Convocation Notice of the 23rd Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders (Matters Omitted from the Documents to be Delivered to Shareholders Who Have Requested the Delivery of Documents in Paper Form)

Business Report for the 23rd Fiscal Year

4. **Matters regarding Mizuho Financial Group's shares**
5. **Matters regarding stock acquisition rights of Mizuho Financial Group**
6. **Matters regarding the Independent Auditor**
7. **Structure for ensuring appropriate conduct of operations**
8. **Matters regarding a specified wholly-owned subsidiary**
9. **Other matters**

Consolidated financial statements and non-consolidated financial statements

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

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(from April 1, 2024 to March 31, 2025)

MIZUHO

Mizuho Financial Group

4. Matters regarding Mizuho Financial Group's shares

(1) Number of shares

(As of March 31, 2025)

Total number of authorized shares	5,130,000,000

(2) Total number of the classes of shares which are authorized to be issued, total number of shares issued and number of shareholders

(As of March 31, 2025)

Classification	Total number of the classes of shares which are authorized to be issued	Total number of shares issued	Number of shareholders
Common stock	4,800,000,000	2,513,757,794	593,687
First Series of Class XIV Preferred Stock	90,000,000		
Second Series of Class XIV Preferred Stock	90,000,000		
Third Series of Class XIV Preferred Stock	90,000,000		
Fourth Series of Class XIV Preferred Stock	90,000,000		
First Series of Class XV Preferred Stock	90,000,000		
Second Series of Class XV Preferred Stock	90,000,000		
Third Series of Class XV Preferred Stock	90,000,000		
Fourth Series of Class XV Preferred Stock	90,000,000		
First Series of Class XVI Preferred Stock	150,000,000		
Second Series of Class XVI Preferred Stock	150,000,000		
Third Series of Class XVI Preferred Stock	150,000,000		
Fourth Series of Class XVI Preferred Stock	150,000,000		

Notes:

1. The total number of the classes of shares which Mizuho Financial Group is authorized to issue in respect of the First to Fourth Series of Class XIV Preferred Stock shall not exceed 90,000,000 in total.
2. The total number of the classes of shares which Mizuho Financial Group is authorized to issue in respect of the First to Fourth Series of Class XV Preferred Stock shall not exceed 90,000,000 in total.
3. The total number of the classes of shares which Mizuho Financial Group is authorized to issue in respect of the First to Fourth Series of Class XVI Preferred Stock shall not exceed 150,000,000 in total.
4. The number of shareholders of common stock listed above does not include the 183,403 shareholders who own only shares constituting less than one (1) unit.

(3) Major shareholders

Common stock

(As of March 31, 2025)

Name of shareholder	Number of shares held and percentage of shares held	
	Number of shares held	Percentage of shares held
The Master Trust Bank of Japan, Ltd. (Trustee account)	386,515,600	15.38
Custody Bank of Japan, Ltd. (Trustee account)	140,633,350	5.59
JP MORGAN CHASE BANK 385632	61,364,247	2.44
STATE STREET BANK WEST CLIENT – TREATY 505234	49,544,325	1.97
JPMorgan Securities Japan Co., Ltd.	47,039,617	1.87
STATE STREET BANK AND TRUST COMPANY 505001	46,152,179	1.83
JP MORGAN CHASE BANK 385781	37,161,442	1.47
THE BANK OF NEW YORK MELLON AS DEPOSITARY BANK FOR DEPOSITARY RECEIPT HOLDERS	35,066,188	1.39
Barclays Securities Japan Limited	30,400,000	1.20
The Nomura Trust and Banking Co., Ltd. (Investment trust account)	30,179,300	1.20

Notes:

1. Figures for the percentages of shares held are rounded down to the nearest second decimal place.
2. The percentages of shares held are calculated by excluding treasury stock (911,164 shares).

(4) Shares held by officers

(As of March 31, 2025)

	Number of persons who received shares	Class and number of shares
Directors and executive officers as defined in the Companies Act	15	Common stock, 58,720 shares
Outside directors	1	Common stock, 4,737 shares

Note:
The number of shares listed above includes the number of shares received by the officers during the fiscal year 2024, based on the estimates of such number made in the fiscal year 2023.

5. Matters regarding stock acquisition rights of Mizuho Financial Group

(1) Stock acquisition rights of Mizuho Financial Group held by directors and executive officers as of March 31, 2025

No stock acquisition rights of Mizuho Financial Group were held by directors and executive officers as of March 31, 2025.

(2) Stock acquisition rights of Mizuho Financial Group granted to employees during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025

No stock acquisition rights of Mizuho Financial Group were granted to employees during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025.

6. Matters regarding the Independent Auditor

(1) Independent Auditor

Name	Ernst & Young ShinNihon LLC Designated Partners with Limited Liability Noboru Miura, C.P.A. Kenjiro Tsumura, C.P.A. Takahiro Fujimoto, C.P.A. Tatsuya Nakamura, C.P.A.
Compensation and other remuneration for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025	JPY 50 million
Other	1. The Audit Committee reviewed, based on the performance of duties by the Independent Auditor in previous years pursuant to the auditing plan, whether (i) the items and structure of the auditing plan for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025 were such that they appropriately corresponded to the risk assessments, and (ii) the estimate of the compensation for the audit had been prepared based on the auditing hours required to ensure effective, efficient and proper auditing quality. As a result thereof, the Audit Committee determined that the amount of compensation for the audit was reasonable, and the Audit Committee gave the consent set forth in Article 399, Paragraph 1 of the Companies Act. 2. Mizuho Financial Group paid consideration to the Independent Auditor for the advisory and guidance services and other services related to the translation of the quarterly consolidated financial statements, which are not included among the services set forth in Article 2, Paragraph 1 of the Certified Public Accountant Act (non-audit services).

Notes:

1. Fractions are rounded down.
2. The audit contract between Mizuho Financial Group and the Independent Auditor does not separate the compensation for the audit under the Companies Act from the compensation for the audit under the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act. Moreover, it is practically impossible to separate the two. Accordingly, the above amount is the total of such compensation.
3. The total amount of cash and other proprietary benefits to be paid to the Independent Auditor of Mizuho Financial Group by Mizuho Financial Group, its majority-owned consolidated subsidiaries and its other consolidated subsidiaries is JPY 4,518 million.
   If the amounts to be paid under the audit contract concluded with the Independent Auditor by Mizuho Financial Group, its majority-owned consolidated subsidiaries and its other consolidated subsidiaries have not yet been determined, approximate amounts are used for the calculations.

(2) Other matters regarding the Independent Auditor

a. Policy for determination of dismissal or non-reappointment of the Independent Auditor

Dismissal

1. The Audit Committee determines the content of proposals regarding the dismissal of an Independent Auditor to be submitted to the general meeting of shareholders in the case where it is expected that the audit of financial statements or other items may be seriously affected by that Independent Auditor's actions; namely, where such Independent Auditor is recognized to fall under any of the Items in Article 340, Paragraph 1 of the Companies Act and other matters that may affect the audit of financial statements or other items.
2. The Audit Committee dismisses an Independent Auditor upon the unanimous consent of all members of the Audit Committee in the case where such Independent Auditor is recognized to fall under any of the Items in Article 340, Paragraph 1 of the Companies Act and the Audit Committee decides that the Independent Auditor in question should be promptly dismissed. In such a case, the members of the Audit Committee designated by the Audit Committee will report the dismissal of the Independent Auditor in question and the reason for such dismissal at the first general meeting of shareholders called after such dismissal.

Non-reappointment

The Audit Committee determines the content of proposals regarding the non-reappointment of an Independent Auditor to be submitted to the general meeting of shareholders in the case where the Audit Committee decides that it is reasonable to change the Independent Auditor to another Independent Auditor who is more capable of being entrusted with the duties of an Independent Auditor of the group, even though the system or other such framework that ensures (i) the appropriate implementation of the method of the audit and the results thereof and (ii) the appropriate accomplishment of duties conducted by the Independent Auditors is maintained at a level generally recognized to be adequate.

b. Principal majority-owned subsidiaries and other subsidiaries audited by any certified public accountant or audit corporation other than the Independent Auditor of Mizuho Financial Group

Mizuho International plc and twelve (12) other companies among Mizuho Financial Group's principal majority-owned subsidiaries and other subsidiaries are subject to audits (limited to the audits under the provisions of the Companies Act or the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act (including any foreign law equivalent to either of these laws)) by audit corporations (including entities with equivalent qualifications in the relevant foreign country) other than the Independent Auditor of Mizuho Financial Group.

7. Structure for ensuring appropriate conduct of operations

The Structure for Ensuring Appropriate Conduct of Operations of Mizuho Financial Group and the operational status of this structure are summarized below.

Structure for Ensuring Appropriate Conduct of Operations (Internal Control System)

(1) Execution of the duties of executive officers as defined in the Companies Act

(i) Systems regarding retention and management of information in relation to the execution of the duties of executive officers as defined in the Companies Act

- Based on the Regulations of the Executive Management Committee and other such internal regulations, information such as the minutes and related materials, and applications for approval and reports, in respect of the Executive Management Committee and other committees shall be retained and managed by taking necessary measures such as setting a retention period. In addition, based on the Basic Approach for Group Business Management Concerning Information Management, specific action plans shall be developed and a regular follow-up shall be provided to ensure information management.
- Regarding various company-wide issues relating to information management, the Business Policy Committees, including the Compliance Committee, shall conduct comprehensive deliberation and coordination.

(ii) Rules and other systems related to management of the risk of loss faced by Mizuho Financial Group and its subsidiaries

- The Basic Policy for Comprehensive Risk Management prescribes the group's basic policy for comprehensive risk management. Mizuho Financial Group shall implement comprehensive risk management to control risk to a level acceptable from management perspectives by comprehending and assessing risks as a whole and, as needed, taking appropriate actions, both qualitatively and quantitatively, in advance or subsequently. In addition, Mizuho Financial Group shall define risk, set risk categories and determine the department or office in charge of risk management and risk management systems.
- Mizuho Financial Group shall establish the Risk Committee, which is an advisory body to the Board of Directors, shall make deliberations or receive reports regarding matters relating to risk governance and other relevant matters and shall report or make proposals to the Board of Directors.
- Regarding various company-wide issues relating to management of different forms of risk and other relevant matters, the Business Policy Committees, including the Risk Management Committee, shall conduct comprehensive deliberation and coordination.
- The Basic Policy for Business Continuity Management prescribes the emergency responses of the group, along with the basic policy for business continuity management. In order to recognize emergency risk and to

promptly take risk mitigation measures upon the occurrence of an emergency or other crisis, appropriate and effective measures, a business continuity management framework and an emergency response system shall be developed during ordinary times, and efforts shall be made to disseminate the foregoing within the organizations.

- The Basic Policy for Internal Audit prescribes the group's basic policy for the performance of internal audit operations. Under the supervision of the Board of Directors, the effectiveness and appropriateness of each process relating to governance, risk management and control shall be assessed objectively and comprehensively, with organizational independence ensured, and the implementation of a series of activities, extending to proposals for improvement, recommendations for correction, and the like, for the resolution of issues, shall be managed.
- Mizuho Financial Group shall centrally comprehend and manage the status of risk and business continuity management, as well as internal audit operations of the core group companies. With respect to subsidiaries and affiliates other than the core group companies, Mizuho Financial Group shall manage the aforementioned status of such subsidiaries and affiliates, in principle through the core group companies.

(iii) Systems to ensure that the duties of Mizuho Financial Group's executive officers as defined in the Companies Act and directors of Mizuho Financial Group's subsidiaries and other persons equivalent thereto are performed efficiently

- Mizuho Financial Group, as a Company with Three Committees, shall make swift and flexible decision-making possible and realize expeditious corporate management by delegating, to the greatest extent possible, decisions regarding business execution to executive officers as defined in the Companies Act. In addition, Mizuho Financial Group shall carry out its management and control responsibilities, including the development of group-wide strategies across group entities, through the in-house company system as a management system based on customer segments.
- The risk appetite shall be set within the scope of the risk capacity of the overall group, and risk appetite frameworks shall be operated by, among other means, applying risk appetite indicators to the in-house companies and units.
- Mizuho Financial Group shall specify the standards for resolutions and reports made at the Board of Directors meetings, the assignment of business operations to each organization, the decision-making authority according to the importance of projects, and other relevant matters and shall establish the Executive Management Committee, the Business Policy Committees, etc., in order to ensure the efficient execution of duties of executive officers as defined in the Companies Act across Mizuho Financial Group.
- Based on the Group Management Administration Regulations, Mizuho Financial Group shall develop basic policies and other such internal policies regarding matters relating to the development of management policies and management strategies and other relevant matters and shall present them to the core group companies.

(iv) Systems to ensure that executive officers as defined in the Companies Act and employees of Mizuho Financial Group and

directors, persons equivalent thereto and employees of Mizuho Financial Group's subsidiaries execute their duties in compliance with laws, regulations and the Articles of Incorporation

- The Mizuho Code of Conduct shall be provided as the norm to be followed so as to implement Mizuho's Corporate Identity. The Mizuho Code of Conduct shall be relied on whenever a decision is made regarding management and operations.
- The Basic Policy for Compliance shall position ensuring compliance as the basic management principle and shall prescribe a compliance operation system and other relevant frameworks. Appropriate measures, such as controls and reductions, shall be taken to ensure compliance. Additionally, a compliance hotline and an accounting/auditing hotline (collectively, the "Hotlines") shall be established.
- Cutting off relationships with anti-social forces, eliminating money laundering, combating the financing of terrorism and countering proliferation financing shall be tackled as part of compliance activities. These activities shall be positioned as priority actions shared by the group with a focused effort.
- Regarding conflicts of interest, such management as is necessary to take measures according to the state of conflicts of interest relating to transactions with customers shall be implemented from the perspectives of protecting customers and improving customer convenience.
- The Basic Policy for Management of Customer-Oriented Business Conduct prescribes the group's basic policy regarding the management of customer-oriented business conduct. Mizuho Financial Group shall perform continuous verification and improvement for various purposes, such as protecting customers, ensuring the appropriateness of business operations and improving customer convenience.
- The Basic Policy on Disclosure Controls and Procedures prescribes the group's basic policy regarding disclosure controls and procedures. Mizuho Financial Group shall establish and operate disclosure controls and procedures that ensure the fair, timely and proper disclosure of information, including internal controls relating to financial reporting.
- Each Business Policy Committee shall conduct comprehensive deliberation and coordination for various company-wide issues relating to the committee. For example, the Compliance Committee shall deal with compliance controls and the management of customer-oriented business conduct, and the Disclosure Committee shall deal with disclosure controls and procedures.
- Based on the basic policies and other such internal regulations, Mizuho Financial Group shall centrally comprehend and manage the compliance status, the status of customer-oriented business conduct, and the status of establishment and operation of disclosure controls and procedures, and other related statuses of the core group companies. With respect to subsidiaries and affiliates other than the core group companies, Mizuho Financial Group shall manage the aforementioned statuses of such subsidiaries and affiliates, in principle through the core group companies.
- The internal audit system described in this section shall be the same as that stated in (ii).

(v) Systems to ensure the appropriate conduct of operations in the corporate group comprised of Mizuho Financial Group and its subsidiaries, as well as systems related to reporting to Mizuho Financial Group regarding the execution of the duties of directors of Mizuho Financial Group's subsidiaries and other persons equivalent thereto

- The Board of Directors, the Nominating Committee, the Compensation Committee and the Audit Committee may, as needed, invite directors, executive officers as defined in the Companies Act and employees of Mizuho Financial Group (including directors, corporate auditors or other persons equivalent thereto and employees of the Three Core Companies and including directors, corporate auditors or other persons equivalent thereto and employees of Mizuho Financial Group's subsidiaries and affiliates for meetings of the Board of Directors and the Audit Committee) to the Board of Directors meetings and committee meetings and request that they provide a report or opinion. Directors, executive officers as defined in the Companies Act and employees of Mizuho Financial Group (including directors, corporate auditors or other persons equivalent thereto and employees of the Three Core Companies and including directors, corporate auditors or other persons equivalent thereto and employees of Mizuho Financial Group's subsidiaries and affiliates for meetings of the Board of Directors and the Audit Committee) must attend the Board of Directors meetings or committee meetings when they are requested to do so and provide an explanation on matters required by the Board of Directors or the committees.
- Each group company shall adopt the Mizuho Code of Conduct.
- Mizuho Financial Group, a holding company, shall directly manage and administer the core group companies, which are specified in the Group Management Administration Regulations, in order to play an active role in the management of the group and to carry out planning functions for the group's strategies and policies and control functions over the group companies as part of its business management operations. The core group companies shall manage and administer subsidiaries and affiliates, other than the core group companies, in accordance with the Standards for Management of Subsidiaries formulated by Mizuho Financial Group.
- Mizuho Financial Group shall receive, from the core group companies, applications for approval regarding important matters relating to the entire group and reports on similar matters, based on the Group Management Administration Regulations. Regarding risk management, compliance management and internal audits, Mizuho Financial Group shall receive reports on necessary matters regularly or as needed based on the basic policies and other such internal regulations, and the core group companies shall be required to follow procedures, such as application procedures for approval, with respect to matters requiring coordination with the basic policies or other internal regulations or when instructed to do so by Mizuho Financial Group.

(2) Execution of the duties of the Audit Committee

(i) Matters related to employees who are required to assist with the duties of the Audit Committee, and matters regarding the independence of such employees from executive officers as defined in the Companies Act and the effectiveness of the instructions given to such employees

- The Audit Committee Office shall be established to take charge of matters relating to assistance for the duties of the Audit Committee and matters relating to the secretariat of the committee. The head of the Audit Committee Office shall follow the instructions given by the Audit Committee members and shall control the operations of the office.
- The development of the budget of the Audit Committee Office, organizational changes to the office and personnel affairs relating to the employees who belong to the office shall require the prior consent of the Audit Committee or its members designated by the committee in advance.
- The Audit Committee shall pay attention to ensure the sufficiency of the staffing structure of assistant employees and other persons equivalent thereto and the independence of such employees and persons from executive officers as defined in the Companies Act and other persons who execute business, with the aim of ensuring the effectiveness of audits.

(ii) Systems for directors (excluding directors who are Audit Committee members), executive officers as defined in the Companies Act and employees of Mizuho Financial Group, as well as directors, corporate auditors or other persons equivalent thereto and employees of Mizuho Financial Group's subsidiaries, or persons who receive reports from such persons, to report to the Audit Committee

- The Audit Committee may, as needed, invite directors, executive officers as defined in the Companies Act and employees of Mizuho Financial Group and directors, corporate auditors or other persons equivalent thereto and employees of Mizuho Financial Group's subsidiaries and affiliates to meetings of the Audit Committee and request that they provide a report or opinion. Directors, executive officers as defined in the Companies Act and employees of Mizuho Financial Group or directors, corporate auditors or other persons equivalent thereto and employees of Mizuho Financial Group's subsidiaries and affiliates must, upon request by the Audit Committee, attend Audit Committee meetings and provide an explanation on matters required by the Audit Committee.
- The Audit Committee shall maintain close cooperation with and receive reports on matters relating to the internal control system from internal organizations such as the Internal Audit Group, the Compliance Group, the Risk Management Group, the Strategic Planning Group and the Financial Control & Accounting Group and shall request investigation into the relevant matters as needed.
- The Audit Committee shall ascertain the process of important decision-making in the company and the status of the execution of the operations by means such as having the members of the Audit Committee attend meetings of the Executive Management Committee, Business Policy Committees and other committees, and may, as needed, express its opinions at such meetings.

- The Audit Committee and its members shall receive reports or explanations on the status of the management of subsidiaries and affiliates from executive officers as defined in the Companies Act and employees and shall inspect related materials. The Audit Committee and its members shall request subsidiaries and affiliates to submit business reports or investigate the status of their operations and assets when needed in order to audit the status of the execution of duties by directors and executive officers as defined in the Companies Act.

(iii) Systems for ensuring that persons who make a report to the Audit Committee are not treated disadvantageously due to making the report

- Mizuho Financial Group shall ensure that persons who make a report to the Audit Committee will not be treated disadvantageously due to such report.
- The Hotlines shall be established so that directors, executive officers as defined in the Companies Act, employees and other individuals can make a report when they find compliance-related problems, such as violations of laws and service rules. The Hotlines shall deal with reported cases in accordance with policies in order to, for example, ensure confidentiality for reporting or whistleblowing, not disclose the personal information of whistleblowers to a third party without consent, giving consideration to whistleblowers so that they are not identified in fact-finding investigations, and not treat whistleblowers disadvantageously due to whistleblowing in terms of personnel affairs and in all other aspects. These policies also apply to cases reported to the Audit Committee via the Hotlines.

(iv) Matters related to policies concerning the procedure for advance payment or reimbursement of expenses that arise with regard to the execution of the duties of Audit Committee members (limited to those related to the execution of the duties of the Audit Committee) or treatment of other expenses or obligations that arise with regard to the execution of such duties

- The Audit Committee or its members appointed by the committee shall be authorized to retain lawyers, certified public accountants or other experts as needed, and pay expenses for such experts, and shall request Mizuho Financial Group to reimburse such expenses as deemed necessary for the execution of duties. Mizuho Financial Group shall bear such expenses.

(v) Other systems to ensure that audits by the Audit Committee are performed effectively

- The Audit Committee shall, in principle, appoint one or two non-executive directors who are internal directors as full-time Audit Committee members.
- The Audit Committee shall make resolutions on the Basic Policy for Internal Audit, the Basic Plan for Internal Audit, the budget of the Internal Audit Group, the appointment and compensation of the Group CAE, consent to personnel changes such as the head of the Internal Audit Group, and important matters related to internal audits.
- The Audit Committee shall perform its duties through means such as effective cooperation with the internal control departments and other relevant departments on the condition of the establishment and operation of the internal control system at Mizuho Financial Group and its subsidiaries.

Further, the Audit Committee shall receive directly from the Group CAE, reports on important matters related to internal audits, and, as needed, request the Group CAE to investigate relevant matters or give specific instructions to the Group CAE.

- The Audit Committee may invite Independent Auditors, outside experts, etc., to its meetings, as needed, and request that they provide a report or opinion. Independent Auditors must, upon request by the Audit Committee, attend Audit Committee meetings and provide an explanation on matters required by the committee.
- The Audit Committee and its members shall maintain close cooperation with Independent Auditors for efficient audits and, as needed, maintain close cooperation with Audit Committee members, Audit and Supervisory Committee members, and the corporate auditors of subsidiaries and affiliates.

Summary of the operational status of our Structure for Ensuring Appropriate Conduct of Operations (Internal Control System)

(1) Risk management structure

- Mizuho Financial Group ensures the soundness of its management by allocating risk capital to its subsidiaries and affiliates to control risk within the limits set for each company. In addition, Mizuho Financial Group regularly monitors the manner in which risk capital is used and reports to the Board of Directors and other governance bodies.
- The Business Policy Committees, including the Risk Management Committee, conduct comprehensive deliberation and coordination, and report to the Board of Directors and other governance bodies regularly and as needed.
- For the purpose of business continuity management, Mizuho Financial Group established the position of "Chief Crisis Management Officer (CCMO)" and established a Crisis Management Office within the Strategic Planning Group as a section specializing in the supervision of business continuity management. In addition, for the purposes of uniform maintenance and improvement of the group's business continuity management system, the group's development policies and plan are formulated each fiscal year taking into account the social environment, changes in risk, and other factors. The Executive Management Committee periodically follows up on the progress of the development plan and reports to the Board of Directors and other governance bodies. In addition, the group continuously implements enhanced practical joint training, drills, etc., in which the management also participates, and, through such training and drills, works to improve the effectiveness of the business continuity management system of the entire group.
- Moreover, in consideration of its vital role within the social infrastructure as a financial institution, Mizuho Financial Group established the position of "Group Chief Information Security Officer" as the officer in charge of cybersecurity risk management, which has been increasingly gaining importance. A specialized section plans and conducts such risk management.
- In conjunction with the introduction of the in-house company system, Mizuho Financial Group has strengthened autonomous control, which is one of the "three lines of defense," and has established and operates a structure in which risk monitoring and compliance associated with business operations is managed and integrated with its businesses by each in-house company, unit, etc.
- Mizuho Financial Group centrally comprehends and manages the status of risk and business continuity management of the core group companies by receiving reports on said status and other matters from the core group companies and informing the Board of Directors, the Audit Committee and other governance bodies of such reports. The risk and business continuity management of subsidiaries and affiliates other than the core group companies is managed through the core group companies.

(2) Compliance structure in relation to laws and regulations

- Every year, Mizuho Financial Group develops and implements compliance programs, including various arrangements, training and checks, etc., related

to compliance for the implementation of specific plans for complete compliance, and additionally, manages the progress of, and makes necessary amendments to such plans.

- With respect to anti-money laundering and the combating of financing of terrorism, Mizuho Financial Group strives to detect and prevent the transfer, concealment and the like of criminal proceeds by stably conducting business while incorporating external knowledge and expertise, and by improving the knowledge and awareness of Japanese and foreign laws and regulations, as well as its internal rules, possessed by directors, executive officers as defined in the Companies Act and employees of Mizuho Financial Group.
- Mizuho Financial Group takes organizational measures to sever any and all relationships with anti-social forces that threaten the order and safety of civil society, through formulating manuals, conducting training and coordinating with specialized organizations, while incorporating external knowledge and expertise.
- With respect to the management of conflicts of interest, Mizuho Financial Group checks for conflicts of interest in transactions with customers and takes appropriate measures according to the situation so as not to unjustly impair the interests of customers.
- The Compliance Committee conducts deliberation and coordination for issues concerning compliance control, including compliance programs, and issues concerning the management of customer-oriented business conduct, the Disclosure Committee conducts deliberation and coordination for issues concerning disclosure controls and procedures, and those committees respectively report to the Board of Directors and other governance bodies regularly and as needed.
- Mizuho Financial Group centrally comprehends and manages its core group companies' compliance status by receiving reports on the status of compliance management, the status of customer-oriented business conduct and the status of establishment and operation of disclosure controls and procedures, as well as on other matters, from the core group companies and by informing the Board of Directors, the Audit Committee and other governance bodies of such reports. The compliance status of subsidiaries and affiliates other than the core group companies is managed through the core group companies.

(3) Internal audit structure

- Under the supervision of the Board of Directors, the Internal Audit Group aims to develop its internal audit structure and, after ensuring organizational independence, conducts internal audits and provides recommendations and corrective guidance to the departments that are subject to audit. In addition, the status of management of internal audit operations, including the results of internal audits, is reported to the Board of Directors, the Audit Committee and other governance bodies.
- Mizuho Financial Group carefully examines the appropriateness of the structure, methods, depth and other related matters in respect of internal audits conducted by the core group companies, verifies the effectiveness of the internal management structure and provides advice, guidance and remedial recommendations.

(4) Execution of duties by executive officers as defined in the Companies Act

- Mizuho Financial Group carries out the safekeeping and management of material documents, such as the minutes of the Executive Management Committee meetings and other various committee meetings and materials related thereto, as well as applications for approval and reports, pursuant to certain rules. Mizuho Financial Group establishes and follows up on specific plans for information management, including training and checks, and reports to the Board of Directors and other governance bodies with respect to the status of information management and other such matters.
- Mizuho Financial Group has adopted a Company with Three Committees structure for the purpose of securing the effectiveness of corporate governance and supervision of the management, and enabling the management to make swift and flexible decisions and to realize expeditious corporate management by the Board of Directors' delegating decisions regarding business execution to the greatest extent possible.
- Mizuho Financial Group has introduced the in-house company system, which is a management structure based on customer segments that enables it to effectively conduct banking, trust banking, securities, asset management, think tank and other group functions.
- With the aim of balancing the group's risk-return through the integrated group-wide operation of business strategies, financial strategies and risk controls, Mizuho Financial Group introduced a risk appetite framework, under which the group determines business strategies and measures as well as resource allocation and earnings plans based on Mizuho's risk appetite which is defined as the level and type of risk management the group is willing to assume in order to realize its business and financial strategies, and Mizuho Financial Group monitors the operation status of this framework.
- Mizuho Financial Group has determined the matters to be resolved by or reported to the Board of Directors, assignment of business operations to each organization, decision-making authority and other relevant matters. In addition, the Executive Management Committee and the Business Policy Committees were established and thus, Mizuho Financial Group ensures that executive officers as defined in the Companies Act execute their duties efficiently on a company-wide basis.

(5) Group management administration structure

- The tenets of Mizuho's Corporate Identity are shared throughout the group, and integrated group management is ensured by the direct management and administration of the core group companies by Mizuho Financial Group and of subsidiaries and affiliates other than the core group companies by the core group companies.
- Mizuho Financial Group receives, from the core group companies, applications for approval regarding important matters relating to the entire group and reports on similar matters, based on the Group Management Administration Regulations.

- With respect to risk management, compliance management and internal audits, Mizuho Financial Group receives reports from the core group companies regularly or as needed, and provides such reports to the Board of Directors and other governance bodies. Mizuho Financial Group also provides appropriate instructions to the core group companies with respect to risk management, compliance management and internal audits.
- Mizuho Bank, Mizuho Trust & Banking, Mizuho Securities and Asset Management One have adopted a Company with Audit and Supervisory Committees structure to establish a strong group governance structure.

(6) Execution of duties by Audit Committee

- The Audit Committee consists of one internal non-executive director and three outside directors, and the one internal non-executive director is appointed as a full-time member of the Audit Committee. Full-time members of the Audit Committee strive to ensure the effectiveness of the Audit Committee's activities by attendance at important meetings, inspection of relevant documents and collection of reports from directors, executive officers as defined in the Companies Act and employees of Mizuho Financial Group as well as directors, corporate auditors or other persons equivalent thereto and employees of Mizuho Financial Group's subsidiaries and affiliates.
- The Audit Committee regularly receives reports from executive officers as defined in the Companies Act and other individuals on, among other things, the status of the execution of duties, including administration of group companies, takes the opportunity to exchange opinions and information, mainly from an internal control perspective, and confirms the effectiveness of the internal control system.
- Above all, with respect to internal audits, the Audit Committee invites the Group CAE to its meetings to receive reports regularly on, among other things, the status of internal audits, including those of group companies, and requests investigations and/or gives specific instructions whenever necessary. Further, the consent of the Audit Committee is required with respect to the establishment, revisions and abolition of the Basic Policy for Internal Audit, the Basic Plan for Internal Audit, the budget of the Internal Audit Group, the appointment and compensation of the Group CAE and the personnel changes in respect of the head of the Internal Audit Group, and resolutions of the Audit Committee are required with respect to important matters related to internal audits.
- Furthermore, in order to seek close coordination with the members of the Audit and Supervisory Committee and the corporate auditors of subsidiaries and affiliates, the Audit Committee and members of the Audit Committee regularly and as needed take the opportunity to exchange opinions and information.
- The Audit Committee invites Independent Auditors to its meetings regularly to receive reports on auditing plans, the status of audits, audit results, etc., and to discuss risk assessments and other topics.
- Through in-house training and by distributing information on the intranet, Mizuho Financial Group ensures that all members of the organization are well informed that those who identify any problems concerning compliance and

contact the compliance hotline or report to the Audit Committee shall not be treated disadvantageously due to any such contact or report.

- Mizuho Financial Group has established the Audit Committee Office as a division responsible for assisting in the duties of the Audit Committee and has assigned thereto employees who are not subject to the chain of command structure of executive officers as defined in the Companies Act. In order to ensure the independence of the employees assigned to the Audit Committee Office from executive officers as defined in the Companies Act, the prior consent of the Audit Committee or a member of the Audit Committee that was designated in advance by the Audit Committee is obtained with respect to personnel changes relating to employees assigned to and the budget of the Audit Committee Office and other roles.

8. Matters regarding a specified wholly-owned subsidiary

(1) Name and address of specified wholly-owned subsidiary

Mizuho Bank, Ltd.

5-5, Otemachi 1-chome, Chiyoda–ku, Tokyo

(2) Total book value of stock of specified wholly-owned subsidiary held by Mizuho Financial Group and its wholly-owned subsidiary, etc. as of March 31, 2025

JPY 4,993,583 million

(3) Total amount of assets recognized in the balance sheet of Mizuho Financial Group for this fiscal year

JPY 16,731,431 million

9. Other matters

Policy for exercise of the authority given to the Board of Directors pursuant to the provision of the Articles of Incorporation subject to the provisions of Article 459, Paragraph 1 of the Companies Act (policy for making decisions regarding dividends from surplus)

In its Articles of Incorporation, Mizuho Financial Group provides that it shall decide distribution of dividends from surplus and other matters provided for in each item of Article 459, Paragraph 1 of the Companies Act by a resolution of the Board of Directors, unless otherwise provided for in laws or regulations.

Based on our capital management policy of pursuing the optimal balance between capital adequacy, growth investment and enhancement of shareholder returns, until the fiscal year 2024, we had maintained a shareholder return policy of progressive dividends as our principal approach while executing flexible and intermittent share buybacks. In addition, as for the dividends, we decided based on the steady growth of our stable earnings base, taking a dividend payout ratio of 40% as a guide into consideration. As for share buybacks, we considered our business results and capital adequacy, our stock price and the opportunities for growth investment in determining the execution. However, effective from the fiscal year 2025, we have decided to pursue a new shareholder return policy of keeping progressive increase of dividends per share, while executing flexible and intermittent share buybacks. In addition, we will increase dividends per share by approximately JPY 5.0 each fiscal year, based on the steady growth of our stable earnings base. We will decide share buybacks, based on our business results, capital adequacy, our stock price and the opportunities for growth investment, using the total payout ratio of 50% or more as a guide.

[NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS]

Amounts less than one million yen are rounded down.

BASIS FOR PRESENTATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND PRINCIPLES OF CONSOLIDATION

1. Definitions of majority-owned subsidiary, other subsidiary and affiliate conform to Article 2, Paragraph 8 of the Banking Law and Article 4-2 of the Banking Law Enforcement Ordinance.

2. Scope of Consolidation

(1) Number of majority-owned consolidated subsidiaries and other consolidated subsidiaries: 235

Names of principal companies:

Mizuho Bank, Ltd.
Mizuho Trust & Banking Co., Ltd.
Mizuho Securities Co., Ltd.

During the period, Mizuho Pochette Co., Ltd. and 47 other companies were newly included in the scope of consolidation as a result of establishment and other factors.

During the period, Mizuho EB Service, Ltd. and 31 other companies were excluded from the scope of consolidation as a result of dissolution and other factors.

(2) Number of majority-owned non-consolidated subsidiaries and other non-consolidated subsidiaries: 0

3. Application of the Equity Method

(1) Number of majority-owned non-consolidated subsidiaries and other non-consolidated subsidiaries under the equity method: 0

(2) Number of affiliates under the equity method: 27

Names of principal companies:

Custody Bank of Japan, Ltd.
Orient Corporation
Mizuho Leasing Company, Limited

During the period, Japan Blue M&A Advisory, Ltd. and another company were newly included in the scope of the equity method as a result of establishment and another factor.

(3) Number of majority-owned non-consolidated subsidiaries and other non-consolidated subsidiaries not under the equity method: 0

(4) Affiliates not under the equity method:

Pec International Leasing Co., Ltd.

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

4. Fiscal Years of Majority-owned Consolidated Subsidiaries and Other Consolidated Subsidiaries

(1) Balance sheet dates of majority-owned consolidated subsidiaries and other consolidated subsidiaries are as follows:

December 31	38 companies
March 31	196 companies
July 31	1 company

(2) The majority-owned consolidated subsidiary with the balance sheet date of July 31 was consolidated based on its financial statements as of and for the periods ended its balance sheet dates.
Other majority-owned consolidated subsidiaries and other consolidated subsidiaries were consolidated based on their financial statements as of and for the periods ended their respective balance sheet dates.
The necessary adjustments have been made to the financial statements for any significant transactions that took place between their respective balance sheet dates and the date of the consolidated financial statements.

5. Amortization Method of Goodwill

Goodwill is amortized over an appropriate period not to exceed 20 years under the straight-line method. The full amount of Goodwill that has no material impact is expensed as incurred.

6. Standards of Accounting Method

(1) Trading Assets & Liabilities and Trading Income & Expenses

Trading transactions intended to take advantage of short-term fluctuations and arbitrage opportunities in interest rates, currency exchange rates, market prices of securities and related indices are recognized on a trade date basis and recorded in Trading Assets or Trading Liabilities on the consolidated balance sheet. Income or expenses generated on the relevant trading transactions are recorded in Trading Income or Trading Expenses on the consolidated statement of income.
Securities and other monetary claims held for trading purposes are stated at fair value at the consolidated balance sheet date. Derivative financial products, such as swaps, futures and option transactions, are stated at fair value, assuming that such transactions are terminated and settled at the consolidated balance sheet date.
Trading Income and Trading Expenses include the interest received and the interest paid during this fiscal year, the gains or losses resulting from any change in the value of securities and other monetary claims between the beginning and the end of this fiscal year, and the gains or losses resulting from any change in the value of financial derivatives between the beginning and the end of this fiscal year, assuming they were settled at the end of this fiscal year.
For financial derivatives, fair value is calculated on the basis of net assets or liabilities after offsetting financial assets and liabilities with respect to specific market risks and specific credit risk.

(2) Securities

(i) Bonds held to maturity are stated at amortized cost (straight-line method) and determined by the moving average method. Investments in affiliates not under the equity method are stated at acquisition cost and determined by the moving average method. Other Securities are stated at market price (cost of securities sold is calculated primarily by the moving average method). Stocks and others without a quoted market price are stated at acquisition cost and determined by the moving average method.
The net unrealized gains (losses) on Other Securities are included directly in Net Assets, net of applicable income taxes after excluding gains and losses as a result of the fair-value hedge method.
(ii) Securities which are held as trust assets in Money Held in Trust accounts are valued in the same way as described in (i) above.

(3) Derivative Transactions

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

Fair value is calculated on the basis of net assets or liabilities after offsetting financial assets and liabilities with respect to specific market risks and specific credit risk.

(4) Depreciation of Fixed Assets

①Tangible Fixed Assets (Except for Lease Assets)

Depreciation of buildings is computed mainly by the straight-line method, and that of others is computed mainly by the declining-balance method. The range of useful lives is as follows:

Buildings: 3 years to 50 years

Others: 2 years to 20 years

②Intangible Fixed Assets (Except for Lease Assets)

Amortization of Intangible Fixed Assets is computed by the straight-line method. Development costs for internally-used software are capitalized and amortized over their estimated useful lives of mainly from five to ten years as determined by MHFG and majority-owned consolidated subsidiaries.

③Lease Assets

Depreciation of lease assets booked in Tangible Fixed Assets and Intangible Fixed Assets which are concerned with finance lease transactions that do not transfer ownership is mainly computed by the same method as the one applied to fixed assets owned by us.

(5) Deferred Assets

Bond issuance costs are expensed as incurred.

(6) Allowances for Loan Losses

Allowances for Loan Losses of major domestic majority-owned consolidated subsidiaries and other consolidated subsidiaries are maintained in accordance with internally established standards for write-offs and reserve provisions.

For claims extended to obligors that are legally bankrupt under the Bankruptcy Law, Special Liquidation under the Company Law or other similar laws ("Bankrupt Obligors"), and to obligors that are effectively in similar conditions ("Substantially Bankrupt Obligors"), reserves are maintained at the amounts of claims net of direct write-offs described below and the expected amounts recoverable from the disposition of collateral and the amounts recoverable under guarantees. For claims extended to obligors that are not yet legally or formally bankrupt but are likely to be bankrupt ("Intensive Control Obligors"), reserves are maintained at the amounts deemed necessary based on overall solvency analyses of the amounts of claims net of expected amounts recoverable from the disposition of collateral and the amounts recoverable under guarantees.

For claims extended to Intensive Control Obligors and Obligors with Restructured Loans and others, if the exposure to an obligor exceeds a certain specific amount, reserves are provided as follows: (i) if future cash flows of the principal and interest can be reasonably estimated, the discounted cash flow method is applied, under which the reserve is determined as the difference between the book value of the loan and its present value of future cash flows discounted using the contractual interest rate before the loan was classified as a Restructured Loan, and (ii) if future cash flows of the principal and interest cannot be reasonably estimated, reserves are provided for the losses estimated for each individual loan.

For claims extended to other obligors, reserves for the next one year or three years are maintained at rates derived from historical credit loss experience or historical bankruptcy experience for one or three years and making necessary adjustments such as future prospects and others. Allowance for Loan Losses to Restructuring Countries is maintained in order to cover possible losses based on analyses of the political and

economic climates of the countries.
All claims are assessed by each claim origination department in accordance with the internally established "Self-assessment Standard," and the results of the assessments are verified and examined by the independent examination departments.
In the case of claims to Bankrupt Obligors and Substantially Bankrupt Obligors, which are collateralized or guaranteed by a third party, the amounts deemed uncollectible (calculated by deducting the anticipated proceeds from the sale of collateral pledged against the claims and amounts that are expected to be recovered from guarantors of the claims) are written off against the respective claims balances. The total directly written-off amount was ¥96,218 million.
Other majority-owned consolidated subsidiaries and other consolidated subsidiaries provide the amount necessary to cover the loan losses based upon past experience and other factors for general claims and the assessment for each individual loan for other claims.

(Additional Information)
Expected losses which are assumed may occur in the future due to difficulties in foreign currency cash management influenced by economic sanctions against Russia, in claims for which transfer risk has not been avoided, are recognized as Allowance for Loan Losses to Restructuring Countries. The expected losses are calculated based on evaluation of Russian country risk and past defaults which are announced by external rating firms and others. The amount of Allowance for Loan Losses to Restructuring Countries for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025 is ¥24,339 million, which includes ¥22,689 million against claims related to Russia.

(7) Allowance for Investment Losses
Allowance for Investment Losses is maintained to provide against possible losses on investments in securities, after taking into consideration the financial condition and other factors concerning the investee company.

(8) Reserve for Bonus Payments
Reserve for Bonus Payments, which is provided for future bonus payments to employees, is maintained at the amount accrued at the end of this fiscal year, based on the estimated future payments.

(9) Reserve for Variable Compensation
Reserve for Variable Compensation, which is prepared for the payments of performance payments and stock compensation to be paid as variable compensation within compensation for directors, group executive officers and operating officers of Mizuho Financial Group, Inc., Mizuho Bank, Ltd., Mizuho Trust & Banking Co., Ltd., Mizuho Securities Co., Ltd., and certain consolidated subsidiaries, is maintained to provide estimated payments based on the standard amount regarding variable compensation of this fiscal year.

(10) Reserve for Director and Corporate Auditor Retirement Benefits
Reserve for Director and Corporate Auditor Retirement Benefits, which is provided for future retirement benefit payments to directors, corporate auditors, and executive officers, is recognized at the amount accrued by the end of this fiscal year, based on internally established standards.

(11) Reserve for Possible Losses on Sales of Loans
Reserve for Possible Losses on Sales of Loans is provided for possible future losses on sales of loans at the amount deemed necessary based on a reasonable estimate of possible future losses.

(12) Reserve for Contingencies
Reserve for Contingencies is maintained to provide against possible losses from contingencies which are not

covered by other specific reserves. The balance is an estimate of possible future losses considered to require a reserve.

(13) Reserve for Reimbursement of Deposits

Reserve for Reimbursement of Deposits is provided against the losses for the deposits derecognized from liabilities at the estimated amount of future claims for withdrawal by depositors.

(14) Reserve for Reimbursement of Debentures

Reserve for Reimbursement of Debentures is provided for the debentures derecognized from liabilities at the estimated amount for future claims.

(15) Reserve under Special Laws

Reserve under Special Laws is Reserve for Contingent Liabilities from Financial Instruments and Exchange. This is the reserve pursuant to Article 46-5 of the Financial Instruments and Exchange Law and Article 175 of the Cabinet Office Ordinance regarding Financial Instruments Business, etc. to indemnify the losses incurred from accidents in the purchase and sale of securities, other transactions or derivative transactions.

(16) Accounting Method for Retirement Benefits

In calculating retirement benefit obligations, a benefit formula basis is used as a method of attributing expected retirement benefits to the period up to the end of this fiscal year. Unrecognized prior service cost and unrecognized actuarial differences are recognized as follows:

Unrecognized prior service cost: Recognized mainly as income or expenses in the period of occurrence.

Unrecognized actuarial difference: Recognized as income or expenses from the following fiscal year under the straight-line method over a certain term within the average remaining service period of the employees (mainly 10 years) of the respective fiscal years.

Certain consolidated subsidiaries apply the simplified method that assumes the amount required for voluntary resignation at the end of the term to be retirement benefit obligations in computing net defined benefit liability and retirement benefit expenses.

(17) Assets and Liabilities denominated in foreign currencies

Assets and Liabilities denominated in foreign currencies and accounts of overseas branches of domestic majority-owned consolidated banking subsidiaries and a domestic majority-owned consolidated trust banking subsidiary are translated into Japanese yen primarily at the exchange rates in effect at the consolidated balance sheet date, with the exception of the investments in affiliates not under the equity method, which are translated at historical exchange rates.

Assets and Liabilities denominated in foreign currencies of the majority-owned consolidated subsidiaries and other consolidated subsidiaries, except for the transactions mentioned above, are translated into Japanese yen primarily at the exchange rates in effect at the respective balance sheet dates.

(18) Revenues

Securities-related business fees mainly consist of brokerage fees and commissions, and asset-based revenues. Brokerage fees and commissions include fees earned from the execution of customer transactions and sales commissions of stocks, bonds and investment trusts, which are recognized at the point in time on the transaction date 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.

Deposits and Lending business fees consist of Deposit-related fees and Lending-related fees. Deposit related fees are within the scope of "Accounting Standard for Revenue Recognition," while most of Lending-related

fees such as commitment fees and arrangement fees are not. Deposit-related fees include account transfer fees, which are recognized at the point in time on the transaction date with the customer or at the point in time when the related service is provided.
Remittance business fees include service charges for domestic and international funds transfers and collections, which are recognized at the point in time when the related service is provided.
Trust-related business fees mainly consist of brokerage commissions of real estate property, consulting fees of real estate property and charged of stock transfer agent services. Brokerage commissions of real estate property are commissions that are received as consideration for services related to real estate brokerage, and are recognized in principle at the time of the conclusion of a sales contract for the subject real estate or trust beneficiary rights. Consulting fees of real estate property are commissions that are received as consideration for services related to real estate consulting, which are recognized at the point in time when the related service is provided or over time in the period when the related service is provided. Stock transfer agent service fees are commissions that are received as consideration for services related to transfer agent business and associated services, which are recognized at the point in time when the related service is provided or over time in the period when the related service is provided.
Agency business fees mainly consist of administration service fees related to MHFG Group's agency business such as Japan's principal public lottery program and revenues from standing proxy services related to stocks and others, which are recognized at the point in time when the related service is provided or over time in the period when the related service is provided.
Fees for other customer services include various revenues such as sales commissions of life insurance, service charges for electronic banking, financial advisory fees, and service charges for software development. Sales commissions of life insurance are received in return for selling insurance products and recognized mainly at the point in time on transaction date with the customer. Service charges for electronic banking are mainly monthly basic usage fees and recognized over time in the period when the related service is provided. Financial advisory fees are received as consideration for services supporting market research and business strategy planning, which are recognized over time in the period when the related service is provided. Service charges for software development are recognized mainly over time in the period when the related service is provided.
Trust Fees mainly consists of trust fees earned through fiduciary asset management and administrative service, which are recognized at the point on creation of the trust or completion date specified in the contract, or over time in the period when the related service is provided.
Part of other ordinary income include underwriting fees from trading securities, credit card interchange fees and asset management business fees which are within the scope of "Accounting Standard for Revenue Recognition." Underwriting fees are recognized at the point on the date which all the consideration of the transaction are fixed. Credit card interchange fees are recognized at the point on the settlement of the credit card payment transactions. Asset management business fees consist of investment trust management fees and investment advisory fees for investment trusts, which are recognized over time in the period when the related service is provided.

(19) Hedge Accounting

(a) Interest Rate Risk

The deferred method, the fair-value hedge method or the exceptional accrual method for interest rate swaps are applied as hedge accounting methods.
The portfolio hedge transaction for a large volume of small-value monetary claims and liabilities of domestic majority-owned consolidated banking subsidiaries and domestic majority-owned consolidated trust banking subsidiaries is accounted for in accordance with the method stipulated in the "Accounting and Auditing Treatment relating to Adoption of Accounting Standards for Financial Instruments for Banks" (JICPA Industry Committee Practical Guideline No.24, March 17, 2022).

The effectiveness of hedging activities for the portfolio hedge transaction for a large volume of small-value monetary claims and liabilities is assessed as follows:

(i) as for hedging activities to offset market fluctuation risks, the effectiveness is assessed by bracketing both the hedged instruments, such as deposits and loans, and the hedging instruments, such as interest-rate swaps, in the same maturity bucket.

(ii) as for hedging activities to fix the cash flows, the effectiveness is assessed based on the correlation between a base interest rate index of the hedged instrument and that of the hedging instrument.

The effectiveness of the individual hedge is assessed based on the comparison of the fluctuation in the market or of cash flows of the hedged instruments with that of the hedging instruments.

(b) Foreign Exchange Risk

Domestic majority-owned consolidated banking subsidiaries and domestic majority-owned consolidated trust banking subsidiaries apply the deferred method of hedge accounting to hedge foreign exchange risks associated with various financial assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies as stipulated in the "Accounting and Auditing Treatment relating to Adoption of Accounting Standards for Foreign Currency Transactions for Banks" (JICPA Industry Committee Practical Guideline No.25, October 8, 2020). The effectiveness of the hedge is assessed by confirming that the amount of the foreign currency position of the hedged monetary claims and liabilities is equal to or larger than that of currency-swap transactions, exchange swap transactions, and similar transactions designated as the hedging instruments of the foreign exchange risk. In addition to the above methods, these majority-owned subsidiaries apply the deferred method or the fair-value hedge method to portfolio hedges of the foreign exchange risks associated with investments in majority-owned subsidiaries, other consolidated subsidiaries and affiliates in foreign currency and Other Securities in foreign currency (except for bonds) identified as hedged items in advance, as long as the amount of foreign currency payables of spot and forward foreign exchange contracts exceeds the amount of acquisition cost of the hedged foreign securities in foreign currency.

(c) Inter-company Transactions

Inter-company interest rate swaps, currency swaps and similar derivatives among consolidated companies or between trading accounts and other accounts, which are designated as hedges, are not eliminated, and related gains and losses are recognized in the statement of income or deferred under hedge accounting, because these inter-company derivatives are executed according to the criteria for appropriate outside third-party cover operations which are treated as hedge transactions objectively in accordance with JICPA Industry Committee Practical Guideline No. 24 and 25.

As for certain assets and liabilities of MHFG and its majority-owned consolidated subsidiaries and other consolidated subsidiaries, the deferred method, the fair-value hedge method or the exceptional accrual method for interest rate swaps are applied.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES

1. Allowances for Loan Losses

(1) Amount on Consolidated Balance Sheet as of March 31, 2025

Allowances for Loan Losses ¥755,751 million

(2) Information for understanding the contents of critical accounting estimates

(a) Calculating method

Calculation method is stated on "6. Standards of Accounting Method (6) Allowances for Loan Losses." In addition, we have updated the expected loss amount for portfolios with similar characteristics of credit risk, which are highly likely to incur losses. We judged the possibility to incur losses based on the future prospects of external environments utilizing our credit risk management framework. Specifically, we 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 ¥107,440 million.

(b) Major assumptions

Major assumptions are "earnings estimate of obligors used for internal ratings and discounted cash flows" and "future prospects of external environment used for updating the estimate of expected loss amount." "Earnings estimate of obligors used for internal ratings and discounted cash flows" has been determined according to obligor's earnings, debt repayment status, industry characteristics, contents and progress of business plan and obligor's earnings capabilities based on the future outlook of business environments. "Future prospects of external environment used for updating the estimate of expected loss amount" is determined based on macroeconomic scenario and the probability of the occurrence of various risks. In this consolidated fiscal year, we used scenarios based on developments in monetary policy, trade and industry policies, and their ripple effect. These scenarios include 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 effect on the automotive supply chain, etc. Expected impacts on the portfolio from these scenarios, based on our comprehensive judgemental analysis, are reflected in the Allowances for Loan Losses.

(c) Impact on Consolidated Financial Statements for the following consolidated fiscal year

Due to the business trends in Japan and overseas and changes in the economic environment in certain industries, credit related costs may increase due to new portfolio problems that exceed expectations, including the deterioration of the credit condition of obligors in certain industries, declines in the value of collateral and guarantees, etc.

2. Fair Value of Financial Instruments

(1) Amount on Consolidated Balance Sheet as of March 31, 2025

The amount is stated on "(FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS) 2. Matters relating to fair value of financial instruments and breakdown of fair value by level (1) Financial instruments recorded at fair value in the consolidated balance sheet."

(2) Information for understanding the contents of critical accounting estimates

(a) Calculating method

Calculation method is stated on "(FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS) 2. Matters relating to fair value of financial instruments and breakdown of fair value by level (Note 1) Explanation of valuation techniques and valuation inputs used in fair value measurements."

(b) Major assumptions

Major assumptions are the inputs used in the valuation model, and we may use observable inputs such as interest rates, exchange rates and market value of securities, etc., and may also use unobservable inputs, including significant estimates such as prepayment rate, default rate, recovery rate, discount rate, correlation and volatility, etc.

(c) Impact on Consolidated Financial Statements for the following consolidated fiscal year

Due to changes in the inputs as major assumptions by the change of market environments, the fair value of financial instruments may increase or decrease.

3. Net Defined Benefit Asset and Net Defined Benefit Liability

(1) Amount on Consolidated Balance Sheet as of March 31, 2025

Net Defined Benefit Asset	¥758,783 million
Net Defined Benefit Liability	¥68,259 million

(2) Information for understanding the contents of critical accounting estimates

(a) Calculating method

Mizuho Financial Group, majority-owned consolidated subsidiaries and other consolidated subsidiaries sponsor severance indemnities and pension plan as defined benefit plan. Net Defined Benefit Asset and Net Defined Benefit Liability is calculated based on a number of actuarial assumptions including mortality, withdrawals, discount rates, expected long-term rates of return on plan assets and rates of increase future compensation level.

(b) Major assumptions

Major assumptions are actuarial assumptions. Net Defined Benefit Asset and Net Defined Benefit Liability is calculated based on a number of actuarial assumptions including mortality, withdrawals, discount rates, expected long-term rates of return on plan assets and rates of increase future compensation level.

(c) Impact on Consolidated Financial Statements for the following consolidated fiscal year

Differences in results and actuarial assumptions and changes major assumptions may affect Net Defined Benefit Asset and Net Defined Benefit Liability for the following consolidated fiscal year.

CHANGE IN PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Refund of Income Taxes separately presented for the previous consolidated fiscal year has been included within Current Income Taxes from this consolidated fiscal year due to decreased materiality.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

(The Board Benefit Trust ("BBT") Program)
Since MHFG operates its business to contribute to the creation of value for diverse stakeholders and realize improved corporate value through the continuous and stable growth of the MHFG Group pursuant to MHFG's basic management policy defined under the Mizuho Financial Group's Corporate Identity, MHFG has introduced a stock compensation program using a trust (the "Program") that functions as an incentive for each director, executive officer, operating officer, and others (the "Officers") to exert maximum effort in performing his or her duties, and also as consideration for such exertion of effort.

(1) Outline of the Program

The Program has adopted the Board Benefit Trust ("BBT") framework. MHFG's shares on the stock market will be acquired through a trust established based on the underlying funds contributed by MHFG, and MHFG's shares will be distributed to each of the Officers of MHFG, Mizuho Bank, Ltd., Mizuho Trust & Banking Co., Ltd., and Mizuho Securities Co., Ltd. and other entities set forth in the Rules on Distribution of Shares to be prescribed in advance. The framework consists of the stock compensation program based on the Officers' responsibilities in their respective company ("Stock Compensation I"), the stock compensation program based on the performance evaluation of the MHFG Group ("Stock Compensation II") and the stock benefit program based on the Officers' responsibilities in their respective company and the performance evaluation of the MHFG Group, which distributes MHFG's shares ("Stock Benefit").

Stock Compensation I will be paid at the time of retirement in the form of shares of MHFG calculated based on the Officers' responsibilities. A system is adopted which enables a decrease or forfeiture of the amount depending on the performance of the company or the individual.

Stock Compensation II will be paid in the form of shares of MHFG and will be deferred over three years, which is calculated based on the status of achieving financial-related indicators and evaluation of stakeholder-related indicators that the MHFG Group regard as important in order to improve corporate value over the medium to long term. A system is adopted which enables a decrease or forfeiture of the amount of the deferred portion depending on the performance of the company or the individual.

Stock Benefit will be paid in the collective form of MHFG's share which is based on responsibilities in their respective company and the performance evaluation of the MHFG Group. Reduction and forfeit of the benefit can occur in the program.

Upon the payment of stock compensation under the Program, MHFG may, for a certain portion, pay a monetary amount equivalent to the market value of its stock in lieu of stock compensation set forth in the Rules on Distribution of Shares.

Voting rights related to MHFG's shares belonging to the trust assets under the trust shall not be exercised.

(2) MHFG's Shares Outstanding in the Trust

MHFG's shares outstanding in the trust are recognized as Treasury Stock under Net Assets at the carrying amount (excluding the amount of incidental expenses) in the trust. The carrying amount of such Treasury Stock as of March 31, 2025 was ¥5,034 million for 2,376 thousand shares.

(3) The Scope of the Officers Eligible to Receive Beneficiary Rights and Other Rights under This Program

The Officers of MHFG and certain consolidated subsidiaries who have satisfied the requirements for benefits set forth in the Rules on Distribution of Shares.

(Application of Treatment of Accounting and Disclosure for Applying the Japanese Group Relief System)

MHFG and some domestic consolidated subsidiaries of the Group have applied the Japanese Group Relief System. In addition, in accordance with "Treatment of accounting and disclosure for applying the Japanese Group Relief System" (Practical Solutions No. 42, August 12, 2021), MHFG and some domestic consolidated subsidiaries of the Group have recorded and disclosed corporate tax and local corporate tax or the related tax-effect accounting.

NOTES

(NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET)

1. The total amount of shares and investments in affiliates (excluding shares and investments in the majority-owned consolidated subsidiaries and other consolidated subsidiaries) is ¥639,595 million.

2. Secured loaned securities which the borrowers have the right to sell or repledge amounted to ¥138,735 million and are included in Japanese Government Bonds under Securities.
   MHFG has the right to sell or repledge some of unsecured borrowed securities, securities purchased under resale agreements and securities borrowed with cash collateral. Among them, the total of securities repledged was ¥28,999,101 million and securities neither repledged nor re-loaned was ¥8,188,227 million.

3. Claims based on Banking Act and the Act on Emergency Measures for the Revitalization of 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," "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 in case they are loans (limited to those under a loan for use or lease agreement.).

Claims against Bankrupt and Substantially Bankrupt Obligors	¥32,484 million
Claims with Collection Risk	¥576,200 million
Claims for Special Attention	¥438,626 million
Loans Past Due for 3 Months or More	¥271 million
Restructured Loans	¥438,355 million
Sub-total	¥1,047,311 million
Normal Claims	¥106,430,161 million
Total	¥107,477,473 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 to these.
Claims with Collection Risk are claims that the debtor is not yet in a state of bankruptcy, but its financial position and business 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 business 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 the above table are gross amounts before deduction of amounts for the Allowances for Loan Losses.

4. In accordance with Committee Practical Guideline No. 24, bills discounted are accounted for as financing transactions. The banking subsidiaries have rights to sell or pledge these commercial bills, foreign exchange bills purchased and others. The face value of these bills amounted to ¥1,190,173 million.

5. The following assets were pledged as collateral:

Trading Assets	¥5,691,565 million
Securities	¥13,435,741 million
Loans and Bills Discounted	¥9,740,159 million

The following liabilities were collateralized by the above assets:

Deposits	¥843,563 million
Payables under Repurchase Agreements	¥16,668,981 million
Guarantee Deposits Received under Securities Lending Transactions	¥1,750,426 million
Borrowed Money	¥2,574,980 million

In addition to the above, the settlement accounts of foreign and domestic exchange transactions or derivatives transactions and others were collateralized, and margins for futures transactions were substituted by Cash and Due from Banks of ¥52,102 million, Trading Assets of ¥819,159 million, Securities of ¥3,697,668 million, and Loans and Bills Discounted of ¥43,800 million.

In addition, ¥499,798 million of securities were pledged under general collateral repurchase agreements using the subsequent collateral allocation method.

Other Assets includes margins for futures transactions of ¥229,718 million, guarantee deposits of ¥82,351 million, and collateral pledged for financial instruments and others of ¥1,506,895 million.

6. Overdraft protection on current accounts and contracts of the commitment line for loans are contracts by which majority-owned banking subsidiaries are bound to extend loans up to the prearranged amount, at the request of customers, unless the customer is in breach of contract conditions. The unutilized balance of these contracts amounted to ¥122,456,400 million. Of this amount, ¥81,050,047 million relates to contracts of which the original contractual maturity is one year or less, or which are unconditionally cancelable at any time.

Since many of these contracts expire without being exercised, the unutilized balance itself does not necessarily affect future cash flows. A provision is included in many of these contracts that entitles the majority-owned banking subsidiaries to refuse the execution of loans, or reduce the maximum amount under contracts when there is a change in the financial situation, necessity to preserve a claim or other similar reasons. The majority-owned banking subsidiaries require collateral such as real estate and securities when deemed necessary at the time the contract is entered into. In addition, they periodically monitor customers' business conditions in accordance with internally established standards and take necessary measures to manage credit risks such as amendments to contracts.

7. In accordance with the Land Revaluation Law (Proclamation No.34 dated March 31, 1998), land used for business operations of domestic majority-owned consolidated banking subsidiaries was revalued. The applicable income taxes on the entire excess of revaluation are included in Deferred Tax Liabilities for Revaluation Reserve for Land under Liabilities, and the remainder, net of applicable income taxes, is stated as Revaluation Reserve for Land included in Net Assets.

   Revaluation date: March 31, 1998

   Revaluation method as stated in Article 3, Paragraph 3 of the above law: Land used for business operations was revalued by calculating the value on the basis of the valuation by road rating stipulated in Article 2, Paragraph 4 of the Enforcement Ordinance relating to the Land Revaluation Law (Government Ordinance No.119 promulgated on March 31, 1998) with reasonable adjustments to compensate for sites with long depth and other factors, and also on the basis of the appraisal valuation stipulated in Paragraph 5.

   The difference at the consolidated balance sheet date between the total fair value of land for business operation purposes, which has been revalued in accordance with Article 10 of the above-mentioned law, and the total book value of the land after such revaluation was ¥4,829 million.

8. Accumulated Depreciation of Tangible Fixed Assets amounted to ¥759,727 million.

9. The book value of Tangible Fixed Assets adjusted for gains on sales of replaced assets and others amounted to ¥27,106 million.

10. Borrowed Money includes subordinated borrowed money of ¥214,000 million with a covenant that performance of the obligation is subordinated to that of other obligations.

11. Bonds and Notes includes subordinated bonds of ¥3,352,677 million.

12. The principal amounts of money trusts with contracts indemnifying the principal amounts, which are entrusted to domestic majority-owned consolidated trust banking subsidiaries, are ¥714,696 million.

13. Liabilities for guarantees on corporate bonds included in Securities, which were issued by private placement (Article 2, Paragraph 3 of the Financial Instruments and Exchange Law) amounted to ¥767,900 million.

(NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF INCOME)

1. Other Ordinary Income includes gains on sales of stocks of ¥325,393 million and share of profit of entities accounted for using equity method of ¥46,782 million.

2. Operating Expenses includes personnel expenses of ¥895,557 million and depreciation of ¥198,607 million.

3. Other Ordinary Expenses includes losses on sales of stocks of ¥164,100 million.

(NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS)

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

Thousands of Shares

	As of April 1, 2024	Increase during the fiscal year	Decrease during the fiscal year	As of March 31, 2025	Remarks
Issued shares					
Common stock	2,539,249	—	25,492	2,513,757	*1
Total	2,539,249	—	25,492	2,513,757	
Treasury stock					
Common stock	4,739	26,356	26,863	4,233	*2
Total	4,739	26,356	26,863	4,233	

(*1) Decrease is due to cancellation of treasury stock (25,492 thousand shares)

(*2) Increases are due to repurchase of treasury stock (25,492 thousand shares), acquisition of treasury stock by BBT trust account (522 thousand shares) and repurchase of shares constituting less than one unit and other factors (342 thousand shares). Decreases are due to cancellation of treasury stock (25,492 thousand shares), distribution and sale of treasury stock through BBT trust account (1,056 thousand shares), and repurchase of shares constituting less than one unit and other factors (315 thousand shares). The number of shares as of March 31, 2025 includes the number of treasury stock held by BBT trust account (2,376 thousand shares).

2. Stock acquisition rights and treasury stock acquisition rights are as follows:

Category	Breakdown of stock acquisition rights	Class of shares to be issued or transferred upon exercise of stock acquisition rights	Number of shares to be issued or transferred upon exercise of stock acquisition rights (Shares)				Balance as of March 31, 2025 *(Millions of yen)*	Remarks
			As of April 1, 2024	Increase during the fiscal year	Decrease during the fiscal year	As of March 31, 2025		
MHFG	Stock acquisition rights (Treasury stock acquisition rights)	-	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	
	Stock acquisition rights as stock option			-			5	
Majority-owned consolidated subsidiaries and other consolidated subsidiaries (Treasury stock acquisition rights)				-			- (-)	
Total				-			5 (-)	

3. Cash dividends distributed by MHFG are as follows:

(1) Cash dividends paid during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025

Resolution	Type	Cash Dividends *(Millions of yen)*	Cash Dividends per Share *(Yen)*	Record Date	Effective Date
May 15, 2024 (The Board of Directors)	Common Stock	139,610	55.00	March 31, 2024	June 6, 2024
November 14, 2024 (The Board of Directors)	Common Stock	164,993	65.00	September 30, 2024	December 6, 2024
Total		304,603			

Notes 1: Cash Dividends based on the resolution of the Board of Directors held on May 15, 2024 include ¥160 million of cash dividends on treasury stock held by BBT trust account.

2: Cash Dividends based on the resolution of the Board of Directors held on November 14, 2024 include ¥154 million of cash dividends on treasury stock held by BBT trust account.

(2) Cash dividends with record dates falling in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025 and effective dates coming after the end of the fiscal year

Resolution	Type	Cash Dividends *(Millions of yen)*	Resource of Dividends	Cash Dividends per Share *(Yen)*	Record Date	Effective Date
May 15, 2025 (The Board of Directors)	Common Stock	188,463	Retained Earnings	75.00	March 31, 2025	June 6, 2025

Note: Cash Dividends based on the resolution of the Board of Directors held on May 15, 2025 include ¥178 million of cash dividends on treasury stock held by BBT trust account.

(FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS)

1. Matters relating to the conditions of financial instruments

(1) Policy on financial instruments

MHFG, which primarily engages in banking business, incurs financial liabilities such as customer deposits and market deposits as sources of funding, while holding financial assets such as customer loans, stocks and bonds as investments, and engages in trading for certain financial products. Some majority-owned consolidated subsidiaries and other subsidiaries conduct securities business and other financial businesses.

For above funding and investment business, MHFG appropriately manages risks of each financial instrument and carefully watches term-gaps and other risk factors.

(2) Contents and Risk of Financial Products

The main financial assets of the Mizuho group consist of loans to customers, government bonds and stocks. These financial assets are subject to various types of risk that may cause the Group to incur losses associated with a decline or disappearance of asset values (including off-balance sheet assets) due to the future or possible default, etc., of customers or issuers ("credit risk"), or due to a decline in the value of assets caused by fluctuations in interest rates, stock prices and foreign exchange rates and so on ("market risk"). The Group may also be exposed to the risk of incurring losses when it becomes impossible to execute transactions in the market because of market confusion or losses arising from transactions at prices that are significantly less favorable than usual ("market liquidity risk").

Our stable retail deposit base represents Mizuho group’s main financing source, but we also raise funds directly from the market. These financing sources are subject to the risk of losses arising from funding difficulties due to market disruption or deterioration of our financial position, which makes us difficult to raise necessary funds or forces us to raise funds at significantly higher rates than usual ("liquidity risk").

In addition, the Mizuho group uses derivative financial products to control the interest rate risk related to the assets and liabilities of the Group, as part of our asset and liability management ("ALM"). The Group primarily utilizes the portfolio hedge by grouping numerous financial assets and liabilities such as loans and deposits into similar interest risk units in accordance with risk management policies. Some derivative products like interest rate swaps are used as hedging methods for cash-flow hedges or fair value hedges. The Group applies hedge accounting to the majority of these products, treating them as deferred hedges. The effectiveness of the hedges is assessed periodically by regression analysis and other methods to ensure whether the derivative financial products effectively work in order to offset the exposure to changes in fair value and variable cash flows from hedged items. It should be noted that the Mizuho Group uses derivative financial products for trading purposes and other as well.

(3) Risk Management for Financial Products

①Commitment to Risk Management

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

We maintain basic policies for risk management established by our Board of Directors that are applicable to the entire Mizuho group. These policies clearly define the kinds of risks to be managed, set forth the organizational structure and provide for the human resources training necessary for appropriate levels of risk management. The policies also provide for audits to measure the effectiveness and suitability of the risk management structure. In line with these basic policies, we maintain various measures to strengthen and enhance the sophistication of our risk management system.

②General Concept of Risk Management

We classify our risk exposures according to the various types of risk, including credit risk, market risk, liquidity risk, operational risk, reputational risk and model risk, and manage each type of risk according to its characteristics.

In addition to managing each type of risk individually, we have established a risk management structure to identify and evaluate overall risk and, where necessary, to devise appropriate responses to keep risk within limits that are managerially acceptable in both qualitative and quantitative terms.

More specifically, we allocate risk capital to core group companies, including their respective subsidiaries, to control risk within the limits set for each company. We also control risk within managerially acceptable limits by working to ensure that the overall risk we hold on a consolidated basis does not exceed the Group's financial strength. To ensure the ongoing financial health of Mizuho Financial Group, we regularly monitor the manner in which risk capital is being used in order to obtain a proper grasp of the risk profile within this framework. Reports are also submitted to the Board of Directors and other committees of each company.

③Credit Risk Management

The Board of Directors of Mizuho Financial Group determines basic matters pertaining to credit risk management. In addition, we have established the Risk Management Committee as one of its Business Policy Committees. This committee broadly discusses and coordinates basic policy in connection with credit risk management, matters in connection with overall credit portfolio management, and credit risk monitoring for the Mizuho group. Under the control of the Group Chief Risk Officer, the Credit Risk Management Department analyzes and submits suggestions concerning credit risk and formulates and executes plans in connection with basic matters pertaining to credit risk management.

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

In "credit portfolio management," we use statistical methods to manage potential losses from our credit portfolio so that we can take appropriate actions before or after credit risks are taken. Specifically, we measure 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 credit VAR and expected loss is measured as the credit risk amount ("unexpected loss").

In "credit management," we manage the process for each credit transaction from execution through collection, based on the assessment of the customer's credit quality. Through this approach, we mitigate losses in the face of a credit event.

Our principal banking subsidiaries have established guidelines to manage "credit concentration risk," which stems from granting excessive credit to certain corporate groups.

The Board of Directors of each of our principal banking subsidiaries and other core group companies determines key matters pertaining to credit risk management by establishing their respective basic policies in line with the basic policies for credit risk management set forth by Mizuho Financial Group. Their respective Business Policy Committees are responsible for discussing and coordinating overall management of their individual credit portfolios and transaction policies towards obligors.

The Chief Risk Officer of each principal banking subsidiary and core group company is responsible for matters relating to planning and implementing credit risk management. Departments in charge of credit risk management are responsible for planning and administering credit risk management and conducting credit risk measuring and monitoring. Credit Departments determine policies and approve/disapprove individual transactions regarding review and management of and collection from customers in accordance with the

lines of authority set forth by each principal banking subsidiary. In addition, each of our principal banking subsidiaries has also established internal audit departments that are independent of the business departments in order to ensure appropriate credit risk management.

④Market Risk Management

The Board of Directors of Mizuho Financial Group determines basic matters pertaining to market risk management policies. In addition, we have established the Risk Management Committee as one of its Business Policy Committees. The committee broadly discusses and coordinates matters concerning basic policy and operations in connection with market risk management and market risk monitoring, and proposes measures to be taken in emergencies such as sudden market changes.

The Group Chief Risk Officer is responsible for matters relating to market risk management planning and operations. The Risk Management Department of Mizuho Financial Group is responsible for monitoring market risk, reports and analyses, proposals, setting limits and guidelines, and formulating and implementing plans relating to market risk management. In addition, the department assesses and manages the overall market risk of the Mizuho group as a whole and monitors market risk for our principal banking subsidiaries and other core group companies. The department also submits reports to our Board of Directors and other relevant committees of Mizuho Financial Group on a regular basis.

To manage market risk, we set limits that correspond to risk capital allocations. The amount of risk capital allocated to market risk corresponds to VAR and additional costs that may arise in order to close relevant positions. For trading and banking activities, we set limits for VAR and for losses. For banking activities, we set position limits based on interest rate sensitivity as needed.

The Board of Directors of each of our principal banking subsidiaries and other core group companies determine key matters pertaining to market risk by establishing their respective basic policies in line with the basic policies for market risk management set forth by Mizuho Financial Group. Based on a common Mizuho Group risk capital allocation framework, the above-mentioned companies manage market risk by setting limits according to the risk capital allocated to market risk by Mizuho Financial Group. They have the same market risk management structure as the Mizuho Financial Group, such as their Business Policy Committees being responsible for overall discussion and coordination of the market risk management.

In addition, they have established middle offices specializing in risk management that are independent of their front offices, which engage in market transactions, and their back offices, which are responsible for book entries and settlements. This system enables them to achieve mutual checks and control over market operations.

When VAR is not adequate to control risk, the middle offices manage risk using additional risk indices such as 10 BPV (Basis Point Value), carry out stress tests and set stop loss limits as needed.

⑤Situation of Market Risk

i. Banking business

The following table shows the VAR figures relating to our banking activities for the fiscal year indicated:

(Billions of yen)

	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2025
As of fiscal year end	200.4
Maximum	279.7
Minimum	181.1
Average	219.3

【Definition of Banking business】

The following transactions are categorized as banking business, with trading business and cross-shareholdings being categorized separately.

(1) Deposits and loans as well as related funding activities, and hedges against interest rate risk.

(2) Equity (excluding cross-shareholdings), bonds, investment trusts, etc., and hedges against related market risk.

The core deposit of liquid deposits is to be specified and incorporated into the measurement of market risk.

Banking business VAR used to calculate Market Risk Equivalent is based on the following:

- VAR: historical simulation method;
- confidence interval: one-tailed 99%;
- holding period of one month; and
- historical observation period of three years.

ii. Trading business

The following table shows VAR figures of our trading activities for the fiscal year indicated:

(Billions of yen)

	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2025
As of fiscal year end	5.0
Maximum	9.7
Minimum	3.0
Average	5.5

【Definition of Trading business】

(1) Transactions held for the purpose of short-term resale.

(2) Transactions held for the purpose of making a profit from price fluctuations over a short period as well as fixing a profit from arbitrage activities.

(3) Transactions that have both aspects of (1) and (2) above.

(4) Transactions held for broking business or market-making business.

Trading business VAR used to calculate Market Risk Equivalent is based on the following:

- VAR: historical simulation method;
- confidence interval: one-tailed 99%;
- holding period of one trading day; and
- historical observation period of three years.

iii. Cross-shareholdings

For cross-shareholdings, we take the same market risk management approach as that for Banking and Trading businesses with the use of VAR and risk indices.

The risk index for the cross-shareholdings (sensitivity of the portfolio to a 1% change in the equity index of TOPIX) for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025 is ¥21.2 billion.

iv. Risk management using VAR

VAR is a commonly used market risk management technique with statistical assumptions to measure maximum possible loss in the market, which will be incurred to the holding portfolio in a certain period with some probability. It should be noted that in general VAR model has the following shortcomings:

- VAR estimates could differ by assumptions of holding period, confidence interval level and approaches for the measurement.
- VAR which is calculated based on historical data does not necessarily indicate an accurate future possible maximum loss.
- VAR might underestimate the probability of extreme market movements when the market gets inactive as VAR assumes sales of holding portfolio and hedges in the market during the holding period for the calculation.
- The use of a 99% confidence level neither takes account of, nor makes any statement about, any losses that might occur beyond this confidence level.

The historical simulation method used as the measurement technique of VAR assumes that change in a market movement follows an empirical distribution. Therefore, the model might underestimate the risk under the circumstance that the market is likely to move extremely beyond the assumption. We check the validity of the market risk measurement made by the VAR approach periodically through back-testing which compares VAR with actual profit and loss. In addition to VAR, we make a wide variety of management and controls such as risk indices monitoring, implementation of stress tests and loss limit monitoring in order to make strict risk management by capturing carefully all risks, including what the VAR approach is not able to cover.

⑥Liquidity Risk Management

Our liquidity risk management structure is generally the same as the market risk management structure described above ("Item ④ Market Risk Management"). Moreover, the Group Chief Financial Officer is also responsible for matters related to planning and operation of funds management, while the Financial Planning Department is responsible for its monitoring and adjusting, and also for planning and implementing measures on funds management. Reports on the status of, and other factors relating to, cash funding management are submitted to the Board of Directors, the Risk Committee, the Executive Management Committee, the President & Group CEO, and the Business Policy Committees, respectively, on a regular basis.

We measure liquidity risk using indices pertaining to funds management, such as limits on funds raised from the market and liquidity stress test surplus. Limits on liquidity risk are discussed and coordinated by the Risk Management Committee, discussed further by the Executive Management Committee and determined by the President & CEO. We have established classifications according to the status of cash funding management, ranging from "normal" to "anxious" and "crisis," and have established procedures for dealing with cases which are deemed to fall into the "anxious" or "crisis" categories. Additionally, we have established a structure under which we will be able to respond smoothly in the event of emergency situations that affect our funds management.

(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 breakdown of fair value by level

The following are the consolidated balance sheet amounts, fair values, differences between them and breakdown of fair values by level as of March 31, 2025. Stocks and others without a quoted market price and Investments in Partnerships and others are excluded from the table below (see (Note 2)). In addition, notes concerning Cash and Due from Banks, Call loans and bills bought, Receivables under Resale Agreements, Guarantee Deposits Paid under Securities Borrowing Transactions, Foreign Exchange (assets / liabilities), Call Money and Bills Sold, Payables under Repurchase Agreements, Guarantee Deposits Received under Securities Lending Transactions, and Due to Trust Accounts are omitted since these instruments are mainly settled in the short term and the fair values approximate the book values.

Fair values of financial instruments are categorized into three levels as below on the basis of the observability and the materiality of the valuation inputs used in fair value measurements.

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

When several inputs that have significant impact on fair value measurement are used and those inputs are categorized into different levels, the fair value is categorized into the lowest priority level for fair value measurement among the levels in which each of the inputs belongs.

(1) Financial instruments recorded at fair value in the consolidated balance sheet

As of March 31, 2025

(Millions of yen)

Category	Consolidated Balance Sheet Amount			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Monetary Claims Bought	—	67,413	6,313	73,726
Trading Assets				
Trading Securities				
Japanese Government Bonds	1,688,939	15,625	—	1,704,564
Japanese Local Government Bonds	—	96,252	—	96,252
Japanese Corporate Bonds	—	1,309,083	3,501	1,312,584
Stocks	838,801	—	—	838,801
Other	1,951,140	5,005,834	84,576	7,041,551
Money Held in Trust	—	596,740	5	596,746
Securities				
Other Securities				
Stocks	2,593,132	—	9,735	2,602,868
Japanese Government Bonds	7,945,985	424,454	—	8,370,439
Japanese Local Government Bonds	—	547,739	—	547,739
Japanese Corporate Bonds	—	2,218,922	113,730	2,332,653
Foreign Bonds	5,947,861	6,087,345	81,333	12,116,540
Other(*1)	518,428	1,513,388	18,213	2,050,030
Total Assets	21,484,289	17,882,801	317,410	39,684,501
Trading Liabilities				
Securities Sold, Not yet Purchased	3,319,729	630,961	32	3,950,723
Bonds and Notes	—	1,044,115	808	1,044,924
Other Liabilities				
Short Positions In Bonds	—	990,264	—	990,264
Total Liabilities	3,319,729	2,665,342	841	5,985,912
Derivative Transactions(*2,3)				
Interest Rate and Bond-Related Transactions	7,199	16,291	18,917	42,408
Currency-Related Transactions	—	(301,328)	9,229	(292,098)
Stocks-Related Transactions	11,274	24,215	(52,004)	(16,513)
Commodity-Related Transactions	(3,091)	1,921	1,444	274
Credit Derivative Transactions	—	38,719	(517)	38,201
Total Derivative Transactions	15,382	(220,179)	(22,930)	(227,727)

(*1) The investment trusts accounted for under Article 24-3 and 24-9 of "Implementation Guidance on Accounting Standard for Fair Value Measurement" (ASBJ Guidance No.31, June 17, 2021) are regarded to have fair value equal to their net asset value, and therefore are not included in the above table. The relevant investment trusts in Article 24-3 and 24-9 are ¥17,376 million and ¥62,671 million in the consolidated balance sheet.

(*2) Derivative Transactions recorded in Trading Assets, Trading Liabilities, Derivatives other than for Trading Assets, Derivatives other than for Trading Liabilities, and others are presented as a lump sum.
Net claims and debts that arose from derivative transactions are presented on a net basis, and the item that is net debts in total is presented in brackets.

(*3) Derivative Transactions applying for hedge accounting are ¥(722,361) million in the consolidated balance sheet.
The deferred method is mainly applied.

(2) Financial instruments other than financial instruments recorded at fair value in the consolidated balance sheet
As of March 31, 2025

(Millions of yen)

Category	Fair Value				Consolidated Balance Sheet Amount	Difference
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total		
Monetary Claims Bought	—	—	3,858,700	3,858,700	3,858,700	—
Money Held in Trust	—	—	30,742	30,742	30,742	—
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					94,108,757	
Allowances for Loan Losses (*)					(663,089)	
	—	89,836	94,456,858	94,546,695	93,445,668	1,101,027
Total Assets	399,879	3,717,338	98,346,301	102,463,519	101,518,240	945,278
Deposits	—	158,642,902	—	158,642,902	158,746,762	(103,859)
Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	—	14,397,810	—	14,397,810	14,398,784	(973)
Borrowed Money	—	3,869,770	113,650	3,983,421	4,008,514	(25,093)
Bonds and Notes	—	10,709,114	872,430	11,581,544	11,832,870	(251,325)
Total Liabilities	—	187,619,598	986,080	188,605,679	188,986,931	(381,252)

(*) General and specific Allowances for Loan Losses relevant to Loans and Bills Discounted are excluded. Items other than Loans and Bills Discounted are recorded at the consolidated balance sheet amounts due to immateriality of their reserves.

(Note 1) Explanation of valuation techniques and valuation inputs used in fair value measurements

Assets

Monetary Claims Bought

Fair values of securitized products of Monetary Claims Bought are based on the values deemed as market prices obtained by the model such as those obtained from brokers and financial information vendors and are categorized as Level 3 when significant unobservable valuation inputs are used for the obtained price and as Level 2 when other inputs are used.

With respect to Monetary Claims Bought other than those described 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

Fair values of trading assets for which unadjusted quoted market prices in active markets are available are categorized as Level 1, which includes mainly government bonds.

In the case the market is inactive even if the quoted market price is available, those trading assets are categorized as Level 2, which includes mainly local government bonds and corporate bonds.

When fair values are measured at the discounted cash flow method and others using significant unobservable inputs, those trading assets are categorized as Level 3.

Money Held in Trust

With respect to securities managed as trust assets in a directed money trust for separate investment with the management of securities as its primary purpose, fair values of stocks are measured at the price in stock exchanges and bonds are measured at market price or valuation price obtained from brokers or financial information vendors and are categorized as Level 2 or Level 3 based on the level of components.

Securities

Fair values of securities for which unadjusted quoted market prices in active markets are available are categorized as Level 1 which includes mainly stocks and government bonds. In the case the market is inactive even if the quoted market price is available, those securities are categorized as Level 2, which includes mainly local government bonds and corporate bonds.

Fair values of investment trusts are measured at the market price or the disclosed net asset value and others. Those for which unadjusted quoted market prices in active markets are available are categorized as Level 1 and that are not available as Level 2. Additionally the investment trusts for which there are no transaction prices in markets with no significant limitations from market participants to demand compensation for the risk are valued using net asset value and are categorized as Level 2.

Fair values of private placement bonds are measured by discounting the total amount of principal and interest and others at interest rates based on the discount rate reflecting expected loss and various risk factors to market yield by categories based on the internal ratings and terms and are categorized as Level 3 when the impact from unobservable valuation inputs is significant and as Level 2 when it is not significant.

Fair values of securitized products are based on valuations obtained from brokers and others, and on model-based prices based on the reasonable estimates of our management. These are categorized as Level 3 when significant unobservable valuation inputs are used and as Level 2 when other inputs are used. In deriving model-based prices based on the reasonable estimates of our management mentioned above, we used the discounted cash flow method. The price decision variables include default rates, recovery rates, prepayment rates, and discount rates.

Loans and Bills Discounted

Fair values of loans and bills discounted are mainly measured by discounting the total amount of principal and interest and others at interest rates based on the discount rate reflecting expected loss and various risk factors by categories according to the types, internal ratings and terms of the loans and bills discounted and are categorized as Level 3 since the discount rate is unobservable.

In addition, fair values of claims against bankrupt obligors, substantially bankrupt obligors, and intensive control obligors whose bad debts are mainly measured at the present value of the expected future cash flows or the estimated amounts calculated based on the recoverability from collateral and guarantees approximate the amount of claims and others minus the amount of Allowances for Loan Losses in the consolidated balance sheet as of the consolidated balance sheet date and those amount are considered to be fair values which are categorized as Level 3.

Among the loans and bills discounted, for those without a fixed maturity due to loan characteristics such as limiting loans to within the value of pledged assets, book values are considered to be fair values since fair values are expected to approximate book values based on the estimated loan periods, interest rates and other conditions. Fair values of those loans and bills discounted are categorized as Level 3.

Liabilities

Deposits and Negotiable Certificates of Deposit

For demand deposits, the payment amounts required on the consolidated balance sheet date (i.e., book values) are considered to be fair values.

In addition, fair values of time deposits and negotiable certificates of deposits are calculated by classifying them based on their terms and by discounting the future cash flows. The discount rates used in such calculations are the market interest rates. Since fair values of those whose deposit terms are short (i.e., within six months) approximate book values, the book values are considered to be fair values and those fair values are categorized as Level 2.

Trading Liabilities and Other Liabilities

Fair values of trading liabilities and short positions in bonds included in other liabilities for which unadjusted quoted market prices in active markets are available are categorized as Level 1, which includes mainly listed stocks and government bonds.

In the case the market is inactive even if the quoted market price is available, those trading liabilities are categorized as Level 2, which includes mainly corporate bonds.

When significant unobservable inputs are used, those trading liabilities are categorized as Level 3.

Borrowed Money

Fair values of borrowed money are measured mainly by discounting the total amount of the principal and interest of such borrowed money classified by period lengths at the interest rates considered to be applicable to similar loans and are categorized as Level 3 when the impact from unobservable valuation inputs is significant and as Level 2 when it is not significant.

Bonds and Notes

With respect to bonds and notes issued by MHFG and its majority-owned consolidated subsidiaries and other consolidated subsidiaries, fair values of bonds and notes with market prices are measured at the market prices and fair values of those without market prices are calculated by discounting the total amount of the principal and interest at the interest rates considered to be applicable to similar bonds and notes. Bonds and notes with market prices are categorized as Level 2. Those without market prices are categorized as Level 3 when the impact from unobservable valuation inputs is significant and as Level 2 when it is not significant.

Certain foreign subsidiaries have adopted the fair value option to bonds and notes issued by themselves, and the fair value is calculated based on the valuation model. When unobservable inputs are not used or the impact of unobservable inputs is not material, those bonds and notes are categorized as Level 2. When significant unobservable inputs are used, those bonds and notes are categorized as Level 3.

Derivative Transactions

Derivative transactions that can be measured at unadjusted quoted prices in active markets are categorized as Level 1, which includes such transactions as bonds futures and interest rate futures.

However, since most derivative transactions are over-the-counter transactions and there are no quoted market prices, market values are measured using valuation techniques such as the discounted cash flow method and the Black-Scholes model, depending on the type of transaction and the maturity period. The main inputs which are used in those valuation techniques are interest rate, currency rate, volatility and others. In addition, price adjustments based on credit risk of counterparty and credit risk of majority-owned consolidated subsidiaries and other consolidated subsidiaries themselves and price adjustments for unsecured funding are made. When unobservable inputs are not used or impact of unobservable inputs are not material, those derivative transactions are categorized as Level 2, which includes such transactions as plain vanilla interest rate swaps and foreign exchange forwards. When significant unobservable inputs are used, those derivative transactions are categorized as Level 3, which includes transactions such as commodity related transactions.

(Note 2) The following are the consolidated balance sheet amounts of Stocks and others without a quoted market price, and Investments in Partnerships and others. These amounts are not included in Money Held in Trust and Other Securities in the tables disclosed in the Matters relating to fair value of financial instruments and breakdown of fair value by level.

(Millions of yen)

Category	Consolidated Balance Sheet Amount
Stocks and others without a quoted market price (*1)	729,826
Investments in Partnerships and others (*2)	659,237

*1 Stocks and others without a quoted market price include unlisted stocks and others and in accordance with Article 5 of "Implementation Guidance on Disclosures about Fair Value of Financial Instruments" (ASBJ Guidance No.19, March 31, 2020), these items are not subject to disclosure of the fair value.

*2 Investments in Partnerships and others are mainly silent partnership, investment partnership, and money held in trust with the investment in a silent partnership as the component of the trust property. In accordance with Article 24-16 of "Implementation Guidance on Accounting Standard for Fair Value Measurement" (ASBJ Guidance No.31, June 17, 2021), these items are not subject to disclosure of the fair value.

3 During the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025, the amount of impairment (devaluation) was ¥12,407 million on a consolidated basis.

(Revenue recognition)

1. Revenue breakdown information

(Millions of yen)

		Fiscal year ended March 31, 2025
Ordinary Income		9,030,374
Fee and Commission Income		1,115,433
	Deposits and Lending business (1)	367,574
	Securities-related business	259,899
	Remittance business	102,190
	Trust-related business	86,649
	Guarantee-related business (2)	44,952
	Agency business	40,662
	Fees for other customer services	213,503
Trust Fees		62,288
Other Ordinary Income (1)		7,852,652

Notes:

(1) A portion of these amounts are considered to be revenues from contracts that are within the scope of "Accounting Standard for Revenue Recognition."

(2) These amounts are revenues from contracts that do not meet the scope of "Accounting Standard for Revenue Recognition."

(3) In the above table, revenues that are within the scope of "Accounting Standard for Revenue Recognition" are mainly generated from "Retail & Business Banking Company," "Corporate & Investment Banking Company" and "Global Corporate & Investment Banking Company."

2. Contract assets, contract liabilities and receivables from contracts with customers

The balances of contract assets, contract liabilities and receivables from contracts with customers are included in other assets and other liabilities in the consolidated balance sheet. The balance of contract assets, contract liabilities and receivables from contracts with customers at the consolidated balance sheet date are immaterial.

3. Price allocated to remaining performance obligations

The amount of revenue expected to be recognized in subsequent fiscal years is not material in terms of amount for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025. Contracts with a term of up to one year and contracts for which revenue can be recognized at the amount our group has the right to claim are not included in the subject of this report.

(PER SHARE INFORMATION)

Net Assets per Share of Common Stock	¥4,161.03
Earnings Attributable to Owners of Parent per Share of Common Stock	¥350.20
Diluted Earnings Attributable to Owners of Parent per Share of Common Stock	¥350.20

In the calculation of Net Assets per Share of Common Stock, MHFG shares outstanding in BBT trust account that were recognized as Treasury Stock in Shareholders' Equity are included in Treasury Stock shares deducted from the number of issued shares as of March 31, 2025. The number of such Treasury Stock shares deducted during the period is 2,376 thousand.
In the calculation of Earnings Attributable to Owners of Parent per Share of Common Stock and Diluted Earnings Attributable to Owners of Parent per Share of Common Stock, such Treasury Stock shares are included in Treasury Stock shares deducted in the calculation of the Average Outstanding Shares of Common Stock during the period. The average number of such Treasury Stock shares deducted during the period is 2,498 thousand.

(Deferred Tax Assets and Liabilities)

1. The revision of the amount of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities due to the change in the corporate tax rate
   "Act on Partial Amendment to the Income Tax Act, etc." (Act No. 13, 2025) was enacted on March 31, 2025, and accordingly, the "Defense Special Corporate Tax" will be imposed from the consolidated fiscal year beginning on or after April 1, 2026. Due to this change, the effective statutory tax rate used for the calculation of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities has been revised from the previous rate of 30.62%. The rate of 31.52% has been applied to the temporary differences, expected to be either deductible or taxable from the fiscal year beginning on April 1, 2026. As a result of the changes in tax rates, Deferred Tax Liabilities (the amount after deducting the deferred tax asset) increased by ¥176 million, Net Unrealized Gains on Other Securities decreased by ¥9,414 million, Deferred Gains or Losses on Hedges increased by ¥6,151 million, Remeasurements of Defined Benefit Plans decreased by ¥1,562 million, and Deferred Income Taxes decreased by ¥4,649 million. Deferred Tax Liabilities for Revaluation Reserve for Land increased by ¥1,343 million, and Revaluation Reserve for Land decreased by the same amount.

[NOTES TO NON-CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS]

BASIS FOR PRESENTATION AND PRINCIPLES OF PREPARATION OF NON-CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Valuation of Securities

Investments in subsidiaries and affiliates are stated at acquisition cost and determined by the moving average method. Other Securities are stated at market price. Stocks and others without a quoted market price are stated at acquisition cost and determined by the moving average method.

Unrealized Gains and Losses on Other Securities are recorded directly to Net Assets.

2. Depreciation and Amortization of Fixed Assets

(1) Tangible Fixed Assets

Depreciation of Buildings is computed by the straight-line method, and that of Others is computed by the declining-balance method with the following range of useful lives.

Buildings: 6 years to 50 years

Others : 2 years to 15 years

(2) Intangible Fixed Assets

Trademarks are amortized under the straight-line method over ten years.

Development costs for internally-used software are capitalized and amortized under the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives of five years.

3. Deferred Assets

Bond issuance costs are expensed as incurred.

4. Reserves

(1) Reserve for Bonus Payments

Reserve for Bonus Payments, which is provided for future bonus payments to employees, is maintained at the amount accrued at the end of the fiscal year, based on the estimated future payments.

(2) Reserve for Variable Compensation

To prepare for the payments of performance payments and stock compensation to be paid as variable compensation within compensation for directors, executive officers and operating officers of Mizuho Financial Group, Inc., the estimated payment based on the standard amount regarding variable compensation of this fiscal year is provided.

(3) Reserve for Employee Retirement Benefits

Reserve for Employee Retirement Benefits (Including Prepaid Pension Cost), which is provided for future benefit payments to employees, is the amount recognized as incurred at the end of the fiscal year, based on the projected benefit obligation and the estimated plan asset amounts at the end of the fiscal year. In calculating retirement benefit obligations, a benefit formula basis is used as a method of attributing expected retirement benefits to the period up to the end of this fiscal year. Unrecognized prior service cost and unrecognized actuarial differences are recognized as follows:

Unrecognized prior service cost	Recognized as income or expenses in the period of occurrence.
Unrecognized actuarial differences	Recognized as income or expenses from the following fiscal year under the straight-line method over a certain term (ten years) within the average remaining service period of the employees of the respective fiscal years.

5. Fundamental and Important Matters for the Preparation of Non-Consolidated Financial Statements

(1) Accounting Method for Retirement Benefits

The accounting method for unrecognized actuarial differences of Retirement Benefits differs from that applied in the consolidated financial statements.

NOTES TO NON-CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

1. Amounts less than one million yen are rounded down.

2. Assets pledged as collateral accounted for ¥21,929 million of Investments.

3. Accumulated depreciation of Tangible Fixed Assets amounted to ¥8,942 million.
Accumulated amortization of Intangible Fixed Assets amounted to ¥5,234 million.

4. Current portion of Bonds and Notes Payable and Bonds and Notes includes ¥3,204,677 million of subordinated bonds.

5. Long-term Borrowings consists of subordinated borrowings with a covenant that performance of the obligation is subordinated to that of other obligations.

6. Contingent liability

(1) Based upon the regulations of the German Deposit Protection Fund, MHFG has submitted to the Association of German Banks a letter of indemnity to recompense the Association regarding deposits of the German branches of Mizuho Bank Europe N.V. that are subsidiaries of MHFG, as necessary.

Mizuho Bank Europe N.V.	¥91,119 million

(2) Regarding Joint Euro Medium Term Notes Programme with Mizuho Securities Co., Ltd., and Mizuho International plc that are MHFG's subsidiaries, MHFG has concluded a keepwell agreement with each company jointly with Mizuho Bank, Ltd. that is MHFG's subsidiary. The Bonds based on keepwell agreements on this programme is as follows.

Mizuho Securities Co., Ltd.	¥224,180 million
Mizuho International plc	¥165,446 million

(3) MHFG has guaranteed the bond trading transaction conducted by Mizuho Securities, Co., Ltd. that is MHFG's subsidiary. The amount of the guarantee is ¥4,000 million.

7. Short-term monetary claims against subsidiaries and affiliates amounted to ¥466,243 million.
Short-term monetary liabilities against subsidiaries and affiliates amounted to ¥543,396 million.
Long-term monetary claims against subsidiaries and affiliates amounted to ¥10,146,093 million.
Long-term monetary liabilities against subsidiaries and affiliates amounted to ¥11,757 million.

NOTES TO NON-CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF INCOME

1. Amounts less than one million yen are rounded down.

2. Transactions with subsidiaries and affiliates

Operating transactions	
Operating Income	¥594,354 million
Operating Expenses	¥5,986 million
Other than operating transactions	¥280,993 million

NOTES TO NON-CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS

1. Amounts less than one million yen are rounded down.

2. Types and number of treasury stock are as follows:

Thousands of Shares

	As of April 1, 2024	Increase during the fiscal year	Decrease during the fiscal year	As of March 31, 2025	Remarks
Treasury stock					
Common stock	3,792	26,046	26,550	3,288	Note
Total	3,792	26,046	26,550	3,288	

Note: Increases are due to repurchase of treasury stock (25,492 thousand shares), acquisition of treasury stock by BBT trust account (522 thousand shares) and repurchase of shares constituting less than one unit (31 thousand shares). Decreases are due to cancellation of treasury stock (25,492 thousand shares), distribution and sale of treasury stock through BBT trust account (1,056 thousand shares) and repurchase of shares constituting less than one unit (2 thousand shares). The number of shares as of March 31, 2025 includes the number of treasury stock held by BBT trust account (2,376 thousand shares).

NOTES TO DEFERRED TAXES

1. Breakdown of Deferred Tax Assets/Liabilities

	Millions of yen
Deferred Tax Assets	
Investments in Subsidiaries and Affiliates	¥137,471
Loss Carried Forward	24,942
Other	15,847
Sub-total of Deferred Tax Assets	178,262
Valuation Allowance for Tax Loss Carried Forward	(24,942)
Valuation Allowance for Deductible Temporary Difference	(139,709)
Sub-total of Valuation Allowance	(164,651)
Total Deferred Tax Assets	13,610
Deferred Tax Liabilities	
Prepaid Pension Cost	(11,533)
Gains on Sales of Fixed Assets	(3,560)
Other	(256)
Total Deferred Tax Liabilities	(15,350)
Net Deferred Tax Assets (Liabilities)	¥(1,740)

2. Application of Treatment of Accounting and Disclosure for Applying the Japanese Group Relief System
MHFG has applied the Japanese Group Relief System. In addition, in accordance with “Treatment of accounting and disclosure for applying the Japanese Group Relief System” (Practical Solutions No. 42, August 12, 2021 (“Practical Solutions No.42”)), MHFG has recorded and disclosed corporate tax and local corporate tax or the related tax-effect accounting.

3. The revision of the amount of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities due to the change in the corporate tax rate
“Act on Partial Amendment to the Income Tax Act, etc.” (Act No. 13, 2025) was enacted on March 31, 2025, and accordingly, the "Defense Special Corporate Tax" will be imposed from the fiscal year beginning on or after April 1, 2026. Due to this change, the effective statutory tax rate used for the calculation of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities has been revised from the previous rate of 30.62%. The rate of 31.52% has been applied to the temporary differences, expected to be either deductible or taxable from the fiscal year beginning on April 1, 2026. As a result of the changes in tax rates, Deferred Tax Liabilities (the amount after deducting the deferred tax asset) increased by ¥66 million, Net Unrealized Gains on Other Securities decreased by ¥0 million, and Deferred Income Taxes increased by ¥66 million.

NOTES TO PER SHARE INFORMATION

1. Net Assets per Share of Common Stock	¥2,432.77
2. Earnings per Share of Common Stock	¥210.66