,700	352,078	495,514	4,118,350

- Notes: 1. Ordinary Income is presented in lieu of Sales as is the case for non-financial companies.
2. Ordinary Income is presented by classification of the business locations of the Group into Japan and certain geographic areas in consideration of geographic proximity, similarity of economic activities, interrelation of business activities, etc.
3. Of the Americas, the US accounted for ¥1,586,524 million.

(2) Tangible Fixed Assets

(Millions of Yen)

Japan	Americas	Europe	Asia/Oceania excluding Japan	Total
818,024	85,597	4,844	23,320	931,786

2. Information by Major Client

Information by major client is not presented since the ratio of Ordinary Income from any specific client to the Ordinary Income in the interim consolidated statement of income does not reach 10%.

For the six months ended September 30, 2025

1. Information by Geographic Area

(1) Ordinary Income

(Millions of Yen)

Japan	Americas	Europe	Asia/Oceania excluding Japan	Total
1,555,283	1,549,508	269,935	459,851	3,834,579

- Notes: 1. Ordinary Income is presented in lieu of Sales as is the case for non-financial companies.
2. Ordinary Income is presented by classification of the business locations of the Group into Japan and certain geographic areas in consideration of geographic proximity, similarity of economic activities, interrelation of business activities, etc.
3. Of the Americas, the US accounted for ¥1,447,448 million.

(2) Tangible Fixed Assets

(Millions of Yen)

Japan	Americas	Europe	Asia/Oceania excluding Japan	Total
836,029	92,515	5,161	23,568	957,274

2. Information by Major Client

Information by major client is not presented since the ratio of Ordinary Income from any specific client to the Ordinary Income in the interim consolidated statement of income does not reach 10%.

Information Relating to Losses on Impairment of Fixed Assets by Reportable Segment

For the six months ended September 30, 2024

(Millions of Yen)

	MHBK (Consolidated)						
	RB Division	CIB Division	GCIB Division	GM Division	AM Division	Others	
Losses on Impairment of Fixed Assets	164	50	48	10	—	582	854

For the six months ended September 30, 2025

(Millions of Yen)

	MHBK (Consolidated)						
	RB Division	CIB Division	GCIB Division	GM Division	AM Division	Others	
Losses on Impairment of Fixed Assets	—	—	—	—	—	982	982

Information Relating to Amortization of Goodwill and the Balance of Unamortized Goodwill by Reportable Segment

For the six months ended September 30, 2024

(Millions of Yen)

	MHBK (Consolidated)						
	RB Division	CIB Division	GCIB Division	GM Division	AM Division	Others	
Amount of amortization during the six-month period	3	—	127	—	—	1,831	1,961
Balance at the end of the six-month period	53	—	2,810	—	—	64,859	67,722

Note: Following the change in allocation method for transactions between each segment and “Others” made in April 2025, the figures in the above table have been reclassified to reflect this change.

For the six months ended September 30, 2025

(Millions of Yen)

	MHBK (Consolidated)						
	RB Division	CIB Division	GCIB Division	GM Division	AM Division	Others	
Amount of amortization during the six-month period	3	—	127	—	—	1,779	1,909
Balance at the end of the six-month period	35,888	—	2,255	—	—	64,084	102,227

Information Relating to Gains on Negative Goodwill Incurred by Reportable Segment

For the six months ended September 30, 2024

None

For the six months ended September 30, 2025

None

Per Share Information

1. Net Assets per Share and its Basis Used for Calculation

		As of March 31, 2025	As of September 30, 2025
Net Assets per Share	Yen	521,155.33	536,169.33
(Basis used for calculation)			
Total Net Assets	Millions of Yen	8,470,987	8,713,407
Amount to be deducted from the Total Net Assets	Millions of Yen	53,509	53,428
Of which subscriptions to preferred stock	Millions of Yen	4	4
Of which preferred dividends	Millions of Yen	0	—
Of which non-controlling interests	Millions of Yen	53,504	53,424
Net Assets attributable to Common Stock at the end of the six-month period/the fiscal year	Millions of Yen	8,417,478	8,659,978
Number of shares of common stock at the end of the six-month period/the fiscal year, which is used to calculate Net Assets per Share	Thousands of Shares	16,151	16,151

2. Basic Earnings per Share and its Basis Used for Calculation and Diluted Earnings per Share and its Basis Used for Calculation

		For the six months ended September 30, 2024	For the six months ended September 30, 2025
(1) Basic Earnings per Share	Yen	31,345.57	37,412.25
(Basis used for calculation)			
Profit Attributable to Owners of the Parent	Millions of Yen	506,280	604,266
Amount not attributable to Common Shareholder	Millions of Yen	—	—
Profit Attributable to Owners of the Parent with respect to Common Stock	Millions of Yen	506,280	604,266
Average number of shares of Common Stock during the period	Thousands of Shares	16,151	16,151
(2) Diluted Earnings per Share	Yen	31,345.52	37,412.20
(Basis used for calculation)			
Adjustment on Profit Attributable to Owners of the Parent	Millions of Yen	—	—
Increase in Common Stock	Thousands of Shares	0	0
Of which increase due to Preferred Stock	Thousands of Shares	0	0
Outline of potential shares that were not used in calculating Diluted Earnings per Share because they have no dilutive effects		_____	_____

(2) Others
None

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