

Annual Review **2007**
(April 2006~ March 2007)

Financial Highlights of Mizuho Financial Group, Inc. (Consolidated)

For the Fiscal Years ended March 31,	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars	
	2007	2006	2007	
Total Income	¥ 4,348,066	¥ 3,732,166	\$ 36,819,935	
Total Expenses	3,373,167	2,752,024	28,564,377	
Income before Income Taxes and Minority Interests	974,898	980,142	8,255,558	
Net Income	620,965	649,903	5,258,410	
Cash Dividends*	103,056	81,421	872,699	

*Non-consolidated basis.

As of March 31,	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars	
	2007	2006	2007	
Total Assets	¥ 149,880,031	¥ 149,612,794	\$ 1,269,201,724	
Securities	36,049,983	37,702,957	305,275,500	
Loans and Bills Discounted	65,964,301	65,408,672	558,593,458	
Deposits	83,608,304	82,367,125	708,004,946	
Net Assets	¥ 6,724,408	/	\$ 56,943,085	
Total Shareholders' Equity	/	¥ 4,804,993	/	

For the Fiscal Years ended March 31,	Yen		U.S. dollars	
	2007	2006	2007	
Per Share of Common Stock				
Net Income	¥ 51,474.49	¥ 55,157.14	\$ 435.89	
Cash Dividends per Share*				
Common Stock	7,000	4,000	59.28	
Preferred Stock				
Fourth Series Class IV Preferred Stock	/	47,600	/	
Sixth Series Class VI Preferred Stock	/	42,000	/	
Seventh Series Class VII Preferred Stock	/	—	/	
Eleventh Series Class XI Preferred Stock	20,000	20,000	169.36	
Thirteenth Series Class XIII Preferred Stock	30,000	30,000	254.04	

*Non-consolidated basis.

As of March 31,	2007	2006
Consolidated Capital Adequacy Ratio (BIS Standard)	12.48%	11.59%

*Consolidated Capital Adequacy Ratio (BIS Standard) as of March 31, 2007 is calculated according to regulations promulgated pursuant to "Basel II."

Ratings

	R&I		JCR		Moody's		Standard & Poor's		Fitch	
	Long Term	Short Term	Long Term	Short Term	Long Term	Short Term	Long Term	Short Term	Long Term	Short Term
Mizuho Financial Group, Inc.	A	a-1	—	—	—	P-1	A	—	A	F1
Mizuho Corporate Bank, Ltd.	A+	a-1	AA-	—	Aa2	P-1	A+	A-1	A	F1
Mizuho Bank, Ltd.	A+	a-1	AA-	—	Aa2	P-1	A+	A-1	A	F1
Mizuho Trust & Banking Co., Ltd.	A+	a-1	AA-	—	Aa2	P-1	A+	A-1	A	F1
Mizuho Securities Co., Ltd.	A+	a-1	AA-	J-1+	Aa2*	P-1*	—	—	—	—

*Credit ratings for EMTN programme (Joint Medium-term Note Programme with Mizuho International, based on keepwell agreement with Mizuho Corporate Bank).

(As of August 31, 2007)

2007 Mizuho Financial Group Annual Review

Profile

The Mizuho Financial Group is one of the largest financial institutions in the world, offering a broad range of financial services including banking, securities, trust and asset management, credit card, private banking services, venture capital through its group companies.

The group has approximately 47,000 staff working in over 770 offices inside and outside Japan, and total assets of over \$1.2 trillion (as of March 2007).

The group was created in September 2000 through the establishment of a holding company of our three predecessor banks, The Dai-Ichi Kangyo Bank (DKB), The Fuji Bank (Fuji) and The Industrial Bank of Japan (IBJ). Under the umbrella of the holding company Mizuho Financial Group, our principal group companies include Mizuho Corporate Bank, Mizuho Bank, Mizuho Securities and Mizuho Trust & Banking.

Contents

<i>A Message from the President & CEO of Mizuho Financial Group, Inc.</i>	2
<i>A Message from the President & CEO of Mizuho Corporate Bank, Ltd.</i>	6
<i>A Message from the President & CEO of Mizuho Bank, Ltd.</i>	8
<i>Securities, Trust and Asset Management Business Strategies</i>	10
<i>Business Outline</i>	12
<i>Office Network</i>	14
<i>Business Approaches Adopted by Each Global Group</i>	16
<i>CSR Activities</i>	40
<i>Brand Strategy</i>	42
<i>Management Structure</i>	44
<i>Internal Control Systems</i>	48
<i>Senior Executives</i>	65
<i>Location of Overseas Offices</i>	66
<i>Financial Analysis [Under Japanese GAAP]</i>	69
<i>Financial Data of Mizuho Financial Group, Inc. [Under Japanese GAAP]</i>	103
<i>Non-Consolidated Financial Statements of Mizuho Financial Group, Inc. and Four Subsidiaries [Under Japanese GAAP]</i>	155
<i>Status of Capital Adequacy</i>	171
<i>Investor Information</i>	203

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

Forward-Looking Statements

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

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

We may not be successful in implementing our business strategies, and management may fail to achieve its targets, for a wide range of possible reasons, including, without limitation, incurrence of significant credit-related costs; declines in the value of our securities portfolio; changes in interest rates; foreign currency fluctuations; revised assumptions or other changes related to our pension plans; failure to maintain required capital adequacy ratio levels; downgrades in our credit ratings; the effectiveness of our operational, legal and other risk management policies; our ability to avoid reputational harm; and the effect of changes in general economic conditions in Japan.

Further information regarding factors that could affect our financial condition and results of operations is included in "Item 3.D. Key Information—Risk Factors," and "Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects" in our registration statement on the latest Form 20-F filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC"), which is available in the Financial Information section of our web page at www.mizuho-fg.co.jp/english/ and also at the SEC's web site at www.sec.gov.

We do not intend to update our forward-looking statements. We are under no obligation, and disclaim any obligation, to update or alter our forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

A Message from the President & CEO of Mizuho Financial Group, Inc.



Mizuho's three global groups are implementing strategies to respond to a diverse range of customer needs.

The Mizuho Financial Group (“the group”) is moving forward with the implementation of its business strategy, “Channel to Discovery” Plan, which was formulated in April 2005.

Under our Business Portfolio Strategy, which is one of the principal initiatives under our business strategy, we reorganized our businesses into three global groups to meet the needs of our customers. Leveraging their respective strengths and capabilities, these three groups are taking initiatives to offer optimal products, services, and solutions to our customers.

Our Global Corporate Group responds to the wide-ranging requirements of our clients in Japan and overseas. As a market leader in syndicated loan business, Mizuho Corporate Bank is working to improve its global capabilities including the deployment of specialist staff to its overseas offices. Moreover, Mizuho Corporate Bank is proactively pursuing the globalization of its activities, such as expanding overseas network and concluding strategic tie-ups with leading overseas financial institutions. In December 2006, Mizuho Corporate Bank obtained a financial holding company (FHC) status in

Management Structure of Mizuho



* Subject to the relevant authorities' approval, MHSC and Shinko Securities will merge as of a target date of January 1, 2008.

the U.S. With this status, Mizuho Corporate Bank is now able to engage in comprehensive investment banking businesses, such as the underwriting and dealing of corporate bonds, equities, and other types of securities, through its U.S. securities company subsidiary. Also, in June 2007, Mizuho Corporate Bank's wholly owned banking subsidiary in China, Mizuho Corporate Bank (China) commenced operations. This new subsidiary will enable us to handle renminbi transactions at all its branches in China, and we believe it will make it easier to obtain licenses for conducting new business activities in China.

Mizuho Securities, the other principal company in the Global Corporate Group, is working to further enhance the sophistication of its bond, equities, and other investment banking businesses. Mizuho Securities and Shinko Securities have signed an agreement to merge. The merger is subject to the approval from relevant authorities, with a target date of January 2008.

In our Global Retail Group, Mizuho Bank is expanding the number of "Mizuho Personal Squares," which are branches with a stronger focus on individual customers, and working to significantly strengthen its consulting capabilities and to enhance its housing loan business. In order to make services more convenient and secure, Mizuho Bank developed various services that included expanding the scope of services offered to members of the Mizuho Mileage Club, introduction of biometric identification based on finger vein authentication, and other activities.

For small and medium-sized enterprises and middle-market corporations, Mizuho Bank is positively responding to demands for loans and offering a broad spectrum of solutions to assist these customers in carrying out their business strategies.

In the Global Asset & Wealth Management Group, Mizuho Trust & Banking is working to further strengthen its asset management businesses by developing closer ties of cooperation with the group companies, and to increase its market share. Mizuho Private Wealth Management, another member of this group, offers comprehensive and fully integrated private banking services. In addition, in July 2007, we created Mizuho Asset Management through the merger of Dai-Ichi Kangyo

Asset Management and Fuji Investment Management.

Through the listing of our ADRs on NYSE, we have further enhanced management transparency and are continuing our robust program of CSR activities, including the support of financial education.

Another initiative under our business strategy is our Corporate Management Strategy. As part of the realization of this strategy, in November 2006, we listed our American Depositary Receipts (ADRs) on the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE), with the objectives of enhancing the transparency of our corporate governance and raising investors' trust in Mizuho to even a higher level. Along with our NYSE listing, we established a framework for disclosure in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP), which is deemed to be one of the global standards. In addition, we strengthened internal controls and enhanced the transparency of corporate disclosure in line with compliance requirements of the U.S. Sarbanes-Oxley Act, which sets one of the strictest standards in the world today.

We are also implementing corporate social responsibility (CSR) activities; these include providing continued vigorous support for financial education, strengthening our environment-related initiatives, and creating barrier-free environments in our branches.

As part of our strategy for building the Mizuho brand, under our "Channel to Discovery" brand slogan, members of the group are working together in their activities to become known as "A financial partner that helps customers shape their future and achieve their dreams."

Steady enhancement of the group's comprehensive profitability resulted in solid growth in income from Customer Groups.

Consolidated gross profits for fiscal 2006, ended March 31, 2007, increased by ¥114.9 billion on a year-on-year basis, to ¥2,117.3 billion. This was particularly due to an increase in net interest income and a steady rise in fee and commission income from Customer Groups of the Three Banks — Mizuho Corporate Bank, Mizuho

A Message from the President & CEO of Mizuho Financial Group, Inc.

Bank, and Mizuho Trust & Banking. In addition, the market-related income improved following the disposition of unrealized losses on bond portfolios, amounting to ¥138.5 billion, in the previous fiscal year. Mizuho Securities and Mizuho Investors Securities, however, decreased their operating revenues, mainly in their equity business divisions.

Consolidated net business profits (*1) increased by ¥69.0 billion, to ¥991.6 billion, despite an increase in general and administrative (G&A) expenses (excluding non-recurring losses) driven by an outlay of “strategic expenses” that will support growth going forward.

Consolidated net income for fiscal 2006 amounted to ¥620.9 billion, ¥28.9 billion lower than that for the previous fiscal year. While extraordinary gains of ¥125.9 billion were recorded on gains on cancellation of retirement benefit trusts and other factors, credit-related costs increased and net gains / losses related to stocks amounted to a loss mainly due to certain business performance deterioration within the non-bank financial services sector.

Reflecting these developments, fully diluted earnings per share (EPS) for fiscal 2006 steadily improved to ¥48,803.

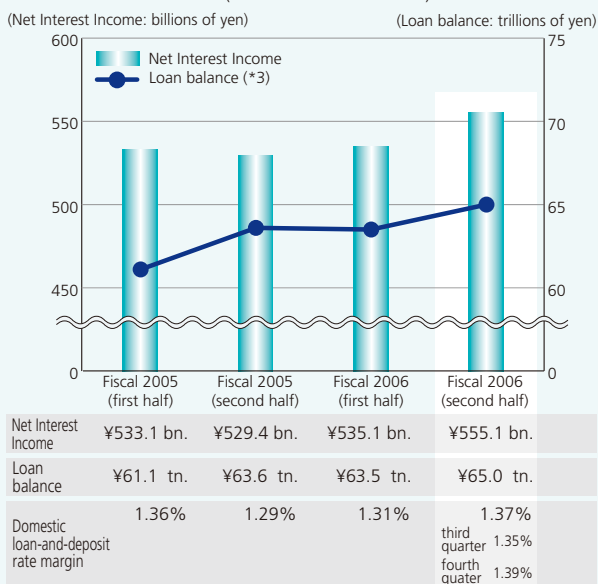
*1. Consolidated net business profit = consolidated gross profits – G&A expenses (excluding non-recurring losses) + equity in income from investments in affiliates and certain other consolidation adjustments.

● Net interest income

Consolidated net interest income for the second half of fiscal 2006 increased by ¥20.0 billion compared with the first half of fiscal 2006. The average loan balance for the second half was ¥1.5 trillion higher compared with the first half, mainly driven by expansion in overseas lending and stable growth in loans to individuals in the domestic market. In addition, domestic loan-and-deposit rate margin (*2) for the second half improved by six basis points compared with the first half.

*2. Aggregate figures of domestic operations of MHCB and MHBK, excluding loans to MHFG, Deposit Insurance Corporation of Japan, the Japanese government.

Net Interest Income (MHFG Consolidated)

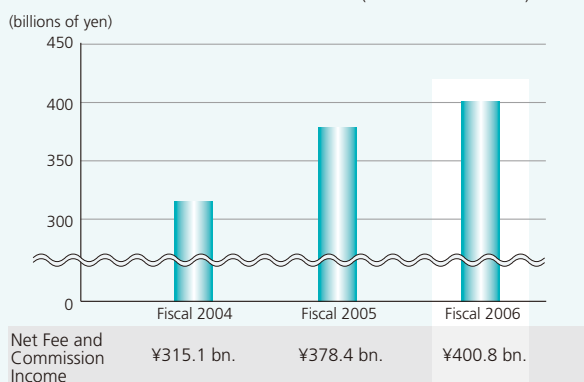


*3. Aggregate average balance of the Three Banks for the period, excluding loans to MHFG.

● Non-interest income

Net fee and commission income of the Three Banks increased by ¥22.4 billion, to ¥400.8 billion, compared with the previous fiscal year. As for our corporate business, although fee and commission income from solution-related business decreased, that from foreign exchange and overseas business and income from trust and asset management businesses of Mizuho Trust & Banking steadily increased. As for our business with individual customers, fee income related to investment trusts and individual annuities continued to increase.

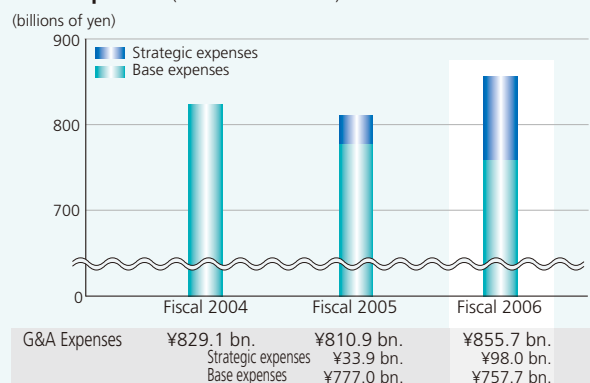
Net Fee and Commission Income (The Three Banks)



● G&A expenses

Principally due to a reduction in IT-related expenses in Mizuho Bank, “base expenses” of the Three Banks in fiscal 2006 further declined by ¥19.3 billion compared with the previous fiscal year. Total G&A expenses, however, increased by ¥44.7 billion, to ¥855.7 billion, as a result of an outlay on “strategic expenses” of ¥98.0 billion aimed at boosting future top-line growth.

G&A Expenses (The Three Banks)



We maintain our financial soundness at a high level.

As of March 31, 2007, our consolidated capital adequacy ratio (Basel II BIS standard) stood at a sufficient level of 12.48%. In addition, the non-performing loan ratio of the Three Banks remains at low level.

Even after the full repayment of public funds, we continue to enhance the quality of our capital and reinforce our capital base in order to sustain our top-line growth strategies.

As a major step in implementing our capital management, we completed the repayment of all public funds in July 2006. In addition, we repurchased and cancelled a portion of our common stock held by our subsidiary Mizuho Financial Strategy (MHFS), with a total value of approximately ¥130 billion. Moreover, in January 2007, we issued ¥400.0 billion of non-dilutive preferred securities to further strengthen our capital base.

We increased the fiscal year-end cash dividends per share of common stock for fiscal 2006 to ¥7,000, which is a ¥3,000 per share increase from the previous fiscal year. We made dividend payments on preferred stock as prescribed.

In May 2007, we repurchased and cancelled all the remaining our common stock held by MHFS at a value of ¥221.1 billion. Further, in May 2007, we set up a limit, up to ¥150.0 billion for repurchasing own shares (common stock). Repurchase will be made for the purpose of, among other things, offsetting the potential dilutive effect of the conversion of the Eleventh Series Class XI Preferred Stock in consideration of the possibility that the number of shares of our common stock will increase after the commencement of the conversion period from July 1, 2008.

Considering the earnings estimates and other factors, we plan to increase the cash dividends per share of common stock for fiscal 2007 to ¥10,000 (another ¥3,000 per share increase from those for the previous fiscal year). Dividends on preferred stock will be made as prescribed.

Going forward, we will continue to utilize our capital effectively, while maintaining and strengthening the capital base for our future growth.

As we continue to move forward proactively with the implementation of our “Channel to Discovery” Plan, we will work to strengthen our competitiveness and profitability. At the same time, by fulfilling our responsibilities to society and our mission to serve the public interest, we will endeavor to further increase our corporate value. We look forward to your continuing support as we move closer toward our strategic objectives.

July 2007

T. Maeda

Terunobu Maeda
President & CEO

Mizuho Financial Group, Inc.

*The above contains statements that constitute forward-looking statements within the meaning of the United States Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. See “Forward-Looking Statements” on page 1 of this Annual Review for information regarding factors that could cause actual results to differ from those in the forward-looking statements.”

*The Three Banks: Figures before October 1, 2005 are the aggregate figures for the Three Banks and their financial subsidiaries for corporate revitalization.

A Message from the President & CEO of Mizuho Corporate Bank, Ltd.
Building a Presence as a Global Investment Bank



As we accelerate the pace of the implementation of our global strategy, we are entering promising new business fields.

Building on our strong client base as the bank at the core of Mizuho's Global Corporate Group, as our "Investment Banking Declaration" and "Global Declaration" suggest, we are aiming to globally deploy a business model that promotes and combines our commercial banking and investment banking capabilities.

Our "Global Declaration" and Its Results

We followed the "Investment Banking Declaration" that we announced in 2005 with our "Global Declaration," which we announced in June 2006, and began initiatives to become a leading global bank.

In line with this objective, we opened a branch in New Delhi, India, in May 2006, and followed this by opening another five overseas branches and relevant office, and one representative office. In fiscal 2007, we are continuing these initiatives to expand our global network coverage. Moreover, on June 1, 2007, Mizuho Corporate Bank (China) began operations, thus making us the first Japanese bank to offer services through a banking subsidiary in China. The advantages of opening this subsidiary include the ability to provide services in

yuan at all our branches in China. We also anticipate that this will make it easier for us to obtain authorization to open new branches and obtain licenses for entering new business activities in China.

On the other hand, for those geographic and product areas that our group's network does not cover, we are supplementing our capabilities through stronger strategic alliances with leading financial institutions by concluding business cooperation agreements and making equity investments in those institutions.

Another development important for the global expansion of our activities was the acquisition of financial holding company (FHC) status in the U.S., which we obtained from the U.S. Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System in December 2006. As a result, by combining our banking and securities capabilities with those of Mizuho Securities, we will be able to expand the coverage of our investment banking operations from Japan, Europe, and Asia to the U.S. — the world's largest financial market.

Stepping Up Our Global Strategy

Looking at recent economic and financial market trends in Japan and overseas, the Japanese economy is continuing on a gradual expansionary trend. Our major Japanese corporate clients are clearly focusing on two strategic objectives. The first is to consolidate their marketing and operating positions in Japan and the second is to seek new growth in overseas markets. Overseas, along with the expansion in the international M&A market and in the volume of money in global funds, the markets for investment banking services in the U.S., Europe, and Asia are showing signs of significant growth.

With these recent developments in mind, we have resolved to implement a bold global strategy that will differentiate Mizuho and give us a competitive edge going forward.

Specifically, our global strategy has a number of key elements. The first is to proactively develop our investment banking operations on a global scale. We already have the top market share in Japan's syndicated loan market and are among the international market leaders

in project finance (ranking number three internationally in 2006) and leveraged finance/management buyouts (ranking number five in Europe in 2006). Our next major initiative, subject to the approval from relevant authorities, will be to merge Mizuho Securities with Shinko Securities to form a full-service securities company that will rival the top three Japanese securities companies. In addition, our FHC status will enable us to offer a full line of securities services through Mizuho Securities (USA) in the U.S.

Building on our enhanced capabilities for offering financial products and stringent compliance systems, we will strengthen our ties with Mizuho Securities and offer cutting-edge, comprehensive financial solutions globally to meet the diverse and sophisticated financial needs of our clients.

Entering New Business Fields

The second element of our global strategy is to create and develop new business fields. Mizuho Corporate Bank was the first Japanese bank to make a full-scale entry into the alternative investment management business, offering these investment products to professional investors, including institutional investors and pension funds. Beginning in the current fiscal year, we have formed a specialized unit for alternative investments, and, in April, together with Mizuho Securities, we established Mizuho Alternative Investment in the U.S. as a strategic asset management subsidiary for dynamic development of this business. In addition, in our sales and trading departments, we have expanded our product lineup beyond interest-rate and currency products to span commodity and credit products.

The third element of our global strategy is to create a management infrastructure appropriate for the global development of our business mission. For example, to build a business platform to support our growth strategy, we are upgrading our information infrastructure and working to promote the speedy sharing of information within our organization as well as the transition to a “paperless” working environment. We are also implementing measures to enhance the sophistication of our decision-making flow.

In parallel with these initiatives, in personnel management also, we are executing changes to enable us to further evolve our business model. To train and recruit diverse human resources in Japan and overseas, we are enhancing policies aimed at further promoting the activities and contributions of national staff members and female employees.

Moreover, in the area of compliance, we are fully aware of our corporate social responsibilities as a financial institution, and are therefore putting into place measures to substantially strengthen our compliance management frameworks and make them fully capable of supporting business development on a global scale.

Competition among the world's financial institutions is growing ever more intense. To establish a presence as a global investment bank, it will be essential to structure a business model of our own founded on strong risk-management capabilities and a strict compliance framework. We will move into the full-scale implementation of the global strategy that I have outlined and take up the challenge of attaining the objective of “real globalization.” The senior executive officers and employees of Mizuho Corporate Bank share a common awareness and will promote the development of the bank's model going forward. Accordingly, we look forward to earning your ongoing support as we work to building our presence as a world class, global investment bank.

July 2007



Hiroshi Saito
President & CEO
Mizuho Corporate Bank, Ltd.

A Message from the President & CEO of Mizuho Bank, Ltd.

Earning the Unshakeable Trust of Our Customers



A Year Devoted to Creating a Rock-Solid Growth Trend.

A Retrospective on the Year: What We Did to Earn Customer Trust

In fiscal 2006, based on the group's "Channel to Discovery" Plan, Mizuho Bank, as the core of the Global Retail Group, worked to move closer to the objective of our medium-term management plan — becoming "The Best Bank in the Middle and Retail Markets." We define "best bank" to mean "No.1 in terms of customer satisfaction" and "No.1 in profitability." Fiscal 2006 was therefore a year when we took the next steps toward building long-term relationships of trust with our clients.

About 25 million individual customers have accounts with Mizuho Bank, and about 100,000 companies, primarily small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) and middle-market corporations, rely on us for financing. A common theme we must address is meeting the increasingly diverse and sophisticated financial needs of both individuals and corporations. During the fiscal year, we endeavored to strengthen ties with other group companies to offer speedy services tailored to meet the requirements of our customers. Also, while working to substantially upgrade our service lineup, we

adopted measures to heighten the awareness of compliance issues among senior executive officers and employees and carried out a proactive program of corporate social responsibility (CSR) activities.

● **Services for Individual Customers**

Mizuho Bank opened a new branch in the Toyosu area of Tokyo in March and proceeded with our opening "Mizuho Personal Squares," the branches with a greater focus on convenience for individual customers. In addition, during the year under review, we had a total of about 2,300 financial consultants (FCs), who are capable of offering advice in many specialized areas, assigned to our branches nationwide in Japan. In addition, we installed "Premium Salons," which are consultation booths for our customers, in our branches throughout Japan. Moreover, we are installing Mizuho Investors Securities' "Planet Booths" in the lobbies of our branches, whereby we can offer one-stop services to meet the securities-related needs of Mizuho customers.

Among our products and services for customers, we continued to enhance the attractiveness of the various services offered to members of the Mizuho Mileage Club, including preferential charges on certain services, and total membership in this club now exceeds 3.5 million. In addition, to provide security to our customers, we proceeded with the issuance of ATM cards incorporating IC chips and, in last fiscal year, introduced biometric identification (finger vein recognition) for ATM transactions. To deal properly with losses due to forgery and card theft, we introduced compensation for such losses, as provided for under Japan's Depositor Protection Law.

Within our lineup of loan products, we expanded our range of housing loans and our housing loan centers, which are dedicated to providing such loans and related services. Through our tie-up with Orient Corporation, we have created a finance framework that responds to a wide range of needs, including providing uncollateralized loans.

● **Services for Corporate Customers**

In our corporate customer business, while stepping up our activities to develop relationships with new

customers, we responded to a wide range of financing needs in the SME and middle markets. We also provided solution business services, such as facilitating business succession and M&A, supporting IPOs, and offering assistance for companies entering or expanding their operations in markets outside Japan. These solution business services are offered by about 350 dedicated staff at the head quarter, who work together with branch staff members to help customers address a broad spectrum of management issues. Moreover, we draw on the comprehensive capabilities of the group, including the knowledge and skills of Mizuho Investors Securities, Mizuho Capital, and Mizuho Trust & Banking, to assist customers in listing their stocks and making arrangements for passing business to the next generation or to new owners.

For small-scale companies, we have established the Mizuho Business Finance Center, a subsidiary with more than 600 experienced staff, which is dedicated to financing small-scale companies and responding proactively to their needs for funding.

Among financial products, to reduce excessive reliance on real estate collateral and guarantees by individuals, we are working to expand our range of unsecured loan products and are endeavoring to develop and offer securitization and lending schemes secured by operating revenue generated in account receivables, inventories, and other assets.

Also, for both individuals and corporations, we are upgrading our Internet-based banking services and actively developing new methods for settlements via mobiles.

● Promoting Compliance and CSR Activities

To create a corporate culture that will promote thorough compliance with laws and regulations and effective internal controls, we have strengthened monitoring activities at our head quarters and branches and substantially expanded our internal control systems.

In our CSR activities, we are focusing on the theme of “aiming to be a bank that is user-friendly for everyone, regardless of age, gender, or physical challenges.” These activities, which we have named our “Heartful Project,” are including creating fully barrier-free

branches, documents, website and interaction with customers.

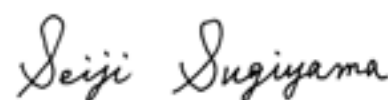
Looking to Fiscal 2007

The current fiscal year will be the final year of the group's strategic “Channel to Discovery” Plan. We want to maximize the effectiveness of our ongoing business strategy and attain steady and stable growth. Realizing these goals will require three supporting elements: (a) winning the maximum trust of our customers, (b) creating a rock-solid growth trend, and (c) working to build the optimal business infrastructure.

To win the unshakeable trust of our customers, we must of course offer a broader lineup of products and services, but, in addition, to build closer relationships with our customers, we will implement a much larger shift of personnel from the head quarter to our branches. At the same time, we will implement initiatives to ensure compliance and customer protection in all aspects of our business activities because these are crucial preconditions for winning and maintaining customer trust. To create a rock-solid growth trend, we will make investments and allocate expenditures strategically and selectively to strengthen earnings power in our core businesses. To build the optimal business infrastructure, we will continue working to attain even greater sophistication and efficiency in our internal processing operations.

The senior executive officers and employees of Mizuho Bank are committed to making the bank a financial institution that offers convenient services for our customers, provides them greater security, and inspires them to think “Mizuho is the bank I want to deal with.” As we work toward building long-lasting customer relationships based on underlying customer trust and confidence, we look forward to your continuing support.

July 2007



Seiji Sugiyama
President & CEO
Mizuho Bank, Ltd.

Securities, Trust and Asset Management Business Strategies

Basic Strategy for the Securities Business

In order to pursue greater synergies by strengthening cooperation between group banks and securities companies and exploiting its overall strengths, the group has promoted integrated banking and securities operations based on customer segmentation, while ensuring that the securities companies make the most of their capabilities and advantages.

Strengths and Characteristics of the Group's Three Securities Companies

Mizuho Securities

MHSC is a wholesale securities company that offers high-quality, specialized solutions in response to the wide-ranging needs of domestic and international institutional investors, corporations, financial institutions and public sector entities.

It occupies a top position among the major securities companies in the area of bond underwriting, and boasts a strong presence in bond sales as well. In the equity-related business, it offers a full range of services and has raised its market standing to a position close to that of the major securities companies.

It has already established a top-level presence in the area of M&A and other financial advisory services for Japanese clients, and has a track record in structured finance that puts it among the market leaders in Japan.

MHSC also aims to satisfy the diversified needs of clients who are active at home and abroad by offering seamless domestic and overseas business services through its network of overseas securities subsidiaries.

Mizuho Investors Securities

MHIS is working to expand its cooperative channels with MHBK by establishing a network of 100 joint branches. It is also proactively strengthening ties with the group, promoting a securities sales agency business with MHBK, a trust business with MHTB as an agent, and its IPO business through cooperative efforts with other group companies. With this as its operational base, MHIS responds to customers' asset investment needs by offering various securities-related solutions,

and to their funding needs by offering stock and bond underwriting services and consulting business in connection with their capital structure planning. In this way, it aims to become the customer's first choice as the most trusted securities company by providing carefully-tailored, high-quality products and securities services in a speedy manner.

Shinko Securities

Shinko Securities is a comprehensive securities company with a nationwide network that offers a full range of services from underwriting to brokerage. Through dynamic and efficient cooperation with group companies, it uses its full-line functions to provide middle market/retail customers with a wide selection of financial products and services.

Shinko Securities has started to handle wrap accounts in its securities sales agency business with MHBK, and has launched a trust business with MHTB as an agent.

Subject to the approval from relevant authorities, MHSC and Shinko Securities will merge as of a target date of January 1, 2008. Mizuho Securities, the merged new entity, will offer competitive cutting-edge financial services on a global basis through the combining of MHSC's global investment banking business platform and Shinko Securities' nationwide client base and business network as full-service securities company covering all of Japan.

Basic Strategy for the Trust Business

The group recognizes that the asset management business is a growth sector and is working to deliver the best solutions to clients through MHTB, which offers a full range of trust services as the core Global Asset & Wealth Management Group, and Trust & Custody Services Bank (TCSB), which offers high-level custody services.

MHTB quickly and accurately responds to the increasingly diversified and sophisticated needs of today's clients by offering various products and services together with group companies through the agent system and with external entities through business tie-ups, and also by holding joint seminars.

Mizuho Trust & Banking

MHTB aims to become the most trusted trust bank by accurately meeting the diversified needs of clients through original products and services that draw on the high level of expertise and rich know-how it has built up over many years.

MHTB responds to the asset management and investment needs of a wide range of individual clients by offering consulting services in connection with assets in general, including financial assets and real estate. It also offers asset investment products such as "Always" and "Chochiku no Tatsujin" which are money trusts based on securitized automobile loan assets, and asset management products such as "Asset Management Trusts" for centralized management of financial assets.

In the area of testamentary trusts, MHTB's experienced professionals have earned an excellent reputation for their carefully-tailored services. MHTB is offering services to an even larger number of clients through its network of agents at MHBK, and has one of the highest balances of such trusts in the sector. For corporate clients, MHTB cooperates with group companies in offering optimal solutions in such areas as real estate, securitization, pensions, the stock transfer agency business and asset management. In particular, through its sophisticated consulting services, MHTB supports clients in formulating effective business strategies to deal with management issues arising from changes in accounting

systems and revisions to the Company Law.

MHTB will continue to identify clients' needs and to satisfy them by proactively developing new products and services, and creating new trust business.

Trust & Custody Services Bank

Based on its advanced systems infrastructure and highly transparent internal control systems, TCSB provides financial institutions, institutional investors and other clients with high-quality, high value-added trust and custody services, and outsourcing for comprehensive asset administration services. TCSB also responds to clients' high-level custody requirements through participation in the "account-management institution business" developed in response to securities settlement systems and infrastructure reform in Japan, and through the provision of securities lending services.

Basic Strategy for the Asset Management Business

In the investment trust and pensions markets, we aim to become one of the world's leading players in terms of both quality of services and assets under management.

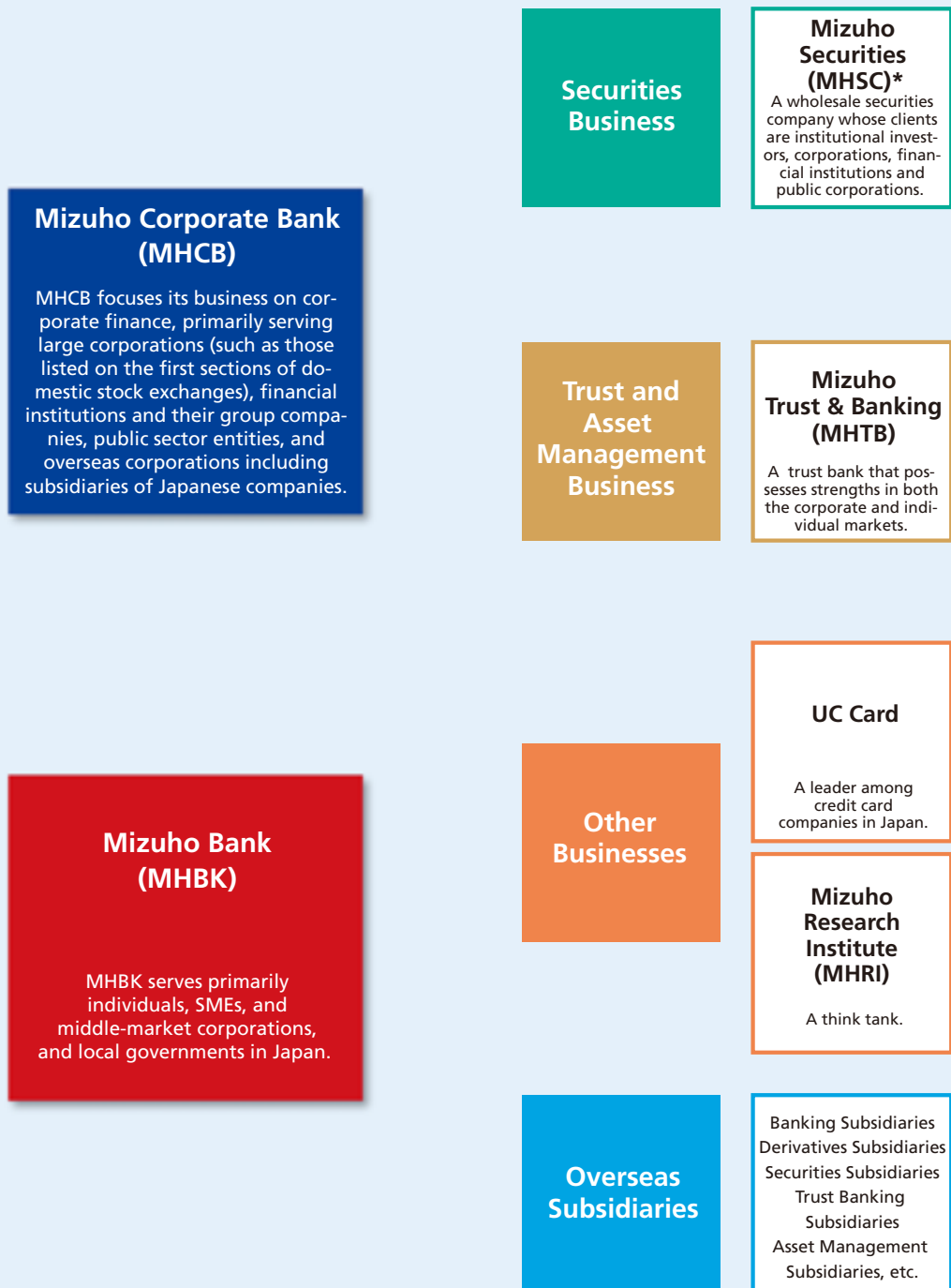
On July 1, 2007, Dai-ichi Kangyo Asset Management and Fuji Investment Management merged to become Mizuho Asset Management.

Our asset management companies, Mizuho Asset Management and DLIBJ Asset Management, both make the most of their individual specialties in offering high-quality products and services to both group and non-group clients. In the distribution of investment trusts, they offer a widely varied line-up of products designed to meet the increasingly complex and sophisticated needs of clients.

In the Japanese defined contribution pension business, we are channeling our total resources into providing solutions for corporate management issues by supporting the formation of assets for individuals to enjoy in their retirement.

Business Outline

We precisely and swiftly provide products, services and business solutions to meet the diversified financial needs of our customers by actively pursuing group synergies.



Mizuho Investors Securities (MHIS)

A securities company that focuses on serving the group's customers.

Shinko Securities*

A comprehensive securities company that focuses on the middle and retail markets.

Trust & Custody Services Bank (TCSB)

A highly specialized trust bank focusing on the custody business.

Defined Contribution Plan Services (DCPS)

An entity that specializes in managing defined contribution pension plans.

Mizuho Asset Management* (MHAM)

An asset management company.

DLIBJ Asset Management (DIAM)

An asset management company.

Mizuho Private Wealth Management (MHPW)

A private banking services company.

Mizuho Trust Realty Company

A real estate agency.

Mizuho Credit Guarantee

A credit guarantee and real estate research company.

Mizuho Capital

A principal venture capital company.

Mizuho Factors

A factoring company.

Mizuho Information & Research Institute (MHIR)

An IT-related company.

Mizuho-DL Financial Technology

A research and development company of financial technology.

Mizuho Financial Strategy (MHFS)

An advisory company for financial institutions.

*Dai-Ichi Kangyo Asset Management and Fuji Investment Management merged as of July 1, 2007 and became Mizuho Asset Management (MHAM).

*Subject to the approval from relevant authorities, MHSC and Shinko Securities will merge as of a target date of January 1, 2008.

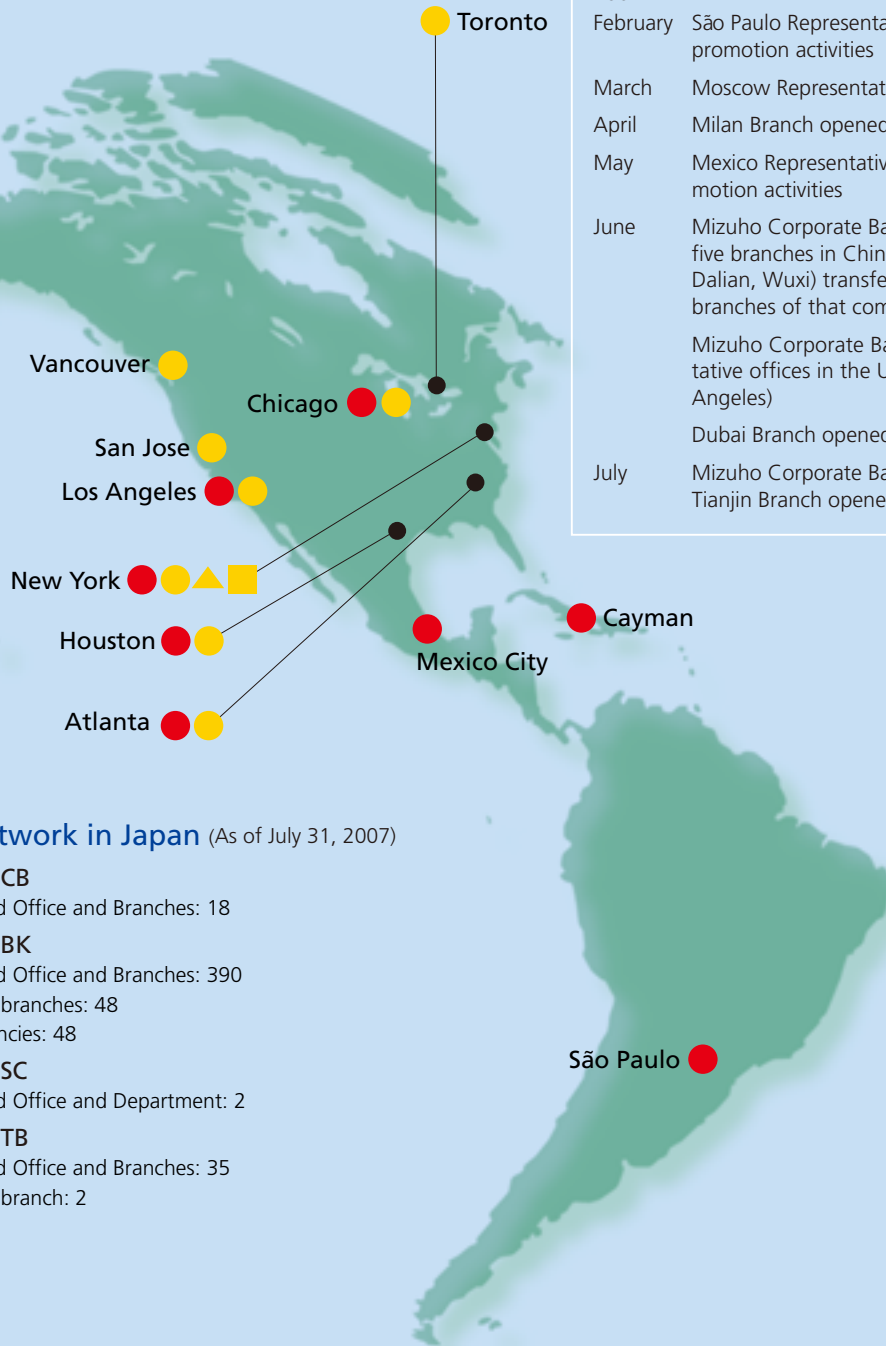
MHCB's Major Global Expansion (April 2006 — June 2007)

2006

- May New Delhi Branch opened
- June Wuxi Branch opened
- July Mizuho Corporate Bank Nederland Brussels Branch opened
- October Ho Chi Minh City Branch opened
- December Obtained financial holding company (FHC) status in the U.S.

2007

- February São Paulo Representative Office commenced business promotion activities
- March Moscow Representative Office opened
- April Milan Branch opened
- May Mexico Representative Office commenced business promotion activities
- June Mizuho Corporate Bank (China) established and MHCB's five branches in China (Shanghai, Beijing, Shenzhen, Dalian, Wuxi) transferred into the head office and branches of that company.
Mizuho Corporate Bank (USA) established four representative offices in the U.S. (Atlanta, Chicago, Houston, Los Angeles)
- Dubai Branch opened
- July Mizuho Corporate Bank (China) Tianjin Branch opened



Network in Japan (As of July 31, 2007)

- MHCB**
Head Office and Branches: 18
- MHBK**
Head Office and Branches: 390
Sub-branches: 48
Agencies: 48
- MHSC**
Head Office and Department: 2
- MHTB**
Head Office and Branches: 35
Sub-branch: 2

Global Corporate Group

— Approaches to Large and Global Corporations, and Other Entities —



Business Environment and Overview of the Global Corporate Group

The Japanese economy remains firm due to strong exports and robust capital expenditure driven by a sustained improvement in corporate earnings. Moreover, with firm growth in the U.S., Europe and Asia, the global economy is taking a turn for the better, and markets for various industries are expanding as a result of surging worldwide demand. In this environment, there are signs of a global industrial realignment that transcends national boundaries. Under these conditions, clients among large and global corporations and other entities expect financial institutions to do more than simply resolve their financial issues in areas such as funding and financial efficiency. Indeed, their needs have expanded to include restructuring existing businesses, advancing into new business sectors, overseas strategies, risk management and numerous other management issues.

For a financial group to enhance its competitiveness in satisfying these needs, it is essential to offer sophisticated, cutting-edge solutions that combine financial functions such as securities and trusts, as well as banking.

To respond to the needs of large and global corporations and other entities, the Global Corporate Group provides highly specialized, cutting-edge solutions by leveraging its banking, securities, trust and other financial capabilities and promoting close cooperation between the global corporate banking sector and the wholesale securities sector.

Key Group Companies

● Mizuho Corporate Bank

MHCB provides optimal solutions to the increasingly diverse and sophisticated needs of clients in the areas of both finance and business strategies, focusing its efforts on serving major corporations (such as those listed on the first sections of domestic stock exchanges), financial institutions and their group companies, public sector entities, and overseas corporations including subsidiaries of Japanese corporations.

Specifically, it is revamping its organization to dramatically strengthen its ability to provide solutions through competitive services at the global level.

In addition to taking full advantage of the functions of other group companies such as MHBK, MHSC and MHTB, it is working in broadly based cooperation with foreign investment banks and various types of investment funds as it pursues a “deal after deal” marketing strategy that offers clients cutting-edge financial solutions on a continuous, multi-faceted basis.

● Mizuho Securities

MHSC is a wholesale securities company that offers high-quality, specialized solutions in response to the wide-ranging needs of domestic and overseas institutional investors, corporations, financial institutions and public sector entities.

Its operations have been broadly divided into the “Global Investment Banking Groups” and the “Global Markets & Products Groups,” and it is strengthening its market presence in both areas.

Highlights

● MHCB

- In December 2006, became the first Japanese bank to acquire financial holding company (FHC) status in the U.S.
- Established an asset management company in New York to engage proactively in “alternative” asset management business aimed at professional investors, an area experiencing remarkable global growth and expansion.
- Remains committed to expanding its network. Established branches in New Delhi, Wuxi, Brussels* and Ho Chi Minh City, and representative office in Moscow, and commenced business promotion activities at the São Paulo Representative Office in fiscal 2006. Became the first Japanese bank to establish a local subsidiary in China in June 2007.
- * The Brussels Branch is a branch of Mizuho Corporate Bank Nederland.
- Maintained top domestic share in the syndicated loan sector in fiscal 2006.
- Claimed number three spot in Thomson Financial's world ranking of project finance arrangers.

● MHSC

- Concluded a merger agreement with Shinko Securities on March 29, 2007. Subject to the relevant authorities' approval, the merger will take place as of a target date of January 1, 2008.
- Implemented a sweeping reorganization in April 2007 to enable it to offer proposals for comprehensive solutions in response to clients' increasingly sophisticated needs.
- Received the Thomson DealWatch “Straight Bond House of the Year” and “Asset-backed Securities House of the Year” awards.

Accelerated Global Strategy

Acquisition of FHC Status in the U.S. Marks New Embarkation

In December 2006, MHCBC became the first Japanese bank to acquire financial holding company (FHC) status in the U.S. As a result, Mizuho Securities USA is now able to engage in full-scale securities business operations in the U.S., including underwriting corporate bonds and equities. From a broader perspective, it also enables Mizuho to engage in a wide range of investment banking activities in the world's largest market — the U.S. — in addition to Japan, Europe and Asia.

Development of New Business Fields

In the global wholesale market, MHCBC is now proactively engaged in the “alternative” asset management business, which is growing and expanding at a remarkable rate. Its goal is to open up new business fields with high growth potential. To this end, in April 2007, a specialist unit was created within MHCBC and an alternative investment company was established in New York jointly with MHSC. MHCBC will further strengthen its global capabilities in Japan, the Americas and Europe with a view to becoming Japan's pioneer in this area.

Making the promotion of its global investment banking products more sophisticated and strengthening its approach to new business fields with high growth potential will enable MHCBC to provide clients with advanced financial solutions of a higher level of sophistication than ever before.

Accelerating Global Business Promotions

New Global Expansion

As a leading financial institution in Japan, Mizuho offers domestic and foreign clients engaged in global business activities the best available solutions by dynamically combining its rich experience in overseas markets with its powerful overseas network and its cutting-edge financial products.

● Strategic Reinforcement of Office Network

In light of the increasing global expansion of its clients' business, MHCBC is proactively extending its global network in order to provide them with high-quality support.

Among other things, it has strengthened its support for Japanese companies that are increasingly active in the burgeoning BRICs (Brazil, Russia, India and China) economies. MHCBC opened the New Delhi Branch in May 2006, the Wuxi Branch in June 2006, and the Moscow Representative Office in March 2007. In February 2007, the São Paulo Representative Office commenced business promotion activities. It also opened branches in Brussels* in July 2006, and in Ho Chi Minh City in Vietnam in October the same year. The branches in New Delhi and Ho Chi Minh City are the bank's second branches in the two countries, allowing MHCBC to offer services that are even more seamless than before.

In fiscal 2007, it opened the Milan Branch in April, and the Dubai Representative Office in June. In May 2007, the Mexico Representative Office commenced business promotion activities. On June 1, 2007, Mizuho Corporate Bank (China) opened for business, and Mizuho's five Chinese branches (Shanghai, Beijing, Shenzhen, Dalian and Wuxi) were transferred to its jurisdiction. The establishment of a local subsidiary should expedite authorizations for new branches, allow all branches in China to handle the yuan, and make it easier to obtain licenses for new businesses, ultimately resulting in greater convenience for its clients. Also, MHCBC opened the Tianjin Branch in July 2007, the first new branch in China since the local subsidiary was established.

MHCBC will continue to carefully analyze medium- to long-term trends in economic conditions and clients' needs in these regions with a view to maintaining its flexible, proactive branch network development strategy.

*The Brussels Branch is a branch of Mizuho Corporate Bank Nederland, a wholly owned subsidiary of MHCBC.

● Strengthening Alliances

The group complements those regions and products that its network cannot cover by strengthening relationships with leading local financial institutions through tie-ups and equity investments.

It has built relationships with a number of overseas financial institutions, including TISCO Bank of Thailand in June 2006, and two Korean financial institutions — the Shinhan Financial Group and the government-affiliated Korea Development Bank — in September the same year. It also tied up with two banks in Kazakhstan — JSC Kazkommertsbank and the government-affiliated JSC Development Bank of Kazakhstan — in February 2007, and BANORTE (Banco Mercantil del Norte) of Mexico in March 2007. Together with its equity investment in China CITIC Bank Corporation in April 2007, these moves represent its efforts to build up its cooperative relationships so that it can better respond to its clients' needs.

Approaches to the Global Alternative Investment Business

MHCB is the first Japanese bank to engage proactively in a rapidly growing and expanding area of the global wholesale market — the “alternative” asset management business aimed at professional investors such as institutional investors and pension funds.

● Establishing Mizuho Alternative Investments

In April 2007, MHCB and MHSC jointly established an asset management company called Mizuho Alternative Investments, as a strategic focus for full-scale engagement in the alternative investment business.

In addition to investing in CLOs and CDOs, the company is due to establish a credit arbitrage fund. Positioned at the core of group business operations, this company will offer products that are attractive to investors by boosting its investment earnings and expanding its product lineup.

● Future Business Development

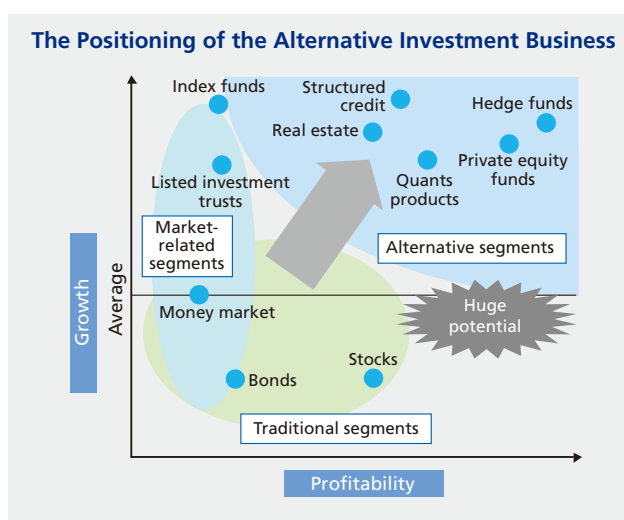
Centered on Mizuho Alternative Investments and Mizuho Investment Management UK, the group is working vigorously to develop investment products. At the same time, it is reinforcing its network across the Americas, Europe and Asia, including the establishment of an investment company in Tokyo, in order to strengthen its access to global money and create superior level investment opportunities.

It is also drawing on the all-round strengths of group companies through appropriate tie-ups with their various functions as represented by MHSC, which is strengthening its global sales network, MHTB, which has been commissioned to handle pension fund management, and Mizuho's asset management companies.

Sharing Clients' Global Growth Strategies

Based on its “Investment Bank Declaration” and its “Global Declaration,” MHCB is drawing on its robust, long-term relationships with clients in the area of commercial banking operations to develop its “solutions business” and thus help raise its clients' corporate value over the medium- to long-term.

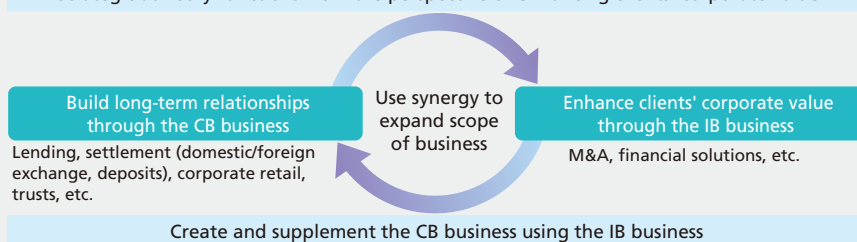
Acting as relationship managers (RMs) for the entire group and employing a “strategic advisory service-based solutions business approach” as their code of behavior, MHCB's RMs identify the management issues clients face amidst intensifying global competition. They offer M&A advisory services, various forms of securitization, syndicated loans and pensions and cash management systems (CMS), and make maximum use of the banking, securities, trust and other specialist functions embodied within the group to offer the best possible financial solutions on a global basis.



The environment facing clients is changing rapidly as a result of growing activity in the area of strategic cross-border corporate alliances and increasingly fierce competition for market share in emerging markets overseas. MHC's Industry Research Division has led the field of domestic industrial research for many years, and has now established its offices in New York and London to strengthen its industrial research capabilities on a global basis, allowing it to work with its clients in tackling management issues and strengthening its functions as a global partner.

Combining CB (Commercial Banking) and IB (Investment Banking) Functions

Strategic advisory functions from the perspective of enhancing clients' corporate value



Solutions for Financial Institutions and Public Sector Entities

● Financial Institutions

MHC offers the financial institutions among its clientele appropriate proposals for comprehensive solutions in such areas as financial strategies and risk management. In order to respond to clients' increasingly diverse and sophisticated investment needs, MHC's investment proposals have come to embrace new products and investment instruments, including cross-border syndicated loans, and investment products incorporating tailor-made investment trusts and structured credit products. MHC also draws on the financial functions of group companies for creating proposals for high-quality advisory services and solutions to management issues associated with strengthening clients' financial structures. These include capital policies, removing assets from the balance sheet, offering products for retail, and internal control schemes.

● Public Sector Entities

Special public corporation reforms, government FILP (Fiscal Investment and Loan Program) reforms and other reforms affecting the public sector have now begun in earnest. As a result, the needs of public sector clients have become more diverse and sophisticated than ever. In response, MHC endeavors to propose optimal solutions that bring together the sophisticated expertise and know-how of group companies. In the area of diversifying financial needs, examples include the arrangement of syndicated loans and asset securitization, as well as advisory entrustment and the proposal of derivative products to meet increasingly complex risk management needs.

In the public bond business, MHC provides issuers with stable support for funding using its strong record and rich experience as a leading bank.

Offering Financial Product Functions at the Global Level

Providing Comprehensive Solutions at Home and Overseas

● Leveraged Finance and MBOs

Amidst the rapid growth in Japan's M&A business in recent years, MHC has endeavored to help clients raise their corporate value through business restructuring by promoting leveraged finance, primarily non-recourse finance, based on the cash-flows of the target companies. In the MBO/LBO sectors in particular, it provides advisory services and arranges finance in

connection with large-scale business restructuring involving sell-offs of clients' business divisions and subsidiaries, and similar deals. It has also adopted a proactive approach to cross-border deals and through its four-axis global network centered on Tokyo, New York, London and Hong Kong, has compiled an excellent track record in the sector for leveraged finance transactions at the global level.

Group companies Mizuho Corporate Advisory and Mizuho Capital Partners provide advisory services in connection with MBOs and financial strategies, as well as responding to clients' increasingly sophisticated financial needs through investments in MBO funds and mezzanine funds.

● Real Estate Finance

MHCB is a leading player in the real estate finance business, using a full range of instruments, from senior debt to mezzanine finance, and equity investment to arranging financing. It also puts together large-scale development finance projects associated with urban renewal, such as the Tokyo Midtown Project, which redeveloped the site once occupied by the Defense Agency, and engages in the real estate fund investment business.

As globalization fuels rapid changes and expansion in the real estate market, it is endeavoring to provide clients with optimal solutions for their efforts in areas like financial strategies and domestic and overseas real estate deals. In doing so, it draws on its strong record and rich experience in real estate finance, its real estate-related advisory functions and its links with overseas branches.

● Structured Finance

MHCB supports clients' financial strategies by arranging securitization programs to satisfy their diversifying needs for funding through asset securitization and offering optimal solutions for removing assets from the balance sheet in order to improve their management indices.

It offers several securitization solutions for clients with a variety of assets, and uses syndication methods to satisfy investors' needs for sophisticated, specialist products and solutions.

In order to provide a wide range of finance solutions using securitization methods, it offers inventory finance and other forms of asset-based lending, and "whole business securitization" schemes for securitizing businesses based on operational cash flow.

● Project Finance

By its very nature, project finance has to be tailored to the different business structures of individual projects, and requires sophisticated skills and a rich store of knowledge. With its team of highly experienced banking staff operating at the global level, MHCB ranks third in the world on an arrangement value basis. This kind of performance has greatly enhanced its reputation, to the extent that in February 2007 it was awarded the financial advisor contract for the Panama Canal expansion project by the Panama Canal Authority. A total of 15 U.S., European and Japanese banks participated in the international bid for the contract.

In line with the shift from the public to the private sector, MHCB offers non-recourse finance for PFI/PPP projects such as natural resource development, power generation, desalination

and infrastructural improvement in Japan and overseas. It has also established an expert financial advisory team to offer optimal solutions to clients with a range of needs for project feasibility assessments and funding advice.

Project Finance Global Mandated Lead Arranger Table

(January to December 2006)

Rank	Company name	Amount (millions of U.S. dollars)	No. of transactions
1	Royal Bank of Scotland	13,236.7	66
2	Calyon	8,664.4	60
3	Mizuho Financial Group	7,722.8	54
4	Societe Generale	7,028.5	34
5	ABN AMRO	6,276.3	18
6	BNP Paribas	5,930.3	47
7	Banco Bilbao Vizcaya Argentaria	5,790.6	32
8	WestLB	5,436.4	36
9	State Bank of India	5,365.2	27
10	Mitsubishi UFJ Financial Group	4,425.5	47

Source: Thomson Financial

Syndication Business Continues to Develop

Japan's syndicated loan markets have grown rapidly in recent years and MHC B plays a leading role in driving market growth and providing high value-added services by making active use of the syndication function to meet a variety of corporate financial needs in all sectors. Examples include cross-border syndicated loans ("Ninja Loans") for foreign companies and sovereign entities raising funds in the Japanese market, large LBO deals using M&A finance, and earthquake disaster response deals ("Renaissance Commitment Lines") to facilitate financing when disastrous earthquakes occur. MHC B also made a major contribution to the development of the loan trading market, handling deals amounting to over ¥1 trillion in fiscal 2006.

To provide appropriate solutions for clients expanding their global businesses in a wide range of areas, it has deployed expert staff at its offices in New York, London, Shanghai, Hong Kong and Singapore. In addition to further strengthening its global syndication framework, this enables it to promote its comprehensive, worldwide investment banking business through tie-ups with various services centered on financial products.

Through its commitment to a proactive involvement in the syndication business as a means of satisfying the needs of both corporate clients and financial institutions, MHC B is seeking new modes of corporate finance that go beyond traditional methodologies. It is also determined to contribute to further market development in its role as a market leader in market-oriented indirect financing.

Promoting the Global Market Business

● Strategic Reinforcement of Sales and Trading Capabilities

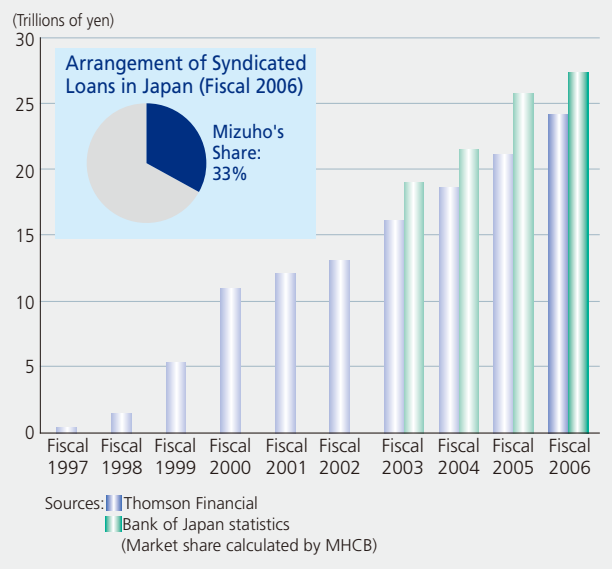
MHC B has expanded its product lineup from basic areas such as interest rates and foreign exchange to oil, metals, weather and other commodity derivatives, and ultra-long-term, low-liquidity currency derivatives. For local currency transactions in countries around the world, it continues to expand its product range, strengthen its trading capabilities, and offer high-quality solutions to increasingly globalized clients, thus maintaining its efforts to become the most relied-on "bank of choice."

It is also strengthening its tie-up with Mizuho-DL Financial Technology (a group company specializing in the development of financial technology) and is introducing sophisticated risk control methodologies that incorporate dynamic foreign exchange hedging — a statistical/probabilistic exchange risk hedging method that eliminates market views and arbitrariness — and loans that incorporate commodity derivatives, to take care of areas that are not covered by existing risk management methods.

● Full-Scale Involvement in the Credit Market

MHC B is determined to make a full-scale entry into the credit market. Starting with its investment in Mizuho Alternative Investments, an asset management company established in the U.S. to manage credit arbitrage transaction funds, it is diversifying its credit investment management style and expanding the size of its investments. It is also expanding its credit derivatives trading in areas like correlation trades, which focus on the correlations between multiple issues in credit default swaps (CDS).

Trends in Japan's Syndicated Loan Market and Mizuho's Share



Promoting the Transaction Business at the Global Level

● e-Business

MHCB responds to clients' needs for greater efficiency in fund operations by offering the Mizuho Advanced CMS cash management system as its core solution product for pooling, agency payment services and other solutions for managing funds.

It also offers sophisticated cash management solutions at a global level to clients with overseas offices through the Mizuho Global CMS and the Mizuho Global Pooling Service.

● Exchange and Trade Finance

Specialist divisions and domestic and overseas offices cooperate in business promotion by proposing global-based solutions. MHCB responds to clients' overall finance needs in the area of trade and overseas investments through currency options, NDF (Non-Deliverable Forwards) and other forms of exchange hedges, issues of guarantees for large exports centered on emerging markets, structured trade finance, commodity finance and advanced trade finance, including ECA finance (finance provided principally to developing countries in cooperation with public Export Credit Agencies).

● Yen Cash and Securities Settlements Business

MHCB has been offering comprehensive yen cash and securities clearing services to global financial institutions. In order to make operations more efficient and solid and to meet sophisticated clients' needs, we continue to upgrade our systems and implement everyday "Kaizen (improvement)" process into our operations. Recently, Euroclear, the world's largest international securities settlement service provider, has designated MHCB as the sole custodian for JGB transactions.

● Pensions Business

Drawing on total group strengths to offer comprehensive pension services, MHCB has a top class number of participants in the field of defined contribution pension plans in Japan. MHCB also acts as a trust agent for MHTB.

Credit Portfolio Management

MHCB has been proactively engaged in credit portfolio management (CPM) as part of its efforts to promote its "originate to distribute" business model. It is working to maintain and enhance the soundness and profitability of its credit portfolio by strategically rebalancing its assets and controlling credit risk by utilizing the credit market to respond to changes in the status of the bank's entire credit portfolio and the macro economic situation.

Specifically, it is expanding its efforts in loan sales and hedging through CDS and securitization targeting domestic and foreign companies. For instance, in March 2007 it arranged synthetic CLOs, a new securitization scheme hedging only the subordinated portion of loans, which pose high credit risk. All these steps were taken with a view to managing its credit portfolio more actively on a global basis.

In order to respond more flexibly and timely to its clients' increasingly global and diversified finance needs, it intends to strengthen its efforts in the area of CPM.

Seeking to Become Japan's Leading Investment Bank

Since its founding in October 2000, MHSC has made steady progress in its transformation into a full-scale investment bank as a wholesale securities company. Since fiscal 2007, it has adopted "Seeking to Become Japan's Leading Investment Bank" as a key theme of its mission, and is now implementing an action plan to realize it. The plan's management objectives call for a stronger market presence, a higher profile as a global investment bank, a robust business structure more fitting for a market leader, and the training and long-term employment of professional human resources.

Strategic Reorganization

To strengthen its product development and deal execution abilities, MHSC introduced a divisional system, establishing the Global Investment Banking Groups to consolidate its primary market operations, and its Global Markets & Products Groups to consolidate its secondary market operations. The Global Investment Banking Groups were further reorganized to extend its coverage in order to enhance its ability to put forward comprehensive solutions for clients and thus strengthen its ability to satisfy their needs.

Global Investment Banking Groups

The reorganization of the Global Investment Banking Groups functionally separated the "coverage organization," which serves as the overall interface with clients, from the "products organization." Enhancing the expertise of each organization enables them to offer a wide range of solutions.

In the area of bond underwriting operations, one of its long-standing strengths, MHSC has sustained its sector-leading performance. It is also building long-term relationships of trust with its clients as a result of its powerful bond selling capabilities, its ability to set prices to reflect clients' demand with precision, and respond rapidly to changes in the market. MHSC is strengthening its initiatives in the equities underwriting business, which it sees as a strategic sector, and has grown to occupy a place as a major player by winning mandates as the lead manager in some major finance deals.

MHSC has used its personnel resources and know-how to compile an impressive record that puts it among the market leaders in Japan. Among other things, it has maintained its position as the top overall ABS bookrunner for the sixth consecutive year, underscoring its high profile in the structured finance sector, notably in securitizing real estate and monetary claims.

In the area of M&A advisory services, it draws on its advanced sectoral knowledge and know-how to provide advice that suits clients' management strategies, winning a top-class reputation for its capabilities that consistently places it on the top rungs of the advisory rankings.

Total SB League Table

(including samurai bonds and municipal bonds, and excluding subsidiary debt issue, self-led issue, and retail-targeted)
*Lead managing amount basis. Total amount of issues: ¥8,362.1 billion.
(April 2006-March 2007)

Rank	Company name	Amount (billions of yen)	Share (%)
1	Daiwa Securities SMBC	1,723.5	20.61
2	Mizuho Securities	1,617.8	19.35
3	Mitsubishi UFJ Securities	1,267.1	15.15
4	Nomura Securities	1,197.5	14.32
5	Nikko Citigroup	990.8	11.85

Source: Calculated by MHSC, based on data of I-N Information Systems

Overall ABS Bookrunner League Table

(Domestic public and private bonds and Eurobonds)
*Closing date basis. (April 2006-March 2007)

Rank	Company name	No. of issues	Amount (billions of yen)	Share (%)
1	Mizuho Financial Group	18	678.4	20.8
2	Daiwa Securities SMBC	8	578.2	17.8
3	Nomura Securities	5	523.1	16.1
4	Goldman Sachs	3	366.3	11.3
5	Citigroup	2	336.2	10.3

Source: Thomson Financial

M&A Advisory Ranking

(Japanese target, any acquirer nation, deals completed)
(January to December 2006)

Rank	Advisor	Amount (millions of U.S. dollars)	Share (%)
1	Goldman Sachs	36,882	34.3
2	Nomura	35,840	33.3
3	Citigroup	33,624	31.2
4	Daiwa Securities SMBC	27,539	25.6
5	Mizuho Financial Group	26,230	24.4

Source: Thomson Financial

Looking ahead, it will reinforce its ability to put forward and execute proposals in line with clients' business strategy needs and create new business opportunities, while striving to further expand its M&A business.

Global Markets & Products Groups

Having carved for itself a position as a market leader in the bond business from the beginning, MHSC provides products that suit its clients' investment strategies, engaging proactively in market-making and offering high-quality information. It is also channeling its management resources into the equities business, rapidly enhancing its market presence and responding appropriately to clients' increasingly sophisticated needs. It will further respond to its clients' needs and expand its market presence at home and overseas by strengthening its ability such as selling to overseas investors, engaging in trading in overseas stocks, and arranging and offering a variety of high value-added products.

It will also channel its management resources into the middle retail business to respond to the change in money flow as the shift away from savings and towards investments spreads to individuals as well as institutional investments and industrial corporations, proactively engaging in the securities sales agency business through regional financial institutions.

Further Strengthening Global Operations

As a core company responsible for the Global Corporate Group's securities business, MHSC has deployed securities subsidiaries in the U.K., the U.S., Hong Kong, Switzerland, China and other overseas financial markets. This has strengthened its operating structure as a global investment bank that underwrites and sells equities and corporate bonds and engages in the M&A advisory business. When MHCB obtained FHC status in the U.S. on December 18, it became possible for it to engage in the broadly based investment banking business in the U.S. With Mizuho Securities USA. as its core entity, it now aspires to create new business opportunities.

Merger with Shinko Securities

Based on the judgment that it is essential to restructure to allow for the provision of competitive, cutting-edge comprehensive financial services on a global basis, the decision was taken to merge MHSC and Shinko Securities. "Basic Agreement for Merger" was signed on January 10, 2007, and the merger agreement was concluded on March 29, 2007. Subject to the approval from the relevant authorities, the merger will take place as of a target date of January 1, 2008. This will result in the fusion of MHSC's global platform in the investment banking sector incorporating Shinko Securities' nationwide customer base and comprehensive securities network. Combining these two strengths should prove to be extremely important in boosting MHSC's standing still further.

After the merger, the new company Mizuho Securities will not only quickly establish high-level strengths in product development, financial expertise and sales, but will also exploit Mizuho's robust client base and global network as much as possible. In this way, it will aim to maximize the synergies of the merger as it aims to become one of the top investment bank operating in the global arena.

Global Retail Group

— Targeting Individuals, SMEs and Middle-Market Corporations —



Business Environment and Overview of the Global Retail Group

● The Environment Facing Individual Customers

Against the background of an aging society with falling birthrates and other societal changes, as well as recent trends in interest rates and post-deflationary changes in the economic environment, customers' needs have diversified and become more sophisticated, while progress in deregulation has engendered new banking products and services. Furthermore, although technological developments like the Internet have encouraged these trends, new issues have arisen in such areas as the handling of personal information and security. In this more complex financial society, banks must offer products that better match the customer's life stage, superior security functions, and convenient channel networks. They must also build up relationships of even greater trust with customers through sincere communications based on accountability.

● The Environment Facing SMEs and Middle-Market Corporations

As corporate earnings continue firm, it is essential to instill a new sense of vitality into the Japanese economy by promoting the creation and development of SMEs and middle-market corporations with growth potential, and venture businesses with a revolutionary, challenging spirit.

Banks are strongly required to respond to these corporate customers' needs for stable lending services and management issue resolution.

With the close cooperation of the group companies of Mizuho and leading domestic and international companies, the Global Retail Group provides top-level products and services on a global scale in response to the increasingly diversified and globalized needs of individuals, SMEs and middle-market companies.

Key Group Companies

● Mizuho Bank

MHBK is proactively establishing “Mizuho Personal Squares” — branches with a greater focus on convenience for individual customers — as part of its services for individuals. It is training up more financial consultants to strengthen its consulting services, and expanding its framework for providing more competitive products through tie-ups with companies inside and outside the group. In the area of personal loans, it is reinforcing its abilities to develop products that will enable it to respond more flexibly to customers' needs. It is also encouraging customers to deepen and expand their banking transactions through the “Mizuho Mileage Club,” which allows them to accumulate points according to their usage of MHBK services, while improving the convenience of settlement channels using ATMs, and strengthening security.

As for the needs of SMEs and middle-market corporations for funding and resolution of management issues, it makes use of the financial functions and networks of Mizuho and business tie-ups to offer optimal products, services and solutions to customers ranging from those who are just starting up in business to those who seek to expand.

● Mizuho Investors Securities

In line with its aspirations to become “the securities company that customers know and trust most,” MHIS is working with MHBK to establish joint branches and promote securities sales agency business while cooperating with Mizuho's group companies to satisfy wide-ranging securities transaction needs in areas like IPOs.

● UC Card

Through its strategic tie-up with Credit Saison, UC Card has built the strongest business structure in the credit card sector by becoming the first company in Japan to specialize in both the management business of affiliated merchants and the processing business, offering highly convenient and innovative services.

● Mizuho Capital

Mizuho Capital ranks among the top domestic venture capital companies in performance, making full use of its rich pool of know-how and Mizuho's domestic and overseas network in its proactive approach to investment and consulting.

Highlights

● Mizuho Bank

Approaches to Individual Customers

- Membership of the “Mizuho Mileage Club” has topped the 3.5 million mark.
- There are now 90 branches with “Mizuho Personal Squares” offering greater focus on individual customers.
- The number of “Planet Booths” jointly established by MHBK and MHIS has reached 100.
- “Special Consulting Program for Retirees” are offered to provide comprehensive retirement allowance management proposals to people planning to make a new start in life following retirement.
- Biometric identification based on finger vein authentication has been introduced to enhance the security of ATM card transactions.
- In the credit card business, an agreement was concluded with UC Card and Credit Saison to establish a joint processing company and take other steps toward full-scale consolidation and reorganization.

Approaches to SMEs and Middle-Market Corporations

- Mizuho e-Business Site opened for business as an Internet banking service for corporate customers.
- Reorganization of the Corporate Banking Group strengthened the solution support framework.
- Strengthened contacts with customers by redeploying head office personnel to branches.

Approaches to Individual Customers

Encouraging Customers to Use Mizuho as Their Main Bank

Mizuho Mileage Club

By May 2007, over 3.5 million people had signed up for MHBK's "Mizuho Mileage Club" membership service, which allows members to accumulate points according to their usage of MHBK services. In addition to conventional services, for example, allowing members to use ATMs in convenience stores as well as MHBK branches free of charge around the clock depending on their transaction status, membership offers new services as follows. To make it easier for members to accumulate points, the number of points collected for using the "Mizuho Mileage Club" credit cards was doubled based on usage. Then in March 2007, a new campaign was launched for a limited time to quintuple the number of mileage points according to the customer's time deposit balance and holdings of bank debentures and public bonds. Additionally, the bank launched a number of initiatives aimed at expanding its transactions with the younger generation, including a new account opening campaign with "BEAMS," which has won popular support from younger people, and the introduction of original mobile phone sites.

Personal Loans

Housing Loans

To satisfy its customers' diversifying interest rate needs in respect of housing loans, MHBK has started handling its own super long-term fixed-rate housing loans, which can accommodate refinancing, as well as the "Flat 35" long-term fixed-interest rate product, which it offers in a tie-up with Japan Housing Finance Agency (JHF). In fiscal 2006, it also proactively increased the number of housing loan consultations held on weekday evenings, holidays and weekends at head office and branches throughout Japan to enable customers who are busy working during the daytime to discuss loan issues in a more relaxed atmosphere. To better accommodate customers' schedules when they need to visit a branch to sign contracts, it has set up "My Home Plazas," which offer extended office hours and specialize in completing contract procedures. It has also expanded its "Housing Loan Business Promotion Centers," which serve as specialist channels where customers consult or apply for housing loans through housing sales companies.

Unsecured Loans

MHBK offers customers "Mizuho Orico Card Loans" in cooperation with Orient Corporation (Orico) to satisfy customers' more immediate funding needs, and has simplified procedures even further by starting to accept applications via the Internet and allowing paperless contracts*. To better accommodate children's educational loan needs, it carried out a campaign offering preferential rates on such loans to coincide with the schools admissions season.

*Paperless contracts are limited to certain products.

Consulting Services that Win the Customer's Confidence

Strengthening Consulting Services

MHBK is putting a great deal of effort into strengthening consulting services, designed to build long-term relationships with customers based on trust by responding more precisely to their diverse consulting needs centered on asset management. For this reason, it has trained personnel specializing as financial consultants who are extremely familiar with customers' needs

and can provide specialist consultations. It expects to increase the number of financial consultants from 2,300 as of the end of May 2007 to 3,000, and to strengthen its training program. As of the end of May 2007, it had established “Premium Salons” to provide customers with exclusive space for consultations at 259 branches throughout the country as part of its efforts to create an atmosphere where customers can consult its staff in a relaxed and comfortable atmosphere. In February 2007, it introduced life plan simulations as a consulting tool to allow it to estimate expenses associated with key life events, such as education, housing and leisure, and to simulate asset plans for customers of all generations. It holds seminars on asset management, inheritance and wills and other relevant subjects in response to the interest and concern of a wide range of customers. At irregular intervals, it also holds weekend/holiday consultations on asset management, and weekday after-work consultations on asset management for people who are busy in the daytime on weekdays.

“Special Consulting Program for Retirees” Launched

MHBK has started offering services under the “Special Consulting Program for Retirees,” which provides comprehensive retirement allowance management proposals to members of the generation who are planning to make a new start in life following retirement. It responds to the needs of customers who are anxious about post-retirement lifestyle planning or concerned about managing their retirement allowances by offering “Money Life Simulations” and the informational magazine “*The Second Act*.” For customers who are considering asset investment for the first time, it offers the “Mizuho Basic Asset Investment Package” as well as various plans, including the “Mizuho Money Plan Set — Retirement Allowance Investment Plan” and the “Special Interest Rate Plan for Retirement Allowance Time Deposits,” which offer an additional preferential interest rate when making retirement allowance investments. The “Special Consulting Program for Retirees” is offered by MHTB and MHIS as well as MHBK, and the three companies held a joint seminar in March 2007.

Expanding Asset Management Products

To support customers' asset investment needs, MHBK is endeavoring to expand its product lineup in such areas as investment trusts, insurance and foreign currency deposits. It has started selling several products in the area of investment trusts. In the second half of fiscal 2006, it launched the “Japan 3 Asset Balanced Fund (Stable Course / Growth Course)” (“Yen no Megumi”), which diversifies its investments into Japanese equities, bonds and REITs (real estate investment trusts), and the “Mizuho Fund Series — Euro Monthly Income Fund” (“Euro no Minori”), a euro-denominated monthly diversified-type foreign investment trust that mostly makes diversified investments in Europe's bond markets. Responding to the recent increasing need for investments in emerging markets, it started handling the “HSBC China Equity Fund Quarterly Type” and the “Shinko Pure India Equity Fund.” In the area of insurance, it has started handling the “The Five-Year Plan” total annuity receipt amount guaranteed type variable personal pension insurance, and “Everybody” lump-sum whole life insurance. It also handles special interest rate plans for foreign currency time deposits, and gift card presents for purchasers of “Japanese Government Bonds (JGBs) for Individuals.”

Enhancing Comprehensive Financial Services through Cooperation with Group Companies

To satisfy various needs through one-stop shopping, MHBK is working to enhance its comprehensive financial services by strengthening its ties with the group's securities companies and trust bank. As part of its response to the need for securities services, MHIS has been setting up “Planet Booths” in the lobbies of MHBK branches, and the establishment of a booth at the Oji Branch in February 2007 brought the total to 100. It will continue to open such booths as centers for offering a full range of securities services. MHBK also responds to the need for trust services by handling a variety of MHTB trust products at head office and all of its branches using the agent system for trust banking business. In particular, demand is growing year by year for testamentary trust services, which provide help in preparing, keeping and executing wills, and estate distribution services, through which it undertakes complicated inheritance procedures on behalf of customers. Its seminars on inheritance and wills are always well attended.

Expanded Channels and New Services Bring Greater Convenience

Improved Branch and ATM Services

MHBK's proactive approach has resulted in the deployment of "Mizuho Personal Squares" offering greater focus on individual customers at 90 branches as of the end of June 2007. In the largest redevelopment project in Toyosu currently underway in the Tokyo Metropolitan Area, the Toyosu Branch "Mizuho Personal Square Toyosu" became MHBK's first branch in the area when it opened in March 2007. In the Kansai region, new openings took place at the Ashiya Branch in July ("Mizuho Personal Square Ashiya") and the Gakuen-mae Branch in August ("Mizuho Personal Square Gakuen-mae"). As part of its efforts to make ATMs more convenient, MHBK has in principle extended the opening hours of Mizuho ATM Corners to 07:00-24:00. With a few exceptions, Mizuho ATMs are open during Japan's year-end and Golden Week holidays.

Approach to i-Appli Banking

In May 2007, MHBK worked together with NTT DoCoMo to launch its response to "i-Appli Banking," a mobile banking system that uses a specialist mobile phone software known as "i-Appli®." Utilizing the features of i-Appli to realize colorful, easy-to-understand screen displays and high operability levels allows customers to accomplish mobile banking operations such as account balance checks and money transfers quickly and simply. Some mobile phone models come with i-Appli Banking pre-installed as standard. MHBK is now looking into gradually extending banking services that use specialist mobile phone applications to other mobile phone companies in the future.

*"i-Appli" is a registered trademark of NTT DoCoMo and "i-Appli Banking" is an "i-Appli" provided by NTT DoCoMo.

Foreign Currency Conversion Service Offered in Cooperation with ANA

MHBK has tied up with All Nippon Airways (ANA) in offering a foreign money exchange service whereby customers can obtain U.S. dollars, euros and Chinese yuan from foreign currency change machines installed in the ANA Lounge for passengers departing on ANA international flights at Narita International Airport's Terminal 1.

Responses to Changes in the Social Environment

Website Renewal

MHBK is promoting the Heartful Project with a view to "becoming a bank that is user-friendly to everybody." As part of this, it renewed its website in December 2006 to increase its accessibility and usability for all. To enable users with disabilities and the elderly to make use of the website without difficulty, it equipped the site to support "talking browsers" and changes in font size, and moved frequently-used information to the top of the page to allow speedier access. In March 2007, it also renewed its websites for mobile phones of i-Mode, EZweb and Yahoo!, and started introducing new information and providing more detailed information concerning products and services.

Targeting SMEs and Middle-Market Corporations

By strengthening its efforts to further promote its solutions businesses in response to customers' diverse needs, and to create a larger and more stable profit base for the future, MHBK aims to become the top bank in terms of both share of transactions with SMEs and middle-market corporations, and providing solutions for them.

Strengthening Proposal Capabilities and Customer Contact Points

MHBK has established a solutions business promotion framework to enable it to respond to the varied and sophisticated needs of SMEs and middle-market corporations, and offer highly specialized services. By reviewing its existing branch network and redeploying its highly specialized RMs (relationship managers), it will build up a framework that will allow it to offer even more expert services. At the same time, it will further strengthen its points of contact with customers by strategically redeploying head office personnel with rich operational experience to branches. It believes that building this kind of proactive business promotion framework will enable it to make the most of its strengths in a wide range of areas, from consulting on asset management to improving the efficiency of settlement operations and making proposals on management issues, as well as funding.

Approach to Funding Needs

In order to respond proactively to funding demand among SMEs and middle-market corporations, MHBK is working to expand the ¥1 trillion “Super Wide” strategic loan fund and other products in the “Partner Series” of unsecured loan products as a means of satisfying the varied needs of companies of all sizes. It is making every effort to develop products that respond precisely to customers' needs. These include “earthquake disaster finance,” which makes funding lines available in response to the type of funding demand envisaged at times of earthquakes and other disasters, and “environmentally aware finance schemes” that offer preferential interest rates to support environmentally conscious customers. It is also developing and offering new loan products that do not rely excessively on real estate collateral or personal guarantees, proposing loan asset securitization schemes from the perspective of balance sheet controls and making asset-based lendings that use accounts receivable or inventories and other operating revenue assets as collateral. Additionally, it is improving its responses to new business funding needs by, for example, devising schemes to exploit intellectual property rights.

Alliance with Orient Corporation

MHBK is making use of the credit enhancement capabilities offered by Orico and the debt servicer know-how offered by Japan Collection Service, a member of the Orico group, to develop a number of unsecured loan products for SME customers and respond promptly to their borrowing needs.

Approach to Small-Scale Corporate Customers

MHBK is proactively engaged in the lending business, and has concentrated its overall lending operations for small-scale companies in Mizuho Business Financial Center, a subsidiary specializing in lending. Mizuho Business Financial Center has increased its staff to 600, most of them veterans who are well versed in the lending business, and works proactively to

satisfy the funding needs of small-scale customers through loans with guarantees from the Credit Guarantee Corporation and unsecured loan products in cooperation with Orico. Together with MHRI, it has also started the Mizuho Business Channel, a service for providing useful management information to customers of the Mizuho Business Financial Center.

Solutions Business for SMEs and Middle-Market Corporations

Further Promoting the Solutions Business

A team of approximately 350 MHBK professionals specializing in corporate banking is working together with its branches to provide solutions that make the most of the bank's expertise as a specialist in transactions with SMEs and middle-market corporations. The solutions offered are very diverse, ranging from financing deals in areas like structured finance and syndicated loans to solutions associated with business strategies such as business inheritance, M&As and business matching, and advisory services on overseas business expansion. In April 2007, MHBK reorganized its Corporate Banking Group to enable it to offer solutions to customers' increasingly diverse and sophisticated management issues and needs more rapidly. More specifically, it concentrated its customer business strategy support functions into the ALC Advisory Division, creating a more centralized organization for dealing with M&A and MBO needs associated with business inheritance. It has brought together its functions for providing solutions to foreign currency transactions in the International Operations Division, creating a domestic/overseas support organization that can seamlessly handle customers' overseas business expansion needs as well. Organizational improvements like this leave MHBK better able to offer highly specialized solutions more proactively than before.

Sales Launched at Mizuho e-Business Site

MHBK is using IT and the Internet proactively to create and develop new business areas from a medium- to long-term perspective, and thus meet customers' needs for more efficient settlement operations. Mizuho e-Business Site opened for business as an Internet banking service for corporate customers in fiscal 2006. Its service content has been enhanced to cover overseas remittances, foreign currency deposits, import letters of credit and foreign exchange contracts, as well as domestic transactions such as general remittance and balance checking services. It has also strengthened its security functions, adopting electronic certification to confirm customer identities and other measures when using the services.

Business Matching

MHBK is proactively engaged in business matching services for introducing customers of Mizuho who best satisfy the business needs of other customers. These include introducing new sales and purchasing partners, and partners who will help in reducing costs. Whether it is a matter of developing new products, diversifying the business, increasing logistical efficiency, computerizing operations, or creating an environmentally-friendly system within the company, MHBK delivers strategic business solutions by using its extensive network and experience to provide truly effective advice and support in connection with the various management issues customers face. "Business Matching Forums" are designed to bring corporate customers together to engage in individual business negotiations, and have been extremely well received.

Defined Contribution Pensions

Environmental changes arising from the scheduled abolition of Tax-Qualified Pension Plans and the consolidation of pension schemes through M&A have presented customers with the need to restructure their corporate pension schemes. In response, the Corporate Planning Division's Defined Contribution Pension Office offers integrated services extending from feasibility studies to actual introduction, management and administration. These services cover pension consulting centered on defined contribution pension schemes, support for introducing these schemes, investment products and aftercare for

policyholders. MHBK also provides support for various defined contribution pension schemes to suit a variety of requirements, including the Mizuho “SogoGata (comprehensive package) DC Plan” for SMEs and the “Mizuho Personal DC Plan” for individuals.

Securities Sales Agency Business

Now that MHBK handles securities sales agency business aimed at corporate customers, the bank itself is able to respond proactively to customers' diversifying investment needs by engaging in areas that were once the exclusive province of securities companies, such as solicitation and agency business in connection with structured bonds and other instruments. The Asset Management Office for Corporate proposes solutions to corporate customers' investment needs, and its expert staff offer securities and other investment products to suit customers' requirements.

Mobilizing Group Strengths

● Responding to Business Inheritance Needs

Business inheritance is an extremely important management issue for the owner-managers of SMEs and middle-market corporations. In October 2005, MHBK set up the Corporate Consulting Office within the Corporate Banking Group to specialize in providing consultation on business inheritance. In cooperation with MHTB and other group companies, it offers bold, high-quality proposals for dealing with customers' individual needs in such areas as the inheritance of management rights and business restructuring.

● IPO Support

MHBK responds to the needs of customers planning IPOs through organized collaboration with other group companies: Mizuho Capital serves as a venture capital investor and provides advice on going public; MHIS provides broadly based support as a securities company; and MHTB provides advisory and stock transfer agency services.

MHIS's IPO Support Business

MHIS responds proactively to the IPO needs of the group's SME and middle-market corporation customers in cooperation with MHBK, MHTB and Mizuho Capital.

MHIS sharply improved its performance in fiscal 2006 as it served as lead manager for a total of 22 companies and was involved in underwriting approximately 40% of the 187 new listing companies.

● Support for New Businesses

In the new business market, MHBK's know-how is far superior to that of other banks. Specialist staff with expert knowledge concerning advanced technologies, intellectual property rights and other areas of the new business market conduct analyses from various perspectives, including the future potential of the customer's business itself. Based on a true understanding of the situation, they then provide proactive support for the business growth and funding of those customers who will become the next generation of businesses.

● Support for Overseas Business Expansion

Japanese companies are increasingly looking abroad and while some are just moving into overseas markets, others are developing businesses they have already established there. In order to satisfy these diverse needs, the bank provides proactive support for customers' local overseas projects through the group's Asian network, which is the most extensive of any Japanese bank. Specialist staff in Japan and overseas who are well versed in overseas business provide the best possible information accurately and quickly according to the needs and stage of development of the business in question, for example, local feasibility study, establishment of local subsidiary, or start of operations. Its specialist staff cooperate with the relevant divisions to offer wide-ranging solutions pertaining to customers' overseas business operations, including the Mizuho Global CMS, operational support for imports and exports, and exchange risk mitigation needs.

Global Asset & Wealth Management Group
— Dealing with Clients' Demands for Asset Management and Administration —



Business Environment and Overview of the Global Asset & Wealth Management Group

Against the background of structural changes to society accompanying the dwindling birthrate and aging population, as well as reforms to legislative and accounting systems, the need for asset management and administration is increasing among individuals and corporates alike.

In the world of trusts, moreover, revisions to the Trust Business Law in December 2004 lifted restrictions limiting the assets that could be placed in trust, and expanded the scope for trust agents and the business they can handle. Revisions to the Trust Law in December 2006 allowed new formats, such as purpose trusts, leading to a steady increase in the number of opportunities to offer solutions that make use of trust functions.

The Global Asset & Wealth Management Group provides world-class products and services to meet diverse and sophisticated client needs in the areas of trust and custody services as well as private banking services.

Key Group Companies

● Mizuho Trust & Banking

Trust banks may engage in trust business and related operations as well as banking business. One particular feature that sets trust banks apart from other banks is their asset management function, which allows them to manage and administer clients' assets.

MHTB offers a full range of trust services to individual and corporate clients, and is working on strengthening its asset administration divisions, handling pensions, asset management, real estate, securitization and stock transfer agency business.

● Trust & Custody Services Bank

TCSB is a highly specialized trust bank focusing on asset management services, offering high-quality, high value-added trust and custody services to financial institutions and institutional investors.

● Asset Management Companies

Mizuho's asset management companies Mizuho Asset Management (merger between Dai-Ichi Kangyo Asset Management and Fuji Investment Management) and DLIBJ Asset Management constantly pursue optimal investment results in both the investment trust and the investment advisory businesses as they strive to respond accurately to clients' increasingly diverse and sophisticated asset management needs.

● Mizuho Private Wealth Management

As a full-fledged private banking services company, MHPW provides optimal, high-quality comprehensive and integrative products and services tailored to the needs of individual clients.

Highlights

● MHTB

- The number of testamentary trusts entrusted to MHTB increased steadily, exceeding 12,000 contracts as of the end of March 2007.
- The balance entrusted to the "Noteless" lump-sum accounts receivable trust scheme exceeded ¥1.5 trillion.
- The balance of securitized assets (real estate) under administration increased by ¥0.5 trillion to ¥4.7 trillion.

● TCSB

- The balance of assets under management exceeded ¥200 trillion as of the end of March 2007

● Asset Management Companies

- On July 1, 2007, Dai-Ichi Kangyo Asset Management and Fuji Investment Management merged to become Mizuho Asset Management.

Expanding the Trust Market

In the years since the Trust Law and the Trust Business Law were enacted in 1922, money trusts, securities trusts and other forms of trusts have made an enormous contribution to the lives of the Japanese people.

In December 2004, the system underwent the change when the revised Trust Business Law was passed. This abolished restrictions that had originally limited the assets that could be placed in trust to six categories, including money and land, and made it possible to place intellectual property rights such as copyrights in trust. For all practical purposes, only financial institutions were originally allowed to participate in the trust business, but it has now been opened up to ordinary business corporations and the scope for adopting the agent system for trust businesses has been expanded. The revisions to the Trust Law of December 2006 rationalized the trustee's obligations, enhanced the effectiveness and flexibility of the beneficiary to exercise rights, took other steps to strengthen discipline, and allowed new formats, such as purpose trusts. This means the trust function has come into much more general use and the trust market is expected to grow further.

MHTB sees expansion of the trust market as a new business opportunity and will provide Mizuho clients with sophisticated trust solutions.

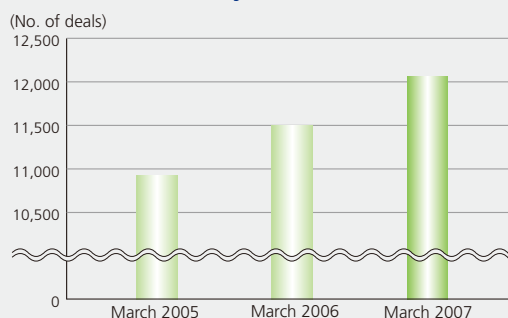
Sophisticated Trust Solutions

Testamentary Trusts

In contemporary Japan, the advent of an aging society with falling birthrates, and a heightened awareness of individual rights have fueled an increase in the number of inheritance problems. Each year, more and more clients are making use of the trust banks' testamentary trust business as a means of preventing such inheritance problems from arising.

MHTB's testamentary trust business covers three services: consent to allow the bank to undertake the execution of wills so that their provisions are fulfilled; will custody trust services; and entrustment by all heirs to allow the bank to act as their agent in the inheritance and thus the distribution of the estate. As of the end of March 2007, over 12,000 clients had entrusted MHTB with their wills, thereby placing the futures of their families in its hands where asset inheritance is concerned.

MHTB's Testamentary Trusts Entrusted



Securitization of Monetary Claims and Other Claims

MHTB makes full use of its trust functions in developing and proposing stable asset securitization schemes on an order-made basis.

Utilizing the high-level structuring capabilities it has built up on the basis of its strong track record, MHTB offers various solutions to corporate clients' needs for fund procurement, cutbacks in assets and liabilities and better financial indices. As a result, the balance of monetary claims in trust stood at ¥7.0 trillion at the end of March 2007.

MHTB led the industry in developing the “Noteless” lump-sum accounts. The scheme is that accounts receivable are accepted in trust from clients who have transactions with large enterprises in such a way as to provide them with a service that allows due-date collections and pre-maturity conversion into funds of the receivables in question. “Noteless” has been well-received because it reduces the cost of issuing notes and allows fund procurement on more favorable terms than discounting bills. At the end of March 2007, over 110,000 companies used “Noteless” accounts and the balance of funds in these accounts exceeded ¥1.5 trillion.

At the same time, MHTB provides new investment instruments in the form of asset securitization products to investors with asset investment needs. The “Chochiku no Tatsujin” automobile loan securitization product for individuals has been well-received because it focuses on balancing safety with profitability, and its outstanding sales topped the ¥700 billion mark as of the end of March 2007.

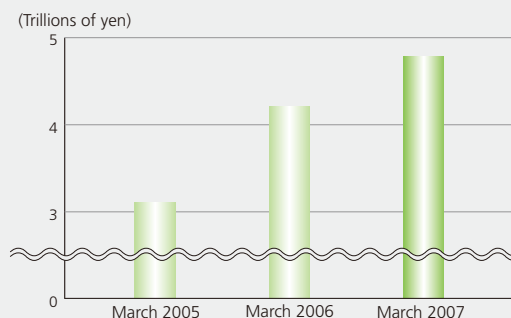
Real Estate Securitization

In recent years, real estate securitization has come into increasingly active use because of the need to overhaul strategies relating to real estate holdings in response to changes in the business environment. These include the growing need to make more efficient use of assets, and the diversification of fund investment and procurement needs.

Fully utilizing the know-how it has built up over many years, MHTB is engaged in many securitization deals involving office buildings and commercial facilities. At the same time, it is proactively engaged in real estate development methods that utilize securitization mechanisms. MHTB's capabilities and performance in arranging real estate securitization deals have earned high marks among Japanese and overseas rating agencies and investors. As of the end of March 2007, it boasted a balance of over ¥4.7 trillion in securitized assets under administration.

It will put forward sophisticated proposals that will satisfy all real estate needs by making the most of the overall strengths generated through the combination of its arrangement capabilities and financial functions.

MHTB's Securitized Assets (Real Estate) under Administration as Trustee



Pensions Business

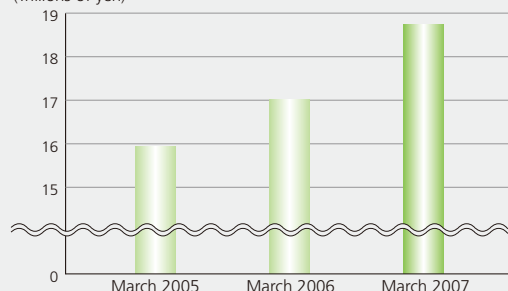
As the population ages and birthrates fall in Japan, Japanese companies now face massive retirements among baby boomers as well. Securing manpower has become a crucial issue, turning the spotlight once again on to the importance of corporate pension schemes.

MHTB offers the services and product packages needed for corporate pension schemes, which range from pension plan design and the management of pension policyholders and recipients, to asset investment and management. MHTB started offering defined contribution pension advisory services in fiscal 2006 in preparation for the switch to new pension schemes, which is due to get underway following the scheduled abolition of the Tax Qualified Pension System. In order to provide tailor-made responses to clients' increasingly diversified needs, it is strengthening its service lineup. In the area of comprehensive consulting services pertaining to defined benefit pension plans and defined contribution pension plans, it works to satisfy clients' demands in cooperation with Mizuho Pension Research Institute, which specializes in these areas.

Retirement Benefit Funds under Administration as Trustee

(Solely operated designated money trust + Pension trust + Pension specified money trust)

(Trillions of yen)

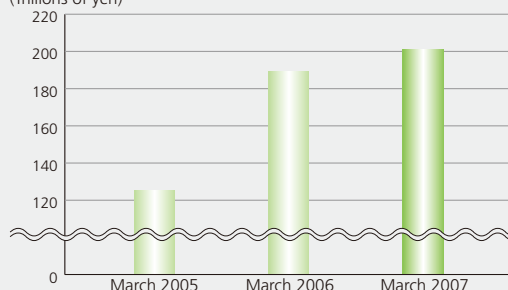


TCSB Number One in Terms of Outstanding Assets under Management

In cooperation with the group companies of Mizuho, TCSB has worked to expand its transactions with clients among financial institutions and institutional investors. As a result, the balance of assets under management exceeded ¥200 trillion as of the end of March 2007, putting it in the number one position among trust banks specializing in asset management services. It will continue to exploit the economies of scale that result from its strong base of assets under management to provide high-quality, high value-added custody services that match the needs of its clients.

TCSB's Assets under Management

(Trillions of yen)



Mizuho's Asset Management Performance Rated Highly

Mizuho's asset management companies have earned an excellent reputation among investment trust evaluation organizations for their investment expertise and unique product characteristics.

By offering investment products that make the most of the expertise of each company, they will continue to satisfy clients' asset management needs.

Full-Scale Private Banking Services

Mizuho offers the best solutions to individual clients' diversified needs.

Mizuho Private Wealth Management is providing ultra-high-networth clients* with comprehensive and integrative services similar to those available in the U.S. and Europe to the extent permitted under Japanese laws and regulations.

Based on the open-architecture concept of “providing clients with the best around the globe,” it will continue to offer products and services of the highest level.

With regard to non-financial services, it will provide premium services to meet clients' diverse needs in relation to art, automobiles and similar areas, in collaboration with prestigious companies, as well as high-quality solutions in connection with areas such as philanthropy and concierge services.

*Clients who have entrusted Mizuho with extremely large amounts of investment assets.

CSR Activities

As business activities expand in scope and markets become increasingly globalized, companies are expected to give greater consideration to pro-social, pro-environmental initiatives.

Mizuho sees CSR as an indispensable element for achieving coexistence and sustainable development together with society, and promotes CSR activities while continuing an ongoing dialog with its stakeholders.

Through our core business activities, therefore, we believe it is our responsibility not only to offer high-quality, leading-edge financial products and services, but also to remain fully aware of our public mission as part of the economic and social infrastructure, and to facilitate the flow of money and contribute to the healthy development of the economy and society in Japan and abroad.

In addition to fulfilling the responsibilities inherent in our core business activities, we will pursue corporate activities that will fulfill our social responsibilities through initiatives associated with our core business.

To this end, we shall specify CSR priorities for the medium to long term, and take concrete steps for its implementation.

We publish *CSR REPORT* with a view to promoting broader stakeholder understanding of the group's CSR policy and activities.

The report is available on MHFG's website.

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

Mizuho's CSR Initiatives

We shall be fully aware of our public role as a financial institution.

We shall adequately fulfill our responsibilities towards the society on which our activities are based.

Through the above, as a global financial group that is trusted by society,

To contribute to the healthy development of society.

To ensure our own sustainable growth as a corporation.

●Environmental Initiatives

Recognizing that restricting and reducing impact on the global environment is a shared challenge, provide financial services in line with environmental policies to prevent global warming and other environmental problems, and reduce our own consumption of resources.

●Support for Financial Education

Support financial education for the next generation on whom the future of society depends, to enable them not only to acquire financial awareness but also to resolve the various issues that may arise in daily life.

●Enhance Corporate Governance

Establish a corporate governance structure capable of earning a reputation for excellence in global financial and capital markets by maintaining honesty and integrity in our corporate activities.

●Highly Responsive Communications

Conduct responsive communications with customers, shareholders, local communities, employee and other stakeholders by further promoting information disclosure to ensure greater transparency in corporate activities.

●Promotion of Group-Wide Approach to CSR

The group's holding company Mizuho Financial Group (MHFG) will apply an integrated group-wide approach to promote CSR activities with a view to further developing the existing CSR activities of the group companies.

Lectures and Courses for Universities

Senior executive officers and employees of Mizuho who work at the cutting-edge of the finance business also act as instructors at lectures for courses established by Mizuho at universities.

[Courses established (scheduled) for fiscal 2007]

Hitotsubashi University, Waseda University, Keio University, University of Tokyo, Kyoto University, Tokyo Gakugei University

Practical Financial Education at Elementary and Secondary Schools

Mizuho offers practical financial education at elementary and secondary schools using the textbook "Working with Money," which was developed jointly with Tokyo Gakugei University. We will also make use of the recently published glossary entitled "Money and Our Lives."

Environment-Related Initiatives in Business Activities

Conscious of the impact that Mizuho's business activities have on the environment, group companies are moving ahead with initiatives designed to reduce their environmental burden.

Based on the results of surveys of the environmental burden generated by our own business activities, including nine business facilities in Tokyo, we are working to reduce our greenhouse gas emissions. We are also making steady progress with our efforts to purchase environmentally-friendly paper and stationery (green purchasing).

Trends in Energy Consumption and Greenhouse Gas Emissions at Nine Key Business Facilities



Creating Barrier-Free Services

Mizuho Bank is promoting multifaceted barrier-free initiatives in the form of the Heartful Project. Our goal in these activities is to be a bank that is easy for anyone to use regardless of age, gender or disability.

The initiatives of the Heartful Project are aimed at bringing down facility-related barriers for buildings and facilities, and other devices; service-related barriers such as in customer service, and forms, documents and Internet contents for customers; and psychological barriers in the minds of each and every senior executive and employee.

Brand Strategy

We are pursuing a strategy to transform the Mizuho name into a brand that befits a leading global financial services group.

Under this branding strategy, we will make a clear declaration of the kind of value we can provide to customers. This is our Brand Promise.

Our Promise, however, is mere words and is not enough on its own to win customer approval for our efforts to provide value. In order to fulfill our Brand Promise, therefore, we will share and put into practice the strengths and challenges embodied in the expression “enterprising, open, and leading-edge” in our daily work activities.

Brand Promise

To customers ranging from domestic retail, corporate to international, Mizuho Financial Group is comprised of enterprising, spirited professionals who use creative and original methods to respond to customer needs today, while helping them achieve a bright future tomorrow.

Because we want to play a meaningful role in our customers' lives by always being available to them, we offer a full range of leading-edge products and services designed to help them achieve their goals and make their lives more enjoyable and gratifying.

Brand Strength

Enterprising

“Enterprising” means we have the passion and power to help customers find the right path.

We think creatively about our business and each of us is empowered to make a difference in our customers' lives. We keep focused on our customer needs and continuously strive to help them achieve their dreams.

We act enterprising all the time.

Open

“Open” means we are flexible and are open to new ideas and new ways to serve our customers.

We listen sincerely to our customers and treat them with fairness and kindness any time we have the chance.

We want to be open all the time.

Leading-edge

“Leading-edge” means we have the foresight to “light the future.”

In other words, each of us should anticipate how society and customers change. As a result of this, we introduce the most advanced and unique products and services to better serve our customers. Because of our innovative mindset, we help our customers achieve a better and brighter future.

We want to be leading-edge all the time.

We believe we will only achieve our aspiration to become “A financial partner that helps customers shape their future and achieve their dreams” when our customers truly feel we are “enterprising, open, and leading-edge” and have fulfilled our Brand Promise.

We will continue to declare our Brand Promise through various kinds of communications activities under the group's unified Brand Slogan, “Channel to Discovery.”

■ *Brand Vision*

“A financial partner that helps customers shape their future and achieve their dreams.”

■ *Brand Slogan*

Channel to Discovery

The slogan expresses the role Mizuho will play, not only to realize today's dreams, but also to discover new possibilities that lie ahead and to create a better future.

“Discovery” stands for Mizuho's customers discovering their dreams and new possibilities, and “Channel” stands for the role Mizuho will play in providing the ways and means to its customers so that they can realize their dreams and new possibilities.

Management Structure

Management Framework

Group Management Framework

As the financial holding company, MHFG manages principal banking subsidiaries and other core group companies* including banks, the trust bank, securities companies directly, and other group companies indirectly via principal banking subsidiaries and other core group companies. Bearing in mind the basic policies formulated by MHFG, individual group companies make the most of their own expertise and have established an organization that allows them to satisfy the many and varied needs of customers through stronger mutual cooperation.

Corporate Governance Structure

We devote our efforts to making our corporate management more transparent and efficient and carrying out our business activities with integrity and fairness in conformity with social standards. To this end, we position compliance as one of the fundamental principles of sound business management and comply strictly with all laws, ordinances, rules and regulations.

● Board of Directors

MHFG's board of directors consists of nine members who set management policy and determine important matters for MHFG and its group companies, and supervise the manner in which directors and executive officers fulfill their duties. Three of its members are outside directors who participate in board meetings to strengthen the management and monitoring functions of the board of directors from a position that is independent of the actual execution of duties.

To ensure transparency and objectivity in personnel matters relating to the board of directors and directors' remuneration, MHFG has established two advisory bodies, the nominating committee and the compensation committee, both of which include outside directors.

● Corporate Auditors

MHFG has adopted a corporate auditor system consisting of five corporate auditors, three of whom are outside corporate auditors. The corporate auditors monitor whether operational execution by directors is legal by attending board meetings and expressing their views.

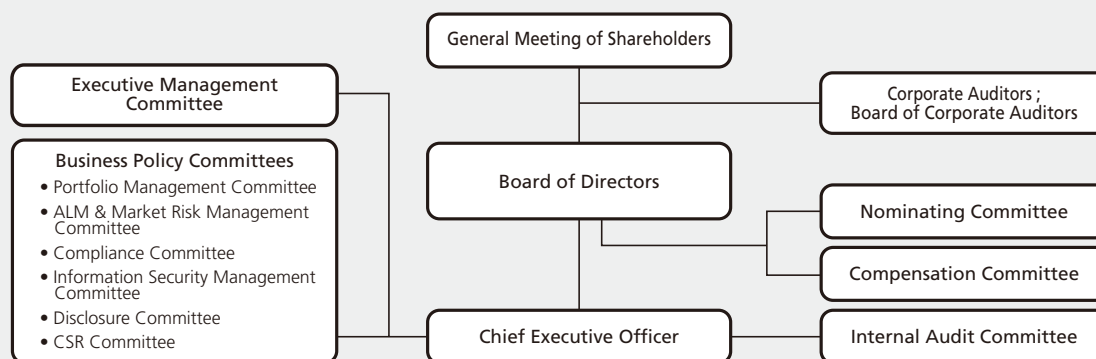
● Execution of Duties

MHFG has adopted the executive officer system in order to separate the managerial auditing function from the execution of duties, and clarify lines of authority and responsibility. The chief executive officer controls MHFG's overall business with ultimate responsibility for execution of duties according to the fundamental management policies determined by the board of directors. MHFG has established the executive management committee to serve as an advisory body to the chief executive officer and discuss important matters concerning the execution of duties. It has also set up business policy committees, including the compliance committee, the information security management committee and the disclosure committee to facilitate the discussion and coordination of company-wide issues of concern to the executive officers.

● Internal Audit Group

MHFG has established the internal audit committee to fulfill an internal audit function under the chairmanship of the chief executive officer. The committee discusses and determines important matters concerning internal audit

Management Structure of Mizuho



on the basis of the basic policy determined by the board and reports all decisions made by the committee to the board. To ensure independence of the internal audit function from the audited sections, we separate the Internal Audit Group from the groups which it audits and establish it as an independent group in its own right under the control of the internal audit committee. Outside specialists (one lawyer and one accountant) participate in the internal audit committee as special members to reinforce its expertise and objectivity.

*Principal banking subsidiaries and other core group companies: MHCB, MHBK, MHTB, MHSC, MHIS, TCSB, Dai-ichi Kangyo Asset Management (DKA), Fuji Investment Management (FIMCO), DIAM, MHRI, MHIR, MHFS, MHPW
On July 1, 2007, DKA and FIMCO merged to become MHAM.

(As of June 26, 2007)

Profit Management System

Profit Management System Based on Legally Separate Subsidiaries in Accordance with Customer Segmentation and Business Functions

We have adopted the basic policy of reinforcing our financial strength by vigorously increasing profitability and cutting costs. Centered on MHFG, we conduct profit management for the group based primarily on our principal banking subsidiaries and other core group companies.

More specifically, we have clarified the strategic positions of our principal banking subsidiaries and other core group companies within the group on the basis of our group business portfolio strategy and, having ensured their autonomy and independence while bringing them closer together through the unifying force of MHFG, we are seeking to maximize group corporate value.

Based on our principal banking subsidiaries and other core group companies, MHFG is making efforts to optimize its business portfolio, managing profits through the following:

- formulating plans for net business profits and net income, and carrying out performance management,
- allocating management resources such as personnel, investment and risk capital, and
- risk controls and profitability assessments based on allocation of risk capital.

Further, our principal banking subsidiaries and certain other core group companies establish their own profit plans for and manage the performance of their respective company's business group/units based on the management policy, overall profit plans and resource allocations drawn up by MHFG.

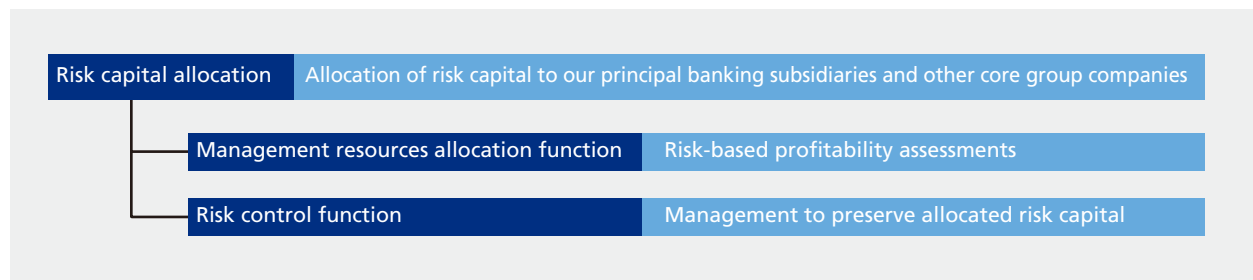
The above group companies have also introduced the allocation of risk capital among each company's business groups/units, which is one of the most important management frameworks of the group. Each group company engages in business activities within the limits of that risk capital and RAROC is then used as a performance index to evaluate the return on allocated risk capital.

Basically, the group companies have adopted a common profit management system and framework, but in actual operations, each takes a flexible and swift approach best suited for its individual business models.

Consolidated Profit Management

While each principal banking subsidiary or core group company works to enhance its own profitability, we manage their profits on a consolidated basis as a means of building an optimal business portfolio that is balanced for the entire group.

Specifically, in addition to our principal banking subsidiaries and other core group companies, we formulate



profit plans and manage performance for the strategically important subsidiaries and include their profits with those of our principal banking subsidiaries and other core group companies.

Allocation of Risk Capital

In an environment where the financial sector faces progressive deregulation and globalization, and financial technology is growing in sophistication, financial institutions must strengthen their profitability while managing various types of risk.

Based on MHFG's business portfolio strategy, we have built a management structure under which optimized business activities are conducted within the limits of allocations of risk capital drawn from equity capital and other sources.

Under this framework, RAROC is used as an index to evaluate performance in terms of return on allocated risk capital at the level of the holding company and our principal banking subsidiaries and other core group companies. Our aim as a group is to improve capital efficiency by allocating resources more efficiently based on the results of these evaluations.

Glossary

► RAROC (Risk-Adjusted Return on Capital)

RAROC is a measure of the profitability of allocated capital and is used as an index for assessing capital efficiency. RAROC is calculated by dividing risk-adjusted profits (profits adjusted to reflect statistically expected risk) by capital.

(As of June 26, 2007)

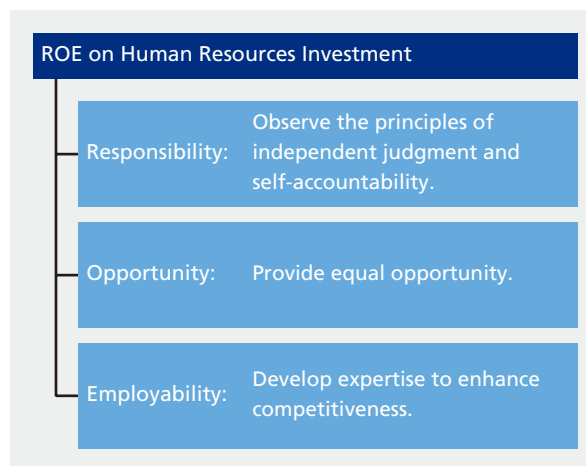
Human Resources System

Vision for Human Resources: ROE on Human Resources Investment

The group and its employees have set a shared vision for human resources as follows:

"We promote the 'ROE' principle for human resources with a view to lasting value creation and creating an attractive and fulfilling working environment for employees."

In this vision, "ROE" stands for the following:



Establishing a Corporate Culture Full of Vitality

We have established the following five values as the group's common code of conduct. These values, serving as the axis of our personnel evaluation system used by general managers, along with the 360-degree employee performance evaluation*, are being instilled in all employees of the group.

- (1) Possessing a "customer-first" corporate objective.
- (2) Facing the challenges of innovation.
- (3) Being rational and fair in making decisions.
- (4) Placing importance on speed.
- (5) Being accountable for all actions.

*Personnel evaluation scheme whereby personal evaluations of managers involve subordinates and persons from other divisions with whom they have close working relationships.

Optimizing the Uniqueness of Group Companies and Synergies

Employees are employed by one of the group companies (MHFG, MHCB, MHBK, MHTB, MHSC, MHIR) with the aim of creating a group of specialists that can deliver maximum innovativeness and speed.

At the same time, facilitated by the group's common compensation system (group-wide common platform for human resources), we are able to maximize group synergy through cross-company personnel transfers to place the right person in the right job.

Promoting the “Professional Career Path”

We have put in place multi-featured compensation systems that meet the needs of employees and the increasingly fluid labor market.

One example is the promotion of the “Professional Career Path,” with a salary system that is in line with market standards.

Rejuvenating the Organization and Pursuing Specialization

In January 2003, we launched an internal job application system for branch general manager positions to encourage the quick development and advancement of younger employees. As of May 31, 2007, we achieved a dynamic rejuvenation of the organization by selecting 54 applicants in their thirties and appointing them as branch general managers.

We also introduced a group-wide “job application system” and a “rookies' job request system” for young employees who have not experienced personnel transfers to encourage employees to acquire greater specialization in which employees can apply for specific positions throughout the group. We intend to strengthen this scheme further by expanding the number of positions available for the “job application system.”

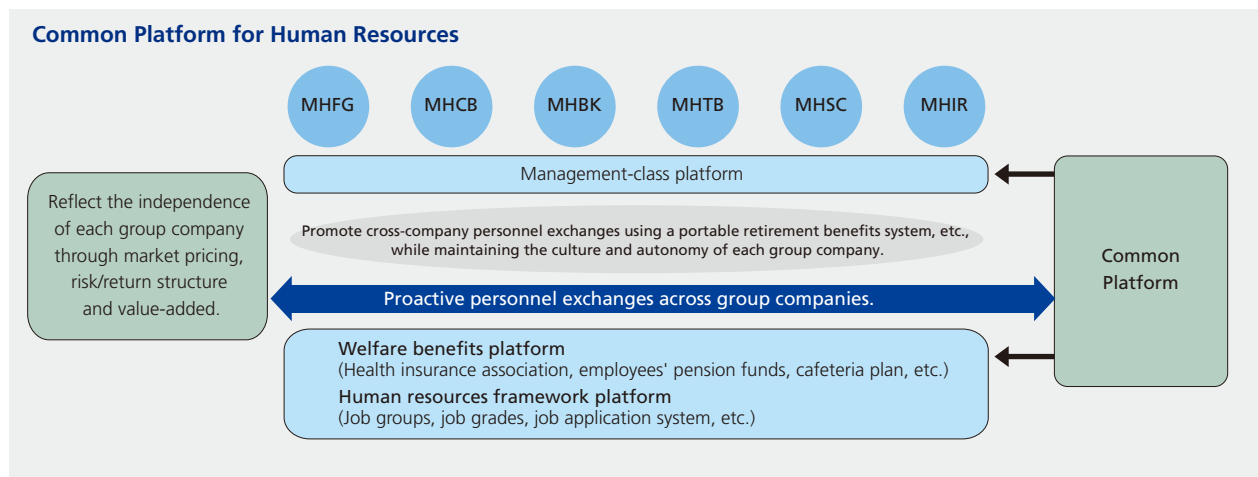
Positive Action Initiatives

With the aims of invigorating our organization by proactively recruiting women, and of improving the morale of female employees, we are taking joint measures in our approach to positive action*.

*Initiatives that a company adopts proactively and autonomously in order to eliminate gender discrimination in recruitment and to promote the utilization of womens' capabilities to the fullest extent possible.

Note: Contents appearing in this section describe the group's human resources system in Japan.

(As of June 26, 2007)



Compliance Structure

Basic Compliance Policy

We are acutely conscious at all times of our social responsibilities and public mission as Japan's leading comprehensive financial services group. We, therefore, work to ensure that we observe all laws and regulations, and pursue corporate activities in a fair and honest manner that conform to the norms accepted by society.

Placing thoroughgoing compliance as one of the fundamental principles of sound business management, each group company pursues compliance and establishes its own compliance structure in line with the basic policies indicated by MHFG.

Compliance Structure

The chief executive officer of MHFG, MHCB and MHBK each generally oversees compliance matters of the respective company, and such chief executive officers also head their respective compliance committees at which important matters concerning compliance are discussed. The three companies also have individual compliance divisions under a chief compliance officer. These divisions are responsible for compliance planning and implementation and control overall compliance management at the respective companies. At the level of each organizational unit (such as branches and divisions) at the three companies, the head of the unit is responsible for guidance and implementation related to compliance matters within such

unit, and the compliance officer or the compliance administrator at each unit reviews the status of compliance.

MHFG has established the Internal Controls and Audit Hotline, a system designed for obtaining concerns regarding questionable accounting or auditing matters from in and outside the company.

Other core group companies such as MHTB and MHSC have also established compliance structures adapted to the characteristics of their respective businesses.

MHFG monitors the status of compliance of the group through reports submitted by our principal banking subsidiaries and other core group companies and adopts appropriate responses when necessary.

Compliance at subsidiaries of our principal banking subsidiaries and other core group companies is monitored and managed by their respective parent.

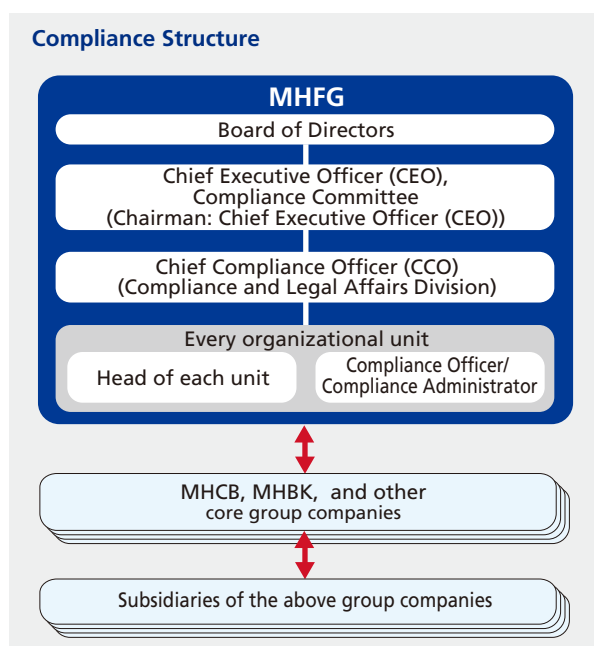
Compliance Activities

We have established the “Mizuho Code of Conduct,” which sets forth clear and concrete standards of ethical behavior, and distributed it to all directors, senior management and employees of the group so that they are well aware of its content and act accordingly.

Each of our group companies has also prepared a compliance manual, which serves as a practical guidebook for rigorous compliance enforcement and clarifies the laws and regulations that the group companies must observe in pursuing their business activities and the compliance activities they are required to follow.

We conduct compliance training for directors, senior management and employees so that they are fully acquainted with the contents of the manual. We monitor the status of compliance levels through primary self assessments by individual organizational units and secondary assessments by the internal audit division of each company.

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



“Internal Controls and Audit Hotline”

—A system designed for obtaining concerns regarding questionable accounting or auditing matters—

Reporting Items:

MHFG has established a hotline to receive reports from in and outside the company in connection with problems concerning internal controls and audits of accounts and financial reports.

Contact Point:

This hotline has been established within an external law office. Please use conventional mail or e-mail for reporting.

Conventional mail:

6F Round-Cross Ichibancho Bldg., Ichibancho 13-banchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 102-0082

Mizuho Accounting Hotline, c/o Ohta Ishii Law Office

E-mail : mizuho-kaikai@ohta-ishii.com

- When reported matters are within the scope of the reporting items, MHFG will do reasonable efforts to investigate the facts behind the information received and report back on the results.
- Anonymous tips are also acceptable, but there are cases where it will not be possible to fully satisfy the intentions behind such tips owing to constraints on investigations and the inability to report back.
- Information on persons making such reports is not disclosed to third parties except in cases where the assent of the person in question has been obtained or such disclosure is required under laws and ordinances, etc.

(As of June 26, 2007)

Information Security Management System

Basic Approach

As the advanced information-telecommunication society evolves and use of information increases exponentially, appropriate protection of the informational assets held by a company becomes a social responsibility, while appropriate usage of the same assets becomes the foundation of the company's competitiveness. As a provider of comprehensive financial services in Japan and abroad, we believe that appropriate protection and use of informational resources are extremely important issues.

We are striving to strengthen our information security management system, defining information security management as all acts associated with the appropriate protection and use of group informational assets. This includes adopting information security management measures to ensure the confidentiality, integrity and availability of our informational assets, and responding to requests for disclosure from “data subjects” (the people to whom specific information pertains) concerning personal information.

Overview of the Information Security Management System

We have clarified the group management system as well as management methods for information security management, and each company has drawn up its own regulations concerning information security management. We are also building an information security management system, stipulating that the compliance departments of the individual companies are to act as information security management departments.

The chief executive officer of MHFG appoints a chief information security officer who supervises planning, proposals and implementation in connection with overall group information security management, and the information security management committee handles discussions and coordination of cross-divisional issues relating to overall group information security management. In addition, the Information Security Management Office has been established within the Compliance and Legal Affairs Division to specialize in information security management and provide centralized monitoring and control of the information security management situation at our principal banking subsidiaries and other core group companies.

The information security management situation at subsidiaries of our principal banking subsidiaries and other core group companies is monitored and managed by our principal banking subsidiaries and other core group companies themselves. In every organizational unit, the head of each unit is also responsible for information security management, and an information security management officer is appointed to check on how information is handled and ensure that personnel are fully aware of and well trained in safety management measures.

Based on this information security management system, we have drawn up and published the Privacy Policy Regarding Customer Information* that complies with Japan's Law Concerning the Protection of Personal Information. We are also building a system to deal with requests for disclosure, and strengthening our safety management measures.

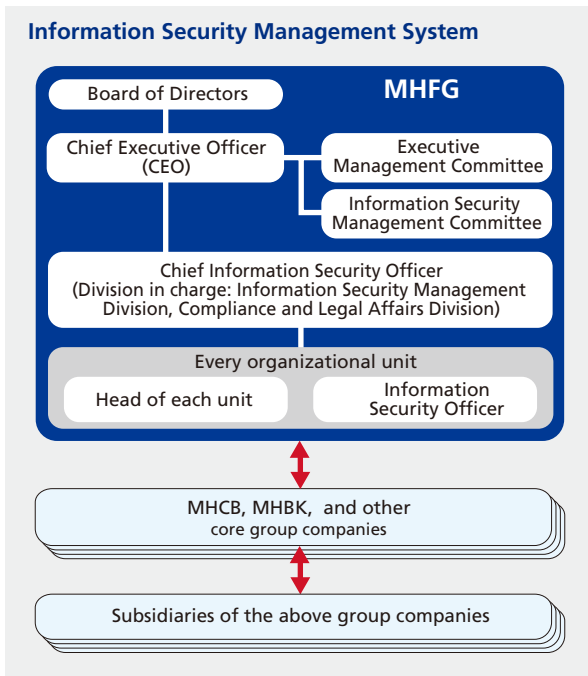
*The Privacy Policy Regarding Customer Information includes the policy and procedures for management of customer information. Our group companies have each established privacy policies regarding customer information, which are published on their individual websites and via other disclosure tools.

MHFG Acquires Certification for Information Security Management

MHFG obtained certifications for the Information Security Management Systems of all divisions of the company under both the Conformity Assessment Scheme, "ISO/IEC27001: 2005," the international standard, and "JIS Q 27001: 2006," the domestic standard. MHBK also obtained the same certifications for its "Planning, promotion and sales supporting divisions of financial products and services for individuals, corporate and public sector customers" of the head office.

MHFG is striving to strengthen its information management procedures by promoting efforts to obtain a broader range of credentials. This includes encouraging our principal banking subsidiaries and other core group companies to acquire certification in specific operational sectors.

(As of June 26, 2007)



Strengthening Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Basic Principles

We aim to win the highest regard of our shareholders and the market and to earn the trust of society as Japan's leading comprehensive financial services group. For this reason, we place one of the highest management priorities on continuing to disclose information to our customers, shareholders, and investors both in and outside Japan in a fair, timely and appropriate manner, in order that they may form proper judgments and appraisals of the group. To achieve this aim, we observe applicable domestic and international laws and regulations as well as stock exchange rules relating to corporate disclosure, and we establish and implement appropriate Disclosure Controls and Procedures.

Outline of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

● Establishment and Implementation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Our Disclosure Controls and Procedures are established to observe applicable domestic and international laws and regulations as well as stock exchange rules and to implement fair, timely and appropriate corporate disclosure. The Disclosure Controls and Procedures are the process carried out by directors, officers and employees of our group and include internal controls designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements. We have established the basic principles underlying our Disclosure Controls and Procedures as well as our internal rules related to Disclosure Controls and Procedures that govern the management framework for the entire group including group companies, and we endeavor to establish, implement and continuously improve our Disclosure Controls and Procedures. Our disclosure committee is the principal management body that is responsible for discussing and exploring matters relating to Disclosure Controls and Procedures.

● Evaluation of Effectiveness of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

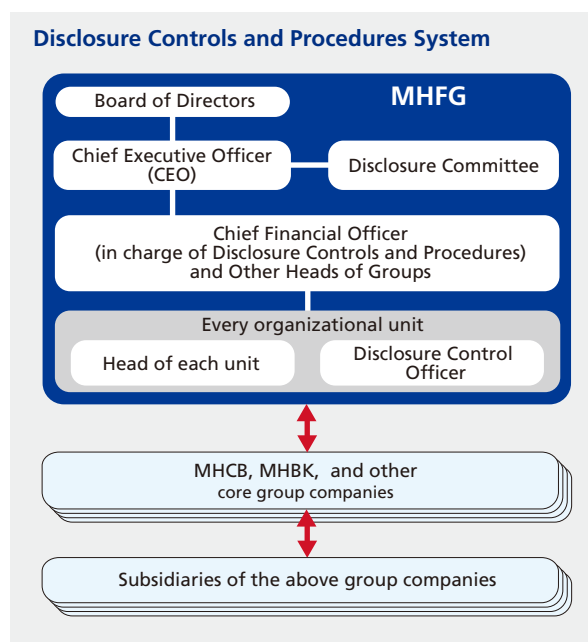
Our Disclosure Controls and Procedures are documented, and evaluation of the overall effectiveness of our Disclosure Controls and Procedures is conducted regularly by reviewing the contents of such documentation and

their implementation. In addition, evaluation of the effectiveness and appropriateness of Disclosure Controls and Procedures is conducted through internal audits.

● Others

We established a "Code of Ethics for Financial Professionals" to be observed by all directors and executive officers, as well as all managers and other employees within our group who engage in financial reporting, accounting or disclosure. We have also developed the "Internal Controls and Audit Hotline", a system designed for obtaining concerns regarding questionable accounting or auditing matters from both inside and outside the group (Please refer to page 49).

Moreover, we established "Disclosure Policy" which includes basic principles regarding disclosure and framework of disclosure controls and procedures, and announce on our website as well as this annual report.



(As of June 26, 2007)

Risk Management Structure

Commitment to Risk Management

Basic Approach

Progress in financial deregulation and internationalization has led to rapid growth in the diversity and complexity of banking operations, exposing financial institutions to various risks, including credit, market operations, information technology, legal, settlement and other risks. We recognize the conducting of operations tailored to the risks and managing such risks as a key issue relating to overall management. In order to implement our business strategy while maintaining our financial stability, we maintain comprehensive risk management and control measures.

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

Risk Management Structure

Each of our subsidiaries adopts appropriate risk management measures for its business based on the size and nature of its risk exposures, while MHFG controls risk management for the group as a whole. MHFG regularly receives reports and applications concerning the risk management situation from our principal banking subsidiaries and other core group companies and gives them

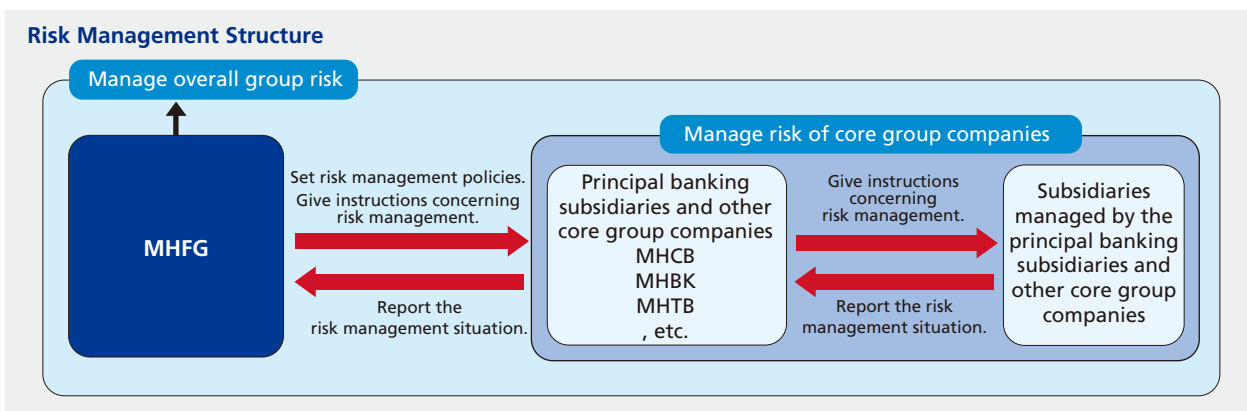
appropriate instructions concerning risk management. Our principal banking subsidiaries and other core group companies each maintains its own system for managing various types of risk, regularly receiving reports on the status of risk at their respective subsidiaries, and gives them appropriate instructions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

Approach to Basel II

Current regulations for international standards of the health of banks, first implemented in 1992, have been revised in light of developments in risk management methods in order to better reflect the actual substance of the risks. These amended regulations, known as “Basel II,” were implemented in Japan beginning in March 2007.

These regulations focus on three main points. The first is minimum capital requirements relating to risk which should be maintained by banks, with respect to which the calculation method for credit risk was changed and operational risk was added. The second is a supervisory review process with respect to assessment of risks that cannot be fully addressed through minimum capital requirements alone. The third is market discipline allowing for assessment by the market through appropriate disclosure.

Based on the principles of Basel II, we prepared for the implementation of the prescribed procedures and in March 2007 obtained the necessary approvals of regulators with respect to the use of calculation methods for each type of risk. In addition, we are moving forward with a plan to transition to advanced approaches for the calculation of credit risk and operational risk.



General Concept of Risk Management

Basic Approach

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

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

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

Risk Capital Allocation

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

More specifically, we allocate risk capital to our principal banking subsidiaries, including their respective subsidiaries, and other core group companies to control risk within the limits set for each company. We also control risk within managerially acceptable limits by working to

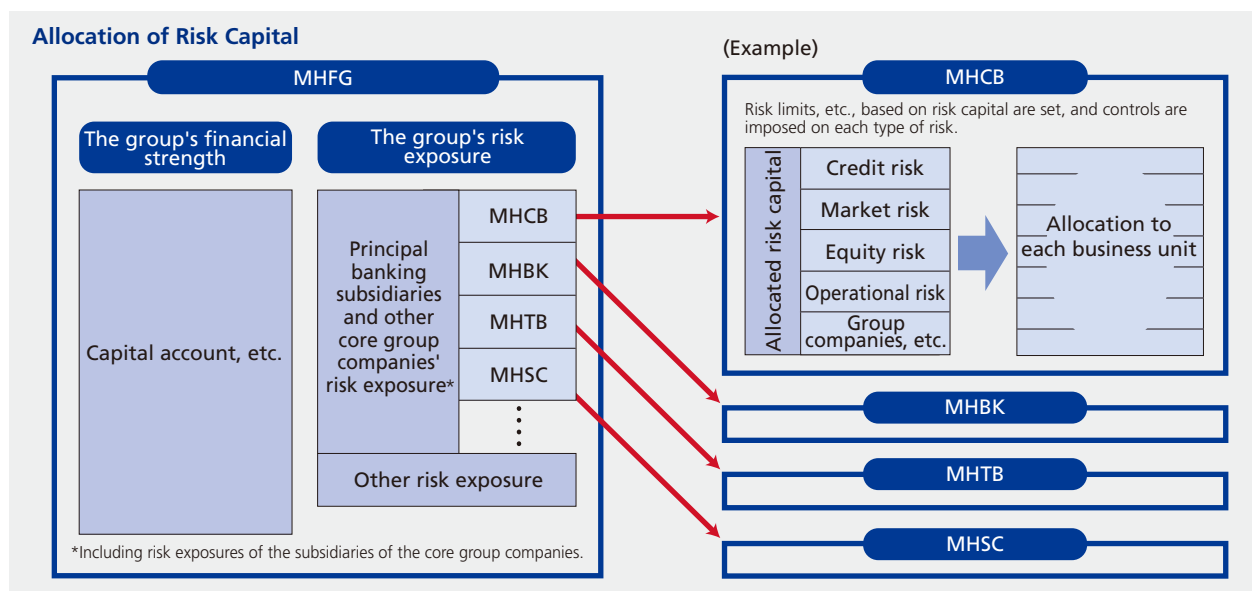
ensure that the overall risk we hold on a consolidated basis does not exceed shareholders' equity and other measures of financial strength. To ensure the ongoing financial health of MHFG, our principal banking subsidiaries and other core group companies, we regularly monitor the manner in which risk capital is being used in order to obtain a proper grasp of the risk profile within this framework. Reports are also submitted to the board of directors and other committees of each company. Risk capital is allocated to MHCB, MHBK, MHSC and MHTB by risk category, and is further allocated within their respective business units based on established frameworks.

Credit Risk Management

Basic Approach

We define credit risk as the group's exposure to the risk of losses that may be incurred due to a decline in, or total loss of, the value of assets and off-balance-sheet instruments, as a result of deterioration in a counterparty's financial position. We have established the methods and structures necessary for grasping and managing credit risk, which has become increasingly complex due to financial deregulation, internationalization and the growing sophistication of transactions.

MHFG manages credit risk for the group as a whole. More specifically, we have adopted two different but mutually complementary approaches in credit risk management. The first approach is "credit management," in which we manage the process for each individual transaction and



individual obligor from execution until collection, based on our assessment of the credit quality of the customer. Through this process, we curb losses in the case of a credit event. The second is “credit portfolio management,” in which we utilize statistical methods to assess the potential for losses related to credit risk. Through this process, we identify credit risk and respond appropriately.

Credit Risk Management Structure

● Credit Risk Management of MHFG

Our board of directors determines the group's basic credit risk management policies. In addition, the portfolio management committee of MHFG discusses and coordinates basic credit risk policy and overall credit portfolio management and monitoring for the group. The chief risk officer of MHFG is responsible for matters relating to credit risk management planning and operations. The Risk Management Division and the Credit Risk Management Division of MHFG jointly monitor, analyze and submit suggestions concerning credit risk and formulate and execute plans in connection with basic matters pertaining to credit risk management.

● Credit Risk Management at Our Principal Banking Subsidiaries and Other Core Group Companies

MHCB, MHBK and MHTB (principal banking subsidiaries) and other core group companies manage their credit risk according to the scale and nature of their exposures in line with basic policies set forth by MHFG. Each company's board of directors determines key matters pertaining to credit risk.

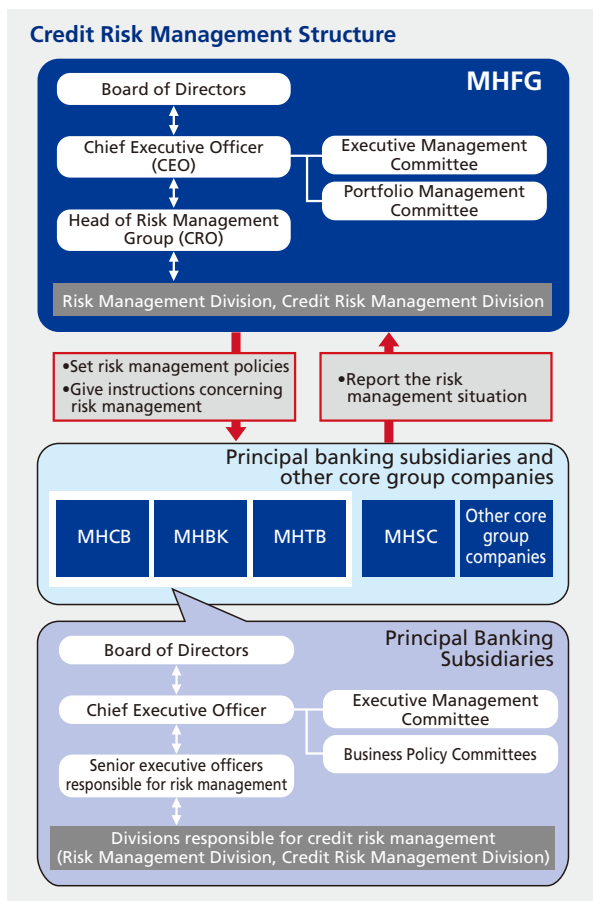
Principal banking subsidiaries have each established business policy committees to discuss and coordinate overall management of their individual credit portfolios and transaction policies towards obligors. The senior executive officer of each principal banking subsidiary responsible for risk management oversees matters relating to credit risk management planning and operations. The credit risk management division of each principal banking subsidiary is responsible for credit management and credit risk measuring and monitoring, and such division regularly presents reports regarding the risk management situation of such banking subsidiary to MHFG. Individual credit examination divisions approve individual transactions in accordance with the lines of authority set forth in the basic policies for credit risk management. To provide checks and balances, each of our principal banking subsidiaries have also established credit review divisions to function as internal auditors that are independent of the business divisions.

● Individual Credit Management

Our principal banking subsidiaries use a unified internal rating system and credit risk measurement tools to ascertain and monitor the status of their portfolios. They are also improving their credit decisions and post-transaction management functions by examining individual transactions from these viewpoints, providing internal audits and risk management guidance to individual business promotion offices. MHSC and other core group companies follow credit risk management procedures that suit the characteristics of their respective business sectors.

● Credit Policies

The basic code of conduct for all of our officers and employees engaged in the credit activities is set forth in our credit policies. Seeking to fulfill the bank's public and social role, our basic policy for credit activities is determined in light of fundamental principles focusing on public welfare, safety, growth and profitability.



Connection between Obligor Ratings, Definition of Obligor Classifications of Self-Assessments, Claims Disclosed under the FRL and Non-Accrual, Past Due & Restructured Loans

Definition of Obligor Classifications of Self-Assessment	Obligor Ratings (Major Category)	Definition of Ratings	Category I (Non-Categorized)	Category II	Category III	Category IV (Non-Collateralized)	Claims Disclosed under the FRL	Non-Accrual, Past Due & Restructured Loans
Normal Obligors	A1–A3	Obligors whose certainty of debt fulfillment is very high, hence their level of credit risk is excellent.	All credit given to Normal Obligors.				Normal Claims	
	B1–B2	Obligors whose certainty of debt fulfillment poses no problems for the foreseeable future, hence their level of credit risk is sufficient.						
	C1–C3	Obligors whose certainty of debt fulfillment and their level of credit risk pose no problems for the foreseeable future.						
	D1–D3	Obligors whose current certainty of debt fulfillment poses no problems, however, their resistance to future environmental changes is low.						
Watch Obligors	E1	Obligors who require close watching going forward because there are problems with their borrowings, such as reduced or suspended interest payments, problems with fulfillment such as de facto postponements of principal or interest payments, or problems with their financial positions as a result of their poor or unstable business conditions.		Credit given to Watch Obligors other than those included in Category I.			Claims for Special Attention	Restructured Loans Loans Past Due for 3 Months or More
	E2 R							
Intensive Control Obligors	F1	Obligors who are not yet bankrupt but are in financial difficulties and are deemed to be very likely to go bankrupt in the future because they are finding it difficult to make progress in implementing their management improvement plans (including obligors who are receiving ongoing support from financial institutions).	Credit to obligors which has pledged collateral or is covered by guarantees, considered of high quality, such as deposit collateral.	Credit to obligors which is covered by general collateral, such as real estate and guarantees.	Credit given to Intensive Control Obligors other than those included in Category I and Category II.		Claims with Collection Risk	Non-Accrual Delinquent Loans
Substantially Bankrupt Obligors	G1	Obligors who have not yet gone legally or formally bankrupt but who are substantially bankrupt because they are in serious financial difficulties and are not deemed to be capable of restructuring.						
Bankrupt Obligors	H1	Obligors who have already gone bankrupt, from both a legal and/or formal perspective.			The difference between the assessed value and market value of collateral on credit to Bankrupt and Substantially Bankrupt Obligors (i.e., the portion of loans for which final collection problems or losses are anticipated).		Claims against Bankrupt and Substantially Bankrupt Obligors, and equivalent	Loans to Bankrupt Obligors

Method for Write-Offs and Reserves

Normal Obligors	Calculate the value of estimated loss based on the probability of failure over the coming year for loans by obligor rating and appropriate it for the General Reserve for Possible Losses on Loans.
Watch Obligors	Calculate the estimated loss on loans based on the probability of failure over the next three years and appropriate it for the General Reserve for Possible Losses on Loans. Further, in regard to Special Attention Obligors, for obligors with large claims more than a certain amount, if the cash flow from the return of principal and interest payments can reasonably be estimated, set up a reserve under the DCF method.
Intensive Control Obligors	Provide an amount for Specific Reserve for Possible Losses on Loans as calculated by one of the following methods after deducting amounts anticipated to be recoverable from the sale of collateral held against the claims and from guarantors of the claims: a) an amount calculated based on the overall ability of the obligor to pay, or b) the estimated loss calculated on the basis of the balance and the probability of failure over the next three years. Further, for obligors with large claims more than a certain amount, if the cash flow from the return of principal and interest payments can reasonably be estimated, set up a reserve under the DCF method.
Substantially Bankrupt Obligors	Provide the entire balance after deducting amounts anticipated to be recoverable from the sale of collateral held against the claims and from guarantors of the claims for Specific Reserve for Possible Losses on Loans, or write-off the entire balance.
Bankrupt Obligors	

● **Internal Rating System**

One of the most important elements of the risk management infrastructure of our principal banking subsidiaries is the use of an internal rating system that consists of credit ratings and pool allocations. Credit ratings consist of obligor ratings which represent the level of credit risk of the obligor, and transaction ratings which represent the

possibility of ultimately incurring losses related to each individual claim by taking into consideration the nature of any collateral or guaranty and the seniority of the claim. In principle, obligor ratings apply to all obligors and are subject to regular reviews at least once a year to reflect promptly the fiscal period end financial results of the obligors, as well as special reviews as required whenever a

obligor's credit standing changes. This enables our principal banking subsidiaries to monitor both individual obligors and the status of the overall portfolio in a timely fashion. Because we consider obligor ratings to be an initial phase of the self-assessment process regarding the quality of our loans and off-balance-sheet instruments, such obligor ratings are closely linked to the obligor classifications and are an integral part of the process for determining the write-offs and reserves in our self-assessment of loans and off-balance-sheet instruments. Pool allocations are applied to small claims that are less than a specified amount by pooling customers and claims with similar risk characteristics and assessing and managing the risk for each such pool. We efficiently manage the credit risk and credit screening by dispersing a sufficient number of small claims within each pool (Please refer to Connection between Obligor Ratings, Definition of Obligor Classifications of Self-Assessments, Claims Disclosed under the FRL and Non-Accrual, Past Due & Restructured Loans).

● Self-Assessment, Write-Offs and Reserves

We conduct self-assessment of assets to ascertain the status of assets both as an integral part of credit risk management and in preparation for appropriate accounting treatment, including write-offs and reserves. During the process of self-assessment, obligors are categorized into certain groups taking into consideration their financial condition and their ability to make payments, and credit ratings are assigned to all obligors, in principle, to reflect the extent of their credit risks. The related assets are then categorized into certain classes based on the risk of impairment. This process allows us to identify and control the actual quality of assets and determine the appropriate accounting treatment, including write-offs and reserves. Specifically, the credit risk management division of each of our principal subsidiaries is responsible for the overall control of the self-assessment of assets of the respective banking subsidiaries, cooperating with the administrative divisions specified for each type of asset, including loan portfolios and securities, in executing and managing self-assessments.

● Credit Screening

Prevention of new non-performing loans through routine credit management is important in maintaining the quality of our overall loan assets.

Credit decisions involve analysis and screening of each

potential transaction within the relevant business division. In case the screening exceeds the authority of the division, the credit division at headquarters carries out the screening. The credit division has specialist departments for different industries, business sizes and regions, carries out timely and specialized examinations based on the characteristics of the customer and its market, and provides appropriate advice to the business division. In addition, in the case of obligors with low obligor ratings and high downside risks, the business division and credit division jointly clarify their credit policy and in appropriate cases assist obligors at an early stage in working towards rehabilitation.

● Collection and Disposal of Non-Performing Loans

With respect to collection and disposal of non-performing loans, a specialist unit is designed to pursue corporate revitalization or collection efforts as appropriate.

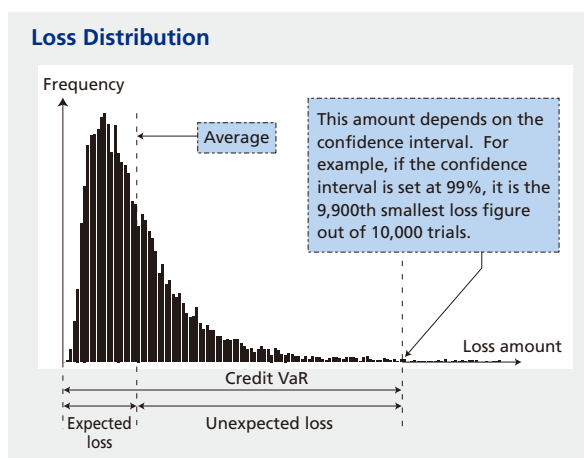
Specifically, this typically involves business transfers, mergers and acquisitions, obtaining funding from business revitalization funds and the bulk sale of non-performing loans. In addition, we concentrate our loan collection needs into Mizuho Servicing, our subsidiary that specializes in performing collection services for our group companies.

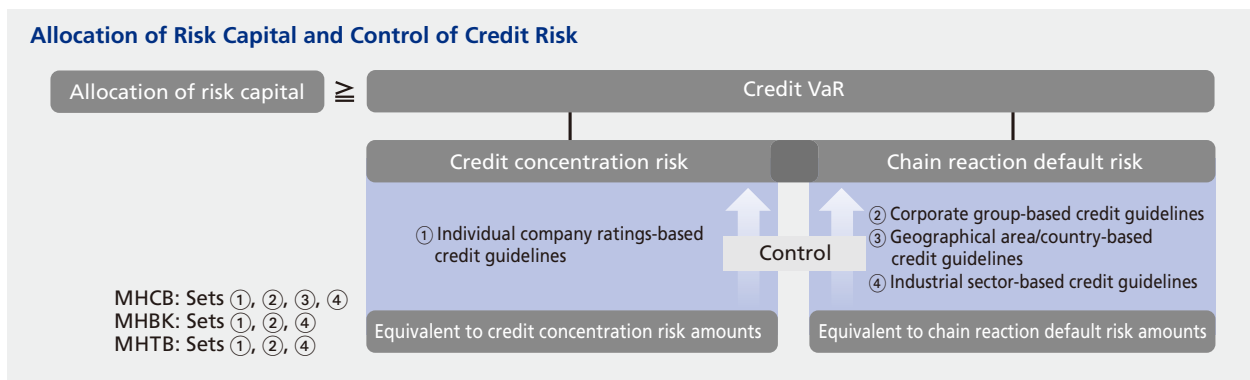
Portfolio Management

● Risk Measurement

We use statistical methods to manage the possibility of loan losses by measuring the expected average loss for a one-year risk horizon ("expected loss") and the maximum loss within a certain confidence interval ("credit VaR").

In establishing transaction spread guidelines for credit transactions, we aim to ensure an appropriate return from the transaction in light of the level of risk by utilizing expected losses as a reference. Also, we monitor our credit





portfolio from various perspectives and set certain limits so that losses incurred through a hypothetical realization of the full credit VaR amount would be within the amount of risk capital and loan loss reserves.

● Risk Control Methods

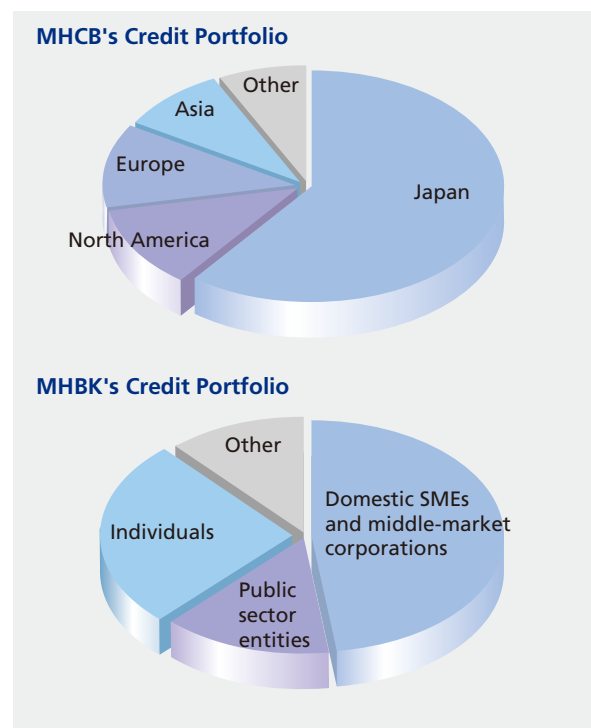
We recognize two types of risk arising from allowing too large a proportion of overall credit risk to be allocated in certain areas. One type is “credit concentration risk,” which stems from granting excessive credit to certain individual counterparties. The other type is “chain-reaction default risk,” which arises from granting excessive credit to certain corporate groups, industrial sectors and other groupings. We manage these risks in line with our specific guidelines for each. The individual risk management divisions of our principal banking subsidiaries are responsible for monitoring adherence to these guidelines and reporting to their respective business policy committees (Please refer to Allocation of Risk Capital and Control of Credit Risk).

● Portfolios of Our Principal Banking Subsidiaries and Certain Other Core Group Companies

MHCB's credit portfolio is notable for its international diversification between Japanese public companies and other major Japanese enterprises and overseas corporations. MHBK's portfolio is diversified among relatively small accounts centered on individuals, domestic corporations including mainly small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) and middle-market corporations, public sector entities and other customers in Japan. While retaining the principal features of each of the two banking subsidiaries' respective portfolios, we aim to reduce expected losses while simultaneously utilizing sophisticated financial tools based on which they make strategic acquisitions and sales of assets. While closely monitoring the potential for unexpected losses, they also aim to raise overall group

capital efficiency, boost profitability and shareholder value, and enhance the sophistication of their credit risk management.

To control credit concentration in certain companies, MHTB and MHSC have set credit limits according to their customers' creditworthiness and control their portfolios in an appropriate manner by adhering to these limits.



Market and Liquidity Risk Management

Basic Approach

We define market risk as the risk of losses incurred by the group due to fluctuations in interest rates, stock prices and foreign exchange rates. Our definition includes the risk of losses incurred when it becomes impossible to execute transactions in the market because of market confusion or losses arising from transactions at prices that are significantly less favorable than usual. We define liquidity risk as the risk of losses arising from funding difficulties due to a deterioration in our financial position that makes it difficult for us to raise the necessary funds or that forces us to raise funds at significantly higher interest rates than usual. MHFG manages market and liquidity risk for the group as a whole.

Market Risk Management Structure

● Market Risk Management of MHFG

Our board of directors determines key matters pertaining to market risk management policies. The ALM & market

risk management committee of MHFG broadly discusses and coordinates matters relating to basic asset and liability management policies, risk planning and market risk management and proposes responses to emergencies such as sudden market changes. The chief risk officer of MHFG is responsible for matters relating to market risk management planning and operations.

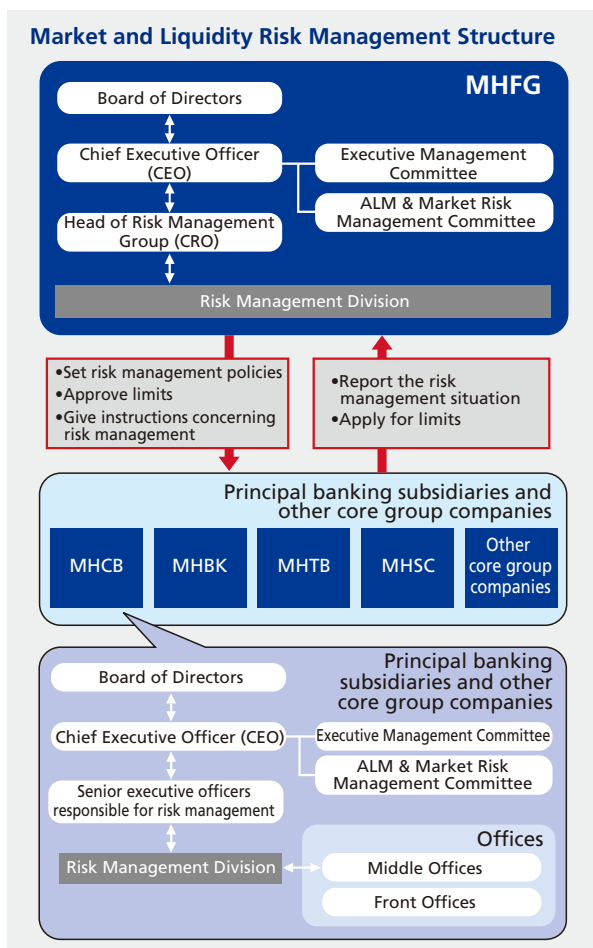
The Risk Management Division of MHFG is responsible for monitoring market risk, reports and analyses, proposals, setting limits and guidelines, and formulating and implementing plans relating to market risk management. The Risk Management Division assesses and manages overall market risk of the group. It also receives reports from our principal banking subsidiaries and other core group companies on their market risk management that enable it to obtain a solid grasp of the risk situation, submitting reports to the chief executive officer on a daily basis and to our board of directors and the executive management committee of MHFG on a regular basis.

To manage market risk, we set limits that correspond to risk capital allocations according to the risk profiles of our principal banking subsidiaries and other core group companies and thereby prevent market risk from exceeding our ability to withstand losses based on our financial strength represented by capital, etc. The amount of risk capital allocated to market risk corresponds to VaR and additional costs that may arise in order to close relevant positions. For trading and banking activities, we set limits for VaR and for losses. For banking activities, we set position limits based on interest rate sensitivity as needed.

These limits are discussed and coordinated by the ALM & market risk management committee, discussed further by the executive management committee, then determined by the chief executive officer. Various factors are taken into account including business strategies, historical limit usage ratios, risk-bearing capacity (profits, total capital and risk management systems), profit targets and the market liquidity of the products involved.

● Market Risk Management at Our Principal Banking Subsidiaries and Other Core Group Companies

Our principal banking subsidiaries and MHSC which account for most of the group's exposure to market risk have formulated their basic policies in line with the basic policies determined by MHFG. Their boards of directors determine important matters relating to market risk



management while their chief executive officers are responsible for controlling market risk. Their respective business policy committees, including their ALM & market risk management committees, are responsible for overall discussion and coordination of market risk management. Specifically, these committees discuss and coordinate matters relating to basic asset and liability management policies, risk planning and market risk management and propose responses to emergencies such as sudden market changes. The chief risk officer of each subsidiary is responsible for matters pertaining to planning and implementing market risk management. Based on a common group risk capital allocation framework, the above-mentioned subsidiaries manage market risk by setting limits according to the risk capital allocated to market risk by MHFG.

These companies have established specialized company-wide market risk management divisions to provide integrated monitoring of market risk, submit reports, analyses and proposals, set limits and formulate and implement plans relating to market risk management. The risk management divisions of each company submit reports on the status of market risk management to their respective chief executive officers and top management on a daily basis, and to their board of directors and executive management committee on a regular basis. They also provide regular reports to MHFG. To provide a system of mutual checks and balances in market operations, they have established middle offices specializing in risk management that are independent of their front offices, which engage in market transactions, and their back offices, which are responsible for book entries and settlements. When VaR is not adequate to control risk, the middle offices manage risk using additional risk indices, carry out stress tests and set stop loss limits as needed. They monitor their market liquidity risk for individual financial products in the market while taking turnover and other factors into consideration.

Liquidity Risk Management Structure

● Liquidity Risk Management of MHFG

Our liquidity risk management structure is generally the same as the market risk management structure described above. However, the head of the Financial Control & Accounting Group of MHFG is additionally responsible for matters relating to planning and running cash flow management operations, while the Financial Planning Division is responsible for monitoring and adjusting the cash flow

management situation and for planning and implementing cash flow management. Reports on the cash flow situation are submitted to the ALM & market risk management committee, the executive management committee and the chief executive officer.

We measure liquidity risk using indices pertaining to cash flow, such as limits on funds raised in the market. Limits on liquidity risk are discussed and coordinated by the ALM & market risk management committee, discussed further by the executive management committee and determined by the chief executive officer. We have established classifications for the cash flow conditions affecting the group, ranging from “normal” to “cause for concern” and “critical,” and have established procedures for dealing with cases which are deemed to fall into the “cause for concern” or “critical” categories. In addition, we have constructed a system under which we will be able to respond smoothly in the event of emergency situations that affect our funding by establishing action plans.

● Liquidity Risk Management at Our Principal Banking Subsidiaries and Other Core Group Companies

The liquidity risk management structures of our principal banking subsidiaries and MHSC are generally the same as the aforementioned market risk management structures, but the senior executives responsible for risk management are responsible for matters pertaining to planning and conducting liquidity risk management, while the senior executives of the asset and liability management and trading units are responsible for matters pertaining to planning and conducting cash flow management.

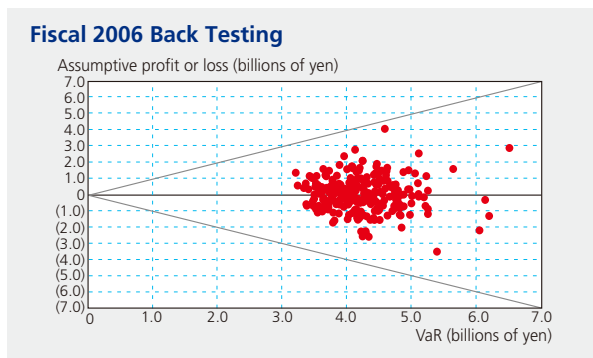
The methodologies used for ensuring precise control of liquidity risk include the formulation of management indices pertaining to cash flow, such as limits on funds raised in the market. As with MHFG, the above-mentioned companies have established classifications for the cash flow affecting them, ranging from “normal” to “cause for concern” and “critical,” and have established procedures for cases which are deemed to fall into the “cause for concern” or “critical” categories.

Each subsidiary has adopted stringent controls that call for the submission of reports on liquidity risk management and cash flow management to the ALM & market risk management committee and other business policy committees, the executive management committee and the chief executive officer of each subsidiary.

Status of MHFG's Market Risk

● Back Testing

In order to evaluate the effectiveness of market risk measurements calculated using the value-at-risk method, we carry out regular back tests to compare value-at-risk with assumptive profits and losses. The graph below shows daily value-at-risk of trading activities for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007, and the corresponding paired distribution of profits and losses:



We had no cases where profits/losses exceeded value-at-risk during the period, and this confirms that our internal value-at-risk models are reasonably accurate in measuring our group's market risk exposure.

● Stress Testing

Because the value-at-risk method is based on statistical assumptions, we conduct stress testing to simulate the levels of losses that could be incurred in cases where the market moves suddenly to levels that exceed these assumptions. The stress testing methods we use include the calculation of losses on the basis of the largest fluctuations occurring over a period of more than five years and the calculation of losses based on market fluctuations occurring during historical market events. The table below shows the assumed maximum loss results of stress testing in trading activities using the methods described above:

Fiscal 2006 Stress Testing

At March 31, 2007 (billions of yen)

Assumed maximum loss result calculated by stress testing	47.4
--	------

● Outlier Criteria

As part of the new capital adequacy requirements under Basel II, the losses arising from a banking book in hypothetical interest rate shock scenarios under certain stress conditions are calculated and compared with the sum of Tier I and Tier II capital. If the interest rate risk of the

banking book leads to an economic value decline of more than 20% of the sum of Tier I and Tier II capital, we will be deemed an "outlier" and may be required to reduce the banking book risk or adopt other responses. We measure losses arising from our banking book each month as a part of our stress tests.

The table below shows the results of calculations of losses in the banking book in cases where interest rate fluctuations occur under stress conditions. The results of calculations of losses in the banking book show that they are 7.1% of broadly-defined capital. Because the amount of risk on the banking book is therefore well under the 20% threshold and within controllable limits, we do not fall under the "outlier" category.

Fiscal 2006 Results of Calculations under the Outlier Framework

(billions of yen)

	Amount of loss	Broadly-defined capital	Loss ratio to capital
At March 31, 2005	429.6	8,020.2	5.4%
At March 31, 2006	161.3	8,993.2	1.8%
At March 31, 2007	626.1	8,841.3	7.1%
Effect of yen interest rate	382.5		
Effect of dollar interest rate	212.2		
Effect of euro interest rate	27.9		

Notes: 1. In the above results of calculations of losses, a part of demand deposits without fixed intervals for amending applicable interest rates are deemed core deposits and are treated accordingly in the calculation.
 2. For the interest rate shock scenario used in connection with the above figures, we generate annual rate fluctuation data for five years derived from daily raw historical interest rate data of the past six years and then apply the actual fluctuation data, which show a rise in interest rates, at a 99.0% confidence level to the shock scenario.

● Value-at Risk

We use the value-at-risk (VaR) method, supplemented with stress testing, as our principal tool to measure market risk. The value-at-risk method measures the maximum possible loss that could be incurred due to market movements within a certain time period (or holding period) and degree of probability (or confidence interval).

Trading Activities

VaR related to our trading activities is based on the following:

- variance co-variance model for linear risk and monte-carlo simulation for non-linear risk;
- confidence interval: one-tailed 99.0%;
- holding period of one day; and
- historical observation period of one year.

The following tables show the VaR related to our trading activities by risk category for the fiscal years ended

March 31, 2005, 2006 and 2007 and as of March 31, 2005, 2006 and 2007:

VaR by Risk Category (Trading Activities)

(billions of yen)

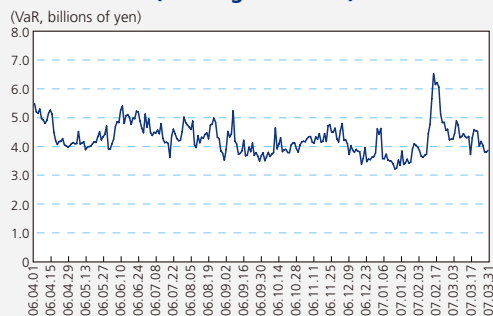
	Fiscal 2004			
	Daily average	Maximum	Minimum	At March 31
Interest rate	1.9	3.7	0.9	1.2
Foreign exchange	1.1	2.8	0.3	0.6
Equities	0.9	1.5	0.6	0.9
Commodities	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.1
Total	2.9	4.3	2.0	2.2

	Fiscal 2005			
	Daily average	Maximum	Minimum	At March 31
Interest rate	1.7	2.7	1.1	2.4
Foreign exchange	1.1	1.8	0.3	0.9
Equities	1.4	3.2	0.5	3.0
Commodities	0.2	1.7	0.0	0.1
Total	3.2	5.5	2.0	5.1

	Fiscal 2006			
	Daily average	Maximum	Minimum	At March 31
Interest rate	2.3	3.9	1.4	1.5
Foreign exchange	1.2	4.0	0.5	1.8
Equities	1.8	3.5	0.7	1.8
Commodities	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.3
Total	4.3	6.5	3.2	3.9

The following graph shows VaR figures of our trading activities for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007:

Fiscal 2006 VaR (Trading Activities)



The following table shows VaR figures of our trading activities for the fiscal years indicated:

VaR (Trading Activities)

(billions of yen)

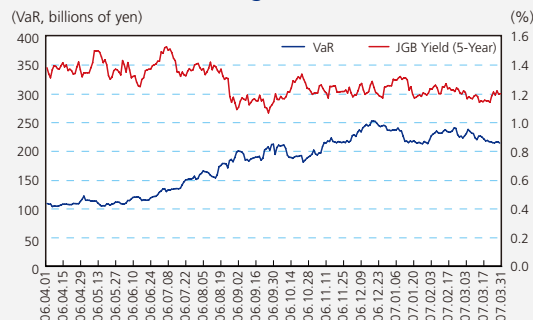
	Fiscal 2004	Fiscal 2005	Fiscal 2006
Maximum	4.3	5.5	6.5
Minimum	2.0	2.0	3.2
Average	2.9	3.2	4.3
The number of cases where profits/losses exceeded VaR	no cases	no cases	no cases

Non-Trading Activities

The VaR related to our banking activities is based on the same conditions as those of trading activities, but the holding period is one month.

The graph below shows the VaR related to our banking activities excluding our strategic equity portfolio for the year ended March 31, 2007.

Fiscal 2006 VaR (Banking Activities)



The following table shows the VaR figures relating to our banking activities denominated in yen for the fiscal years indicated:

VaR (Banking Activities)

(billions of yen)

	Fiscal 2004	Fiscal 2005	Fiscal 2006
Maximum	301.5	247.2	251.5
Minimum	186.1	152.8	103.1
Average	235.8	213.9	179.4

Characteristics of VaR Model

VaR is a commonly used market risk management technique. However, VaR models have the following shortcomings:

- By its nature as a statistical approach, VaR estimates possible losses over a certain period at a particular confidence level using past market movement data. Past market movement, however, is not necessarily a good indicator of future events, particularly potential future events that are extreme in nature.
- VaR may underestimate the probability of extreme market movements.
- The use of a 99.0% confidence level, does not take account of, nor makes any statement about, any losses that might occur beyond this confidence level.
- VaR does not capture all complex effects of various risk factors on the value of positions and portfolios and could underestimate potential losses.

● Interest Sensitivity Analysis

We also conduct interest sensitivity analyses of interest risk, our main source of market risk. The following table shows sensitivity to yen interest risk in our banking activities as of the dates indicated. As shown in the table, we have reduced overall sensitivity to the risk of future increases in interest rates. Interest rate sensitivity (10 BPV) shows how much net present value varies when interest rates rise by 10 basis (0.1%), and it explains the impact of interest rate movements on net present value when short- and long-term interest rates behave differently.

Interest Sensitivity by Maturity

At March 31, (billions of yen)

	2005	2006	2007	Change
Up to one year	(5)	(7)	(6)	1
From one to five years	(34)	(14)	(21)	(7)
Over five years	(5)	(6)	(20)	(14)
Total	(44)	(27)	(48)	(21)

● Market Risk Equivalent

In order to calculate the amount of capital necessary to meet the capital requirements relating to market risk (the “market risk equivalent”), we apply internal models to calculate general market risk (risks related to factors that apply generally to the market, e.g., interest rates, foreign exchange rates) and the standardized measurement method to calculate specific risks (risks other than general market risk, e.g., credit quality and market liquidity of an individual security or instrument). In addition, our internal models are applied to trading transactions with market liquidity based on the relevant holding period. Under the internal models, the market risk equivalent is calculated by taking the greater of (i) VaR on the calculation date and (ii) the average VaR for the preceding 60 business days (including the calculation date) multiplied by a multiplication factor ranging from 3.00 to 4.00 that is determined based on the number of times VaR is exceeded upon back testing.

The following table shows total market risk equivalent as of March 31, 2007 calculated using the standardized measurement method and internal models:

Fiscal 2006 Market Risk Equivalent

At March 31, (billions of yen)

	2007
Calculated using standardized measurement method	138.2
Calculated using internal models	36.7
Total market risk equivalent	174.9

VaR used to calculate Market Risk Equivalent is based on the following:

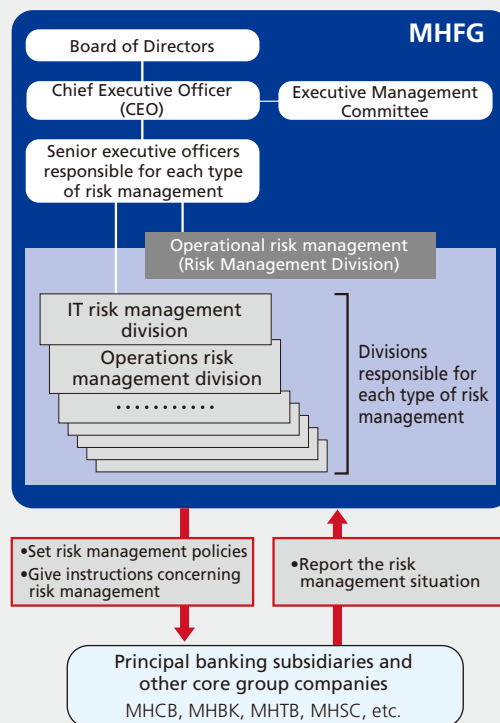
- variance co-variance model for linear risk and monte-carlo simulation for non-linear risk;
- confidence interval: one-tailed 99.0%;
- holding period of 10 days; and
- historical observation period of one year.

Operational Risk Management

Basic Approach

We define operational risk as the risk of loss that we may incur resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems or from external events. We recognize that operational risk includes information technology risk, operations risk, legal risk, human resources risk, tangible asset risk, regulatory risk and reputational risk. We have determined risk management policies concerning risk management structures and methods for each kind of risk. MHCB, MHBK, MHTB, MHSC, MHIS and TCSB each manage operational risk in an appropriate manner pursuant to risk management policies determined by MHFG.

Operational Risk Management Structure



MHFG, MHC B, MHBK, MHTB and MHSC share common rules for data gathering, and we measure operational risk on a regular basis, taking into account possible future loss events and the changes in the business environment and internal management.

We have established and are strengthening management methods and systems to appropriately identify, assess, measure, monitor and control the operational risks which arise from the growing sophistication and diversification of financial operations and developments relating to information technology by utilizing control self-assessments and improving measurement methods.

In March 2007, operational risk was introduced under Basel II with respect to regulatory capital requirements. We selected the standardized approach for the calculation of operational risk capital charge, which calculates operational risk by dividing our activities into eight business lines and multiplying gross income of each of those business lines by the applicable factor assigned to each of the business lines.

Glossary

▶ Control Self-Assessments

An autonomous method of risk management in which risk inherent in operations is identified and, after evaluating and monitoring risks that remains despite implementing risk control, the necessary measures are implemented to reduce risk.

Operations Risk Management

Operations risk is the risk that customers may suffer service disruptions, as well as the risk that customers or the group may incur losses because senior executives or employees fail to fulfill their tasks properly, cause accidents or otherwise act improperly.

In line with our basic policies regarding operations risk management, we have established a structure for improving operations by identifying and adopting appropriate measures for mitigating operations risk. More specifically, we have established clearly defined procedures for handling operations and periodically checking the status of operational processes. We have strengthened central operational guidance and oversight and are working to improve the operational expertise of staff and the risk management capabilities of managers. We are also implementing other policies, including the introduction of information technology, office automation and centralization to ensure efficient operations that reduce human error. Further, we are improving the effectiveness of our emergency responses by holding drills and taking other steps to

minimize the impact of any possible system failure or disaster on our customers.

Information Technology Risk Management

Information technology risk is the risk that customers may suffer service disruptions, or that customers or the group may incur losses arising from system defects such as failures, faults, or incompleteness in computer operations, or illegal or unauthorized use of computer systems.

In line with our basic policies regarding system risk management as well as our information security policy, we continue to make determined efforts to ensure the stability of our information technology operations and the protection and safety of informational assets relating to systems. More specifically, we are pushing ahead with various efforts, identifying and evaluating information technology-related risk, implementing risk mitigation measures based on these evaluations, ensuring ongoing project management in such areas as process management in systems development and quality control and strengthening security to prevent information leaks.

Further, we are improving the effectiveness of our emergency responses by improving our backup systems and holding drills and taking other steps to minimize the impact of any possible system failures or disasters on customers.

Reputational Risk Management

Reputational risk is the risk of incurring tangible or intangible losses as a result of damage to our credibility or the credibility of the Mizuho brand when market participants or others learn about, or the media reports on, various adverse events, including those that are inaccurate or false.

MHFG has established a framework under which, in the event it receives reports from companies within the group concerning information that may have a serious impact on group management, it identifies and manages the reputational risk for the group as a whole on an integrated basis and responds to such reputational risk in a manner appropriate to its scale and nature.

Each of our group companies also works to identify rumors swiftly and minimize possible losses by devising appropriate responses depending on the urgency and possible impact of the situation.

(As of June 26, 2007)

Internal Audit Structure

Basic Approach

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

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

Internal Audit Management Structure

● MHFG

Our internal audit committee determines all important matters concerning internal audits. The committee is chaired by our president and chief executive officer and is independent of our other business operations.

Our internal audit committee monitors and manages internal audits at our principal banking subsidiaries and other core group companies through internal audit reports submitted by such subsidiaries. Our internal audit committee discusses and makes decisions regarding internal audits at our principal banking subsidiaries and other core group companies and submits the results, together with the results of their examination of the internal audit reports, to our board of directors.

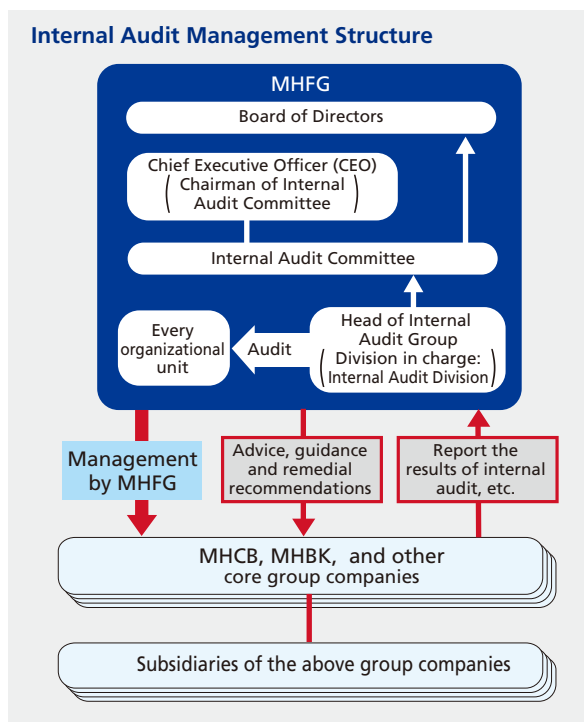
● MHCB and MHBK

MHCB and MHBK have also established internal audit committees that are independent of their other business operations.

MHCB and MHBK have established internal audit divisions and credit review divisions to conduct internal audits at their respective domestic and overseas business offices, head office divisions and group companies. Specifically, the internal audit divisions assess the suitability and effectiveness of business activities associated with compliance and risk management. The credit review divisions audit credit ratings and the status of credit management in addition to auditing the self-assessment of assets to verify the accuracy and suitability of matters deemed necessary to assure the soundness of assets.

● Other Core Group Companies

MHTB, MHSC and our other core group companies have also established effective and efficient internal audit structures adapted to the characteristics of their respective businesses.



(As of June 26, 2007)

Senior Executives

Mizuho Financial Group

Board of Directors

Terunobu Maeda*
President & CEO

Masato Ono*
Deputy President
*Head of Internal Audit Group /
Chief Auditor (CA)*

Satoru Nishibori*
Managing Director
*Head of Financial Control and Accounting
Group / Chief Financial Officer (CFO)*

Hiroshi Motoyama*
Managing Director
*Head of Strategic Planning Group and Head
of IT, Systems & Operations Group / Chief
Strategy Officer (CSO) / Chief Information
Officer (CIO)*

Hiroshi Saito
Director

Seiji Sugiyama
Director

Akihiko Nomiyama
Director

Mitsuo Ohashi
Director

Kanemitsu Anraku
Director

Corporate Auditors

Yoshiaki Sugita
Corporate Auditor

Shigeru Yamamoto
Corporate Auditor

Yukio Nozaki
Corporate Auditor

Masahiro Seki
Corporate Auditor

Masahiko Kadotani
Corporate Auditor

Executive Officers

Masayuki Saito
Managing Executive Officer
*Head of Risk Management Group, Head of Human
Resources Group and Head of Compliance Group /
Chief Risk Officer (CRO) / Chief Human Resources
Officer (CHRO) / Chief Compliance Officer (CCO)*

Tsuneo Morita
Executive Officer
General Manager of Administration

Masanori Murakami
Executive Officer
General Manager of Corporate Communications

Hidemi Hiroi
Executive Officer
General Manager of Group Strategic Planning

Mizuho Corporate Bank

Board of Directors

Hiroshi Saito*
President & CEO

Norimasa Kuroda*
Deputy President

Takashi Tsukamoto*
Deputy President

Yasuhiro Sato*
Deputy President
Head of Internal Audit Group

Masao Fujioka*
Managing Director
*Chief Risk Officer / Head of Risk Management
Group
Chief Human Resources Officer / Head of
Human Resources Group*

Tetsuo Hiramatsu*
Managing Director
*Chief Strategy Officer / Head of Strategic
Planning Group
Chief Financial Officer / Head of Financial
Control & Accounting Group*

Mikito Nagai*
Managing Director
Head of Corporate Banking Unit

Corporate Auditors

Mitsuo Hirakata
Corporate Auditor

Keizo Nemoto
Corporate Auditor

Yukio Nozaki
Corporate Auditor

Toshiaki Hasegawa
Corporate Auditor

Executive Officers

Mitsuhiro Nagahama
Managing Executive Officer
Head of the Americas

Akira Kawamura
Managing Executive Officer
Head of Europe, Middle East and Africa

Takeshi Hanai
Managing Executive Officer
Head of Asia & Oceania

Mizuho Bank

Board of Directors

Seiji Sugiyama*
President & CEO

Takashi Nonaka*
Deputy President

Tetsuji Kosaki*
Deputy President

Haruhisa Shiraiishi*
Managing Director

Naomi Inoue*
Managing Director

Takuro Yoshida*
Managing Director

Shuzo Haimoto*
Managing Director

Corporate Auditors

Hiroshi Kiyama
Corporate Auditor

Teruo Fujino
Corporate Auditor

Yukio Nozaki
Corporate Auditor

Toshiaki Hasegawa
Corporate Auditor

Mizuho Securities

Board of Directors

Keisuke Yokoo
President

Shigeyoshi Nishiyama
Deputy President

Kiyoto Matsuda
Deputy President

Tetsuya Fukabori
Deputy President

Mizuho Trust & Banking

Board of Directors

Teruhiko Ikeda*
President and CEO

Mareto Sako*
Deputy President

Yasushi Ohkubo*
Deputy President

Notes: 1. * Indicates Directors concurrently serving as Executive Officers.

2. Executive Officers, excluding the Directors concurrently serving as Executive Officers and Executive Officers responsible for global regional operations and the head of the International Banking Unit of Mizuho Corporate Bank, have not been listed.

3. Executive Officers, excluding Directors concurrently serving as Executive Officers of Mizuho Bank, have not been listed.

4. Members of the Board of Directors other than the President and the Deputy Presidents, and the Corporate Auditors as well as the Executive Officers of Mizuho Securities, have not been listed.

5. Members of the Board of Directors other than the President and CEO and the Deputy Presidents, and the Corporate Auditors as well as the Executive Officers of Mizuho Trust & Banking, have not been listed.

(As of June 26, 2007)

Location of Overseas Offices

(As of July 31, 2007)

Network of Mizuho Corporate Bank

Asia and Oceania (Country/Region)

China

Mizuho Corporate Bank (China), Ltd. Head Office

25th Floor, HSBC Tower, 1000 Lujiazui Ring Road,
Pudong New Area, Shanghai
200120, The People's Republic of China
TEL 86-21-6841-0001

Mizuho Corporate Bank (China), Ltd. Beijing Branch

8th Floor, Chang-Fu-Gong Office Building, Jia 26,
Jianguomenwai Street, Chaoyang District,
Beijing 100022, The People's Republic of China
TEL 86-10-6525-1888

Mizuho Corporate Bank (China), Ltd. Dalian Branch

6th Floor, Senmao Building, Zhongshan
Road 147, Xigang District, Dalian 116011,
The People's Republic of China
TEL 86-411-8360-2543

Mizuho Corporate Bank (China), Ltd. Shenzhen Branch

21st Floor, Shenzhen International Financial
Building, Jian She Lu, Shenzhen, Guangdong
Province 518001, The People's Republic of China
TEL 86-755-8222-1918

Mizuho Corporate Bank (China), Ltd. Tianjin Branch

E2ABC-5F, East Wing Binhai Finance Zone, No.20
Xinchengdong Road, TEDA, Tianjin 300457,
The People's Republic of China
TEL 86-22-6622-5588

Mizuho Corporate Bank (China), Ltd. Wuxi Branch

8th Floor, Wuxi Software Park, No.16
Changjiang Road, WND, Wuxi,
Jiangsu Province, 214028
The People's Republic of China
TEL 86-510-8522-3939

Guangzhou Representative Office

12th Floor, Garden Tower, 368 Huanshi
Dong Lu, Guangzhou 510064,
The People's Republic of China
TEL 86-20-8385-8000

Nanjing Representative Office

Room 801, Nanjing Grand Hotel, 208 Guangzhou
Road, Nanjing, Jiangsu Province 210024,
The People's Republic of China
TEL 86-25-8332-9379

Wuhan Representative Office

Room 411, Shangri-la Hotel, 700 Jian She Dadao,
Wuhan 430015, The People's Republic of China
TEL 86-27-8578-1155

Xiamen Representative Office

Room 2102, The Bank Center, No.189 Xiahe Road,
Xiamen, Fujian 361003,
The People's Republic of China
TEL 86-592-239-5571

Hong Kong

Hong Kong Branch

17th Floor, Two Pacific Place, 88 Queensway,
Hong Kong, S.A.R., The People's Republic of China
TEL 852-2103-3000

Mizuho Capital Markets (HK) Limited

16th Floor, Two Pacific Place, 88 Queensway,
Hong Kong, S.A.R., The People's Republic of China
TEL 852-2537-3815

India

Mumbai Branch

Maker Chamber III, 1st Floor, Jamnalal Bajaj Road,
Nariman Point, Mumbai, 400021 India
TEL 91-22-2288-6638

New Delhi Branch

4th Floor, East Tower, Sood Tower, 25,
Barakhamba Road, New Delhi 110 001 India
TEL 91-11-3041-0900

Indonesia

PT. Bank Mizuho Indonesia

Plaza BII Menara 2, 24th Floor, JL., M.H. Thamrin
No.51, Jakarta 10350, Republic of Indonesia
TEL 62-21-392-5222

Korea

Seoul Branch

19th Floor, Seoul Finance Center, 84 Taepyeong-ro
1-ka, Chung-ku, Seoul, Republic of Korea
TEL 822-3782-8500

Malaysia

Labuan Branch

Level 9 (B) & (C), Main Office Tower, Financial
Park Labuan, Jalan Merdeka, 87000 Federal
Territory of Labuan, Malaysia
TEL 60-87-417766

Labuan Branch, Kuala Lumpur Marketing Office

Level 34, Menara Maxis, Kuala Lumpur City
Centre, 50088 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
TEL 60-3-2070-6880

Kuala Lumpur Representative Office

Level 34, Menara Maxis, Kuala Lumpur City
Centre, 50088 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
TEL 60-3-2070-6595

Philippines

Manila Branch

26th Floor, Citibank Tower, Valero Street corner
Villar Street, Salcedo Village, Makati City,
Metro Manila, Philippines
TEL 63-2-860-3550

Singapore

Singapore Branch

168 Robinson Road, #13-00 Capital Tower,
Singapore 068912, Republic of Singapore
TEL 65-6423-0330

Taiwan

Kaohsiung Branch

12th Floor, No.2, Chung Cheng 3rd Road,
Kaohsiung 800, Taiwan
TEL 886-7-236-8768

Taipei Branch

2nd Floor, Hung Kuo Building, 167 Tun Hua
North Road, Taipei 105, Taiwan
TEL 886-2-2715-3911

Thailand

Bangkok Branch

18th Floor, TISCO Tower, 48 North Sathorn Road,
Silom, Bangrak, Bangkok 10500, Thailand
TEL 66-2-638-0200

Mizuho Corporate Leasing (Thailand) Co., Ltd.

19th Floor, TISCO Tower 48/44 North Sathorn
Road, Silom, Bangrak, Bangkok 10500, Thailand
TEL 66-2-638-0900

Vietnam

Hanoi Branch

Suite 403-407, 63 LTT Building,
63 Ly Thai To Street, Hanoi,
Socialist Republic of Vietnam
TEL 84-4-9363-123

Ho Chi Minh City Branch

18th Floor, Sun Wah Tower,
115 Nguyen Hue Boulevard, District 1,
Ho Chi Minh City, Socialist Republic of Vietnam
TEL 84-8-8278-260

Australia

Sydney Branch

Level 33, 60 Margaret Street, Sydney, N.S.W. 2000,
Australia
TEL 61-2-8273-3888

Europe and the Middle East (Country/Region)

Austria

Mizuho Corporate Bank-BA Investment Consulting GmbH

Landhausgasse 4/7, 1010 Vienna, Austria
TEL 43-1-5355868

Belgium

Mizuho Corporate Bank Nederland N.V. Brussels Branch

Avenue Louise 480, 1050 Brussels, Belgium
TEL 32-2-645-5280

France

Paris Branch

Washington Plaza 40, rue Washington,
75408 Paris Cedex 08, France
TEL 33-1-5383-4100

Germany

Düsseldorf Branch

Königsallee 60 D, 40212 Düsseldorf,
F.R. Germany
TEL 49-211-13020

Mizuho Corporate Bank (Germany) Aktiengesellschaft

Taunustor 2, 60311 Frankfurt am Main,
F.R. Germany
TEL 49-69-27282-0

Italy

Milan Branch

6th Floor, Largo Augusto 7, 20122 Milan,
Republic of Italy
TEL 39-02-778-0001

The Netherlands

Mizuho Corporate Bank Nederland N.V.

Apolloaan 171, 1077 AS, Amsterdam,
The Netherlands
TEL 31-20-5734343

United Kingdom

London Branch

Bracken House, One Friday Street,
London EC4M 9JA, UK
TEL 44-20-7012-4000

River Plate House Representative Office

River Plate House, 7-11 Finsbury Circus,
London EC2M 7DH, UK
TEL 44-20-7012-4000

Mizuho Capital Markets (UK) Limited

River Plate House, 7-11 Finsbury Circus,
London EC2M 7DH, UK
TEL 44-20-7972-9900

Mizuho Investment Management (UK) Ltd.

Bracken House, One Friday Street,
London, EC4M 9JA, UK
TEL 44-20-7012-4300

Bahrain

Bahrain Representative Office

Suite 201-202, Entrance 4,
2nd Floor, Manama Center, Manama, Bahrain
(P.O. BOX 5759, Manama, Bahrain)
TEL 973-17-224522

Iran

Tehran Representative Office

3rd Floor, No.1, 14th Street,
Khaled Eslamboli Avenue, Tehran 15117, Iran
TEL 98-21-8872-6593

U.A.E

Dubai Branch

Room 45, 15th Floor, The Gate, Dubai, U.A.E
TEL 971-4-365-0150

Russia

Moscow Representative Office

12 Trubnaya Street, Moscow 107045, Russian
Federation
TEL 7-495-787-2771

The Americas (Country/Region)

Brazil

São Paulo Representative Office

Avenida Paulista, 1274-11 andar, Bela Vista,
São Paulo, SP, CEP. 01310-925, Brazil
TEL 55-11-3251-4199

Canada

Mizuho Corporate Bank (Canada)

100 Yonge Street, Suite 1102, Toronto, Ontario,
Canada M5C 2W1
TEL 1-416-874-0222

Mizuho Corporate Bank (Canada) Vancouver Office

Suite 305, South Tower, 5811 Cooney Road,
Richmond, BC, Canada V6X 3M1
TEL 1-604-231-3725

Cayman Islands

Cayman Branch

Coutts House, 1446 West Bay Road,
P.O. Box 707GT, Grand Cayman, Cayman Islands,
British West Indies

Mexico

Mexico Representative Office

Edificio Omega, Campos Eliseos No.345-11,
Col. Chapultepec Polanco, Deleg. Miguel
Hidalgo, 11560 Mexico, D.F., Mexico
TEL 52-55-5281-5037

U.S.A.

Chicago Branch

311 South Wacker Drive, Suite 2020,
Chicago, IL 60606, U.S.A.
TEL 1-312-855-1111

New York Branch

1251 Avenue of the Americas,
New York, NY 10020, U.S.A.
TEL 1-212-282-3000

Los Angeles Agency

350 South Grand Avenue, Suite 1500,
Los Angeles, CA 90071, U.S.A.
TEL 1-213-243-4500

Atlanta Representative Office

3353 Peachtree Road NE, Atlanta Financial Center,
Suite 500, Atlanta, Georgia 30326, U.S.A.
TEL 1-404-364-1550

Houston Representative Office

5051 Westheimer Road, Galleria Tower II,
Suite 710, Houston, Texas 77056, U.S.A.
TEL 1-713-499-4800

Mizuho Alternative Investments, LLC

1251 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY
10020 U.S.A.
TEL 1-212-282-3871

Mizuho Capital Markets Corporation

1440 Broadway, 25th Floor,
New York, NY 10018, U.S.A.
TEL 1-212-547-1500

Mizuho Corporate Bank of California

350 South Grand Avenue, Suite 1500,
Los Angeles, CA 90071, U.S.A.
TEL 1-213-612-2700

Mizuho Corporate Bank of California Silicon Valley Branch

1731 Technology Drive, San Jose,
California 95110, U.S.A.
TEL 1-408-487-1788

Mizuho Corporate Bank (USA)

1251 Avenue of the Americas,
New York, NY 10020, U.S.A.
TEL 1-212-282-3030

Mizuho Corporate Bank (USA) Atlanta Representative Office

3353 Peachtree Road NE, Atlanta Financial
Center, Suite 500, Atlanta, Georgia 30326 U.S.A.
TEL 1-404-364-1550

Mizuho Corporate Bank (USA) Chicago Representative Office

311 South Wacker Drive, Suite 2020, Chicago,
IL 60606, U.S.A.
TEL 1-312-855-1111

Mizuho Corporate Bank (USA) Houston Representative Office

5051 Westheimer Road, Galleria Tower II,
Suite 710, Houston, Texas 77056, U.S.A.
TEL 1-713-499-4800

Mizuho Corporate Bank (USA) Los Angeles Representative Office

350 South Grand Avenue, Suite 1500,
Los Angeles, CA 90071, U.S.A.
TEL 1-213-243-4500

Mizuho Desk (Country/Region)

Asia and Oceania

Maybank

Menara Maybank, 100 Jalan Tun Perak,
50050 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
TEL 60-3-2031-2346

Europe and the Middle East

Raiffeisen Zentralbank Osterreich AG

A-1030 Wien, Am Stadpark 9, Austria
TEL 43-1-71707-1375

Mashreqbank psc

P.O.Box 1250, Omar Bin Al Khatab Rd,
Next to Al Ghurair Centre, Deira, Dubai
TEL 971-4-207-7945
971-4-207-7267

"Mizuho Desk"

By forming tie-ups with major financial institu-
tions in regions where Mizuho does not possess
offices, we offer our customers financial services
through various institutions. (Transactions are
conducted directly between the customer and the
local financial institution.)

Location of Overseas Offices

Network of Mizuho Securities

Beijing Representative Office

8th Floor, Chang-Fu-Gong Office Building, Jia 26,
Jianguomenwai Street, Chaoyang District,
Beijing 100022, The People's Republic of China
TEL 86-10-6523-4779

Shanghai Representative Office

24th Floor, HSBC TOWER, 1000 Lujiazui
Ring Road, Pudong New Area, Shanghai
200120, The People's Republic of China
TEL 86-21-6841-1000

Mizuho Investment Consulting (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.

Room 012, 28th Floor, HSBC Tower, 1000 Lujiazui
Ring Road, Pudong New Area, Shanghai 200120,
The People's Republic of China
TEL 86-21-6841-5558

Mizuho Securities Asia Limited

10th Floor, CITIC Tower,
1 Tim Mei Avenue, Central, Hong Kong, S.A.R.,
The People's Republic of China
TEL 852-2685-2000

Mizuho Futures (Singapore) Pte. Limited

5 Shenton Way, #15-01 UIC Building
Singapore 068808, Republic of Singapore
TEL 65-6221-3633

Mizuho Bank (Switzerland) Ltd

Loewenstrasse 32, 8023 Zurich, Switzerland
TEL 41-44-216-9111

Mizuho International plc

Bracken House, One Friday Street,
London EC4M 9JA, UK
TEL 44-20-7236-1090

Mizuho Securities USA Inc.

1251 Avenue of the Americas, 33rd Floor,
New York, NY 10020, U.S.A.
TEL 1-212-209-9300

The Bridgeford Group, Inc.

445 Park Avenue, 20th Floor,
New York, NY 10022, U.S.A.
TEL 1-212-705-0880

Network of Mizuho Trust & Banking

London Representative Office

River Plate House, 7-11 Finsbury Circus, London
EC2M 7HB, UK
TEL 44-20-7588-7400

Mizuho Trust & Banking (Luxembourg) S.A.

1B, Parc d'Activité Syrdall, L-5365 Munsbach,
Grand Duchy of Luxembourg
TEL 352-4216171

Mizuho Trust & Banking Co. (USA)

666 Fifth Avenue, Suite 802,
New York, NY 10103, U.S.A.
TEL 1-212-373-5900

Network of DLIBJ Asset Management

DLIBJ Asset Management International Ltd.

Bracken House, One Friday Street,
London, EC4M 9JA, UK
TEL 44-20-7329-3777

DLIBJ Asset Management U.S.A. Inc.

1133 Avenue of the Americas, 28th Floor,
New York, NY 10036, U.S.A.
TEL 1-212-350-7650

Financial Analysis
[Under Japanese GAAP]

Key Indicators of Mizuho Financial Group, Inc.	70
Financial and Economic Environment	72
Results for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 2007	74
Status of Asset Quality	88

Financial Analysis
Key Indicators of Mizuho Financial Group, Inc.

● **Key Indicators of Mizuho Financial Group, Inc. (Consolidated)**

As of or for the Fiscal Years ended March 31,	Billions of yen				
	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003
Total Income	¥ 4,348.0	¥ 3,732.1	¥ 3,455.6	¥ 3,342.9	¥ 3,441.8
Net Income (Loss)	620.9	649.9	627.3	406.9	(2,377.1)
Net Assets (Note 1)	6,724.4	4,804.9	3,905.7	3,644.3	2,861.0
Total Assets (Note 1) (Note 2)	149,880.0	149,612.7	143,076.2	137,750.0	134,032.7
Deposits	83,608.3	82,367.1	80,368.0	77,487.4	72,222.6
Debentures	4,723.8	6,606.3	7,795.0	9,459.5	11,696.3
Loans and Bills Discounted	65,964.3	65,408.6	62,917.3	66,205.8	69,210.0
Securities	36,049.9	37,702.9	36,047.0	32,071.6	23,816.5
Net Assets per Share (Yen) (Note 1)	336,937.64	274,906.95	131,016.15	61,980.34	(20,376.71)
Net Income (Loss) per Share (Yen) (Note 1)	51,474.49	55,157.14	54,625.61	36,153.27	(254,524.65)
Diluted Net Income per Share (Yen) (Note 1) (Note 2)	48,803.07	46,234.51	37,719.13	18,754.94	—
Capital Adequacy Ratio (BIS Standard)	12.48%	11.59%	11.91%	11.35%	9.53%
Net Return on Equity	16.7%	26.3%	54.3%	135.2%	(183.7)%
PER (Times) (Note 2)	14.74 x	17.45 x	9.28 x	12.39 x	— x
Cash Flow from Operating Activities	(3,104.9)	(1,669.1)	4,418.0	6,014.9	(2,196.1)
Cash Flow from Investing Activities	3,221.2	(99.2)	(3,788.1)	(7,402.2)	(206.3)
Cash Flow from Financing Activities	(417.2)	(446.6)	(557.7)	(130.9)	(394.0)
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the fiscal year	3,089.0	3,387.9	5,602.0	5,529.6	7,048.5

- Notes: 1. "Net Assets" and "Total Assets" are calculated in accordance with "Accounting Standards for Presentation of Net Assets in the Balance Sheet" (ASBJ Statement No.5, December 9, 2005) and "Guidance on Accounting Standards for Presentation of Net Assets in the Balance Sheet" (ASBJ Guidance No.8, December 9, 2005), commencing with the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007.
2. The respective amounts of "Acceptances and Guarantees" and "Customers' Liabilities for Acceptances and Guarantees" relating to the liabilities for guarantees are netted, commencing with the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007, excluding the amounts guaranteed by the Credit Guarantee Corporations which have already been netted, in accordance with the revision of the appendix forms of "Banking Law Enforcement Regulations" (Ministry of Finance Ordinance No.10, 1982) by the "Cabinet Office Ordinance to Amend Part of Banking Law Enforcement Regulations" (Cabinet Office Ordinance No.38, April 17, 2007) effective from the fiscal year which began on or after April 1, 2006.
3. "Net Assets per Share," "Net Income (Loss) per Share" and "Diluted Net Income per Share" are calculated in accordance with "Accounting Standard for Earnings per Share" (Financial Accounting Standard No. 2) and "Guidance for Accounting Standards for Net Earning per Share" (ASBJ Guidance No.4, September 25, 2002). "Net Deferred Hedge Losses, net of Taxes" is included for calculation of net assets per share as of March 31, 2007 in accordance with the revision of the ASBJ Guidance No.4.
4. "Diluted Net Income per Share" and "PER" for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2003 are not required to be disclosed due to loss position.
5. Capital Adequacy Ratio (BIS Standard) is based on the "Standards for Bank Holding Company to Consider the Adequacy of Its Capital Based on Assets and Others Held by It and Its Subsidiaries Pursuant to Article 52-25 of the Banking Law" (Financial Services Agency Ordinance Announcement No.20, March 27, 2006), commencing with the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007.

Key Indicators of Mizuho Financial Group, Inc. (Non-Consolidated)

Billions of yen

As of or for the Fiscal Years ended March 31,	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003
Operating Income	¥ 1,250.0	¥ 128.9	¥ 26.4	¥ 25.7	¥ 0.9
Net Income	1,239.7	790.2	30.8	9.9	0.0
Common Stock and Preferred Stock	1,540.9	1,540.9	1,540.9	1,540.9	1,540.9
Number of Shares Issued and Outstanding					
Common Stock	11,872,195.49 shares	12,003,995.49 shares	12,003,995.49 shares	11,926,964.67 shares	10,582,426.71 shares
First Series Class I Preferred Stock	/	/	/	33,000 shares	33,000 shares
Second Series Class II Preferred Stock	/	/	100,000 shares	100,000 shares	100,000 shares
Third Series Class III Preferred Stock	/	/	100,000 shares	100,000 shares	100,000 shares
Fourth Series Class IV Preferred Stock	/	150,000 shares	150,000 shares	150,000 shares	150,000 shares
Sixth Series Class VI Preferred Stock	/	150,000 shares	150,000 shares	150,000 shares	150,000 shares
Seventh Series Class VII Preferred Stock	/	/	125,000 shares	125,000 shares	125,000 shares
Eighth Series Class VIII Preferred Stock	/	/	125,000 shares	125,000 shares	125,000 shares
Ninth Series Class IX Preferred Stock	/	/	33,000 shares	140,000 shares	140,000 shares
Tenth Series Class X Preferred Stock	/	/	140,000 shares	140,000 shares	140,000 shares
Eleventh Series Class XI Preferred Stock	943,740 shares	943,740 shares	943,740 shares	943,740 shares	943,740 shares
Twelfth Series Class XI Preferred Stock	/	/	/	5,500 shares	101,500 shares
Thirteenth Series Class XIII Preferred Stock	36,690 shares	36,690 shares	36,690 shares	36,690 shares	36,690 shares
Net Assets (Note 1)	3,176.4	2,752.3	2,986.2	3,533.4	3,545.8
Total Assets (Note 1)	4,764.0	4,793.0	3,178.6	3,600.0	3,595.6
Net Assets per Share (Yen) (Note 2)	183,338.04	94,861.81	41,782.20	46,670.33	46,568.86
Dividends per Share (Yen) (Interim Dividends per Share) (Yen)					
Common Stock	7,000	4,000	3,500	3,000	—
First Series Class I Preferred Stock	/	/	/	22,500	22,500
Second Series Class II Preferred Stock	/	/	8,200	8,200	8,200
Third Series Class III Preferred Stock	/	/	14,000	14,000	14,000
Fourth Series Class IV Preferred Stock	/	47,600	47,600	47,600	47,600
Sixth Series Class VI Preferred Stock	/	42,000	42,000	42,000	42,000
Seventh Series Class VII Preferred Stock	/	—	11,000	11,000	11,000
Eighth Series Class VIII Preferred Stock	/	/	8,000	8,000	8,000
Ninth Series Class IX Preferred Stock	/	/	—	17,500	17,500
Tenth Series Class X Preferred Stock	/	/	5,380	5,380	5,380
Eleventh Series Class XI Preferred Stock	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	165
Twelfth Series Class XI Preferred Stock	/	/	—	2,500	21
Thirteenth Series Class XIII Preferred Stock	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	247
Common Stock	—	—	—	—	/
First Series Class I Preferred Stock	/	/	/	—	/
Second Series Class II Preferred Stock	/	/	—	—	/
Third Series Class III Preferred Stock	/	/	—	—	/
Fourth Series Class IV Preferred Stock	/	—	—	—	/
Sixth Series Class VI Preferred Stock	/	—	—	—	/
Seventh Series Class VII Preferred Stock	/	—	—	—	/
Eighth Series Class VIII Preferred Stock	/	/	—	—	/
Ninth Series Class IX Preferred Stock	/	/	—	—	/
Tenth Series Class X Preferred Stock	/	/	—	—	/
Eleventh Series Class XI Preferred Stock	—	—	—	—	/
Twelfth Series Class XI Preferred Stock	/	/	—	—	/
Thirteenth Series Class XIII Preferred Stock	—	—	—	—	/
Net Income (Loss) per Share (Yen) (Note 2)	102,168.76	63,040.65	(588.84)	(2,846.42)	(8,663.01)
Diluted Net Income per Share (Yen) (Note 2) (Note 3)	95,550.05	53,235.99	—	—	—
PER (Times) (Note 3)	7.42x	15.27x	— x	— x	— x
Dividend Propensity (Note 4)	6.85%	6.34%	—%	—%	—%

Notes: 1. "Net Assets" and "Total Assets" are calculated in accordance with "Accounting Standards for Presentation of Net Assets in the Balance Sheet" (ASBJ Statement No.5, December 9, 2005) and "Guidance on Accounting Standards for Presentation of Net Assets in the Balance Sheet" (ASBJ Guidance No.8, December 9, 2005), commencing with the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007.

2. "Net Assets per Share," "Net Income (Loss) per Share" and "Diluted Net Income per Share" are calculated in accordance with "Accounting Standard for Earnings per Share" (Financial Accounting Standard No.2) and "Guidance for Accounting Standards for Net Earnings per Share" (ASBJ Guidance No.4, September 25, 2002). "Net Deferred Hedge Losses, net of Taxes" is included for calculation of net assets per share as of March 31, 2007 in accordance with the revision of the ASBJ Guidance No.4.

3. "Diluted Net Income per Share" and "PER" for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2003 are not required to be disclosed due to loss position.

4. Dividend Propensity: Cash Dividends Declared per Share (Common Stock) / Net Income per Share (Common Stock). Dividend Propensity is not required to be disclosed due to non-payment of dividends for common stock for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2003, and due to loss position of earnings per share for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2004 and 2005.

● Economic Conditions in Japan and Overseas

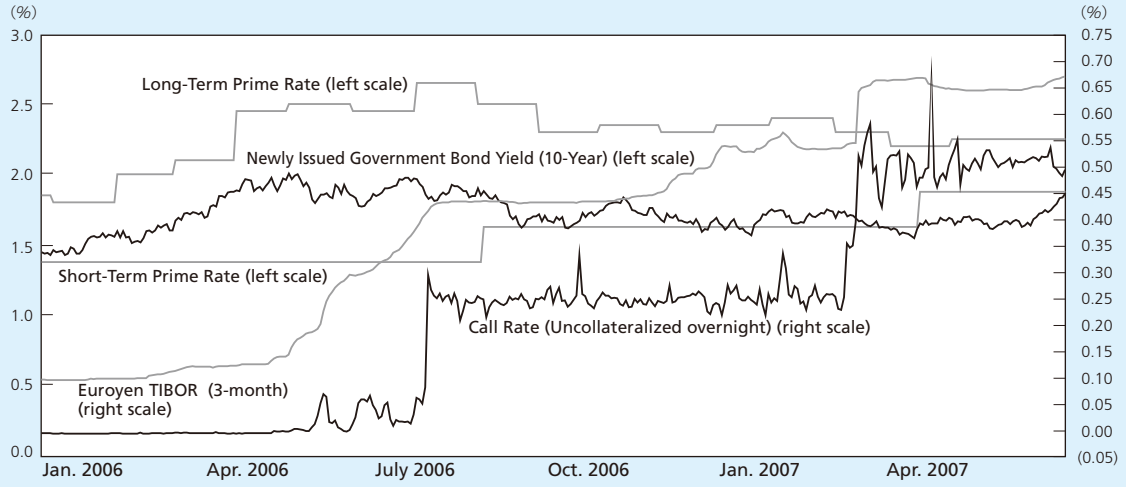
Looking back over the global economic climate during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007, the overall trend in the worldwide economy, including the U.S., Europe and Asia, was improving steadily as a whole. The Japanese economy showed sustained growth, supported by robust exports and continuous strength in capital expenditures against a backdrop of steady improvement in corporate performance. Consumer prices remained positive with a rise in domestic corporate goods prices due to stronger global commodity markets. To that end, the Bank of Japan, meanwhile, decided to follow-up on its ending of zero interest rates in July 2006 by raising the operating target of money market operations (the uncollateralized overnight call rate) by another 0.25% to around 0.5%, in February 2007.

● Financial Sector

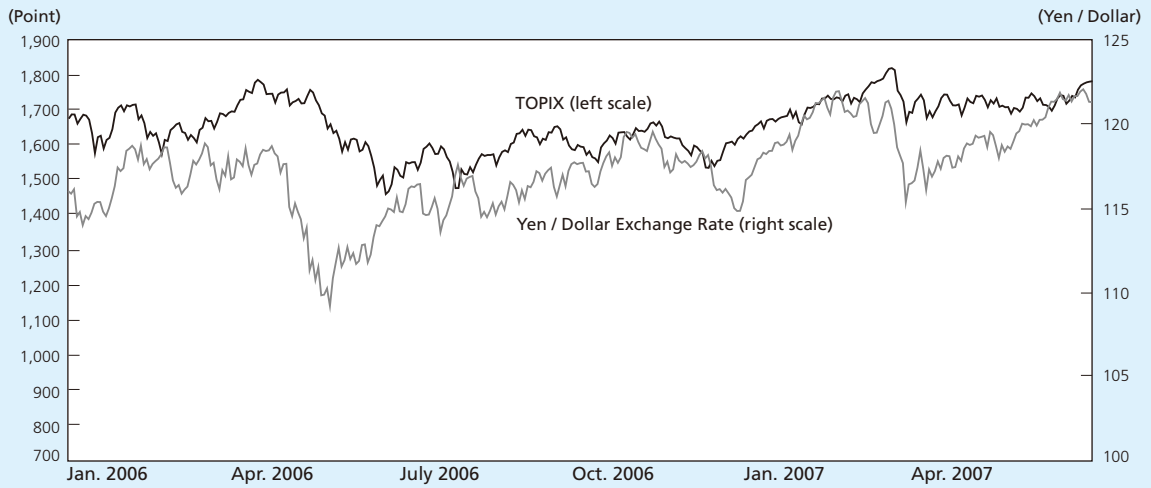
As for the Japanese financial and capital markets, stock prices held firm backed by robust corporate performance. In spite of a temporary rise in long-term interest rates early in the fiscal year in the wake of the lifting of the quantitative easing policy, rates remained on a downward trend during the latter half of the period in response to the declining trend in U.S. interest rates, etc.

Financial institutions continue to develop individual strategies utilizing their respective strengths to the full. In response to the changing economic environment, the group's ability to secure a competitive edge over our rivals and to consolidate profitability even further are likely to become ever more important.

Trends in Interest Rates in Japan



Trends in TOPIX and Yen / Dollar Exchange Rate



Financial Analysis
Results for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 2007

Consolidated Accounts of Mizuho Financial Group, Inc. (MHFG)

1. Scope of Consolidation and Application of the Equity Method

As of March 31,	2007	2006	Companies Change
Number of consolidated subsidiaries	133	130	3
Number of affiliates under the equity method	19	19	—

The number of MHFG's consolidated subsidiaries increased by 3 to 133, and the number of affiliates under the equity method was 19, no change from the end of the previous fiscal year.

The major consolidated subsidiaries are Mizuho Corporate Bank, Ltd. (MHCB), Mizuho Bank, Ltd. (MHBK), Mizuho Trust & Banking Co., Ltd. (MHTB) and Mizuho Securities Co., Ltd. (MHSC). The major affiliates under the equity method are The Chiba Kogyo Bank, Ltd., Shinko Securities Co., Ltd. and Japan Mortgage Co., Ltd.

2. Consolidated Profits and Losses

For the Fiscal Years ended March 31,	2007	2006	Billions of yen Change
Consolidated Gross Profits	¥ 2,117.3	¥ 2,002.4	¥ 114.9
Net Interest Income	1,090.2	1,062.6	27.6
Fiduciary Income	66.9	78.8	(11.8)
Net Fee and Commission Income	551.1	555.9	(4.8)
Net Trading Income	261.5	204.9	56.6
Net Other Operating Income	147.5	100.0	47.4
General and Administrative Expenses	1,091.6	1,095.2	(3.6)
Expenses related to Portfolio Problems (including Provision for (Reversal of) General Reserve for Possible Losses on Loans)	142.6	84.7	57.9
Net Gains (Losses) related to Stocks	(109.5)	231.5	(341.1)
Equity in Income from Investments in Affiliates	9.3	9.1	0.1
Other	191.9	(83.0)	275.0
Income before Income Taxes and Minority Interests	974.8	980.1	(5.2)
Income Taxes—Current	43.2	64.0	(20.7)
Income Taxes—Deferred	223.6	185.0	38.6
Minority Interests in Net Income	86.9	81.1	5.8
Net Income	¥ 620.9	¥ 649.9	¥ (28.9)
Net Income per Share of Common Stock (Yen)	¥ 51,474.49	¥ 55,157.14	¥ (3,682.65)
Credit-related Costs	¥ 40.1	¥ (53.2)	¥ 93.4
(Reference) Consolidated Net Business Profits	¥ 991.6	¥ 922.5	¥ 69.0

Notes: 1. Net Gains related to Stocks for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2006 include gains on disposition of investment in a subsidiary of ¥42.4 billion.

2. Credit-related Costs = Expenses related to Portfolio Problems (including Provision for (Reversal of) General Reserve for Possible Losses on Loans) + Reversal of Reserves for Possible Losses on Loans, etc. + Credit Costs for Trust Accounts.

3. Consolidated Net Business Profits = Consolidated Gross Profits - General and Administrative Expenses (excluding Non-Recurring Losses) + Equity in Income from Investments in Affiliates and certain other consolidation adjustments.

(1) Consolidated Gross Profits

Consolidated Gross Profits for fiscal 2006 were ¥2,117.3 billion, increasing by ¥114.9 billion from the previous fiscal year.

Net Interest Income was ¥1,090.2 billion, increasing by ¥27.6 billion from the previous fiscal year, partly due to increased interest income from the Customer Groups. While Net Fee and Commission Income was ¥551.1 billion, decreasing by ¥4.8 billion from the previous fiscal year, fee and commission income from the Customer Groups of the group banking subsidiaries and a trust banking subsidiary showed a steady increase.

Net Trading Income and Net Other Operating Income increased by ¥56.6 billion and ¥47.4 billion, respectively, from the previous fiscal year. Market-related income increased, helped by the disposition of Unrealized Losses on our bonds portfolio of ¥138.5 billion and others in the previous fiscal year. However, the group securities company subsidiaries showed a decline in equity-related income.

(2) General and Administrative Expenses

General and Administrative Expenses for fiscal 2006 amounted to ¥1,091.6 billion, decreasing by ¥3.6 billion from the previous fiscal year. This resulted from the outlay on "Strategic Expenses" aimed at increasing top-line profits being more than offset by reductions in base expenses, especially IT-related expenses, as well as in Expenses related to Employee Retirement Benefits and other factors.

(3) Credit-related Costs

Credit-related Costs for fiscal 2006 amounted to ¥40.1 billion, increasing by ¥93.4 billion from the previous fiscal year, mainly due to the worsening business performance of certain client non-bank financial companies.

(4) Net Gains (Losses) related to Stocks and Equity in Income from Investments in Affiliates

Net Gains (Losses) related to Stocks amounted to a loss of ¥109.5 billion in spite of market-related gains and gains on alternative investments (stock-related) which were made as part of an attempt at diversification of profit sources of market-related income, and others. This was because of the losses on devaluation of stocks of certain client non-bank financial companies as a result of their worsening business performance, and others.

Equity in Income from Investments in Affiliates amounted to ¥9.3 billion.

(5) Other

Other increased by ¥275.0 billion to record a gain of ¥191.9 billion. Major components are as follows:

- Gains on cancellation on employee retirement benefit trust of ¥125.9 billion
- Recovery on written-off claims of ¥77.3 billion
- Reversal of reserve for contingencies of ¥28.2 billion
- Gains on disposition of fixed assets of ¥16.6 billion
- Losses on disposition of fixed assets of ¥17.0 billion
- Losses on impairment of fixed assets of ¥4.2 billion

(6) Income Taxes and Minority Interests in Net Income

Income Taxes - Current amounted to ¥43.2 billion, and Income Taxes - Deferred amounted to ¥223.6 billion.

Minority Interests in Net Income amounted to ¥86.9 billion.

(7) Net Income

After reflecting the above, Net Income amounted to ¥620.9 billion, decreasing by ¥28.9 billion from the previous fiscal year.

Financial Analysis
Results for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 2007

Use and Source of Funds (Consolidated)

Billions of yen

For the Fiscal Years ended March 31,	Average balance			Interest		
	2007	2006	Change	2007	2006	Change
Use of Funds	¥ 123,046.0	¥ 119,336.2	¥ 3,709.8	¥ 2,562.6	¥ 1,935.0	¥ 627.5
Due from Banks	1,973.2	1,412.1	561.0	76.5	50.8	25.6
Call Loans and Bills Purchased	582.2	616.8	(34.5)	19.5	9.9	9.6
Receivables under Resale Agreements	8,266.8	6,124.3	2,142.4	470.3	260.1	210.2
Guarantee Deposits Paid under Securities Borrowing Transactions	7,840.3	7,438.8	401.5	22.8	3.8	19.0
Securities	35,463.8	37,856.8	(2,393.0)	592.8	456.7	136.1
Loans and Bills Discounted	64,981.2	62,453.0	2,528.2	1,302.1	1,071.8	230.2
Source of Funds	¥ 122,208.9	¥ 119,713.4	¥ 2,495.5	¥ 1,472.3	¥ 872.3	¥ 599.9
Deposits	82,541.5	78,504.6	4,036.9	584.6	273.0	311.5
Debentures	5,640.1	7,266.9	(1,626.8)	34.0	48.2	(14.1)
Call Money and Bills Sold	6,848.4	9,146.1	(2,297.6)	31.9	6.4	25.5
Payables under Repurchase Agreements	12,251.6	11,174.9	1,076.6	609.6	383.1	226.4
Guarantee Deposits Received under Securities Lending Transactions	6,177.1	6,900.8	(723.6)	29.0	24.2	4.8
Commercial Paper	36.6	444.7	(408.1)	0.0	0.2	(0.2)
Borrowed Money	3,939.9	2,581.2	1,358.6	38.9	23.2	15.7

%

For the Fiscal Years ended March 31,	Yield		
	2007	2006	Change
Use of Funds	2.08%	1.62%	0.46%
Due from Banks	3.87	3.60	0.27
Call Loans and Bills Purchased	3.36	1.61	1.74
Receivables under Resale Agreements	5.68	4.24	1.44
Guarantee Deposits Paid under Securities Borrowing Transactions	0.29	0.05	0.24
Securities	1.67	1.20	0.46
Loans and Bills Discounted	2.00	1.71	0.28
Source of Funds	1.20%	0.72%	0.47%
Deposits	0.70	0.34	0.36
Debentures	0.60	0.66	(0.05)
Call Money and Bills Sold	0.46	0.07	0.39
Payables under Repurchase Agreements	4.97	3.42	1.54
Guarantee Deposits Received under Securities Lending Transactions	0.47	0.35	0.11
Commercial Paper	0.14	0.06	0.07
Borrowed Money	0.98	0.90	0.08

Net Fee and Commission Income (Consolidated)

Billions of yen

For the Fiscal Years ended March 31,	2007	2006	Change
Net Fee and Commission Income	¥ 551.1	¥ 555.9	¥ (4.8)
Fee and Commission Income	¥ 658.8	¥ 650.5	¥ 8.3
Deposits, Debentures and Lending Business	155.5	143.4	12.0
Securities-related Business	101.4	135.2	(33.8)
Remittance Business	116.0	116.1	(0.1)
Trust-related Business	63.2	55.2	8.0
Agency Business	54.9	49.6	5.3
Guarantee Business	30.2	28.1	2.0
Safe Custody and Safety Deposit Box Business	6.2	6.5	(0.3)
Fee and Commission Expenses	¥ 107.7	¥ 94.6	¥ 13.1
Remittance Business	33.7	30.5	3.1

3. Consolidated Assets, Liabilities and Net Assets

Billions of yen

As of March 31,	2007	2006	Change
Total Assets	¥ 149,880.0	¥ 149,612.7	¥ 267.2
Cash and Due from Banks	3,993.3	5,016.2	(1,022.8)
Trading Assets	10,414.5	10,007.1	407.4
Securities	36,049.9	37,702.9	(1,652.9)
Loans and Bills Discounted	65,964.3	65,408.6	555.6
Total Liabilities	143,155.6	143,448.6	(293.0)
Deposits	83,608.3	82,367.1	1,241.1
Debentures	4,723.8	6,606.3	(1,882.4)
Call Money and Bills Sold	6,924.1	9,466.0	(2,541.9)
Net Assets	¥ 6,724.4	¥ /	¥ 6,724.4
Shareholders' Equity	3,360.0	/	3,360.0
Valuation and Translation Adjustments	1,551.2	/	1,551.2
Minority Interests	1,813.1	/	1,813.1
Minority Interests	/	1,359.1	(1,359.1)
Total Shareholders' Equity	¥ /	¥ 4,804.9	¥ (4,804.9)
Net Unrealized Gains on Other Securities, net of Taxes	/	1,279.2	(1,279.2)

Note: Former "Shareholders' Equity" is presented as "Net Assets" and classified into "Shareholders' Equity," "Valuation and Translation Adjustments" and "Minority Interests."

(1) Assets and Liabilities

Consolidated Total Assets as of March 31, 2007 amounted to ¥149,880.0 billion, increasing by ¥267.2 billion from the end of the previous fiscal year.

Securities were ¥36,049.9 billion, decreasing by ¥1,652.9 billion from the end of the previous fiscal year. This reflected mainly a decrease in Japanese government bonds.

The balance of Loans and Bills Discounted amounted to ¥65,964.3 billion, increasing by ¥555.6 billion from the end of the previous fiscal year.

Consolidated balance of Disclosed Claims under the Financial Reconstruction Law amounted to ¥1,263.9 billion, increasing by ¥176.3 billion from the end of the previous fiscal year.

Net Deferred Tax Assets (the amount after netting out Deferred Tax Assets and Deferred Tax Liabilities) were ¥170.8 billion, decreasing by ¥124.9 billion from the end of the previous fiscal year as a result of recording taxable income and others, with the continued conservative assessment of asset recoverability.

Deposits (excluding Negotiable Certificates of Deposit ("NCDs")) amounted to ¥74,803.0 billion, increasing by ¥1,795.0 billion from the end of the previous fiscal year, mainly due to increases in deposits at overseas branches and others.

(2) Consolidated Capital Adequacy Ratio (BIS Standard)

From the end of this fiscal year, the Consolidated Capital Adequacy Ratio (BIS Standard) is calculated according to regulations promulgated pursuant to "Basel II."

Risk-based Capital amounted to ¥8,841.3 billion. This is due to the fact that while a Net Income amount was recognized, we repurchased and cancelled public funds of preferred shares amounting to ¥603.5 billion (¥600.0 billion on an issued-price basis) and there were other factors.

Risk-weighted Assets amounted to ¥70,795.4 billion due to the increase in assets and further efforts to expand profits after entering into the new phase in our management strategy.

As a result, the Consolidated Capital Adequacy Ratio (Basel II BIS Standard) was 12.48%.

Fair Value of Other Securities (Consolidated)

As of March 31, 2007	Acquisition cost	Fair value	Gross unrealized		Net unrealized* ² gains (losses)
			Gains	Losses	
			Billions of yen		
Other Securities* ¹	¥ 28,289.6	¥ 30,730.7	¥ 2,803.3	¥ 362.2	¥ 2,441.1
Japanese Stocks	3,317.0	6,010.8	2,741.8	48.0	2,693.7
Japanese Bonds	15,554.6	15,397.1	3.9	161.4	(157.4)
Other	9,417.9	9,322.7	57.5	152.7	(95.2)

As of March 31, 2006	Acquisition cost	Fair value	Gross unrealized		Net unrealized* ² gains (losses)
			Gains	Losses	
			Billions of yen		
Other Securities* ¹	¥ 30,285.2	¥ 32,435.0	¥ 2,575.9	¥ 426.2	¥ 2,149.7
Japanese Stocks	2,991.1	5,453.5	2,492.7	30.3	2,462.3
Japanese Bonds	20,369.9	20,109.3	1.1	261.7	(260.6)
Other	6,924.1	6,872.0	82.0	134.0	(52.0)

Change	Acquisition cost	Fair value	Gross unrealized		Net unrealized gains (losses)
			Gains	Losses	
			Billions of yen		
Other Securities	¥ (1,995.6)	¥ (1,704.2)	¥ 227.3	¥ (64.0)	¥ 291.3
Japanese Stocks	325.8	557.2	249.0	17.6	231.4
Japanese Bonds	(4,815.3)	(4,712.1)	2.7	(100.3)	103.1
Other	2,493.8	2,450.6	(24.5)	18.6	(43.1)

*1 In addition to the balances shown in the above table, Other Securities include securities which do not have readily determinable fair values such as follows:

As of March 31, 2007	Beneficial certificate of loan trust and other	¥2,161.3 billion
	Non-publicly offered bonds	¥2,231.5 billion
	Unlisted foreign securities	¥1,264.8 billion
	Other	¥ 475.2 billion
As of March 31, 2006	Unlisted stock	¥ 807.8 billion
	Non-publicly offered bonds	¥2,018.7 billion

*2 Net unrealized gains (losses) include ¥3.9 billion and ¥(51.6) billion, which were recognized in the statements of income for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively, by applying the fair-value hedge method. As a result, the base amount to be recorded directly to Net Assets (Shareholders' Equity as of March 31, 2006) after tax and consolidation adjustments as of March 31, 2007 and 2006 were ¥2,437.1 billion and ¥2,201.4 billion, respectively.

(Reference)

Unrealized Gains (Losses) on Other Securities (the base amount to be recorded directly to Net Assets after tax and consolidation adjustments)

For certain Other Securities (which have readily determinable fair values), unrealized gains (losses) were recognized in the statement of income by applying the fair-value hedge method. They were excluded from unrealized gains (losses) on Other Securities. These adjusted unrealized gains (losses) were the base amount, which was to be recorded directly to Net Assets (Shareholders' Equity as of March 31, 2006) after tax and consolidation adjustments.

The base amount was as follows:

As of March 31,	2007		2006	Change
	Billions of yen			
Other Securities	¥ 2,437.1	¥ 2,201.4	¥ 235.7	
Japanese Stocks	2,693.7	2,462.3	231.4	
Japanese Bonds	(164.1)	(234.4)	70.3	
Other	(92.4)	(26.4)	(65.9)	

Consolidated Capital Adequacy Ratio (BIS Standard)

%, Billions of yen

As of March 31,	2007	2006
Consolidated Capital Adequacy Ratio	12.48%	11.59%
Tier 1 Capital Ratio	6.96%	5.87%
Tier 1 Capital	¥ 4,933.5	¥ 4,555.9
Tier 2 Capital	4,092.6	4,554.0
Deductions for Total Risk-based Capital	184.7	116.7
Total Risk-based Capital	¥ 8,841.3	¥ 8,993.2
Risk-weighted Assets	¥ 70,795.4	¥ 77,534.5

Note: Consolidated Capital Adequacy Ratio (BIS Standard) as of March 31, 2007 is calculated according to regulations promulgated pursuant to "Basel II."

Aggregated Figures of the Three Banks

For an early achievement of corporate revitalization, loans and stocks of customers in need of revitalization/restructuring held by MHCB, MHBK and MHTB (the Three Banks) were transferred to their financial subsidiaries for corporate revitalization in July 2003.

MHCB, MHBK and MHTB merged with their own financial subsidiaries for corporate revitalization respectively, as of October 1, 2005, in consequence of the termination of the "Corporate Revitalization Project."

Aggregated figures of the Three Banks are as follows:

	As of or for the Fiscal Years ended March 31, 2004 and 2005	As of or for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 2006	As of or for the Fiscal Years ended March 31, 2003 and 2007	
Aggregated figures of the Three Banks	Profits and Losses	MHCB + Mizuho Corporate, Ltd. + Mizuho Global, Ltd. MHBK + Mizuho Project, Ltd. MHTB + Mizuho Asset, Ltd.	MHCB + Mizuho Corporate, Ltd. + Mizuho Global, Ltd. MHBK + Mizuho Project, Ltd. MHTB + Mizuho Asset, Ltd.	MHCB MHBK MHTB
	Assets, Liabilities and Net Assets	MHCB + Mizuho Corporate, Ltd. + Mizuho Global, Ltd. MHBK + Mizuho Project, Ltd. MHTB + Mizuho Asset, Ltd.	MHCB MHBK MHTB	MHCB MHBK MHTB

1. Differences between Consolidated Figures and Aggregated Figures of the Three Banks

Billions of yen, %

For the Fiscal Years ended March 31,	2007				2006			
	MHFG (Consolidated) (a)	Aggregated Figures of the Three Banks (b)	(a) – (b)	(b) / (a)	MHFG (Consolidated) (a)	Aggregated Figures of the Three Banks (b)	(a) – (b)	(b) / (a)
Gross Profits	¥ 2,117.3	¥ 1,700.2	¥ 417.1	80.3%	¥ 2,002.4	¥ 1,698.8	¥ 303.5	84.8%
Net Interest Income	1,090.2	952.5	137.7	87.3	1,062.6	1,112.0	(49.4)	104.6
Fiduciary Income	66.9	66.1	0.8	98.7	78.8	77.9	0.8	98.8
Net Fee and Commission Income	551.1	400.8	150.2	72.7	555.9	378.4	177.5	68.0
Net Trading Income	261.5	129.4	132.1	49.4	204.9	33.4	171.4	16.3
Net Other Operating Income	147.5	151.3	(3.8)	102.5	100.0	96.9	3.0	96.9
Credit-related Costs	40.1	23.3	16.8	57.9	(53.2)	(63.9)	10.7	120.1
Net Income	¥ 620.9	¥ 598.2	¥ 22.7	96.3%	¥ 649.9	¥ 732.9	¥ (83.0)	112.7%

Note: Credit-related Costs = Expenses related to Portfolio Problems + Provision for General Reserve for Possible Losses on Loans + Reversal of Reserves for Possible Losses on Loans, etc. + Credit Costs for Trust Accounts.

Billions of yen, %

As of March 31,	2007				2006			
	MHFG (Consolidated) (a)	Aggregated Figures of the Three Banks (b)	(a) – (b)	(b) / (a)	MHFG (Consolidated) (a)	Aggregated Figures of the Three Banks (b)	(a) – (b)	(b) / (a)
Total Assets	¥ 149,880.0	¥ 139,572.6	¥ 10,307.3	93.1%	¥ 149,612.7	¥ 138,454.1	¥ 11,158.6	92.5%
Securities	36,049.9	36,403.4	(353.4)	100.9	37,702.9	38,148.8	(445.8)	101.1
Loans and Bills Discounted	65,964.3	66,826.1	(861.8)	101.3	65,408.6	65,984.7	(576.0)	100.8

2. Aggregated Profits and Losses

(the Three Banks)

		Billions of yen		
For the Fiscal Years ended March 31,		2007	2006	Change
Domestic Gross Profits	¥	1,231.2	¥ 1,358.0	¥ (126.8)
International Gross Profits		469.0	340.7	128.2
Gross Profits		1,700.2	1,698.8	1.4
Net Interest Income		952.5	1,112.0	(159.5)
Fiduciary Income		66.1	77.9	(11.8)
Net Fee and Commission Income		400.8	378.4	22.4
Net Trading Income		129.4	33.4	95.9
Net Other Operating Income		151.3	96.9	54.3
Net Gains (Losses) related to Bonds		25.5	(104.1)	129.7
General and Administrative Expenses (excluding Non-Recurring Losses)		855.7	810.9	44.7
Expense Ratio		50.3%	47.6%	2.6%
Net Business Profits (before Provision for (Reversal of) General Reserve for Possible Losses on Loans)		844.5	889.2	(44.7)
Excluding Net Gains (Losses) related to Bonds		819.0	993.4	(174.4)
Provision for (Reversal of) General Reserve for Possible Losses on Loans		17.3	(0.2)	17.5
Net Business Profits		827.2	888.1	(60.8)
Net Non-Recurring Gains (Losses)		(18.8)	47.4	(66.3)
Net Gains (Losses) related to Stocks		(115.3)	199.7	(315.1)
Expenses related to Portfolio Problems		(111.1)	(115.4)	4.2
Other		207.6	(36.8)	244.4
Income before Income Taxes		808.3	935.6	(127.2)
Income Taxes—Current		0.5	0.6	(0.0)
Income Taxes—Deferred		209.5	202.0	7.5
Net Income	¥	598.2	¥ 732.9	¥ (134.7)
Credit-related Costs	¥	23.3	¥ (63.9)	¥ 87.2

Notes: 1. Dividends from the financial subsidiaries for corporate revitalization of ¥120.0 billion were included for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2006 due to the simple aggregation of the three banks (non-consolidated) and their financial subsidiaries for corporate revitalization.

2. Net Business Profits (before Provision for (Reversal of) General Reserve for Possible Losses on Loans) of MHTB exclude the amounts of Credit Costs for Trust Accounts.

3. Credit-related Costs = Expenses related to Portfolio Problems + Provision for (Reversal of) General Reserve for Possible Losses on Loans + Reversal of Reserves for Possible Losses on Loans, etc. + Credit Costs for Trust Accounts.

Breakdown of Gross Profits (the Three Banks)

		Billions of yen		
For the Fiscal Years ended March 31,		2007	2006	Change
Net Interest Income	¥	952.5	¥ 1,112.0	¥ (159.5)
Domestic Operations		858.7	957.1	(98.4)
International Operations		93.8	154.8	(61.0)
Fiduciary Income		66.1	77.9	(11.8)
Domestic Operations		66.1	77.9	(11.8)
International Operations		/	/	/
Net Fee and Commission Income		400.8	378.4	22.4
Domestic Operations		319.5	308.8	10.6
International Operations		81.3	69.5	11.7
Net Trading Income		129.4	33.4	95.9
Domestic Operations		1.3	70.8	(69.4)
International Operations		128.0	(37.3)	165.4
Net Other Operating Income		151.3	96.9	54.3
Domestic Operations		(14.5)	(56.7)	42.2
International Operations		165.8	153.7	12.1
Gross Profits	¥	1,700.2	¥ 1,698.8	¥ 1.4

Financial Analysis
Results for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 2007

Breakdown of Net Interest Income (MHCB and MHBK excluding Financial Subsidiaries for Corporate Revitalization)

Billions of yen, %

For the Fiscal Years ended March 31,	Average balance			Yield		
	2007	2006	Change	2007	2006	Change
Total						
Use of Funds	¥ 111,025.1	¥ 107,830.7	¥ 3,194.4	1.82%	1.60%	0.22 %
Loans and Bills Discounted	62,127.3	58,420.9	3,706.3	1.90	1.61	0.29
Securities	34,285.6	38,039.3	(3,753.6)	1.63	1.54	0.08
Source of Funds	111,166.3	110,678.4	487.8	1.01	0.61	0.40
Deposits and Debentures	86,213.5	85,596.8	616.7	0.71	0.38	0.33
Interest Margins	/	/	/	0.81	0.99	(0.17)
Loan and Deposit Margin	/	/	/	1.18	1.23	(0.04)
Domestic Operations						
Use of Funds	87,586.5	88,004.3	(417.7)	1.15	1.12	0.02
Loans and Bills Discounted	53,160.9	51,663.5	1,497.3	1.39	1.29	0.09
Securities	25,676.3	30,109.8	(4,433.5)	0.88	0.94	(0.06)
Source of Funds	88,364.3	91,611.2	(3,246.9)	0.23	0.10	0.12
Deposits and Debentures	72,716.3	74,694.4	(1,978.0)	0.16	0.08	0.07
Interest Margins	/	/	/	0.92	1.02	(0.09)
Loan and Deposit Margin	/	/	/	1.22	1.20	0.01
International Operations						
Use of Funds	23,648.4	20,771.1	2,877.2	4.31	3.57	0.74
Loans and Bills Discounted	8,966.4	6,757.3	2,209.0	4.97	4.09	0.87
Securities	8,609.3	7,929.4	679.9	3.85	3.79	0.05
Source of Funds	23,011.9	20,012.0	2,999.9	4.03	2.93	1.10
Deposits and Debentures	13,497.1	10,902.4	2,594.7	3.71	2.43	1.28
Interest Margins	/	/	/	0.28	0.63	(0.35)
Loan and Deposit Margin	/	/	/	1.25	1.66	(0.40)

Breakdown of Net Fee and Commission Income (the Three Banks)

Billions of yen

For the Fiscal Years ended March 31,	2007	2006	Change
Net Fee and Commission Income	¥ 400.8	¥ 378.4	¥ 22.4
Fee and Commission Income	¥ 500.8	¥ 480.0	¥ 20.8
Deposits, Debentures and Lending Business	155.3	138.8	16.4
Remittance Business	116.2	116.3	(0.0)
Securities-related Business	54.3	61.5	(7.2)
Agency Business	28.0	29.3	(1.3)
Guarantee Business	29.7	25.8	3.8
Safe Custody and Safety Deposit Box Business	6.2	6.5	(0.3)
Fee and Commission Expenses	¥ 100.0	¥ 101.6	¥ (1.6)
Remittance Business	33.4	30.5	2.8

Breakdown of Net Other Operating Income (the Three Banks)

	Billions of yen		
For the Fiscal Years ended March 31,	2007	2006	Change
Net Other Operating Income	¥ 151.3	¥ 96.9	¥ 54.3
Total	¥ 151.3	¥ 96.9	¥ 54.3
Profits on Foreign Exchange Transactions	139.1	219.4	(80.2)
Net Gains (Losses) related to Bonds	25.5	(104.1)	129.7
Domestic Operations	(14.5)	(56.7)	42.2
Net Losses related to Bonds	(6.7)	(57.7)	51.0
International Operations	165.8	153.7	12.1
Profits on Foreign Exchange Transactions	139.1	219.4	(80.2)
Net Gains (Losses) related to Bonds	32.2	(46.3)	78.6

Breakdown of General and Administrative Expenses (excluding Non-Recurring Losses) (the Three Banks)

	Billions of yen		
For the Fiscal Years ended March 31,	2007	2006	Change
Personnel Expenses	¥ 244.9	¥ 243.7	¥ 1.1
Non-personnel Expenses	561.4	518.9	42.5
Miscellaneous Taxes	49.3	48.2	1.0
Total	¥ 855.7	¥ 810.9	¥ 44.7

Breakdown of Net Non-Recurring Gains (Losses) (the Three Banks)

	Billions of yen		
For the Fiscal Years ended March 31,	2007	2006	Change
Net Gains (Losses) related to Stocks	¥ (115.3)	¥ 199.7	¥ (315.1)
Gains on Sales	217.3	238.2	(20.9)
Losses on Sales	(2.3)	(6.3)	3.9
Losses on Devaluation	(330.6)	(28.5)	(302.1)
Provision for Reserve for Possible Losses on Investments	(0.0)	—	(0.0)
Gains (Losses) on Derivatives other than for Trading	0.3	(3.6)	4.0
Expenses related to Portfolio Problems	(111.1)	(115.4)	4.2
Other	207.6	(36.8)	244.4
Net Non-Recurring Gains (Losses)	¥ (18.8)	¥ 47.4	¥ (66.3)

(Reference) Breakdown of Credit-Related Costs (the Three Banks)

	Billions of yen		
For the Fiscal Years ended March 31,	2007	2006	Change
Credit-related Costs	¥ 23.3	¥ (63.9)	¥ 87.2
Credit Costs for Trust Accounts	—	1.4	(1.4)
Reversal of General Reserve for Possible Losses on Loans	(121.8)	(10.7)	(111.1)
Losses on Write-offs of Loans	(8.5)	36.9	(45.5)
Provision for (Reversal of) Specific Reserve for Possible Losses on Loans	184.3	(135.3)	319.7
Reversal of Reserve for Possible Losses on Loans to Restructuring Countries	(0.3)	(2.4)	2.0
Provision for (Reversal of) Reserve for Contingencies	(28.2)	35.4	(63.7)
Other (including Losses on Sales of Loans)	(1.9)	10.7	(12.6)

3. Aggregated Assets, Liabilities and Net Assets

Assets and Liabilities (the Three Banks) (Banking Accounts)

As of March 31,	2007	2006	Change
			Billions of yen
Total Assets	¥ 139,572.6	¥ 138,454.1	¥ 1,118.5
Cash and Due from Banks	5,093.6	6,085.4	(991.8)
Call Loans	4,690.5	2,641.5	2,049.0
Securities	36,403.4	38,148.8	(1,745.4)
Loans and Bills Discounted	66,826.1	65,984.7	841.4
Total Liabilities	133,482.9	132,815.9	667.0
Deposits	84,408.5	84,253.0	155.5
Debentures	4,767.3	6,674.1	(1,906.7)
Call Money	10,918.2	7,676.8	3,241.3
Bills Sold	—	3,246.9	(3,246.9)
Net Assets	6,089.7	/	6,089.7
Shareholders' Equity	4,533.4	/	4,533.4
Valuation and Translation Adjustments	1,556.2	/	1,556.2
Total Shareholders' Equity	/	5,638.2	(5,638.2)
Net Unrealized Gains on Other Securities, net of Taxes	/	1,252.4	(1,252.4)

Notes: 1. Former "Shareholders' Equity" is presented as "Net Assets" and classified into "Shareholders' Equity" and "Valuation and Translation Adjustments."

2. Loans to MHFG are included as follows:

As of March 31, 2007: ¥1,380.0 billion (from MHC B ¥690.0 billion; from MHBK ¥690.0 billion)

As of March 31, 2006: ¥965.0 billion (from MHC B ¥342.0 billion; from MHBK ¥623.0 billion)

Balance of Housing and Consumer Loans (the Three Banks) (Banking Accounts and Trust Accounts)

As of March 31,	2007	2006	Change
			Billions of yen
Housing and Consumer Loans	¥ 12,115.5	¥ 11,774.1	¥ 341.3
<i>Housing Loans for Owner's Residential Housing</i>	<i>9,684.3</i>	<i>9,225.6</i>	<i>458.6</i>

Loans to Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises (SMEs) and Individual Customers (the Three Banks) (Banking Accounts and Trust Accounts)

As of March 31,	2007	2006	Change
			Billions of yen, %
Loans to SMEs and Individual Customers	¥ 37,850.1	¥ 39,531.7	¥ (1,681.5)
Percentage of Loans to SMEs and Individual Customers, of Total Domestic Loans	62.0%	65.1%	(3.0%)

Notes: 1. Loans to MHFG are included as follows:

As of March 31, 2007: ¥1,380.0 billion (from MHC B ¥690.0 billion; from MHBK ¥690.0 billion)

As of March 31, 2006: ¥965.0 billion (from MHC B ¥342.0 billion; from MHBK ¥623.0 billion)

2. Above figures do not include loans booked at overseas offices and offshore loans.

3. The definition of SMEs is as follows:

Enterprises of which the capital is ¥300 million or below (¥100 million or below for the wholesale industry, and ¥50 million or below for the retail and service industries), or enterprises with full-time employees of 300 or below (100 or below for the wholesale industry, 50 or below for the retail industry, and 100 or below for the service industry.)

Fair Value of Other Securities (the Three Banks) (Banking Accounts)

As of March 31, 2007	Billions of yen				
	Acquisition cost	Fair value	Gross unrealized		Net unrealized gains (losses) ^{*2}
			Gains	Losses	
Other Securities* ¹	¥ 27,767.8	¥ 30,124.7	¥ 2,717.1	¥ 360.2	¥ 2,356.8
Japanese Stocks	3,355.4	5,965.2	2,656.6	46.8	2,609.8
Japanese Bonds	15,343.7	15,186.4	3.9	161.2	(157.2)
Other	9,068.7	8,972.9	56.5	152.2	(95.7)

As of March 31, 2006	Billions of yen				
	Acquisition cost	Fair value	Gross unrealized		Net unrealized gains (losses) ^{*2}
			Gains	Losses	
Other Securities* ¹	¥ 29,824.5	¥ 31,882.6	¥ 2,484.8	¥ 426.6	¥ 2,058.1
Japanese Stocks	3,017.2	5,383.6	2,398.7	32.3	2,366.4
Japanese Bonds	20,216.0	19,956.0	1.1	261.1	(259.9)
Other	6,591.2	6,542.9	84.8	133.2	(48.3)

Change	Billions of yen				
	Acquisition cost	Fair value	Gross unrealized		Net unrealized gains (losses)
			Gains	Losses	
Other Securities	¥ (2,056.6)	¥ (1,757.9)	¥ 232.3	¥ (66.4)	¥ 298.7
Japanese Stocks	338.2	581.6	257.8	14.5	243.3
Japanese Bonds	(4,872.3)	(4,769.5)	2.7	(99.9)	102.7
Other	2,477.4	2,430.0	(28.3)	19.0	(47.3)

*1 In addition to the balances shown in the above table, Other Securities includes securities which do not have readily determinable fair values.

*2 Net unrealized gains (losses) include ¥3.9 billion and ¥(51.6) billion, which were recognized in the statements of income for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively, by applying the fair-value hedge method. As a result, the base amount to be recorded directly to Net Assets (Shareholders' Equity as of March 31, 2006) after tax adjustments as of March 31, 2007 and 2006 were ¥2,352.9 billion and ¥2,109.8 billion, respectively.

(Reference)

Unrealized Gains (Losses) on Other Securities (the base amount to be recorded directly to Net Assets after tax adjustments)

For certain Other Securities (which have readily determinable fair values), unrealized gains (losses) were recognized in the statement of income by applying the fair-value hedge method. They were excluded from unrealized gains (losses) on Other Securities. These adjusted unrealized gains (losses) were the base amount, which was to be recorded directly to Net Assets (Shareholders' Equity as of March 31, 2006) after tax adjustments.

The base amount was as follows:

As of March 31,	Billions of yen		
	2007	2006	Change
Other Securities	¥ 2,352.9	¥ 2,109.8	¥ 243.1
Japanese Stocks	2,609.8	2,366.4	243.3
Japanese Bonds	(163.9)	(233.8)	69.8
Other	(92.9)	(22.7)	(70.1)

Segment Information by Global Group

	Total of the Global Corporate Group						
	MHCB					MHSC	Others
	Domestic	International	Trading and others				
For the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 2007							
Gross Profits	¥ 785.3	¥ 547.9	¥ 310.6	¥ 133.0	¥ 104.3	¥ 105.7	¥ 131.7
Net Interest Income	407.7	306.5	202.4	73.4	30.7	(0.2)	101.4
Net Non-interest Income	377.6	241.4	108.2	59.6	73.6	105.9	30.3
General and Administrative Expenses	377.0	241.0	88.3	61.5	91.2	61.1	74.9
Others	(44.3)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(44.3)
Net Business Profits	¥ 364.0	¥ 306.9	¥ 222.3	¥ 71.5	¥ 13.1	¥ 44.6	¥ 12.5

Note: Credit-related costs for Trust Accounts are excluded from Gross Profits.

	Total of the Global Corporate Group						
	MHCB					MHSC	Others
	Domestic	International	Trading and others				
For the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 2006							
Gross Profits	¥ 737.5	¥ 531.0	¥ 318.7	¥ 112.0	¥ 100.3	¥ 118.7	¥ 87.8
Net Interest Income	402.6	376.6	211.2	56.6	108.8	1.0	25.0
Net Non-interest Income	334.9	154.4	107.5	55.4	(8.5)	117.7	62.8
General and Administrative Expenses	334.1	215.8	82.0	51.7	82.1	55.2	63.1
Others	(36.9)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(36.9)
Net Business Profits	¥ 366.5	¥ 315.2	¥ 236.7	¥ 60.3	¥ 18.2	¥ 63.5	¥ (12.2)

Notes: 1. Credit-related costs for Trust Accounts are excluded from Gross Profits.

2. Figures for MHCB, MHBK and MHTB for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2006 include those for their respective financial subsidiaries for corporate revitalization.

3. Dividends of ¥120.0 billion received by MHCB from its subsidiaries for corporate revitalization are excluded from Net Interest Income of "Trading and others" in MHCB.

Notes: 1. Data on this page are calculated in accordance with the standards for disclosures described in FAS131 (Disclosures about Segments of an Enterprise and Related Information), same as the business segment information contained in the registration statement on Form 20-F, which was filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission.

2. "Others" in each of the Global Groups includes elimination of transactions between companies within the respective Global Groups. "Others" in MHFG includes elimination of transactions between the Global Groups.

3. Data on this page are based on the internal management figures and are the aggregates of the described segments in accordance with the fiscal 2006 management accounting rules. As fractions on this page have been rounded to the nearest whole, some of the figures on this page are different from those on the other charts and so on.

Billions of yen

Total of the Global Retail Group						Total of the Global Asset & Wealth Management Group					Others	Consolidated Figures of MHFG
MHBK						MHIS	Others	MHTB		Others		
		Retail banking	Corporate banking	Trading and others								
¥ 1,105.4	¥ 978.5	¥ 316.0	¥ 559.9	¥ 102.6	¥ 62.2	¥ 64.7	¥ 223.6	¥ 173.9	¥ 49.7	¥ 3.1	¥ 2,117.4	
640.6	593.8	262.6	326.6	4.6	1.2	45.6	53.8	52.2	1.6	(11.8)	1,090.3	
464.8	384.7	53.4	233.3	98.0	61.0	19.1	169.8	121.7	48.1	14.9	1,027.1	
588.5	527.0	199.3	245.2	82.5	43.4	18.1	126.2	87.8	38.4	(15.8)	1,075.9	
(11.5)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(11.5)	(1.2)	0.0	(1.2)	7.1	(49.9)	
¥ 505.4	¥ 451.5	¥ 116.7	¥ 314.7	¥ 20.1	¥ 18.8	¥ 35.1	¥ 96.2	¥ 86.1	¥ 10.1	¥ 26.0	¥ 991.6	

Billions of yen

Total of the Global Retail Group						Total of the Global Asset & Wealth Management Group					Others	Consolidated Figures of MHFG
MHBK						MHIS	Others	MHTB		Others		
		Retail banking	Corporate banking	Trading and others								
¥ 1,037.1	¥ 883.0	¥ 286.0	¥ 552.2	¥ 44.8	¥ 73.1	¥ 81.0	¥ 208.7	¥ 166.3	¥ 42.4	¥ 20.5	¥ 2,003.8	
619.9	569.7	240.2	319.0	10.5	0.6	49.6	46.1	45.7	0.4	(6.0)	1,062.6	
417.2	313.3	45.8	233.2	34.3	72.5	31.4	162.6	120.6	42.0	26.5	941.2	
583.0	517.3	201.4	253.7	62.2	40.0	25.7	110.4	77.9	32.5	13.8	1,041.3	
(7.8)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(7.8)	(1.2)	0.0	(1.2)	5.9	(40.0)	
¥ 446.3	¥ 365.7	¥ 84.6	¥ 298.5	¥ (17.4)	¥ 33.1	¥ 47.5	¥ 97.1	¥ 88.4	¥ 8.7	¥ 12.6	¥ 922.5	

Loans and stocks of customers in need of revitalization/restructuring held by MHCB, MHBK and MHTB (the Three Banks) were transferred to their financial subsidiaries for corporate revitalization in July 2003.

MHCB, MHBK and MHTB merged with their own financial subsidiaries for corporate revitalization respectively, as of October 1, 2005, in consequence of the termination of the Corporate Revitalization Project.

Please refer to the definition of aggregated figures of the Three Banks on page 80.

Trust account denotes trust accounts with contracts indemnifying the principal amounts.

○ Disposal of Non-performing Loans (NPLs) in the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 2007

Consolidated Credit-related Costs resulted in ¥40.1 billion and Credit-related Costs in the aggregated figures of the Three Banks resulted in ¥23.3 billion, due to continued improvement of corporate business performance and other factors, remaining at low levels.

Credit-related Costs in the aggregated figures of the Three Bank resulted in reversal of reserves for possible losses of ¥23.3 billion.

○ Outstanding Balance of NPLs

Status of Disclosed Claims

The Three Banks' aggregated figures of Disclosed Claims under the Financial Reconstruction Law (FRL) increased by ¥193.9 billion from the end of the previous fiscal year to ¥1,246.7 billion. The classifications of those loans are shown in the table on page 92.

Of the total, Claims with Collection Risk or worse claims increased by ¥234.5 billion to ¥720.7 billion mainly due to worsening business performance of certain major clients.

At the same time, Claims for Special Attention decreased by ¥40.6 billion to ¥526.0 billion, mainly due to the improved classification of some portion of Claims with Collection Risk as a result of the steady progress in corporate business performance.

NPL Ratio

The aggregated NPL ratio for the Three Banks as of the end of March 2007 increased by 0.23 percentage points to 1.65% due to the increase of Claims with Collection Risk or worse claims, remaining at low levels.

○ Treatment of NPLs

Centralized management of recovery and final disposal of NPLs by a specialized division facilitate continued efforts to revitalize corporations and collect debts through a disposal of collateral.

The division works to strengthen management and collection systems and realize efficient and expeditious disposals by utilizing schemes for corporate revitalization including transfer of business and M&A and bulk sales of NPLs.

Mizuho Servicing Co., Ltd., a servicer of the group, intensively collects NPLs for the group banks and affiliated companies.

○ Activities in Corporate Revitalization

We consider support for corporate revitalization to be an important mission for a financial institution. We are doing our utmost to provide such support including verification of business plans of corporations tackling revitalization and provision of advice pertaining to reconstruction measures.

○ Results of Removal of NPLs from the Balance Sheet

We have proceeded with through collection and final disposal of NPLs as well as improvement in the classification of claims through corporate revitalization.

As the assets as object of removal are on a declining trend backed by continued improvement of corporate business performance and other factors, the group removed ¥293.5 billion in NPLs in fiscal 2006, decreasing by ¥535.4 billion from the previous fiscal year. As a result, the removal ratio for NPLs amount categorized before fiscal 2005 has exceeded approximately 95% as of the end of March in 2007, so removal from the balance sheet is almost complete.

The group will steadily proceed with removal of NPLs from the perspective of improvement of asset quality.

○ Credit-Related Costs

Credit-Related Costs (Consolidated)

For the Fiscal Years ended March 31,	Billions of yen		
	2007	2006	Change
Credit-related Costs	¥ 40.1	¥ (53.2)	¥ 93.4
Expenses related to Portfolio Problems (including Provision for (Reversal of) General Reserve for Possible Losses on Loans)	142.6	84.7	57.9
<i>Losses on Write-offs of Loans</i>	67.1	37.1	29.9
Reversal of Reserves for Possible Losses on Loans, etc.	(102.4)	(139.3)	36.9
Credit Costs for Trust Accounts	—	1.4	(1.4)

Credit-Related Costs (the Three Banks)

For the Fiscal Years ended March 31,	Billions of yen		
	2007	2006	Change
Credit-related Costs	¥ 23.3	¥ (63.9)	¥ 87.2
Credit Costs for Trust Accounts	—	1.4	(1.4)
Reversal of General Reserve for Possible Losses on Loans	(121.8)	(10.7)	(111.1)
Losses on Write-offs of Loans	(8.5)	36.9	(45.5)
Provision for (Reversal of) Specific Reserve for Possible Losses on Loans	184.3	(135.3)	319.7
Reversal of Reserve for Possible Losses on Loans to Restructuring Countries	(0.3)	(2.4)	2.0
Provision for (Reversal of) Reserve for Contingencies	(28.2)	35.4	(63.7)
Other (including Losses on Sales of Loans)	(1.9)	10.7	(12.6)

Overview of NPLs as of March 31, 2007 (the Three Banks) (Banking Accounts)

Billions of yen

1. Self-Assessment					2. Disclosed Claims under the FRL	3. Non-Accrual, Past Due & Restructured Loans	
Obligor	Categorization	Non-Categorization	Category II	Category III			Category IV (Non-Collateralized)
Bankrupt and Substantially Bankrupt Obligors	122.2	Collateral, Guarantees, etc.: 102.2 Reserves for Possible Losses: 20.0		Reserve Ratio 100%	Direct Write-offs	Loans to Bankrupt Obligors 27.5	
Intensive Control Obligors	467.8	Collateral, Guarantees, etc.: 185.8 Reserves for Possible Losses: 281.9	122.8	Reserve Ratio 69.6%	Claims with Collection Risk 590.7	Non-Accrual Delinquent Loans 619.5	
Watch Obligors	Claims for Special Attention	Reserve Ratio against Uncovered Portion 32.6%	Claims against Special Attention Obligors · Coverage Ratio: 57.8% · Reserve Ratio for Uncovered Portion: 32.2% · Reserve Ratio against Entire Claim: 20.0%	Amounts for reserves are recorded under Non-Categorization	Claims for Special Attention (Note 1)	66.0 (Note 2)	
	Special Attention Obligors	Collateral, Guarantees, etc.: 184.2 Reserves for Possible Losses: 111.4			525.9	Coverage Ratio 56.2%	Loans Past Due for Three Months or More 10.4
	Other Watch Obligors						Restructured Loans 515.2
Normal Obligors				Reserve Ratio against Total Claims			
				· Other Watch Obligors: 7.39%			
				· Normal Obligors: 0.11%			
Total					Total Coverage Ratio 71.4%		
75,506.9					Total	Total	
					1,238.9	1,172.8	

Notes: 1. Claims for Special Attention is denoted on an individual loans basis. Claims against Special Attention Obligors includes all claims, not limited to claims for Special Attention.
 2. The difference between total Non-Accrual, Past Due & Restructured Loans and total Disclosed Claims under the FRL represents the amount of claims other than loans included in Disclosed Claims under the FRL.

○ Status of Disclosed Claims under the FRL

Disclosed Claims under the FRL (Consolidated)

(Consolidated)

As of March 31,			Billions of yen	
	2007	2006	Change	
Claims against Bankrupt and Substantially Bankrupt Obligors	¥ 139.0	¥ 156.9	¥ (17.9)	
Claims with Collection Risk	596.3	362.9	233.4	
Claims for Special Attention	528.6	567.7	(39.1)	
Total	¥ 1,263.9	¥ 1,087.5	¥ 176.3	

Note: Above figures are presented net of partial direct write-offs, the amounts of which are indicated in the table below.

			Billions of yen	
	2007	2006	Change	
Amount of Partial Direct Write-offs	¥ 536.3	¥ 805.2	¥ (268.9)	

(Trust Accounts)

As of March 31,			Billions of yen	
	2007	2006	Change	
Claims against Bankrupt and Substantially Bankrupt Obligors	¥ —	¥ —	¥ —	
Claims with Collection Risk	7.7	—	7.7	
Claims for Special Attention	0.1	0.0	0.0	
Total	¥ 7.8	¥ 0.0	¥ 7.7	

(Consolidated and Trust Accounts)

As of March 31,			Billions of yen	
	2007	2006	Change	
Claims against Bankrupt and Substantially Bankrupt Obligors	¥ 139.0	¥ 156.9	¥ (17.9)	
Claims with Collection Risk	604.0	362.9	241.1	
Claims for Special Attention	528.7	567.7	(39.0)	
Total	¥ 1,271.8	¥ 1,087.6	¥ 184.1	

Disclosed Claims under the FRL (the Three Banks) (Banking Accounts and Trust Accounts)

As of March 31,	Billions of yen		
	2007	2006	Change
Claims against Bankrupt and Substantially Bankrupt Obligors	¥ 122.2	¥ 130.8	¥ (8.5)
Claims with Collection Risk	598.4	355.2	243.1
Claims for Special Attention	526.0	566.7	(40.6)
Subtotal	1,246.7	1,052.8	193.9
Normal Claims	74,313.0	73,236.0	1,076.9
Total	¥ 75,559.7	¥ 74,288.8	¥ 1,270.9

Notes: 1. Above figures are presented net of partial direct write-offs, the amounts of which are indicated in the table below.

2. Reserve for Indemnification of Impairment and Reserve for Possible Losses on Entrusted Loans of ¥1.3 billion and ¥3.2 billion as of March 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively, are not included in the above figures for Trust Accounts.

	Billions of yen		
	2007	2006	Change
Amount of Partial Direct Write-offs	¥ 502.8	¥ 725.0	¥ (222.1)

Ratio of Disclosed Claims under the FRL (the Three Banks) (Banking Accounts and Trust Accounts)

As of March 31,	%		
	2007	2006	Change
Claims against Bankrupt and Substantially Bankrupt Obligors	0.16%	0.17%	(0.01)%
Claims with Collection Risk	0.79	0.47	0.31
Claims for Special Attention	0.69	0.76	(0.06)
Subtotal	1.65	1.41	0.23
Normal Claims	98.34	98.58	(0.23)
Total	100.00%	100.00%	/

Note: Above figures are presented net of partial direct write-offs.

Disclosed Claims under the FRL and Coverage Amount (the Three Banks) (Banking Accounts)

As of March 31,	Billions of yen		
	2007	2006	Change
Claims against Bankrupt and Substantially Bankrupt Obligors	¥ 122.2	¥ 130.8	¥ (8.5)
Collateral, Guarantees, and equivalent	102.2	117.0	(14.8)
Reserves for Possible Losses	20.0	13.8	6.2
Claims with Collection Risk	590.7	355.2	235.4
Collateral, Guarantees, and equivalent	185.8	194.6	(8.7)
Reserves for Possible Losses	281.9	117.2	164.7
Claims for Special Attention	525.9	566.6	(40.7)
Collateral, Guarantees, and equivalent	184.2	200.1	(15.8)
Reserves for Possible Losses	111.4	124.5	(13.1)
Total	¥ 1,238.9	¥ 1,052.8	¥ 186.1
Collateral, Guarantees, and equivalent	472.3	511.7	(39.4)
Reserves for Possible Losses	413.4	255.6	157.8

Note: Above figures are presented net of partial direct write-offs.

Coverage on Disclosed Claims under the FRL (the Three Banks) (Banking Accounts)

Billions of yen, %

As of March 31,	2007	2006	Change
Coverage Amount	¥ 885.8	¥ 767.3	¥ 118.4
Reserves for Possible Losses on Loans	413.4	255.6	157.8
Collateral, Guarantees, and equivalent	472.3	511.7	(39.4)
Coverage Ratio	71.4%	72.8%	(1.3)%
Claims against Bankrupt and Substantially Bankrupt Obligors	100.0	100.0	—
Claims with Collection Risk	79.1	87.7	(8.5)
Claims for Special Attention	56.2	57.2	(1.0)
(Claims against Special Attention Obligors)	57.8	59.5	(1.7)
Reserve Ratio against Non-collateralized Claims			
Claims against Bankrupt and Substantially Bankrupt Obligors	100.0%	100.0%	—%
Claims with Collection Risk	69.6	72.9	(3.3)
Claims for Special Attention	32.6	33.9	(1.3)
(Claims against Special Attention Obligors)	32.2	34.3	(2.0)
(Reference) Reserve Ratio			
Claims against Special Attention Obligors	20.05%	21.11%	(1.06)%
Claims against Watch Obligors excluding Claims against Special Attention Obligors	7.39	11.35	(3.95)
Claims against Normal Obligors	0.11	0.11	(0.00)

Note: Above figures are presented net of partial direct write-offs.

○ Status of Non-Accrual, Past Due & Restructured Loans (Consolidated)

(Consolidated)

Non-Accrual, Past Due & Restructured Loans

As of March 31,	Billions of yen		
	2007	2006	Change
Loans to Bankrupt Obligors	¥ 30.8	¥ 32.8	¥ (1.9)
Non-Accrual Delinquent Loans	633.1	454.7	178.3
Loans Past Due for Three Months or More	10.4	13.9	(3.5)
Restructured Loans	517.9	553.3	(35.3)
Total	¥ 1,192.3	¥ 1,054.9	¥ 137.4

Note: Above figures are presented net of partial direct write-offs, the amounts of which are indicated in the table below.

	Billions of yen		
	2007	2006	Change
Amount of Partial Direct Write-offs	¥ 518.3	¥ 782.7	¥ (264.4)

Ratio to Total Loans

As of March 31,	%		
	2007	2006	Change
Loans to Bankrupt Obligors	0.04%	0.05%	(0.00)%
Non-Accrual Delinquent Loans	0.95	0.69	0.26
Loans Past Due for Three Months or More	0.01	0.02	(0.00)
Restructured Loans	0.78	0.84	(0.06)
Non-Accrual, Past Due & Restructured Loans / Total Loans	1.80%	1.61%	0.19%

Note: Above figures are presented net of partial direct write-offs.

Reserves for Possible Losses on Loans

As of March 31,	Billions of yen		
	2007	2006	Change
Reserves for Possible Losses on Loans	¥ 856.3	¥ 814.1	¥ 42.1
General Reserve for Possible Losses on Loans	500.8	615.7	(114.9)
Specific Reserve for Possible Losses on Loans	352.3	194.9	157.4
Reserve for Possible Losses on Loans to Restructuring Countries	3.1	3.4	(0.3)

Note: Above figures are presented net of partial direct write-offs, the amounts of which are indicated in the table below.

	Billions of yen		
	2007	2006	Change
Amount of Partial Direct Write-offs	¥ 536.9	¥ 805.6	¥ (268.7)

Reserve Ratios for Non-Accrual, Past Due & Restructured Loans

As of March 31,	%		
	2007	2006	Change
After Partial Direct Write-offs	71.81%	77.18%	(5.36)%

Note: Reserve Ratio = Reserves for Possible Losses on Loans / Total Non-Accrual, Past Due & Restructured Loans.

(Trust Accounts)

Non-Accrual, Past Due & Restructured Loans

As of March 31,	2007	2006	Change
Loans to Bankrupt Obligors	¥ —	¥ —	¥ —
Non-Accrual Delinquent Loans	7.7	—	7.7
Loans Past Due for Three Months or More	0.1	—	0.1
Restructured Loans	—	0.0	(0.0)
Total	¥ 7.8	¥ 0.0	¥ 7.7

Ratio to Total Loans

As of March 31,	2007	2006	Change
Loans to Bankrupt Obligors	—%	—%	—%
Non-Accrual Delinquent Loans	14.58	—	14.58
Loans Past Due for Three Months or More	0.22	—	0.22
Restructured Loans	—	0.03	(0.03)
Non-Accrual, Past Due & Restructured Loans / Total Loans	14.80%	0.03%	14.76%

(Consolidated and Trust Accounts)

Non-Accrual, Past Due & Restructured Loans

As of March 31,	2007	2006	Change
Loans to Bankrupt Obligors	¥ 30.8	¥ 32.8	¥ (1.9)
Non-Accrual Delinquent Loans	640.8	454.7	186.1
Loans Past Due for Three Months or More	10.5	13.9	(3.4)
Restructured Loans	517.9	553.4	(35.4)
Total	¥ 1,200.2	¥ 1,054.9	¥ 145.2

Note: Above figures are presented net of partial direct write-offs.

Ratio to Total Loans

As of March 31,	2007	2006	Change
Loans to Bankrupt Obligors	0.04%	0.05%	(0.00)%
Non-Accrual Delinquent Loans	0.97	0.69	0.27
Loans Past Due for Three Months or More	0.01	0.02	(0.00)
Restructured Loans	0.78	0.84	(0.06)
Non-Accrual, Past Due & Restructured Loans / Total Loans	1.81%	1.61%	0.20%

Note: Above figures are presented net of partial direct write-offs.

○ Status of Non-Accrual, Past Due & Restructured Loans (the Three Banks)

(Banking Accounts and Trust Accounts)

Non-Accrual, Past Due & Restructured Loans

As of March 31,			Billions of yen
	2007	2006	Change
Loans to Bankrupt Obligors	¥ 27.5	¥ 28.7	¥ (1.1)
Non-Accrual Delinquent Loans	627.2	432.5	194.6
Loans Past Due for Three Months or More	10.5	13.9	(3.4)
Restructured Loans	515.2	552.3	(37.0)
Total	¥ 1,180.7	¥ 1,027.6	¥ 153.0

Note: Above figures are presented net of partial direct write-offs, the amounts of which are indicated in the table below.

			Billions of yen
	2007	2006	Change
Amount of Partial Direct Write-offs	¥ 485.6	¥ 703.5	¥ (217.9)

Ratio to Total Loans

As of March 31,			%
	2007	2006	Change
Loans to Bankrupt Obligors	0.04%	0.04%	(0.00)%
Non-Accrual Delinquent Loans	0.93	0.65	0.28
Loans Past Due for Three Months or More	0.01	0.02	(0.00)
Restructured Loans	0.77	0.83	(0.06)
Non-Accrual, Past Due & Restructured Loans / Total Loans	1.76%	1.55%	0.21%

Note: Above figures are presented net of partial direct write-offs.

Reserves for Possible Losses on Loans

As of March 31,			Billions of yen
	2007	2006	Change
Reserves for Possible Losses on Loans	¥ 741.1	¥ 703.7	¥ 37.3
General Reserve for Possible Losses on Loans	446.3	568.2	(121.8)
Specific Reserve for Possible Losses on Loans	291.6	132.0	159.6
Reserve for Possible Losses on Loans to Restructuring Countries	3.1	3.4	(0.3)

Note: Above figures are presented net of partial direct write-offs, the amounts of which are indicated in the table below.

			Billions of yen
	2007	2006	Change
Amount of Partial Direct Write-offs	¥ 503.1	¥ 725.1	¥ (222.0)

Reserve Ratios for Non-Accrual, Past Due & Restructured Loans

As of March 31,			%
	2007	2006	Change
After Partial Direct Write-offs	63.18%	68.48%	(5.29)%

Note: Reserve Ratio = Reserves for Possible Losses on Loans / Total Non-Accrual, Past Due & Restructured Loans.

○ Status of Loans by Industry

Outstanding Balances by Industry (Consolidated)

Billions of yen, %

As of March 31,	2007		2006		Change	
	Outstanding Balance	Composition	Outstanding Balance	Composition	Outstanding Balance	Composition
Domestic Total (excluding Loans Booked Offshore)	¥ 57,078.7	100.00%	¥ 58,465.2	100.00%	¥ (1,386.5)	/
Manufacturing	7,073.2	12.39	7,364.0	12.60	(290.8)	(0.21)%
Agriculture	37.1	0.07	41.6	0.07	(4.5)	0.00
Forestry	1.0	0.00	1.1	0.00	(0.1)	0.00
Fishery	2.4	0.01	4.2	0.01	(1.7)	0.00
Mining	138.9	0.24	131.9	0.23	7.0	0.01
Construction	1,366.8	2.40	1,465.9	2.51	(99.1)	(0.11)
Utilities	735.2	1.29	949.0	1.62	(213.7)	(0.33)
Communication	720.7	1.26	775.2	1.33	(54.4)	(0.07)
Transportation	2,724.7	4.77	2,903.2	4.97	(178.4)	(0.20)
Wholesale & Retail	5,850.3	10.25	6,426.3	10.99	(576.0)	(0.74)
Finance & Insurance	4,950.3	8.67	6,760.6	11.56	(1,810.3)	(2.89)
Real Estate	6,645.8	11.64	6,989.0	11.95	(343.1)	(0.31)
Service Industries	7,712.3	13.51	7,488.0	12.81	224.2	0.70
Local Governments	374.8	0.66	340.2	0.58	34.6	0.08
Governments	5,724.9	10.03	4,234.1	7.24	1,490.8	2.79
Other	13,019.5	22.81	12,590.2	21.53	429.2	1.28
Overseas Total (including Loans Booked Offshore)	8,885.5	100.00	6,943.3	100.00	1,942.1	/
Governments	298.9	3.36	250.5	3.61	48.4	(0.25)
Financial Institutions	1,587.4	17.87	1,379.5	19.87	207.8	(2.00)
Other	6,999.1	78.77	5,313.2	76.52	1,685.9	2.25
Total	¥ 65,964.3	/	¥ 65,408.6	/	¥ 555.6	/

Note: Domestic Total = MHFG and its domestic consolidated subsidiaries (excluding their overseas offices).

Overseas Total = Overseas offices of MHFG's domestic consolidated subsidiaries and MHFG's overseas consolidated subsidiaries.

Outstanding Balances by Industry (the Three Banks) (Banking Accounts and Trust Accounts)

Billions of yen, %

As of March 31,	2007		2006		Change	
	Outstanding Balance	Composition	Outstanding Balance	Composition	Outstanding Balance	Composition
Domestic Total (excluding Loans Booked Offshore)	¥ 60,963.0	100.00%	¥ 60,685.2	100.00%	¥ 277.8	/
Manufacturing	7,081.1	11.62	7,389.2	12.18	(308.0)	(0.56)%
Agriculture	37.1	0.06	41.6	0.07	(4.5)	(0.01)
Forestry	1.0	0.00	1.1	0.00	(0.1)	0.00
Fishery	2.4	0.00	4.2	0.01	(1.7)	(0.01)
Mining	138.9	0.23	131.9	0.22	7.0	0.01
Construction	1,366.8	2.24	1,472.7	2.43	(105.8)	(0.19)
Utilities	735.2	1.21	949.1	1.56	(213.8)	(0.35)
Communication	2,079.9	3.41	779.3	1.28	1,300.6	2.13
Transportation	2,728.8	4.48	2,967.7	4.89	(238.8)	(0.41)
Wholesale & Retail	5,853.2	9.60	6,441.8	10.61	(588.5)	(1.01)
Finance & Insurance	6,754.3	11.08	8,136.2	13.41	(1,381.8)	(2.33)
Real Estate	6,711.8	11.01	7,059.4	11.63	(347.6)	(0.62)
Service Industries	7,723.9	12.67	7,498.8	12.36	225.0	0.31
Local Governments	393.4	0.64	387.7	0.64	5.7	0.00
Governments	5,704.9	9.36	4,234.1	6.98	1,470.8	2.38
Other	13,649.5	22.39	13,190.0	21.73	459.5	0.66
Overseas Total (including Loans Booked Offshore)	8,158.5	100.00	6,302.3	100.00	1,856.1	/
Governments	295.7	3.62	247.7	3.93	48.0	(0.31)
Financial Institutions	1,846.0	22.63	1,281.3	20.33	564.6	2.30
Other	6,016.6	73.75	4,773.2	75.74	1,243.4	(1.99)
Total	¥ 69,121.5	/	¥ 66,987.5	/	¥ 2,133.9	/

Note: Loans to Finance & Insurance sector include loans to MHFG as follows:

As of March 31, 2007: ¥1,380.0 billion (from MHC B ¥690.0 billion; from MHBK ¥690.0 billion)

As of March 31, 2006: ¥965.0 billion (from MHC B ¥342.0 billion; from MHBK ¥623.0 billion)

Disclosed Claims under the FRL by Industry and Coverage Ratio (the Three Banks) (Banking Accounts and Trust Accounts)

Billions of yen, %

As of March 31,	2007		2006		Change	
	Disclosed Claims under the FRL	Coverage Ratio	Disclosed Claims under the FRL	Coverage Ratio	Disclosed Claims under the FRL	Coverage Ratio
Domestic Total (excluding Loans Booked Offshore)	¥ 1,203.0	71.9%	¥ 1,002.3	73.0%	¥ 200.6	(1.1)%
Manufacturing	86.4	72.1	95.3	73.7	(8.9)	(1.5)
Agriculture	0.0	100.0	0.4	85.3	(0.3)	14.6
Forestry	0.0	68.4	0.0	100.0	(0.0)	(31.5)
Fishery	0.1	19.4	0.0	72.3	0.1	(52.8)
Mining	0.0	17.2	0.0	100.0	0.0	(82.7)
Construction	54.5	57.6	46.7	73.4	7.8	(15.8)
Utilities	0.0	100.0	0.1	100.0	(0.0)	—
Communication	6.4	66.6	6.0	70.1	0.4	(3.5)
Transportation	181.4	73.1	217.9	67.4	(36.4)	5.7
Wholesale & Retail	192.7	56.5	177.8	61.4	14.9	(4.8)
Finance & Insurance	278.0	70.4	4.9	55.6	273.1	14.7
Real Estate	114.1	85.8	176.0	85.9	(61.8)	(0.0)
Service Industries	124.0	63.5	129.7	63.8	(5.6)	(0.2)
Local Governments	31.4	100.0	—	—	31.4	100.0
Governments	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other	133.1	90.9	147.1	88.2	(13.9)	2.6
Overseas Total (including Loans Booked Offshore)	43.7	64.5	50.4	69.7	(6.7)	(5.2)
Governments	4.6	17.2	2.9	17.5	1.6	(0.3)
Financial Institutions	7.3	94.2	7.5	93.4	(0.2)	0.8
Other	31.7	64.5	39.9	69.1	(8.1)	(4.5)
Total	¥ 1,246.7	71.4%	¥ 1,052.8	72.8%	¥ 193.9	(1.3)%

Non-Accrual, Past Due & Restructured Loans by Industry (the Three Banks) (Banking Accounts and Trust Accounts)

Billions of yen

As of March 31,	2007	2006	Change
Domestic Total (excluding Loans Booked Offshore)	¥ 1,140.2	¥ 981.9	¥ 158.3
Manufacturing	80.2	91.9	(11.6)
Agriculture	0.0	0.4	(0.3)
Forestry	0.0	0.0	—
Fishery	0.1	0.0	0.1
Mining	0.0	0.0	0.0
Construction	52.6	46.0	6.6
Utilities	0.0	0.1	(0.0)
Communication	5.9	6.0	(0.0)
Transportation	180.3	217.7	(37.4)
Wholesale & Retail	188.2	176.6	11.6
Finance & Insurance	272.4	4.9	267.5
Real Estate	113.8	174.7	(60.8)
Service Industries	121.3	128.8	(7.4)
Local Governments	3.9	—	3.9
Governments	—	—	—
Other	120.8	134.4	(13.5)
Overseas Total (including Loans Booked Offshore)	40.4	45.7	(5.3)
Governments	4.6	2.9	1.6
Financial Institutions	6.4	6.7	(0.2)
Other	29.3	35.9	(6.6)
Total	¥ 1,180.7	¥ 1,027.6	¥ 153.0

○ Status of Loans by Nationality of Borrowers

Balance of Loans to Restructuring Countries (Consolidated)

As of March 31, 2007	Billions of yen, %
Indonesia	¥ 28.9
Others (3 Countries)	0.1
Total	¥ 29.1
Ratio to Total Assets	0.01%

As of March 31, 2006	Billions of yen, %
Indonesia	¥ 25.2
Others (4 Countries)	0.0
Total	¥ 25.3
Ratio to Total Assets	0.01%

Note: Listed are loans to the government and related agents in restructuring countries for which Reserves for Possible Losses on Loans to Restructuring Countries are accounted as stipulated under the Japanese Institute of Certified Public Accountants (JICPA) Banking Audit Committee Report No.4.

Balance of Loans to Restructuring Countries (the Three Banks) (Banking Accounts and Trust Accounts)

As of March 31,	Billions of yen, Number of countries		
	2007	2006	Change
Loan Amount	¥ 45.6	¥ 33.8	¥ 11.8
Number of Restructuring Countries	4	5	(1)

Notes: 1. Listed are loans to the government and related agents in restructuring countries for which Reserves for Possible Losses on Loans to Restructuring Countries are accounted as stipulated under the Japanese Institute of Certified Public Accountants (JICPA) Banking Audit Committee Report No.4.

2. Number of Restructuring Countries refers to obligors' countries of residence.

Outstanding Balances and Non-Accrual, Past Due & Restructured Loans by Nationality of Borrowers (the Three Banks) (Banking Accounts and Trust Accounts)

As of March 31,	Billions of yen					
	2007		2006		Change	
	Outstanding Balance	Non-Accrual, Past Due & Restructured Loans	Outstanding Balance	Non-Accrual, Past Due & Restructured Loans	Outstanding Balance	Non-Accrual, Past Due & Restructured Loans
Asia	¥ 2,482.7	¥ 18.0	¥ 1,872.6	¥ 14.4	¥ 610.0	¥ 3.5
China	420.4	7.6	348.5	2.3	71.8	5.3
Hong Kong	401.5	0.8	323.1	1.4	78.3	(0.5)
Thailand	322.3	0.3	273.2	1.6	49.1	(1.2)
Central and South America	2,164.2	0.2	1,156.9	0.7	1,007.2	(0.4)
North America	2,123.6	5.7	1,894.6	36.1	229.0	(30.4)
Eastern Europe	42.0	—	29.1	—	12.9	—
Western Europe	2,480.8	5.8	1,836.2	8.9	644.5	(3.1)
Other	858.4	4.0	550.4	1.3	307.9	2.7
Total	¥ 10,152.0	¥ 33.9	¥ 7,340.1	¥ 61.6	¥ 2,811.8	¥ (27.7)

○ Results of Removal of NPLs from the Balance Sheet

Outstanding Balances of Claims against Bankrupt and Substantially Bankrupt Obligors and Claims with Collection Risk (under the FRL) (the Three Banks) (Banking Accounts and Trust Accounts)

Billions of yen

	Up to Fiscal 2003	As of September 30, 2004	As of March 31, 2005	As of September 30, 2005	As of March 31, 2006	As of September 30, 2006 (a)	As of March 31, 2007 (b)	Change (b)-(a)
Amount Categorized as below up to Fiscal 2003	¥ 8,356.1	¥ 747.0	¥ 268.8	¥ 169.1	¥ 103.2	¥ 82.1	¥ 69.6	¥ (12.5)
<i>of which the amount in the process of being removed from the balance sheet</i>	933.5	253.4	119.0	74.7	28.9	23.7	19.6	(4.1)
Claims against Bankrupt and Substantially Bankrupt Obligors	2,216.6	334.4	143.0	90.2	43.0	32.5	27.8	(4.7)
Claims with Collection Risk	6,139.4	412.5	125.7	78.9	60.1	49.5	41.7	(7.7)
Amount Newly Categorized as below during the First Half of Fiscal 2004		515.7	72.3	46.3	35.5	29.1	27.2	(1.8)
<i>of which the amount in the process of being removed from the balance sheet</i>		39.9	25.6	17.6	14.9	12.0	12.0	(0.0)
Claims against Bankrupt and Substantially Bankrupt Obligors		65.8	26.3	20.8	17.5	14.9	14.3	(0.6)
Claims with Collection Risk		449.9	46.0	25.5	17.9	14.2	12.9	(1.2)
Amount Newly Categorized as below during the Second Half of Fiscal 2004			674.1	499.7	114.8	93.3	45.8	(47.4)
<i>of which the amount in the process of being removed from the balance sheet</i>			24.1	22.6	13.9	31.2	6.9	(24.3)
Claims against Bankrupt and Substantially Bankrupt Obligors			40.1	22.8	38.2	33.0	8.3	(24.7)
Claims with Collection Risk			634.0	476.8	76.6	60.2	37.4	(22.7)
Amount Newly Categorized as below during the First Half of Fiscal 2005				148.9	81.6	50.6	28.1	(22.4)
<i>of which the amount in the process of being removed from the balance sheet</i>				23.0	12.1	7.0	5.4	(1.6)
Claims against Bankrupt and Substantially Bankrupt Obligors				27.5	15.8	7.8	5.9	(1.9)
Claims with Collection Risk				121.4	65.8	42.7	22.2	(20.5)
Amount Newly Categorized as below during the Second Half of Fiscal 2005					150.8	82.4	56.4	(26.0)
<i>of which the amount in the process of being removed from the balance sheet</i>					14.4	8.5	5.4	(3.0)
Claims against Bankrupt and Substantially Bankrupt Obligors					16.2	9.7	8.3	(1.3)
Claims with Collection Risk					134.5	72.7	48.1	(24.6)
Amount Newly Categorized as below during the First Half of Fiscal 2006						122.8	88.0	(34.8)
<i>of which the amount in the process of being removed from the balance sheet</i>						12.2	10.2	(1.9)
Claims against Bankrupt and Substantially Bankrupt Obligors						16.6	38.3	21.6
Claims with Collection Risk						106.1	49.6	(56.4)
Amount Newly Categorized as below during the Second Half of Fiscal 2006							405.3	405.3
<i>of which the amount in the process of being removed from the balance sheet</i>							17.9	17.9
Claims against Bankrupt and Substantially Bankrupt Obligors							19.1	19.1
Claims with Collection Risk							386.1	386.1
Total	/	¥ 1,262.8	¥ 1,015.3	¥ 864.2	¥ 486.1	¥ 460.5	¥ 720.7	¥ 260.1
<i>of which the amount in the process of being removed from the balance sheet</i>	/	293.4	168.7	138.0	84.4	94.9	77.7	(17.1)
Claims against Bankrupt and Substantially Bankrupt Obligors	/	400.2	209.5	161.4	130.8	114.8	122.2	7.4
Claims with Collection Risk	/	862.5	805.8	702.7	355.2	345.7	598.4	252.6

Note: Figures from fiscal 2003 to the first half of fiscal 2005 include those of financial subsidiaries for corporate revitalization.

**Progress in Removal from the Balance Sheet (Accumulated Removal Amount and Removal Ratio)
(the Three Banks) (Banking Accounts and Trust Accounts)**

	Billions of yen			%	
	Amount Newly Categorized	Balance as of March 31, 2007	Accumulated Removal Amount	Accumulated Removal Ratio	Modified Accumulated Removal Ratio
Up to Fiscal 2003	¥ 8,356.1	¥ 69.6	¥ 8,286.4	99.1%	99.4%
First Half of Fiscal 2004	515.7	27.2	488.5	94.7	97.0
Second Half of Fiscal 2004	674.1	45.8	628.3	93.2	94.2
First Half of Fiscal 2005	148.9	28.1	120.7	81.0	84.7
Second Half of Fiscal 2005	150.8	56.4	94.3	62.5	66.1
First Half of Fiscal 2006	122.8	88.0	34.8	28.3	36.6
Second Half of Fiscal 2006	405.3	405.3	/	/	/
Total	¥10,374.0	¥ 720.7	¥ 9,653.2	/	/

Notes: 1. Modified accumulated removal ratios are based on the accumulated removal amount including the amount which was in the process of being removed from the balance sheet.
2. Figures from fiscal 2003 to the first half of fiscal 2005 include those of financial subsidiaries for corporate revitalization.

**Breakdown of Reasons for Removal from the Balance Sheet
(the Three Banks) (Banking Accounts and Trust Accounts)**

	Newly Categorized as Claims against Bankrupt and Substantially Bankrupt Obligors or Claims with Collection Risk						Amount Removed from BS in the Second Half of Fiscal 2006
	Up to Fiscal 2003	First Half of Fiscal 2004	Second Half of Fiscal 2004	First Half of Fiscal 2005	Second Half of Fiscal 2005	First Half of Fiscal 2006	Amount Removed from BS in the Second Half of Fiscal 2006
Liquidation	¥ (3.9)	¥ (0.1)	¥ (0.7)	¥ (1.4)	¥ (0.5)	¥ (0.1)	¥ (6.9)
Restructuring	(1.2)	(0.0)	(53.9)	(0.0)	(0.2)	—	(55.5)
Improvement in Business Performance due to Restructuring	—	—	(0.9)	—	(0.0)	(0.0)	(1.0)
Loan Sales	(25.7)	(0.4)	(3.1)	(2.1)	(5.1)	(1.4)	(38.0)
Direct Write-off	29.6	1.3	56.1	(8.8)	2.6	0.0	81.0
Other	(11.2)	(2.5)	(44.7)	(9.9)	(22.7)	(33.2)	(124.5)
Debt Recovery	(8.3)	(1.5)	(7.0)	(7.9)	(19.4)	(23.4)	(67.7)
Improvement in Business Performance	(2.9)	(0.9)	(37.6)	(2.0)	(3.3)	(9.7)	(56.8)
Total	¥ (12.5)	¥ (1.8)	¥ (47.4)	¥ (22.4)	¥ (26.0)	¥ (34.8)	¥ (145.1)

**(Reference) Breakdown of Accumulated Amount Removed from the Balance Sheet
(the Three Banks) (Banking Accounts and Trust Accounts)**

	Breakdown of Amount Removed						Accumulated Removed Amount from BS from Second Half of Fiscal 2000
	Up to First Half of Fiscal 2004	In Second Half of Fiscal 2004	In First Half of Fiscal 2005	In Second Half of Fiscal 2005	In First Half of Fiscal 2006	In Second Half of Fiscal 2006	
Liquidation	¥ (1,139.7)	¥ (160.3)	¥ (28.5)	¥ (40.7)	¥ (6.3)	¥ (6.9)	¥ (1,382.7)
Restructuring	(1,501.3)	(98.6)	(12.5)	(55.8)	(104.7)	(55.5)	(1,828.8)
Improvement in Business Performance due to Restructuring	(172.2)	(2.9)	(1.0)	(3.1)	(0.0)	(1.0)	(180.5)
Loan Sales	(3,419.8)	(502.5)	(153.2)	(47.6)	(34.4)	(38.0)	(4,195.8)
Direct Write-off	2,429.5	363.0	99.2	45.8	155.4	81.0	3,174.1
Other	(3,805.3)	(520.0)	(203.8)	(427.3)	(158.2)	(124.5)	(5,239.4)
Debt Recovery	/	(291.4)	(148.5)	(217.0)	(113.8)	(67.7)	/
Improvement in Business Performance	/	(228.6)	(55.2)	(210.2)	(44.3)	(56.8)	/
Total	¥ (7,609.1)	¥ (921.6)	¥ (300.0)	¥ (528.9)	¥ (148.4)	¥ (145.1)	¥ (9,653.2)

Notes: 1. Up to First Half of Fiscal 2004 denotes the term from the Second Half of Fiscal 2000 to the First Half of Fiscal 2004.
2. Figures from fiscal 2003 to the first half of fiscal 2005 include those of financial subsidiaries for corporate revitalization.

Write-Offs of Loans (the Three Banks) (Banking Accounts)

		Billions of yen		
For the Fiscal Years ended March 31,		2007	2006	Change
Write-offs of Loans	¥	64.3	¥ 65.0	¥ (0.6)

Note: The above figures are included in Other Expenses on the statement of income.

Principal Amounts of NPLs Sold (the Three Banks) (Banking Accounts and Trust Accounts)

		Billions of yen		
For the Fiscal Years ended March 31,		2007	2006	Change
Principal Amounts of NPLs Sold	¥	78.8	¥ 231.0	¥ (152.2)
Sales of Loans to RCC		0.2	15.1	(14.8)
Other Sales		78.5	215.9	(137.3)

Note: RCC is the abbreviation for the Resolution and Collection Corporation.

Debt Forgiveness (the Three Banks) (Banking Accounts and Trust Accounts)

		Number of cases, Billions of yen		
For the Fiscal Years ended March 31,		2007	2006	Change
Number of Cases of Debt Forgiveness		2	15	(13)
Book Value	¥	2.6	¥ 32.6	¥ (30.0)

Note: The above figures do not include debt forgiveness following legal bankruptcy procedures.

***Financial Data of Mizuho Financial Group, Inc.
[Under Japanese GAAP]***

Report of Independent Auditors	104
Consolidated Financial Statements	105
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements	112



The Board of Directors
Mizuho Financial Group, Inc.

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Mizuho Financial Group, Inc. and consolidated subsidiaries (the "Company") as of March 31, 2007 and 2006, and the related consolidated statements of income and cash flows for the years then ended, changes in net assets for the year ended March 31, 2007 and shareholders' equity for the year ended March 31, 2006, all expressed in yen. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in Japan. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of Mizuho Financial Group, Inc. and consolidated subsidiaries as of March 31, 2007 and 2006, and the consolidated results of their operations and their cash flows for the years then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in Japan.

The U.S. dollar amounts in the accompanying consolidated financial statements with respect to the year ended March 31, 2007 are presented solely for convenience. Our audit also included the translation of yen amounts into U.S. dollar amounts and, in our opinion, such translation has been made on the basis described in Note 1.

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads 'Ernst + Young ShinNihon'.

Ernst & Young ShinNihon

June 26, 2007

Financial Data of Mizuho Financial Group, Inc.
Consolidated Financial Statements

Consolidated Balance Sheets

As of March 31,	Millions of yen		Thousands of
	2007	2006	U.S. dollars (Note 1)
			2007
Assets			
Cash and Due from Banks (Notes 12, 33 and 38)	¥ 3,993,362	¥ 5,016,216	\$ 33,816,262
Call Loans and Bills Purchased	302,336	938,435	2,560,219
Receivables under Resale Agreements	9,430,397	5,976,043	79,857,717
Guarantee Deposits Paid under Securities Borrowing Transactions	8,624,211	8,643,570	73,030,835
Other Debt Purchased (Note 38)	3,351,499	2,476,132	28,380,893
Trading Assets (Notes 4, 12 and 38)	10,414,573	10,007,149	88,191,832
Money Held in Trust (Note 38)	49,558	49,898	419,667
Securities (Notes 5, 12, 23 and 38)	36,049,983	37,702,957	305,275,500
Loans and Bills Discounted (Notes 6 and 12)	65,964,301	65,408,672	558,593,458
Foreign Exchange Assets (Note 7)	894,797	809,205	7,577,250
Other Assets (Notes 8 and 12)	5,739,458	6,463,242	48,602,406
Tangible Fixed Assets (Notes 9, 12 and 24)	796,746	/	6,746,944
Intangible Fixed Assets	255,695	/	2,165,263
Premises and Equipment (Notes 9, 12 and 24)	/	955,888	/
Deferred Debenture Charges (Note 10)	22	267	188
Deferred Tax Assets (Note 35)	389,024	423,572	3,294,304
Customers' Liabilities for Acceptances and Guarantees (Note 23)	4,480,551	5,556,929	37,941,835
Reserves for Possible Losses on Loans (Note 11)	(856,314)	(814,178)	(7,251,369)
Reserve for Possible Losses on Investments	(174)	(1,208)	(1,480)
Total Assets	¥ 149,880,031	¥ 149,612,794	\$ 1,269,201,724
Liabilities, Net Assets, Minority Interests and Shareholders' Equity			
Liabilities			
Deposits (Notes 12 and 13)	¥ 83,608,304	¥ 82,367,125	\$ 708,004,946
Debentures (Note 14)	4,723,806	6,606,305	40,001,748
Call Money and Bills Sold (Notes 12 and 15)	6,924,136	9,466,054	58,634,398
Payables under Repurchase Agreements (Note 12)	12,821,752	10,079,585	108,576,108
Guarantee Deposits Received under Securities Lending Transactions (Note 12)	5,946,781	7,301,540	50,358,044
Commercial Paper (Note 16)	30,000	50,000	254,043
Trading Liabilities (Note 4)	8,297,301	7,880,634	70,262,521
Borrowed Money (Notes 12 and 17)	4,563,438	2,768,811	38,643,730
Foreign Exchange Liabilities (Note 7)	339,817	389,638	2,877,611
Short-term Bonds (Note 18)	849,870	1,385,100	7,196,805
Bonds and Notes (Note 19)	3,237,525	2,488,498	27,415,747
Due to Trust Accounts	1,135,358	1,354,889	9,614,352
Other Liabilities (Notes 12 and 20)	5,770,656	5,382,931	48,866,600
Reserve for Bonus Payments	40,972	35,374	346,959
Reserve for Employee Retirement Benefits (Note 21)	37,641	38,616	318,756
Reserve for Director and Corporate Auditor Retirement Benefits	6,484	/	54,915
Reserve for Contingencies	13,046	45,567	110,483
Reserves under Special Laws (Note 22)	2,680	2,352	22,696
Deferred Tax Liabilities (Note 35)	218,224	127,847	1,847,947
Deferred Tax Liabilities for Revaluation Reserve for Land (Note 24)	107,272	120,873	908,395
Acceptances and Guarantees (Note 23)	4,480,551	5,556,929	37,941,835
Total Liabilities	¥ 143,155,622	¥ 143,448,677	\$ 1,212,258,639

Consolidated Balance Sheets

As of March 31,	Millions of yen		Thousands of
	2007	2006	U.S. dollars (Note 1)
			2007
Net Assets			
Common Stock and Preferred Stock (Note 25)	¥ 1,540,965	/	\$ 13,049,073
Capital Surplus	411,110	/	3,481,333
Retained Earnings	1,440,310	/	12,196,717
Treasury Stock (Note 25)	(32,330)	/	(273,778)
Total Shareholders' Equity	3,360,055	/	28,453,345
Net Unrealized Gains on Other Securities, net of Taxes (Note 38)	1,550,628	/	13,130,905
Net Deferred Hedge Losses, net of Taxes	(111,042)	/	(940,325)
Revaluation Reserve for Land, net of Taxes (Note 24)	150,616	/	1,275,435
Foreign Currency Translation Adjustments	(38,964)	/	(329,954)
Total Valuation and Translation Adjustments	1,551,237	/	13,136,061
Minority Interests	1,813,115	/	15,353,679
Total Net Assets	6,724,408	/	56,943,085
Total Liabilities and Net Assets	¥ 149,880,031	/	\$ 1,269,201,724
Minority Interests	/	¥ 1,359,122	/
Shareholders' Equity			
Common Stock and Preferred Stock (Note 25)	/	1,540,965	/
Capital Surplus	/	411,160	/
Retained Earnings	/	1,498,143	/
Revaluation Reserve for Land, net of Taxes (Note 24)	/	170,384	/
Net Unrealized Gains on Other Securities, net of Taxes (Note 38)	/	1,279,216	/
Foreign Currency Translation Adjustments	/	(48,062)	/
Treasury Stock (Note 25)	/	(46,814)	/
Total Shareholders' Equity	/	4,804,993	/
Total Liabilities, Minority Interests and Shareholders' Equity	/	¥ 149,612,794	/

See accompanying "Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements," which are an integral part of these statements.

Consolidated Statements of Income

For the Fiscal Years ended March 31,	Millions of yen		Thousands of
	2007	2006	U.S. dollars (Note 1)
			2007
Income			
Interest Income (Note 26)	¥ 2,562,642	¥ 1,935,048	\$ 21,700,761
Fiduciary Income	66,958	78,843	567,015
Fee and Commission Income	658,899	650,549	5,579,638
Trading Income (Note 27)	265,802	211,029	2,250,851
Other Operating Income (Note 28)	270,945	354,481	2,294,398
Other Income (Note 30)	522,816	502,212	4,427,272
Total Income	4,348,066	3,732,166	36,819,935
Expenses			
Interest Expenses (Note 26)	1,472,378	872,403	12,468,275
Fee and Commission Expenses	107,775	94,614	912,653
Trading Expenses (Note 27)	4,258	6,088	36,062
Other Operating Expenses (Note 29)	123,438	254,408	1,045,288
General and Administrative Expenses	1,091,602	1,095,243	9,243,816
Other Expenses (Notes 31 and 32)	573,714	429,265	4,858,283
Total Expenses	3,373,167	2,752,024	28,564,377
Income before Income Taxes and Minority Interests	974,898	980,142	8,255,558
Income Taxes:			
Current	43,267	64,038	366,396
Deferred	223,699	185,035	1,894,314
Minority Interests in Net Income	86,965	81,164	736,438
Net Income	¥ 620,965	¥ 649,903	\$ 5,258,410

Per Share of Common Stock

As of March 31,	Yen		U.S. dollars (Note 1)
	2007	2006	2007
Net Income:			
Basic	¥ 51,474.49	¥ 55,157.14	\$ 435.89
Diluted	48,803.07	46,234.51	413.27
Cash Dividends	7,000.00	4,000.00	59.28

See accompanying "Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements," which are an integral part of these statements.

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Net Assets

For the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 2006	Common Stock and Preferred Stock	Capital Surplus	Retained Earnings	Revaluation Reserve for Land, net of Taxes	Net Unrealized Gains on Other Securities, net of Taxes
Balance as of April 1, 2005	¥ 1,540,965	¥ 1,022,571	¥ 1,048,530	¥ 198,945	¥ 538,027
Changes during the period					
Merger	—	74,290	(74,290)	—	—
Transfer from Revaluation Reserve for Land, net of Taxes	—	—	25,858	—	—
Cash Dividends	—	—	(75,883)	—	—
Net Income	—	—	649,903	—	—
Repurchase of Treasury Stock	—	—	—	—	—
Disposition of Treasury Stock	—	441,972	—	—	—
Cancellation of Treasury Stock	—	(1,127,672)	(75,976)	—	—
Other	—	—	—	—	—
Change during the period (net)	—	—	—	(28,560)	741,189
Total Change during the period	—	(611,410)	449,612	(28,560)	741,189
Balance as of March 31, 2006	¥ 1,540,965	¥ 411,160	¥ 1,498,143	¥ 170,384	¥ 1,279,216

*Above table is given as the statement of shareholders' equity.

Shareholders' Equity					
For the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 2007	Common Stock and Preferred Stock	Capital Surplus	Retained Earnings	Treasury Stock	Total Shareholders' Equity
Balance as of March 31, 2006	¥ 1,540,965	¥ 411,160	¥ 1,498,143	¥ (46,814)	¥ 3,403,455
Changes during the fiscal year					
Cash Dividends* ¹	—	—	(79,849)	—	(79,849)
Board Members' Bonuses* ¹	—	—	(36)	—	(36)
Net Income	—	—	620,965	—	620,965
Repurchase of Treasury Stock	—	—	—	(604,331)	(604,331)
Disposition of Treasury Stock	—	32	—	50	83
Cancellation of Treasury Stock	—	(83)	(618,680)	618,763	—
Transfer from Revaluation Reserve for Land, net of Taxes	—	—	19,768	—	19,768
Decrease in Stock issued by MHFG held by Equity-method Affiliates	—	—	—	0	0
Net Changes in Items other than Shareholders' Equity	—	—	—	—	—
Total Changes during the fiscal year	—	(50)	(57,832)	14,483	(43,399)
Balance as of March 31, 2007	¥ 1,540,965	¥ 411,110	¥ 1,440,310	¥ (32,330)	¥ 3,360,055

Shareholders' Equity					
For the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 2007	Common Stock and Preferred Stock	Capital Surplus	Retained Earnings	Treasury Stock	Total Shareholders' Equity
Balance as of March 31, 2006	\$13,049,073	\$3,481,760	\$12,686,453	\$(396,428)	\$28,820,858
Changes during the fiscal year					
Cash Dividends* ¹	—	—	(676,177)	—	(676,177)
Board Members' Bonuses* ¹	—	—	(308)	—	(308)
Net Income	—	—	5,258,410	—	5,258,410
Repurchase of Treasury Stock	—	—	—	(5,117,546)	(5,117,546)
Disposition of Treasury Stock	—	277	—	429	706
Cancellation of Treasury Stock	—	(704)	(5,239,061)	5,239,765	—
Transfer from Revaluation Reserve for Land, net of Taxes	—	—	167,400	—	167,400
Decrease in Stock issued by MHFG held by Equity-method Affiliates	—	—	—	2	2
Net Changes in Items other than Shareholders' Equity	—	—	—	—	—
Total Changes during the fiscal year	—	(427)	(489,736)	122,650	(367,513)
Balance as of March 31, 2007	\$13,049,073	\$3,481,333	\$12,196,717	\$(273,778)	\$28,453,345

*1 Appropriation of Retained Earnings approved at the ordinary general meeting of shareholders in June 2006

*2 See accompanying "Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements," which are an integral part of these statements.

Millions of yen

Foreign Currency Translation Adjustments	Treasury Stock	Total Shareholders' Equity
¥ (48,757)	¥ (394,555)	¥ 3,905,726
—	—	—
—	—	25,858
—	—	(75,883)
—	—	649,903
—	(944,321)	(944,321)
—	88,416	530,388
—	1,203,648	—
—	(2)	(2)
695	—	713,323
695	347,740	899,266
¥ (48,062)	¥ (46,814)	¥ 4,804,993

Millions of yen

Valuation and Translation Adjustments						
Net Unrealized Gains on Other Securities, net of Taxes	Net Deferred Hedge Losses, net of Taxes	Revaluation Reserve for Land, net of Taxes	Foreign Currency Translation Adjustments	Total Valuation and Translation Adjustments	Minority Interests	Total Net Assets
¥ 1,279,216	¥ —	¥ 170,384	¥ (48,062)	¥ 1,401,538	¥ 1,359,122	¥ 6,164,116
—	—	—	—	—	—	(79,849)
—	—	—	—	—	—	(36)
—	—	—	—	—	—	620,965
—	—	—	—	—	—	(604,331)
—	—	—	—	—	—	83
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	19,768
—	—	—	—	—	—	0
271,411	(111,042)	(19,768)	9,098	149,698	453,992	603,691
271,411	(111,042)	(19,768)	9,098	149,698	453,992	560,292
¥ 1,550,628	¥ (111,042)	¥ 150,616	¥ (38,964)	¥ 1,551,237	¥ 1,813,115	¥ 6,724,408

Thousands of U.S. dollars (Note 1)

Valuation and Translation Adjustments						
Net Unrealized Gains on Other Securities, net of Taxes	Net Deferred Hedge Losses, net of Taxes	Revaluation Reserve for Land, net of Taxes	Foreign Currency Translation Adjustments	Total Valuation and Translation Adjustments	Minority Interests	Total Net Assets
\$10,832,558	\$ —	\$1,442,835	\$(406,999)	\$11,868,394	\$11,509,213	\$52,198,465
—	—	—	—	—	—	(676,177)
—	—	—	—	—	—	(308)
—	—	—	—	—	—	5,258,410
—	—	—	—	—	—	(5,117,546)
—	—	—	—	—	—	706
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	167,400
—	—	—	—	—	—	2
2,298,347	(940,325)	(167,400)	77,045	1,267,667	3,844,466	5,112,133
2,298,347	(940,325)	(167,400)	77,045	1,267,667	3,844,466	4,744,620
\$13,130,905	\$ (940,325)	\$1,275,435	\$(329,954)	\$13,136,061	\$15,353,679	\$56,943,085

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

For the Fiscal Years ended March 31,	Millions of yen		Thousands of
	2007	2006	U.S. dollars (Note 1)
			2007
I. Cash Flow from Operating Activities			
Income before Income Taxes and Minority Interests	¥ 974,898	¥ 980,142	\$ 8,255,558
Depreciation	132,228	119,417	1,119,725
Losses on Impairment of Fixed Assets	4,281	22,360	36,259
Amortization of Goodwill	758	/	6,427
Amortization of Consolidation Differences	/	68	/
Equity in Income from Investments in Affiliates	(9,324)	(9,161)	(78,962)
Increase (Decrease) in Reserves for Possible Losses on Loans	34,099	(333,202)	288,757
Decrease in Reserve for Possible Losses on Investments	(1,034)	(5,042)	(8,757)
Increase (Decrease) in Reserve for Contingencies	(32,520)	35,459	(275,389)
Increase in Reserve for Bonus Payments	4,385	633	37,133
Increase (Decrease) in Reserve for Employee Retirement Benefits	(1,076)	1,330	(9,113)
Increase in Reserve for Director and Corporate Auditor Retirement Benefits	6,484	/	54,915
Interest Income—accrual basis	(2,562,642)	(1,935,048)	(21,700,761)
Interest Expenses—accrual basis	1,472,378	872,403	12,468,275
Losses (Gains) on Securities	84,020	(39,952)	711,499
Gains on Money Held in Trust	(41)	(437)	(351)
Foreign Exchange Gains—net	(180,289)	(241,237)	(1,526,710)
Losses on Disposition of Fixed Assets	428	/	3,632
Gains on Disposition of Premises and Equipment	/	(3,723)	/
Gains on Cancellation of Employee Retirement Benefit Trust	(125,961)	/	(1,066,660)
Net Decrease (Increase) in Trading Assets	(255,216)	1,122,067	(2,161,201)
Net Increase (Decrease) in Trading Liabilities	246,107	(124,224)	2,084,065
Net Increase in Loans and Bills Discounted	(153,790)	(2,266,529)	(1,302,312)
Net Increase in Deposits	721,639	1,955,474	6,110,925
Net Decrease in Debentures	(1,884,284)	(1,188,767)	(15,956,341)
Net Increase in Borrowed Money (excluding Subordinated Borrowed Money)	1,841,174	161,779	15,591,279
Net Decrease (Increase) in Due from Banks (excluding Due from Central Banks)	751,656	(399,103)	6,365,116
Net Increase in Call Loans, etc.	(3,267,835)	(2,722,165)	(27,672,413)
Net Decrease in Guarantee Deposits Paid under Securities Borrowing Transactions	19,358	36,770	163,932
Net Increase (Decrease) in Call Money, etc.	(446,971)	2,552,697	(3,785,003)
Net Decrease in Commercial Paper	(20,000)	(1,347,200)	(169,362)
Net Decrease in Guarantee Deposits Received under Securities Lending Transactions	(1,354,758)	(333,495)	(11,472,258)
Net Increase in Foreign Exchange Assets	(75,975)	(91,837)	(643,369)
Net Increase (Decrease) in Foreign Exchange Liabilities	(50,229)	96,563	(425,351)
Net Increase (Decrease) in Short-term Bonds (Liabilities)	(535,229)	1,124,800	(4,532,385)
Net Increase in Bonds and Notes	753,664	104,042	6,382,123
Net Decrease in Due to Trust Accounts	(219,530)	(12,680)	(1,859,014)
Interest and Dividend Income—cash basis	2,482,364	1,940,172	21,020,957
Interest Expenses—cash basis	(1,387,389)	(879,807)	(11,748,576)
Board Members' Bonuses	(70)	/	(593)
Other—net	(19,684)	(618,666)	(166,692)
Subtotal	(3,053,924)	(1,426,099)	(25,860,996)
Cash Paid in Income Taxes	(51,009)	(243,028)	(431,952)
Net Cash Used in Operating Activities	(3,104,934)	(1,669,128)	(26,292,948)

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

	Millions of yen		Thousands of
	2007	2006	U.S. dollars (Note 1)
			2007
II. Cash Flow from Investing Activities			
Payments for Purchase of Securities	(59,052,804)	(66,512,317)	(500,066,092)
Proceeds from Sale of Securities	35,176,618	30,852,118	297,879,740
Proceeds from Redemption of Securities	27,231,259	35,572,415	230,597,506
Payments for Increase in Money Held in Trust	(56,289)	(50,347)	(476,662)
Proceeds from Decrease in Money Held in Trust	56,401	29,433	477,616
Payments for Purchase of Tangible Fixed Assets	(77,699)	/	(657,969)
Payments for Purchase of Intangible Fixed Assets	(104,524)	/	(885,128)
Payments for Purchase of Premises and Equipment	/	(58,263)	/
Proceeds from Sale of Tangible Fixed Assets	48,000	/	406,477
Proceeds from Sale of Intangible Fixed Assets	1,050	/	8,892
Proceeds from Sale of Premises and Equipment	/	67,722	/
Payments for Purchase of Stocks of Subsidiaries (affecting the scope of consolidation)	(800)	(25)	(6,775)
Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Investing Activities	3,221,212	(99,262)	27,277,605
III. Cash Flow from Financing Activities			
Proceeds from Issuance of Subordinated Borrowed Money	64,600	278,000	547,044
Repayments of Subordinated Borrowed Money	(112,000)	(307,054)	(948,429)
Proceeds from Issuance of Subordinated Bonds	309,334	367,177	2,619,479
Payments for Redemption of Subordinated Bonds	(350,000)	(386,515)	(2,963,841)
Proceeds from Investments in Minority Shareholders	415,734	141,857	3,520,488
Cash Dividends Paid	(79,793)	(75,725)	(675,700)
Cash Dividends Paid to Minority Shareholders	(60,908)	(50,478)	(515,780)
Payments for Repurchase of Treasury Stock	(604,331)	(944,321)	(5,117,546)
Proceeds from Sale of Treasury Stock	83	530,388	707
Net Cash Used in Financing Activities	(417,280)	(446,671)	(3,533,578)
IV. Effect of Foreign Exchange Rate Changes on Cash and Cash Equivalents	2,103	928	17,811
V. Net Decrease in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(298,898)	(2,214,133)	(2,531,110)
VI. Cash and Cash Equivalents at the beginning of the fiscal year	3,387,929	5,602,062	28,689,384
VII. Net Decrease in Cash and Cash Equivalents Resulting from Exclusion of Subsidiaries from the Scope of Consolidation	(0)	—	(0)
VIII. Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the fiscal year (Note 33)	¥ 3,089,030	¥ 3,387,929	\$ 26,158,274

See accompanying "Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements," which are an integral part of these statements.

1. Basis for Presentation

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared from the accounts maintained by Mizuho Financial Group, Inc. ("MHFG") and its consolidated subsidiaries in accordance with the provisions set forth in the Company Law of Japan and the Securities and Exchange Law, and in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in Japan ("Japanese GAAP") which are different in certain respects from the application and disclosure requirements of International Financial Reporting Standards.

Certain items presented in the consolidated financial statements which were previously filed with the Director General of the Kanto Local Finance Bureau are reclassified for the convenience of readers outside Japan. The notes to the consolidated financial statements include information which is not required under Japanese GAAP but is presented herein as additional information.

The amounts indicated in millions of yen are rounded down by truncating the figures below one million. Totals may not add up exactly because of such truncation. Amounts in U.S. dollars are included solely for the convenience of readers outside Japan. The rate of ¥118.09=US\$1.00, the foreign exchange rate on March 31, 2007, has been used for translation. The inclusion of such amounts is not intended to imply that Japanese yen has been or could be readily converted, realized or settled into U.S. dollars at that rate or any other rate.

2. Principles of Consolidation

(1) Scope of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of MHFG and its consolidated subsidiaries (collectively, the "Group"), including Mizuho Corporate Bank, Ltd. ("MHCB"), Mizuho Bank, Ltd. ("MHBK"), Mizuho Trust & Banking Co., Ltd. ("MHTB"), Mizuho Securities Co., Ltd. ("MHSC") and certain other subsidiaries. The number of consolidated subsidiaries as of March 31, 2007 and 2006 was 133 and 130, respectively. In the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007, Mizuho Investment Management (UK) Ltd. and 6 other companies were newly consolidated upon their establishment and so on. Finance & Servicing Corporation and 3 other companies were excluded from the scope of consolidation as a result of dissolution.

The number of affiliates under the equity method as of March 31, 2007 and 2006 was 19 and 19, respectively. Investments in affiliates include The Chiba Kogyo Bank, Ltd., Shinko Securities Co., Ltd., Japan Mortgage Co., Ltd. and certain other affiliates. In the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007, since MHFG adopted the "Practical Solution on Application of Control Criteria and Influence Criteria to Investment Associations" (the Accounting Standards Board of Japan ("ASBJ") Report No.20, September 8, 2006), Japan Industrial Fund I and two other companies were newly included in the scope of the equity method.

In the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007, Basic Capital Management, Limited and two other companies were excluded from the scope of the equity method as a result of becoming a MHFG's subsidiary due to an increase in the equity position through additional stock repurchases, and other factors. Non-consolidated subsidiaries, including Asian-American Merchant Bank Limited and certain other affiliates, are not under the equity method, as they are not significant to the consolidated financial statements of MHFG.

In consolidation, all significant intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated. In addition, all significant unrealized profits included in assets resulting from transactions within the Group have been eliminated.

The accounting standards applicable to the consolidated financial statements require a company to consolidate all subsidiaries of which the company controls the operations, irrespective of whether or not the company owns a majority of their shares. Control is considered to exist where the company has (a) the power to appoint or remove the majority of the Board of Directors or an equivalent governing body, and/or (b) the power to cast the majority of the votes at a meeting of the Board of Directors or an equivalent governing body.

(2) Year-end Dates of Consolidated Subsidiaries

The accompanying consolidated financial statements include the accounts of subsidiaries whose fiscal year-ends are other than March 31. Fiscal year-ends of such subsidiaries are principally December 31.

Consolidated subsidiaries with fiscal year-ends of the day before the last business day of June, of September 30 and of October 31, performed tentative closings and prepared financial statements as of and for the period ended December 31. Other consolidated subsidiaries were consolidated based on their financial statements as of 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.

(3) Evaluation of Assets and Liabilities of Consolidated Subsidiaries

Assets and Liabilities of consolidated subsidiaries, including the portion attributable to minority shareholders, are valued at fair value as of the respective date of acquisition.

(4) Amortization of Goodwill

As a rule, goodwill (including the difference between the fair value of net assets and the acquisition cost of acquired subsidiaries for March 31, 2006) is amortized over a period up to 20 years under the straight-line method. If the amount has no material impact on MHFG's consolidated financial statements, the entire amount is amortized in the period of occurrence.

(5) Report on the response to Investment Associations

In response to the "Practical Solution on Application of Control Criteria and Influence Criteria to Investment Associations" (ASBJ Report No.20, September 8, 2006) effective from the fiscal year ending upon or after the public announcement, MHFG adopted the new accounting standard commencing with this fiscal year. This adoption has no effect on the consolidated balance sheet since investment associations deemed subsidiaries in the ASBJ report had already been consolidated.

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(1) Trading Assets and Trading Liabilities

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.

Securities and other short-term credit instruments held for trading purposes are stated at fair value at the consolidated balance sheet date. Derivative financial products, such as swaps, forward contracts and option transactions, are stated at their fair values, assuming that such transactions were terminated and settled at the consolidated balance sheet date.

Trading Income and Trading Expenses include the interest received and interest paid during the fiscal year, the gains or losses resulting from any change in the value of securities and monetary claims between the beginning and the end of the fiscal year and the gains or losses resulting from any change in the value of financial derivatives between the beginning and the end of the fiscal year, assuming they were settled at the end of the fiscal year.

(2) Securities

In accordance with "Accounting Standard for Financial Instruments" (the Business Accounting Deliberation Council, January 22, 1999), MHFG classifies securities, excluding those of investments in non-consolidated subsidiaries and affiliates, into three categories based upon management's intent. These securities are accounted for as follows:

- (i) Trading securities are carried at market value and included in Trading Assets.
- (ii) Bonds held to maturity are stated at amortized cost, determined by the moving average method.
- (iii) Other securities are securities which are not classified as either trading securities or bonds held to maturity. Other securities which have readily determinable fair value are stated at fair value with changes in net unrealized gains or losses, net of applicable income taxes after excluding gains and losses as a result of fair-value hedge method, included directly in Net Assets (Shareholders' Equity as of March 31, 2006). Fair value of Japanese stocks with a quoted market price is determined based on the average quoted market price over the month preceding the consolidated balance sheet date. Fair value of securities other than Japanese stocks is determined at the quoted market price if available, or other reasonable value at the consolidated balance sheet date (cost of securities sold is calculated primarily by the moving average method). Other securities which do not have readily determinable fair values are stated at acquisition cost or amortized cost as determined by the moving average method.

In addition, investments in non-consolidated subsidiaries and affiliates which are not under the equity method are stated at acquisition cost as determined by the moving average method.

Securities which are held as trust assets in Money Held in Trust accounts are valued in the same way as Securities above.

Certain Other Securities which have readily determinable fair value are devalued to the fair value, and the difference between the acquisition cost and the fair value is treated as the loss for the fiscal year ("devaluation"), if the fair value (primarily the closing market price at the consolidated balance sheet date) has significantly deteriorated compared with the acquisition cost (including amortized cost) unless it is deemed that there is a possibility of a recovery in the fair value, the fair value is taken as the amount recorded. The amount of devaluation was ¥3,247 million (\$27,500 thousand) and ¥3,259 million for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively.

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

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

Security whose fair value exceeds 50% but is 70% or less of the acquisition cost and the quoted market price maintains a certain level or lower

(3) Securities Lending and Borrowing Transactions

Unsecured securities loaned that allow borrowers to sell, amounted to ¥5,093 million (\$43,136 thousand) and ¥23,862 million as of March 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively, and were included in stocks in Securities and trading securities in Trading Assets. Securities loaned that do not allow borrowers to sell amounted to ¥570 million as of March 31, 2006, and were included in Securities.

A portion of unsecured borrowed securities, securities purchased under resale agreements and securities borrowed with cash collateral have the right to sell or repledge out of which securities repledged were ¥8,769,615 million (\$74,262,135 thousand) and ¥7,143,008 million as of March 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively, securities re-loaned were ¥262 million (\$2,220 thousand) and ¥255 million as of March 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively, and securities neither repledged nor re-loaned were ¥5,528,908 million (\$46,819,443 thousand) and ¥4,999,963 million as of March 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively.

(4) Bills Discounted

In accordance with "Accounting and Auditing Treatment relating to Adoption of Accounting Standards for Financial Instruments for Banks" (the Japanese Institute of Certified Public Accountants ("JICPA") Industry Audit Committee Report No. 24), bills discounted are accounted for as financing transactions, although the banking subsidiaries have rights to sell or pledge certain bankers' acceptances, commercial bills, documentary bills and foreign exchange bills. The principal amount of these bills amounted to ¥861,428 million (\$7,294,679 thousand) and ¥889,999 million as of March 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively.

(5) Derivatives

Derivative transactions are valued at fair value with changes in fair value included in current income. Derivatives qualifying as hedges are mainly accounted for using either the fair-value hedge method or the deferral method of hedge accounting (see the following note).

(6) Hedge Accounting

Consolidated subsidiaries apply the deferred method, the fair-value hedge method or the exceptional accrual method for interest rate swaps as hedge accounting methods.

The portfolio hedge for large-volume, small-value financial assets and liabilities of domestic consolidated banking subsidiaries and domestic consolidated trust banking subsidiaries is accounted for by the method stipulated in "Accounting and Auditing Treatment relating to Adoption of Accounting Standards for Financial Instruments for Banks" (JICPA Industry Audit Committee Report No.24).

The effectiveness of hedging activities for the portfolio hedge for large-volume, small-value financial assets and liabilities is assessed as follows:

- (i) for hedging activities to offset market fluctuation risks, bracketing both the hedging instruments, such as interest-rate swaps, and hedged instruments, such as deposits and loans, in the same maturity bucket, and assessing the effectiveness between hedging and hedged instruments.
- (ii) 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 cash flow and that of the hedging instrument.

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

Deferred hedge gains/losses recorded on the consolidated balance sheet resulted from the application of the macro-hedge method based on "Tentative Accounting and Auditing Treatment relating to Adoption of Accounting Standards for Financial Instruments for Banks" (JICPA Industry Audit Committee Report No.15), under which the overall interest rate risks inherent in loans, deposits and other instruments are controlled on a macro-basis using derivatives transactions. These deferred hedge gains/losses are amortized as interest income or interest expenses over the average remaining maturity of the respective hedging instruments.

The unamortized amounts of gross deferred hedge losses on the macro-hedges were ¥241,602 (before net of applicable taxes) million (\$2,045,922 thousand) and ¥363,399 million as of March 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively. The unamortized amounts of gross deferred hedge gains on the macro-hedges were ¥229,553 (before net of applicable taxes) million (\$1,943,886 thousand) and ¥357,446 million as of March 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively.

Domestic consolidated banking subsidiaries and a certain domestic consolidated trust banking subsidiary apply the deferred method of hedge accounting to hedge foreign exchange risks associated with various foreign currency denominated monetary assets and liabilities as stipulated in "Accounting and Auditing Treatment relating to Adoption of Accounting Standards for Foreign Currency Transactions for Banks" (JICPA Industry Audit Committee Report No.25). The effectiveness of the hedge is assessed by confirming both the amount for the foreign currency position of the hedging instruments of currency-swap transactions, exchange swap transactions and similar transactions as the method of hedging the foreign exchange risks of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies and the amount for the foreign currency position of the hedged monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency are equivalent.

In addition to the above methods, these subsidiaries apply the deferred method or the fair-value hedge method to portfolio hedges of the foreign exchange risks associated with investments in subsidiaries and affiliates in foreign currency and Other securities in foreign currency (except for Japanese bonds and foreign 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.

Inter-company interest rate swaps, currency swaps and similar derivatives among consolidated companies or between trading accounts and other accounts, which are designated as hedges, are not eliminated and related gains and losses are recognized in the statement of income or deferred under hedge accounting, because these inter-company derivatives are executed according to the criteria for appropriate outside third-party cover operations which are treated as hedge transactions objectively in accordance with JICPA Industry Audit Committee Reports Nos.24 and 25.

(7) Translation of Foreign Currencies

Assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies and accounts of overseas branches of domestic banking subsidiaries and a domestic 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 non-consolidated subsidiaries and affiliates not under the equity method, which are translated at historical exchange rates.

Assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies of the consolidated subsidiaries, except for the above transactions, are translated into Japanese yen primarily at the exchange rates in effect at each balance sheet date.

(8) Tangible Fixed Assets (Premises and Equipment as of March 31, 2006)

Depreciation of buildings is computed mainly by the straight-line method, and that of equipment is computed mainly by the declining-balance method with the following range of useful lives:

Buildings	3 years to 50 years
Equipment	2 years to 20 years

(9) Intangible Fixed 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 five years as determined by MHFG and consolidated subsidiaries.

(10) Deferred Assets

- Bond issuance costs are expensed as incurred.
- Until the fiscal year ended March 31, 2006, debenture issuance costs were capitalized and amortized over a certain period not exceeding the maximum period stipulated by the former Enforcement Regulations of the Commercial Code of Japan. However, in accordance with the application of the "Tentative Solution on Accounting for Deferred Assets" (ASBJ Report No. 19, August 11, 2006) effective from the fiscal year ending upon or after the public announcement of such, MHFG adopted the new accounting standard commencing with the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007. The effect of this change mentioned above on the consolidated balance sheet is immaterial. Debenture issuance costs booked on the consolidated balance sheet as of March 31, 2006 are amortized under the straight-line method within a certain period by applying the previous accounting method based on the tentative measure stipulated in the ASBJ report.
- Until the fiscal year ended March 31, 2006, bond discounts and debenture discounts were capitalized and amortized under the straight-line method over the term of the bonds and debentures. However, in accordance with the partial revision of "Accounting Standards for Financial Instruments" (the Business Accounting Deliberation Council, January 22, 1999) as of August 11, 2006 (ASBJ Statement No.10) and the application effective from the fiscal year ending upon or after the public announcement of such, MHFG adopted the revised accounting standard commencing with the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007, and bonds and debentures were stated at amortized cost (straight-line method). The effect of this application on the consolidated balance sheet is immaterial. Bond discounts and debenture discounts booked on the consolidated balance sheet as of March 31, 2006 are amortized under the straight-line method over the term of the bond and debenture by applying the previous accounting method and the unamortized balance is directly deducted from bonds and debentures, based on the tentative measure stipulated in the "Tentative Solution on Accounting for Deferred Assets" (ASBJ Report No.19, August 11, 2006).

(11) Reserves for Possible Losses on Loans

Reserves for Possible Losses on Loans of major domestic consolidated subsidiaries are maintained in accordance with internally established standards for write-offs and 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 expected amounts recoverable from the disposal of collateral and the amounts recoverable under guarantees.
- For claims extended to obligors that are not yet legally or formally bankrupt but are likely to be bankrupt (“Intensive Control Obligor”), reserves are maintained at the amounts deemed necessary based on overall solvency analyses of the amounts of claims net of expected amounts recoverable from the disposal of collateral and the amounts recoverable under guarantees.
- For claims extended to Intensive Control Obligors and Obligors with Restructured Loans (defined in Note 6 below) and others, if the exposure to an obligor exceeds a certain specific amount, reserves are provided as follows:
 - (i) if future cash flows of the principal and interest can be reasonably estimated, the discounted cash flow method is applied, under which method the reserve is determined as the difference between the book value of the loan and its present value of future cash flows discounted using the contractual interest rate before the loan was classified as a Restructured Loan, and
 - (ii) if future cash flows of the principal and interest cannot be reasonably estimated, reserves are provided for the losses estimated for each individual loan.
 - For claims extended to other obligors, reserves are maintained at rates derived from historical credit loss experience and other factors.
 - Reserves for Possible Losses on Loans to Restructuring Countries are maintained in order to cover possible losses based on analyses of the political and economic climates of the countries.
Claims are assessed by each claim origination department, and the results of the assessments are verified and examined by the independent examination departments. Reserves for Possible Losses on Loans are provided for on the basis of such verified assessments.

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 amounts were ¥536,916 million (\$4,546,670 thousand) and ¥805,616 million as of March 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively.

The claims above include corporate bonds which are guaranteed by domestic consolidated banking subsidiaries and are issued by private placement (Article 2, Paragraph 3 of the Securities and Exchange Law) and others in securities.

Other consolidated subsidiaries provide the amount necessary to cover the loan losses based upon past experience for general claims and the estimation for each individual loan for other claims.

(12) Reserve for Possible Losses on Investments

Reserve for Possible Losses on Investments is maintained to provide against possible losses on investments in securities, after taking into consideration the financial condition and other relevant factors concerning the investee company.

(13) 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.

(14) Reserve for Employee Retirement Benefits

Reserve for Employee Retirement Benefits (including Prepaid Pension Cost), which is provided for future benefit payments to employees, is recorded as the required amount, based on the projected benefit obligation and the estimated plan asset amounts at the end of the fiscal year. Prior Service cost (Gains on plan amendment) is recognized as income or expenses in the period of occurrence for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2006. Unrecognized actuarial differences are recognized as income or expenses from the following fiscal year under the straight-line method over a certain term within the average remaining service period of the employees of the respective fiscal year.

On July 1, 2005, a certain domestic consolidated subsidiary received approvals for an exemption from payments of benefits related to past employee services in respect of the substitutional portion of their pension funds from the Minister of Health, Labor and Welfare, based on the Law Concerning Defined Benefit Corporate Pension Plans. As a result, ¥1,216 million was included in Other Income.

(15) Reserve for Director and Corporate Auditor Retirement Benefits

Until the fiscal year ended March 31, 2006, MHFG and certain domestic consolidated subsidiaries recognized director and corporate auditor retirement benefits as expenses at the time of payment. However, in accordance with the public announcement of the "Accounting Standard for Directors' Bonus" (ASBJ Statement No.4, November 29, 2005) and the "Auditing Treatment relating to Reserve defined under the Special Tax Measurement Law, Reserve defined under the Special Law and Reserve for Director and Corporate Auditor Retirement Benefits" (The Japanese Institute of Certified Public Accountants ("JICPA") Auditing and Assurance Practice Committee Report No.42, April 13, 2007), these benefits are recorded as Reserve for Director and Corporate Auditor Retirement Benefits at the required amount as of March 31, 2007, based on internally established standards. As a result, Income before Income Taxes and Minority Interests decreased by ¥5,788 million (\$49,021 thousand), compared with the corresponding amounts under the previously applied method.

(16) Reserve for Contingencies

Reserve for Contingencies is maintained to provide against possible losses from contingencies, which are not covered by other specific reserves, in off-balance transactions and trust transactions and other. The balance is an estimate of possible future losses, on an individual basis, considered to require a reserve.

(17) Lease Transactions

Finance leases of MHFG and domestic consolidated subsidiaries that do not involve the transfer of ownership to the lessee are accounted for as operating leases.

Lease transactions of foreign consolidated subsidiaries are principally accounted for as either finance leases or operating leases, depending on the terms and conditions of the lease.

(18) Scope of Cash and Cash Equivalents in Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

In the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows, Cash and Cash Equivalents consist of cash and due from central banks included in "Cash and Due from Banks" on the consolidated balance sheet.

(19) Fiduciary Income

Until the fiscal year ended March 31, 2005, Fiduciary Income was primarily recognized at the end of each trust accounting period. However, effective the fiscal year ended March 31, 2006, Fiduciary Income is accrued for the period elapsed with some exceptions, such as not calculated for trust accounting periods, in order to improve the accuracy of earnings reports and continuously provide appropriate information considering present broader disclosure requirements. As a result of this change, Fiduciary Income and Income before Income Taxes and Minority Interests for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2006, each increased by ¥2,059 million compared with corresponding amounts under the previously applied method.

(20) Income Taxes

Deferred income taxes are recorded for corporate tax, inhabitants' taxes and enterprise taxes based on the differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and those reported in the consolidated financial statements and tax losses carried forward, using enacted tax rates which will be in effect when the differences are expected to be reversed. The assets and liabilities method is used to determine deferred income taxes.

(21) Consumption Taxes

MHFG and its domestic consolidated subsidiaries are subject to Japanese consumption taxes. Japanese consumption taxes are excluded from transaction amounts.

(22) Treasury Stock, Capital Reserve and Appropriated Reserve

"Accounting Standards for Treasury Shares and Appropriation of Legal Reserve" (ASBJ Statement No.1, February 21, 2002) and "Guidance on Accounting Standards for Treasury Shares and Appropriation of Legal Reserve" (ASBJ Guidance No.2, February 21, 2002) were partially revised as of December 27, 2005 and August 11, 2006. Given that the revisions apply to procedures stipulated by the Company Law, MHFG has applied the above standards and guidance commencing with the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007. The effect of this application on the consolidated balance sheet is immaterial.

(23) Consolidated Statements of Changes in Net Assets

(i) Types and number of outstanding shares and of treasury stock are as follows:

	As of March 31, 2006	Increase during the fiscal year	Decrease during the fiscal year	As of March 31, 2007	Thousands of Shares	Remarks
Outstanding shares						
Common stock	12,003	—	131	11,872		*1
Fourth Series Class IV Preferred Stock	150	—	150	—		*2
Sixth Series Class VI Preferred Stock	150	—	150	—		*2
Eleventh Series Class XI Preferred Stock	943	—	—	943		
Thirteenth Series Class XIII Preferred Stock	36	—	—	36		
Total	13,284	—	431	12,852		
Treasury stock						
Common stock	396	0	131	265		*3
Fourth Series Class IV Preferred Stock	—	150	150	—		*2
Sixth Series Class VI Preferred Stock	—	150	150	—		*2
Total	396	300	431	265		

*1 Decreases are due to cancellation of treasury stock (common stock).

*2 Increases and decreases are due to repurchase and cancellation of treasury stock (preferred stock).

*3 Increases are due to repurchase of fractional shares (0 thousand shares), decreases are due to cancellation of treasury stock (131 thousand shares of common stock) and additional purchase of fractional shares (0 thousand shares).

(ii) Cash dividends distributed by MHFG are as follows (non-consolidated basis):

Cash dividends paid during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007

Resolution	Types	Cash Dividends (Millions of yen)	Cash Dividends (Thousand of U.S. dollars)	Cash Dividends per Share (Yen)	Cash Dividends per Share (U.S. dollars)	Record Date	Effective Date
June 27, 2006 (Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders)	Common Stock	¥ 48,005	\$ 406,517	¥ 4,000	\$ 33.87	March 31, 2006	
	Fourth Series Class IV Preferred Stock	7,140	60,462	47,600	403.08	March 31, 2006	
	Sixth Series Class VI Preferred Stock	6,300	53,349	42,000	355.66	March 31, 2006	June 27, 2006
	Eleventh Series Class XI Preferred Stock	18,874	159,834	20,000	169.36	March 31, 2006	
	Thirteenth Series Class XIII Preferred Stock	1,100	9,321	30,000	254.04	March 31, 2006	
Total		¥ 81,421	\$ 689,483	/	/		

Cash dividends with record dates falling in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007 and effective dates coming after the end of the fiscal year

Resolution	Types	Cash Dividends (Millions of yen)	Cash Dividends (Thousand of U.S. dollars)	Resource of Dividends	Cash Dividends per Share (Yen)	Cash Dividends per Share (U.S. dollars)	Record Date	Effective Date
June 26, 2007 (Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders)	Common Stock	¥ 83,081	\$ 703,544	Retained Earnings	¥ 7,000	\$ 59.28	March 31, 2007	
	Eleventh Series Class XI Preferred Stock	18,874	159,834	Retained Earnings	20,000	169.36	March 31, 2007	June 26, 2007
	Thirteenth Series Class XIII Preferred Stock	1,100	9,321	Retained Earnings	30,000	254.04	March 31, 2007	
Total		¥ 103,056	\$ 872,699		/	/		

(iii) "Accounting Standards for Statement of Changes in Net Assets" (ASBJ Statement No.6, December 27, 2005) and "Guidance on Accounting Standards for Statement of Changes in Net Assets" (ASBJ Guidance No.9, December 27, 2005) took effect as of the fiscal year ended on or after the enforcement date of the Company Law. Thus, the standards and guidance were adopted commencing with the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007, with the "Consolidated Statement of Changes in Net Assets" newly prepared instead of the former "Consolidated Statement of Capital Surplus and Retained Earnings."

(24) Appropriation of Retained Earnings

Cash dividends are recorded in the fiscal year in which the proposed appropriation of Retained Earnings is approved by the Board of Directors and/or by the general meeting of shareholders.

(25) Changes in Presentation Required by the Revision of "Banking Law Enforcement Regulations"

The appendix forms of "Banking Law Enforcement Regulations" (Ministry of Finance Ordinance No.10, 1982) have been revised by the "Cabinet Office Ordinance to Amend Part of Detailed Enforcement Regulations on Mutual Loan Business Law and Banking Law" (Cabinet Office Ordinance No.60, April 28, 2006), following the application of "Accounting Standards for Presentation of Net Assets in the Balance Sheet" (ASBJ Statement No.5, December 9, 2005) and "Guidance on Accounting Standards for Presentation of Net Assets in the Balance Sheet" (ASBJ Guidance No.8, December 9, 2005) effective from the fiscal year ending on or after the enforcement date of the Company Law. In accordance with the application of the revised "Banking Law Enforcement Regulations" commencing with the fiscal year beginning on or after April 1, 2006, presentation of account items has been changed as follows:

- (1) Former "Shareholders' Equity" is presented as "Net Assets" and classified into "Shareholders' Equity," "Valuation and Translation Adjustments" and "Minority Interests."
The amount corresponding to former "Shareholders' Equity" as of the end of the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007 was ¥5,022,335 million (\$42,529,732 thousand).
- (2) The net realized and unrealized losses from hedging instruments formerly included in "Other Assets" as deferred hedge losses are presented as "Net Deferred Hedge Losses, net of Taxes" included in Valuation and Translation Adjustments, net of applicable income taxes.
- (3) "Minority Interests" formerly listed after Liabilities is included in Net Assets.
- (4) Former "Premises and Equipment" is classified into "Tangible Fixed Assets," "Intangible Fixed Assets" and "Other Assets."
- (5) Software and other items formerly included in "Other Assets" are presented in "Software" and "Other Intangible Fixed Assets" included in "Intangible Fixed Assets."
- (6) Amortization of consolidation differences formerly recognized as "Other Expenses" is included as amortization of intangible fixed assets in "General and Administrative Expenses."
- (7) Former "Amortization of Consolidation Differences" is included in "Amortization of Goodwill" on the consolidated statement of Cash Flows.
- (8) Former "Losses (Gains) on Disposition of Premises and Equipment" on the consolidated statement of Cash Flows is presented as "Losses (Gains) on Disposition of Fixed Assets" and others following the new classification of former "Premises and Equipment" on the consolidated balance sheet into "Tangible Fixed Assets," "Intangible Fixed Assets" and others. Former "Payments for Purchase of Premises and Equipment" is presented as "Payments for Purchase of Tangible Fixed Assets" and others, and former "Proceeds from Sale of Premises and Equipment" is presented as "Proceeds from Sale of Tangible Fixed Assets" and others.
- (9) Payments for purchase and proceeds from sale of software and others formerly included in "Other—net" under "Cash Flow from Operating Activities" are included in "Payments for Purchase of Intangible Fixed Assets" and "Proceeds from Sale of Intangible Fixed Assets" under "Cash Flow from Investing Activities."

(26) Per Share Information

Per share information as of or for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2007 and 2006 are calculated based on the following information:

As of or for the fiscal years ended March 31,	Yen		U.S. dollars
	2007	2006	2007
Net Assets per Share of Common Stock	¥ 336,937.64	¥ 274,906.95	\$ 2,853.23
Net Income per Share of Common Stock	51,474.49	55,157.14	435.89
Diluted Net Income per Share of Common Stock	48,803.07	46,234.51	413.27

Notes: 1. "Guidance for Accounting Standards for Net Earning per Share" (ASBJ Guidance No.4, September 25, 2002) revised on January 31, 2006 took effect as of the fiscal year that ended upon or after the enforcement of the Company Law. Accordingly, MHFG has applied the above guidance commencing with the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007, and included "Net Deferred Hedge Losses, net of Taxes" in the calculation of net assets per share. As a result, Net Assets per share of common stock as of March 31, 2007 declined by ¥9,566.77 (\$81.01) compared with the corresponding amount under the previously applied method.

2. Net Assets per Share of Common Stock is based on the following information.

As of March 31,	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2007	2006	2007
Net Assets	¥ 6,724,408	¥ —	\$ 56,943,085
Deductions from Net Assets	2,813,521	—	23,825,230
<i>Paid-in Amount of Preferred Stock</i>	980,430	—	8,302,397
<i>Cash Dividends on Preferred Stock</i>	19,975	—	169,155
<i>Minority Interests</i>	1,813,115	—	15,353,678
Net Assets (year-end) related to Common Stock	3,910,887	—	33,117,855
Year-end Outstanding Shares of Common Stock, on which Net Assets per Share of Common Stock was calculated	11,607 Thousand shares	— Thousand shares	/

3. Net Income per Share of Common Stock is based on the following information.

For the fiscal years ended March 31,	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2007	2006	2007
Net Income	¥ 620,965	¥ 649,903	\$ 5,258,410
Amount not attributable to Common Stock	23,472	33,674	198,771
<i>Board Members' Bonuses by Appropriation of Retained Earnings</i>	—	36	—
<i>Cash Dividends on Preferred Stock</i>	19,975	33,415	169,155
<i>Deemed Dividends on Cancellation of Preferred Stock</i>	3,497	222	29,616
Net Income related to Common Stock	597,492	616,229	5,059,639
Average Outstanding Shares of Common Stock (during the period)	11,607 Thousand shares	11,172 Thousand shares	/

4. Diluted Net Income per Share of Common Stock is based on the following information.

For the fiscal years ended March 31,	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2007	2006	2007
Adjustments to Net Income	¥ 18,874	¥ 19,097	\$ 159,834
<i>Cash Dividends on Preferred Stock</i>	18,874	18,874	159,834
<i>Deemed Dividends on Cancellation of Preferred Stock</i>	—	222	—
Increased Number of Shares of Common Stock	1,022 Thousand shares	2,569 Thousand shares	/
<i>Preferred Stock</i>	1,022 Thousand shares	2,569 Thousand shares	/
Description of dilutive securities which were not included in the calculation of Diluted Net Income per Share of Common Stock as they have no dilutive effects	—	—	/

4. Trading Assets and Liabilities

As of March 31,	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2007	2006	2007
Trading Assets:			
Trading Securities	¥ 8,628,467	¥ 7,988,427	\$ 73,066,880
Derivatives for Trading Transactions	1,686,781	1,911,491	14,283,860
Derivatives for Trading Securities	99,324	107,231	841,092
Total	¥ 10,414,573	¥ 10,007,149	\$ 88,191,832
Trading Liabilities:			
Trading Securities Sold Short	¥ 6,350,602	¥ 5,863,162	\$ 53,777,645
Derivatives for Trading Transactions	1,831,668	1,895,059	15,510,781
Derivatives for Trading Securities	115,030	122,413	974,095
Total	¥ 8,297,301	¥ 7,880,634	\$ 70,262,521

5. Securities

As of March 31,	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2007	2006	2007
Japanese Government Bonds	¥ 15,490,025	¥ 20,464,627	\$ 131,171,360
Japanese Local Government Bonds	139,208	176,023	1,178,836
Japanese Short-term Bonds	6,905	5,383	58,479
Japanese Corporate Bonds	3,019,395	2,701,669	25,568,598
Japanese Stocks* ¹	6,452,909	6,344,748	54,643,998
Other* ²	10,941,537	8,010,505	92,654,229
Total	¥ 36,049,983	¥ 37,702,957	\$ 305,275,500

*1 Japanese Stocks included investments in non-consolidated subsidiaries and affiliates of ¥89,230 million (\$755,613 thousand) and ¥83,379 million as of March 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively.

*2 Other included investments in non-consolidated subsidiaries and affiliates of ¥4,106 million (\$34,771 thousand) and ¥12,461 million as of March 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively.

6. Loans and Bills Discounted

As of March 31,	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2007	2006	2007
Loans on Deeds	¥ 51,035,595	¥ 47,990,138	\$ 432,175,424
Overdrafts	11,211,926	12,355,086	94,943,910
Loans on Notes	3,073,674	4,428,935	26,028,240
Bills Discounted	412,437	430,717	3,492,572
Financing Receivables, including Factoring, Leasing and Property Financing	228,062	203,794	1,931,259
Other	2,604	—	22,053
Total	¥ 65,964,301	¥ 65,408,672	\$ 558,593,458

Loans and Bills Discounted as of March 31, 2007 and 2006 include the following:

As of March 31,	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2007	2006	2007
Loans to Bankrupt Obligors*1	¥ 30,838	¥ 32,821	\$ 261,144
Non-Accrual Delinquent Loans*2	633,107	454,712	5,361,231
Loans Past Due for Three Months or More*3	10,458	13,995	88,567
Restructured Loans*4	517,986	553,373	4,386,374
Total	¥ 1,192,392	¥ 1,054,903	\$ 10,097,316

*1 Loans to Bankrupt Obligors represent non-accrual loans to obligors who are legally bankrupt as defined in Article 96, Paragraph 1, Item 3 and 4 of the Corporate Tax Law Enforcement Ordinance (Government Ordinance No.97, 1965).

*2 Non-Accrual Delinquent Loans represent non-accrual loans other than (i) Loans to Bankrupt Obligors and (ii) loans of which payments of interest are deferred in order to assist or facilitate the restructuring of obligors in financial difficulties.

*3 Loans to Bankrupt Obligors or Non-Accrual Delinquent Loans, both of which are classified as non-accrual, are not included in this category.

*4 Restructured Loans represent loans on which contracts were amended in favor of obligors (e.g., the reduction of or exemption from stated interest, the deferral of interest payments, the extension of maturity dates, or renunciation of claims) in order to assist or facilitate the restructuring of obligors in financial difficulties.

Commitment Line for Loans

Overdraft protection on current accounts and contracts for the commitment line for loans are contracts by which banking subsidiaries are bound to extend loans up to the prearranged amount, at the request of customers, unless the customer is in breach of contract conditions. The unutilized balance of these contracts amounted to ¥53,899,937 million (\$456,431,006 thousand) and ¥49,246,784 million as of March 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively. Of these amounts, ¥44,504,074 million (\$376,865,734 thousand) and ¥42,366,799 million relate to contracts in which the original contractual maturity is one year or less, or which are unconditionally cancelable at any time as of March 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively.

Since many of these contracts expire without the rights exercised, the unutilized balance itself does not necessarily affect future cash flows. A provision is included in many of these contracts that entitles the consolidated subsidiaries to refuse the execution of loans, or reduce the maximum amount under contracts when there is a change in the financial situation, necessity to preserve a claim, or other similar reasons. The banking subsidiaries obtain, moreover, real estate or securities as collateral at the time the contracts are entered into, if needed, and periodically monitor a customer's business condition, based on and in accordance with established internal procedures, and take measures to control credit risks such as making amendments to contracts, if needed.

7. Foreign Exchange Assets and Liabilities

As of March 31,	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2007	2006	2007
Foreign Exchange Assets:			
Foreign Bills Bought	¥ 460,893	¥ 467,699	\$ 3,902,902
Foreign Bills Receivable	225,339	278,253	1,908,199
Due from Banks (Foreign)	150,768	57,805	1,276,723
Advance to Foreign Banks	57,796	5,446	489,426
Total	¥ 894,797	¥ 809,205	\$ 7,577,250
Foreign Exchange Liabilities:			
Advance from Foreign Banks	¥ 157,926	¥ 9,505	\$ 1,337,343
Due to Banks (Foreign)	154,576	353,773	1,308,974
Foreign Bills Payable	16,104	12,386	136,375
Foreign Bills Sold	11,209	13,974	94,919
Total	¥ 339,817	¥ 389,638	\$ 2,877,611

8. Other Assets

As of March 31,	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2007	2006	2007
Derivatives	¥ 2,707,768	¥ 1,624,054	\$ 22,929,705
Accrued Income	440,167	334,916	3,727,388
Deferred Hedge Losses*1	—	303,961	—
Prepaid Expenses	19,176	38,148	162,392
Other	2,572,345	4,162,162	21,782,921
Total	¥ 5,739,458	¥ 6,463,242	\$ 48,602,406

*1 Deferred Hedge Losses is the net realized or unrealized losses from hedging instruments. The gross amounts of deferred hedge gains and losses before netting are ¥629,416 million and ¥933,378 million, respectively, as of March 31, 2006.

9. Tangible Fixed Assets

As of March 31,	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2007	2006	2007
Land	¥ 398,988	¥ 463,404	\$ 3,378,679
Buildings	265,439	254,949	2,247,774
Construction in Progress	3,010	/	25,491
Equipment	/	94,839	/
Other	129,308	142,695	1,095,000
Total	¥ 796,746	¥ 955,888	\$ 6,746,944
Accumulated Depreciation	¥ 705,047	¥ 729,088	\$ 5,970,427
Book value adjusted for gains on sales of replaced assets and others	42,659	44,647	361,247

Note: Figures as of March 31, 2006 denote the breakdown of Premises and Equipment.

10. Deferred Debenture Charges

As of March 31,	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2007	2006	2007
Deferred Discount on Debentures	¥ —	¥ 145	\$ —
Deferred Debenture Issuance Costs	22	122	188
Total	¥ 22	¥ 267	\$ 188

11. Reserves for Possible Losses on Loans

As of March 31,	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2007	2006	2007
General Reserve for Possible Losses on Loans	¥ (500,863)	¥ (615,775)	\$ (4,241,371)
Specific Reserve for Possible Losses on Loans	(352,317)	(194,907)	(2,983,464)
Reserve for Possible Losses on Loans to Restructuring Countries	(3,133)	(3,495)	(26,534)
Total	¥ (856,314)	¥ (814,178)	\$ (7,251,369)

12. Assets Pledged as Collateral

The following assets were pledged as collateral:

As of March 31,	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2007	2006	2007
Trading Assets	¥ 4,260,215	¥ 4,241,579	\$ 36,076,001
Securities	11,394,744	13,508,075	96,492,035
Loans and Bills Discounted	5,887,983	5,524,711	49,860,132
Other Assets	1,405	329	11,901
Tangible Fixed Assets*1	211	99	1,793

*1 Tangible Fixed Assets as of March 31, 2006 denote Premises and Equipment.

The following liabilities were collateralized by the above assets:

As of March 31,	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2007	2006	2007
Deposits	¥ 640,082	¥ 1,035,947	\$ 5,420,296
Call Money and Bills Sold	2,143,279	4,837,900	18,149,538
Payables under Repurchase Agreements	5,604,841	4,868,827	47,462,457
Guarantee Deposits Received under Securities Lending Transactions	5,238,721	6,493,464	44,362,108
Borrowed Money	2,985,346	1,435,575	25,280,263
Other Liabilities	8,623	90	73,025

In addition, the settlement accounts of foreign and domestic exchange transactions or derivatives transactions and other were collateralized, and margins for futures transactions were substituted by Cash and Due from Banks of ¥7,428 million (\$62,905 thousand) and ¥7,726 million, Trading Assets of ¥306,986 million (\$2,599,596 thousand) and ¥535,821 million, Securities of ¥2,973,539 million (\$25,180,284 thousand) and ¥2,725,992 million, and Loans and Bills Discounted of ¥360,776 million (\$3,055,096 thousand) and ¥349,759 million as of March 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively. None of the assets were pledged as collateral in connection with borrowings by the non-consolidated subsidiaries and affiliates.

Premises and Equipment included guarantee deposits of ¥139,029 million as of March 31, 2006, and Other Assets included guarantee deposits of ¥120,724 million (\$1,022,306 thousand) as of March 31, 2007, collateral pledged for derivatives transactions of ¥489,876 million (\$4,148,335 thousand) and ¥342,567 million as of March 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively, margins for futures transactions of ¥25,814 million (\$218,597 thousand) and ¥72,138 million as of March 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively, and other guarantee deposits of ¥3,888 million (\$32,929 thousand) and ¥3,261 million as of March 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively.

13. Deposits

As of March 31,	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2007	2006	2007
Current Deposits	¥ 6,308,211	¥ 6,443,127	\$ 53,418,677
Ordinary Deposits*1	32,193,121	33,424,056	272,615,135
Deposits at Notice	663,895	656,525	5,621,948
Time Deposits	29,891,912	27,186,388	253,128,226
Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	8,805,239	9,359,131	74,563,806
Other	5,745,923	5,297,896	48,657,154
Total	¥ 83,608,304	¥ 82,367,125	\$ 708,004,946

*1 Ordinary Deposits include savings deposits.

14. Debentures

As of March 31, Issuer	Description	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars	Interest rates	
		2007	2006	2007	2007	2006
MHCB	Coupon Debentures	¥ 3,159,440 [971,950]	¥ 4,469,090	\$ 26,754,509 [8,230,587]	0.35%–1.20%	0.35%–1.40%
MHCB	Three-Year Coupon Debentures	— [—]	100,800	— [—]	—	0.35%
MHCB	Debenture Denominated in Foreign Currency	— [—]	19,801 (US\$ 109,000 thousand)	— [—]	—	0.33%–4.98%
MHBK	Discount Debentures	319,486 [319,486]	482,024	2,705,448 [2,705,448]	0.08%–0.37%	0.05%–0.08%
MHBK	Discount Debentures (custody only)	102,087 [102,087]	173,211	864,488 [864,488]	0.05%–0.34%	0.02%–0.05%
MHBK	Coupon Debentures	33,490 [7,626]	53,988	283,605 [64,578]	0.10%–0.56%	0.10%–0.30%
MHBK	Coupon Debentures (with compound interest)	347,958 [70,455]	527,729	2,946,551 [596,629]	0.10%–0.56%	0.10%–0.30%
MHBK	Coupon Debentures (saving-type)	685,371 [94,856]	700,360	5,803,806 [803,255]	0.10%–0.56%	0.10%–0.30%
MHBK	Coupon Debentures (saving-type with compound interest)	75,972 [14,731]	79,300	643,341 [124,751]	0.10%–0.56%	0.10%–0.30%
Total		¥ 4,723,806	¥ 6,606,305	\$ 40,001,748		

Notes: 1. Figures indicated in brackets [] represent the amounts to be redeemed within one year.

2. The amount of foreign currency denominated bonds is shown in original currency in parentheses ().

3. Repayments for Debentures are scheduled for the next five years as follows:

Fiscal year ending March 31, 2008	¥1,581,784 million (\$ 13,394,734 thousand)
2009	¥ 950,715 million (\$ 8,050,769 thousand)
2010	¥ 930,024 million (\$ 7,875,554 thousand)
2011	¥ 988,539 million (\$ 8,371,068 thousand)
2012	¥ 273,333 million (\$ 2,314,620 thousand)

4. No collateral was provided for the above debentures.

15. Call Money and Bills Sold

As of March 31,	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2007	2006	2007
Call Money	¥ 6,924,136	¥ 6,192,054	\$ 58,634,398
Bills Sold	—	3,274,000	—
Total	¥ 6,924,136	¥ 9,466,054	\$ 58,634,398

16. Commercial Paper

As of March 31,	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars		Average interest rates*1	
	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006
Commercial Paper	¥ 30,000	¥ 50,000	\$ 254,043		0.66%	0.13%

*1 Average interest rates are the weighted-average interest rates of debts calculated from the interest rates and outstanding balances at the end of the fiscal year.

17. Borrowed Money

As of March 31,	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars		Average interest rates*1	
	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006
Other Borrowings*2,3	¥ 4,563,438	¥ 2,768,811	\$ 38,643,730		1.10%	0.80%

*1 Average interest rates are the weighted-average interest rates of debts calculated from the interest rates and outstanding balances at the end of the fiscal year.

*2 Other Borrowings included subordinated debt of ¥745,002 million (\$6,308,771 thousand) and ¥792,011 million as of March 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively.

*3 Repayments for Other Borrowings are scheduled for the next five years as follows:

Fiscal year ending March 31,	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
	¥3,344,030 million	¥ 47,917 million	¥ 37,393 million	¥ 75,794 million	¥ 141,663 million
	(\$28,317,645 thousand)	(\$ 405,774 thousand)	(\$ 316,651 thousand)	(\$ 641,835 thousand)	(\$ 1,199,623 thousand)

18. Short-term Bonds

Major components of Short-term Bonds at March 31, 2007 were as follows:

Issuer	Issue	Millions of yen	Thousands of U.S. dollars	Interest rates	Due
MHFG	Jan. 2007–Feb. 2007	¥ 45,000 [45,000]	\$ 381,065 [381,065]	0.56%–0.69%	Apr. 2007
MHCB	Feb. 2007–Mar. 2007	402,600 [402,600]	3,409,264 [3,409,264]	0.48%–0.75%	Apr. 2007– Jul. 2007
MHSC	Sep. 2006–Mar. 2007	360,200 [360,200]	3,050,216 [3,050,216]	0.41%–0.70%	Apr. 2007– Sep. 2007
*1	Jan. 2007–Mar. 2007	34,070 [34,070]	288,515 [288,515]	0.44%–0.77%	Apr. 2007– Jun. 2007
*2	Mar. 2007	8,000 [8,000]	67,745 [67,745]	0.86%	Apr. 2007
Total		¥ 849,870	\$ 7,196,805		

Notes: 1. Figures indicated in brackets [] represent the amounts to be redeemed within one year.

2. No collateral was provided for the above short-term Bonds.

*1 indicates the total amount of short-term bonds issued by the domestic consolidated subsidiary, Mizuho Investors Securities Co., Ltd.

*2 indicates the total amount of short-term bonds issued by the domestic consolidated subsidiary, UC Card Co., Ltd.

Major components of Short-term Bonds at March 31, 2006 were as follows:

Issuer	Issue	Millions of yen	Interest rates	Due
MHFG	Jan. 2006–Mar. 2006	¥ 894,000	0.16%–0.20%	Apr. 2006– Jul. 2006
MHCB	Feb. 2006–Mar. 2006	203,400	0.05%–0.09%	Apr. 2006– Jun. 2006
MHSC	Dec. 2005–Mar. 2006	258,700	0.04%–0.19%	Apr. 2006– Nov. 2006
*1	Jan. 2006–Mar. 2006	29,000	0.11%–0.39%	Apr. 2006– Sep. 2006
Total		¥ 1,385,100		

Note: No collateral was provided for the above short-term bonds.

*1 indicates the total amount of short-term bonds issued by the domestic consolidated subsidiary, Mizuho Investors Securities Co., Ltd.

19. Bonds and Notes

Major components of Bonds and Notes as of March 31, 2007 were as follows:

Issuer	Description	Issue	Millions of yen	Thousands of U.S. dollars	Interest rates	Due
MHCB	Straight Bonds	Sep. 1995– Jan. 2007	¥ 738,809 [6,381] (US\$74,000 thousand)	\$ 6,256,329 [54,035]	0.74%– 5.71%	Jul. 2007 – Aug. 2014
MHBK	Straight Bonds	Sep. 2004– Jan. 2007	522,500 [—]	4,424,591 [—]	0.80%– 2.87%	Sep. 2014 –
MHTB	Straight Bonds	May 2001– Mar. 2006	152,200 [—]	1,288,848 [—]	0.88%– 2.88%	May 2012 –
*1	Straight Bonds	Jan. 2004– Mar. 2004	472,286 [—] (US\$3,000,000 thousand) (EUR 750,000 thousand)	3,999,375 [—]	4.75%– 8.37%	Apr. 2009 – Apr. 2014
*2	Straight Bonds	Jul. 1997	10,000 [—]	84,681 [—]	3.50%	Jul. 2012
*3	Straight Bonds	Feb. 1997– Sep. 2004	299,189 [—] (US\$110,000 thousand)	2,533,575 [—]	1.13%– 6.15%	Aug. 2010 –
*4	Straight Bonds	Jul. 1995– Sep. 2006	538,640 [33,576] (US\$1,472,709 thousand) (EUR 65,000 thousand)	4,561,267 [284,333]	0.84%– 8.62%	Apr. 2007 –
*5	Straight Bonds	May 1997– Mar. 2007	503,899 [24,893] (US\$ 78,045 thousand) (EUR 25,040 thousand)	4,267,081 [210,805]	0.00%– 19.00%	Apr. 2007 – Apr. 2037
Total			¥ 3,237,525	\$ 27,415,747		

Notes: 1. Figures indicated in brackets [] represent the amounts to be redeemed within one year.

2. The amounts of foreign currencies denominated bonds are shown in original currencies in parentheses ().

3. Repayments for Bonds and Notes are scheduled for the next five years as follows:

Fiscal year ending March 31, 2008 ¥ 64,865 million (\$ 549,288 thousand)

2009 ¥ 41,727 million (\$ 353,350 thousand)

2010 ¥250,573 million (\$2,121,886 thousand)

2011 ¥131,381 million (\$1,112,556 thousand)

2012 ¥697,464 million (\$5,906,209 thousand)

4. Bonds and Notes as of March 31, 2007 included subordinated bonds and notes of ¥2,117,302 million (\$17,929,564 thousand).

5. No collateral was provided for the above Bonds and Notes.

*1 indicates the total amount of straight bonds issued by the overseas consolidated subsidiary, Mizuho Financial Group (Cayman) Limited.

*2 indicates the total amount of straight bonds issued by the overseas consolidated subsidiary, Mizuho TB (Aruba) A.E.C.

*3 indicates the total amount of straight bonds issued by the overseas consolidated subsidiary, Mizuho Finance (Aruba) A.E.C.

*4 indicates the total amount of straight bonds issued by the overseas consolidated subsidiaries, Mizuho Finance (Cayman) Limited and Mizuho Finance (Curaçao) N.V.

*5 indicates the total amount of straight bonds issued by the domestic consolidated subsidiary, MHSC, and the overseas consolidated subsidiary, Mizuho International plc.

Major components of Bonds and Notes as of March 31, 2006 were as follows:

Issuer	Description	Issue	Millions of yen	Interest rates	Due
MHCB	Straight Bonds	Sep. 1997– Aug. 2004	¥ 123,100	2.10%– 3.00%	Nov. 2012 – Aug. 2014
MHBK	Straight Bonds	Sep. 2004– Feb. 2006	311,600	0.39%– 2.49%	Sep. 2014 –
MHTB	Straight Bonds	Apr. 2001– Mar. 2006	161,500	0.38%– 2.76%	Apr. 2011 –
*1	Straight Bonds	Jan. 2004– Mar. 2004	459,472 (US\$3,000,000 thousand) (EUR 750,000 thousand)	4.75%– 8.37%	Apr. 2014 –
*2	Straight Bonds	Jul. 1997– Apr. 2001	16,000	1.31%– 3.50%	Apr. 2011 – Jul. 2012
*3	Straight Bonds	Sep. 1996– Sep. 2004	449,821 (US\$110,000 thousand)	0.29%– 5.77%	Sep. 2006 –
*4	Straight Bonds	Jul. 1995– Sep. 2005	623,056 (US\$760,001 thousand) (EUR 65,000 thousand)	0.42%– 8.62%	Jul. 2007 –
*5	Straight Bonds	Jun. 1996– Mar. 2006	343,948 (US\$75,465 thousand) (EUR25,014 thousand)	0.00%– 14.90%	Apr. 2006 – Mar. 2036
Total			¥ 2,488,498		

Notes: 1. The amounts of foreign currencies denominated bonds are shown in original currencies in parentheses ().

2. Bonds and Notes as of March 31, 2006 included subordinated bonds and notes of ¥2,143,962 million.

3. No collateral was provided for the above bonds and notes.

*1 indicates the total amount of straight bonds issued by the overseas consolidated subsidiary, Mizuho Financial Group (Cayman) Limited.

*2 indicates the total amount of straight bonds issued by the overseas consolidated subsidiary, Mizuho TB (Aruba) A.E.C.

*3 indicates the total amount of straight bonds issued by the overseas consolidated subsidiary, Mizuho Finance (Aruba) A.E.C.

*4 indicates the total amount of straight bonds issued by the overseas consolidated subsidiaries, Mizuho Finance (Cayman) Limited and Mizuho Finance (Curaçao) N.V.

*5 indicates the total amount of straight bonds issued by the domestic consolidated subsidiary, MHSC, and the overseas consolidated subsidiary, Mizuho International plc.

20. Other Liabilities

As of March 31,	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2007	2006	2007
Derivatives	¥ 3,014,998	¥ 1,969,985	\$ 25,531,362
Accrued Expenses	289,143	220,181	2,448,503
Unearned Income	147,237	159,015	1,246,821
Income Taxes Payable	28,640	52,386	242,532
Other	2,290,636	2,981,362	19,397,382
Total	¥ 5,770,656	¥ 5,382,931	\$ 48,866,600

21. Reserve for Employee Retirement Benefits

(1) MHFG and domestic consolidated subsidiaries adopt the Corporate Pension Fund Plans (“Kigyo Nenkin Kikin Seido”), the Tax-qualified Pension Plans (“Tekikaku-Taishoku-Nenkin Seido”), and the Termination Allowance Plans (“Taishoku Ichijikin Seido”) as Defined-Benefit Corporate Pension Plans. In addition, MHFG and certain domestic consolidated subsidiaries adopt Defined-Contribution Pension Plans.

Certain domestic consolidated subsidiaries established employee retirement benefit trusts.

(2) Reserve for Employee Retirement Benefits was reconciled as follows:

As of March 31,	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2007	2006	2007
Projected Benefit Obligations	¥ 1,176,329	¥ 1,129,260	\$ 9,961,299
Plan Assets	(1,592,882)	(1,849,534)	(13,488,713)
Unfunded Projected Benefit Obligations	(416,552)	(720,273)	(3,527,414)
Unrecognized Actuarial Differences	(36,822)	174,646	(311,815)
Net Amounts	(453,374)	(545,627)	(3,839,229)
Prepaid Pension Cost	491,016	584,244	4,157,985
Reserve for Employee Retirement Benefits	¥ 37,641	¥ 38,616	\$ 318,756

Notes: 1. The above Projected Benefit Obligations do not include additional retirement benefits paid to employees.

2. The above Projected Benefit Obligations include the amount measured by certain consolidated subsidiaries under the non-actuarial method.

(3) Breakdown of Employee Retirement Benefit Expenses (Gains) was as follows:

For the Fiscal Years ended March 31,	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2007	2006	2007
Service Cost	¥ 22,760	¥ 21,936	\$ 192,741
Interest Cost	28,089	27,590	237,861
Expected Return on Plan Assets	(69,567)	(50,622)	(589,110)
Gains on Plan Amendment (Amortization of Prior Service Cost)	—	(451)	—
Amortization of Unrecognized Actuarial Differences	821	44,294	6,957
Other (such as additional retirement benefits)	6,798	23,414	57,571
Net Retirement Benefit Expenses	(11,098)	66,162	(93,980)
Gains on return of substitutional portion of pension fund related to past employee services	—	(1,216)	—
Gains on cancellation on employee retirement benefit trust	(125,961)	—	(1,066,660)
Net Expenses (Gains) related to Employee Retirement Benefits	¥ (137,059)	¥ 64,946	\$ (1,160,640)

Notes: 1. The amount of employee contributions to Mizuho Pension Fund is deducted from Service cost.

2. Retirement benefit expenses of some consolidated subsidiaries which adopt the non-actuarial method for calculating projected benefit obligations are included in Service Cost in full.

3. Other for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2006 includes adjustment of ¥14,473 million resulting from a review of the method used to calculate employee retirement benefits at the beginning of the fiscal year.

(4) Assumptions used in calculation of the above information were as follows:

	2007	2006
Discount Rate	mainly 2.5%	mainly 2.5%
Expected Rate of Return on Plan Assets	mainly 3.7%	mainly 3.6%
Method of Attributing the Projected Benefits to Periods of Service	Straight-line basis	Straight-line basis
Prior Service Cost	Charged to Income (Loss) in the year	Charged to Income (Loss) in the year
Amortization of Unrecognized Actuarial Differences	Primarily 10-12 years	Primarily 10-12 years

22. Reserves under Special Laws

As of March 31,	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2007	2006	2007
Reserve for Contingent Liabilities from Securities Transactions	¥ 2,575	¥ 2,268	\$ 21,808
Reserve for Contingent Liabilities from Futures Transactions	104	83	888
Total	¥ 2,680	¥ 2,352	\$ 22,696

23. Acceptances and Guarantees

(1) All commitments and contingent liabilities of a material nature resulting from guarantees or otherwise are included in the contra-accounts Acceptances and Guarantees and Customers' Liabilities for Acceptances and Guarantees.

The outstanding balances of the accounts were as follows:

As of March 31,	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2007	2006	2007
Guarantees	¥ 4,301,411	¥ 5,415,858	\$ 36,424,859
Letters of Credit	171,052	132,876	1,448,491
Acceptances	8,087	8,194	68,485
Total	¥ 4,480,551	¥ 5,556,929	\$ 37,941,835

Notes: 1. Effective the fiscal year ended March 31, 2006, Acceptances and Guarantees, and Customers' Liabilities for Acceptances and Guarantees include those of certain domestic banking subsidiaries against bonds held by these subsidiaries.

2. Liabilities for guarantees on corporate bonds included in Securities, which were issued by private placement (Article 2, Paragraph 3 of the Securities and Exchange Law) amounted to ¥1,583,072 million (\$13,405,647 thousand) as of March 31, 2007.

Commencing with the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007, the respective amounts of "Acceptances and Guarantees" and "Customers' Liabilities for Acceptances and Guarantees" relating to the liabilities for guarantees are netted, excluding the amounts guaranteed by the Credit Guarantee Corporations which have already been netted, in accordance with the revision of the appendix forms of "Banking Law Enforcement Regulations" (Ministry of Finance Ordinance No.10, 1982) by the "Cabinet Office Ordinance to Amend Part of Banking Law Enforcement Regulations" (Cabinet Office Ordinance No.38, April 17, 2007) effective from the fiscal year which began on or after April 1, 2006.

As a result, both "Acceptances and Guarantees" and "Customers' Liabilities for Acceptances and Guarantees" decreased by ¥1,537,996 million (\$13,023,938 thousand), compared with corresponding amounts under the previously applied method.

(2) The principal amounts promised to be indemnified for money trusts and loan trusts, which are entrusted to domestic consolidated trust banking subsidiaries, were ¥987,910 million (\$8,365,746 thousand) and ¥172,055 million (\$1,456,983 thousand) as of March 31, 2007, respectively, and ¥1,008,955 million and ¥340,605 million as of March 31, 2006, respectively.

24. Revaluation of Land

In accordance with the Land Revaluation Law (Proclamation No.34, dated March 31, 1998), land used for business operations of domestic consolidated banking subsidiaries was revalued on March 31, 1998. In accordance with Article 2, Item 4 of the Enforcement Ordinance relating to the Land Revaluation Law (Government Ordinance No.119, promulgated on March 31, 1998), the revaluation was performed by the method of calculating the value along with reasonable adjustments, such as for the condition of the land.

The applicable income taxes on the entire excess of revaluation is 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, net of Taxes included in Net Assets (Shareholders' Equity as of March 31, 2006).

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 ¥139,972 million (\$1,185,301 thousand) and ¥186,648 million as of March 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively.

25. Common Stock and Preferred Stock

Common Stock and Preferred Stock at March 31, 2007 and 2006 were as follows:

As of March 31, 2007 Class of stock	Number of shares		Per share (Yen)			Convertible or not	With redemption or not
	Authorized	Issued and outstanding	Interim cash dividend	Year-end cash dividend	Liquidation value		
Common Stock	24,868,200	11,872,195.49	¥ —	¥ 7,000	¥ —	No	No
Eleventh Series Class XI Preferred Stock	1,398,500	943,740	—	20,000	1,000,000	Yes	No
Thirteenth Series Class XIII Preferred Stock	1,500,000	36,690	—	30,000	1,000,000	No	Yes

Notes: 1. Treasury Stock and stocks held by subsidiaries and affiliates are not excluded. The numbers are as follows:

Common Stock 265 thousand shares

2. The total number of shares of Class XII Preferred Stock, which are authorized to be issued, is 1,500,000.

As of March 31, 2006 Class of stock	Number of shares		Per share (Yen)			Convertible or not	With redemption or not
	Authorized	Issued and outstanding	Interim cash dividend	Year-end cash dividend	Liquidation value		
Common Stock	25,000,000	12,003,995.49	¥ —	¥ 4,000	¥ —	No	No
Fourth Series Class IV Preferred Stock	150,000	150,000	—	47,600	2,000,000	No	Yes
Sixth Series Class VI Preferred Stock	150,000	150,000	—	42,000	2,000,000	No	Yes
Seventh Series Class VII Preferred Stock	/	/	—	/	/	/	/
Eleventh Series Class XI Preferred Stock	1,398,500	943,740	—	20,000	1,000,000	Yes	No
Thirteenth Series Class XIII Preferred Stock	1,500,000	36,690	—	30,000	1,000,000	No	Yes

Notes: 1. Treasury Stock and stocks held by subsidiaries and affiliates are not excluded. The numbers are as follows:

Common Stock 396 thousand shares

2. The total number of shares of Class XII Preferred Stock, which are authorized to be issued, is 1,500,000.

26. Interest Income and Interest Expenses

For the Fiscal Years ended March 31,	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2007	2006	2007
Interest Income:			
Loans and Bills Discounted	¥ 1,302,102	¥ 1,071,892	\$ 11,026,359
Securities	592,863	456,749	5,020,435
Call Loans and Bills Purchased	19,586	9,981	165,862
Due from Banks	76,527	50,844	648,044
Receivables under Resale Agreements	470,335	260,132	3,982,858
Guarantee Deposits Paid under Securities Borrowing Transactions	22,847	3,819	193,473
Other Interest Income	78,379	81,628	663,730
Total	2,562,642	1,935,048	21,700,761
Interest Expenses:			
Deposits	584,603	273,085	4,950,490
Debentures	34,083	48,208	288,621
Call Money and Bills Sold	31,937	6,402	270,455
Payables under Repurchase Agreements	609,642	383,156	5,162,525
Guarantee Deposits Received under Securities Lending Transactions	29,083	24,274	246,286
Commercial Paper	52	292	447
Borrowed Money	38,980	23,258	330,088
Other Interest Expenses	143,994	113,725	1,219,363
Total	1,472,378	872,403	12,468,275
Net	¥ 1,090,264	¥ 1,062,645	\$ 9,232,486

27. Trading Income and Trading Expenses

For the Fiscal Years ended March 31,	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2007	2006	2007
Trading Income:			
Net Gains on Trading Securities	¥ 110,672	¥ 149,487	\$ 937,184
Net Gains on Derivatives for Trading Transactions	155,130	61,542	1,313,667
Total	265,802	211,029	2,250,851
Trading Expenses:			
Net Losses on Trading Securities	4,258	6,088	36,062
Total	4,258	6,088	36,062
Net	¥ 261,544	¥ 204,941	\$ 2,214,789

28. Other Operating Income

For the Fiscal Years ended March 31,	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2007	2006	2007
Gains on Foreign Exchange Transactions	¥ 140,257	¥ 220,788	\$ 1,187,714
Gains on Sales of Bonds	79,958	70,818	677,102
Other	50,729	62,874	429,582
Total	¥ 270,945	¥ 354,481	\$ 2,294,398

29. Other Operating Expenses

For the Fiscal Years ended March 31,	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2007	2006	2007
Losses on Sales of Bonds	¥ 53,903	¥ 104,929	\$ 456,464
Expenses on Derivatives other than for Trading or Hedging	11,283	15,587	95,552
Losses on Devaluation of Bonds	190	75,866	1,612
Amortization of Debenture Issuance Costs	252	164	2,141
Other	57,807	57,861	489,519
Total	¥ 123,438	¥ 254,408	\$ 1,045,288

30. Other Income

For the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 2007	Millions of yen	Thousands of U.S. dollars
Gains on sales of stock	¥ 231,265	\$ 1,958,380
Gains on cancellation of employee retirement benefit trust	125,961	1,066,660
Recovery on written-off loans	77,389	655,340
Reversal of reserve for contingencies	28,257	239,286
Gains on disposition of fixed assets	16,642	140,930
Other	43,300	366,676
Total	¥ 522,816	\$ 4,427,272

For the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 2006	Millions of yen
Gains on sales of stock	¥ 230,470
Reversal of reserves for possible losses on loans	142,249
Gains on disposition of investments in subsidiaries	42,437
Gains on disposition of premises and equipment	22,153
Recovery on written-off loans	5,342
Gains on return of substitutional portion of pension fund related to past employee services	1,216
Reversal of reserve for contingent liabilities from future transactions	0
Other	58,343
Total	¥ 502,212

31. Other Expenses

For the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 2007	Millions of yen	Thousands of U.S. dollars
Losses on devaluation of stocks	¥ 335,790	\$ 2,843,513
Provision for reserves for possible losses on loans	69,775	590,870
Write-offs of loans	67,141	568,563
Losses on disposition of fixed assets	17,071	144,562
Losses on impairment of fixed assets	4,281	36,259
Provision for reserve for contingent liabilities from securities transactions	307	2,608
Provision for reserve for contingent liabilities from futures transactions	21	181
Other	79,324	671,727
Total	¥ 573,714	\$ 4,858,283

For the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 2006	Millions of yen
Losses on sales of bonds related to Japanese Government Bonds etc., resulting from revisions of the bond portfolio strategies	¥ 85,305
Loss resulting from the placement of an erroneous order by a certain domestic securities subsidiary	40,739
Write-offs of loans	37,187
Provision for reserve for contingencies	35,459
Losses on devaluation of stocks	29,936
Losses on impairment of fixed assets	22,360
Loss on a decline in the value in use of software used at domestic trust banking subsidiaries as a result of revising system strategies (Note)	18,996
Losses on disposition of premises and equipment	18,429
Adjustment resulting from a review of the method used to calculate employee retirement benefits at the beginning of the fiscal year	14,473
Provision for reserve for contingent liabilities from securities transactions	543
Other	125,833
Total	¥ 429,265

Note: The losses of domestic trust banking subsidiaries were incurred from an appropriate reduction in the amount of software assets booked on reconsideration of possible significant declines in their value in use arising from a shorter-than-estimated useful life. The reduction was made for long-term use software relevant to the operating of the domestic trust banking subsidiaries, in the process of revision and reorganization of system development and operating systems among consolidated group companies aiming to ensure mobility in system strategies, reflecting a faster trend in the timing of abolition and replacement than originally planned at initial development because of noticeable changes in the operating environment, system technology and system usage environment in the current trust banking sector.

32. Losses on Impairment of Fixed Assets

The differences between the recoverable amount and the book value of the following assets were recognized as Losses on Impairment of Fixed Assets:

For the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 2007

Area	Principal purpose of use	Type	Millions of yen	Thousands of U.S. dollars
Tokyo Metropolitan Area	Branch premises to be closed Idle assets	3 branches 32 items	¥ 1,299	\$ 11,008
		Land, Buildings and premises, etc.		
Other	Branch premises to be closed Idle assets	1 branch 61 items	2,981	25,251
		Land, Buildings and premises, etc.		

For the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 2006

Area	Principal purpose of use	Type	Millions of yen
Tokyo Metropolitan Area	Branch premises to be closed Idle assets	12 branches 85 items	¥ 11,387
	Assets to be disposed of	Land, Buildings and premises, etc.	
Other	Branch premises to be closed Idle assets	9 branches 105 items	10,973
	Assets to be disposed of	Land, Buildings and premises, etc.	

Note: Domestic consolidated banking subsidiaries, a certain domestic consolidated trust banking subsidiary and certain domestic consolidated subsidiaries recognize Losses on Impairment of Fixed Assets for branch premises to be closed, branch premises and idle assets for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007, and for branch premises to be closed, idle assets and assets to be disposed of for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2006. For the purposes of identifying impaired assets in such cases, the individual asset is assessed as a unit. The recoverable amount is calculated based on net realizable value. Net realizable value is calculated based on the valuation by road rating with reasonable adjustments to compensate for sites with long depth and other factors, the appraisal value and others, less estimated cost of disposition.

33. Cash Flows

Cash and Cash Equivalents on the consolidated statements of cash flows reconciles to Cash and Due from Banks on the consolidated balance sheets as follows:

As of March 31,	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2007	2006	2007
Cash and Due from Banks	¥ 3,993,362	¥ 5,016,216	\$ 33,816,262
Less: Due from Banks excluding due from central banks	(904,331)	(1,628,286)	(7,657,988)
Cash and Cash Equivalents	¥ 3,089,030	¥ 3,387,929	\$ 26,158,274

34. Lease Transactions

Finance Leases (Lessees)

The Acquisition Cost Equivalents, Accumulated Depreciation Equivalents, Accumulated Impairment Loss Equivalents and Book Value Equivalents relating to finance lease transactions accounted for as operating leases were summarized as follows:

As of March 31,	2007			2006		
	Equipment	Others	Total	Equipment	Others	Total
Acquisition Cost Equivalents	¥ 47,222	¥ 2,609	¥ 49,831	¥ 51,953	¥ 2,697	¥ 54,650
Accumulated Depreciation Equivalents	31,141	2,026	33,168	(33,329)	(1,949)	(35,278)
Accumulated Impairment Loss Equivalents	24	—	24	—	—	—
Book Value Equivalents	¥ 16,056	¥ 582	¥ 16,638	¥ 18,624	¥ 747	¥ 19,371

As of March 31,	Thousands of U.S. dollars		
	Equipment	Others	Total
Acquisition Cost Equivalents	\$ 399,884	\$ 22,095	\$ 421,979
Accumulated Depreciation Equivalents	263,712	17,162	280,874
Accumulated Impairment Loss Equivalents	207	—	207
Book Value Equivalents	\$ 135,965	\$ 4,933	\$ 140,898

Future lease payments subsequent to the end of the fiscal year for finance leases transactions accounted for as operating leases (including the interest portion thereon) were summarized as follows:

As of March 31,	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2007	2006	2007
Due in One Year or Less	¥ 8,804	¥ 9,166	\$ 74,561
Due after One Year	18,466	20,933	156,374
Total	¥ 27,271	¥ 30,100	\$ 230,935

Impairment Loss Equivalent Account, Lease Expense, Reversal of Impairment Loss Equivalent Account, Depreciation Equivalents, Interest Expense Equivalents and Impairment Losses relating to finance leases transactions accounted for as operating leases were summarized as follows:

As of March 31,	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2007	2006	2007
Impairment Loss Equivalent Account	¥ 24	¥ —	\$ 207
Lease Expense	10,701	11,507	90,625
Reversal of Impairment Loss Equivalent Account	—	—	—
Depreciation Equivalents	10,006	11,482	84,739
Interest Expense Equivalents	876	989	7,426
Impairment Losses	24	—	207

Notes: 1. The method for computing the amount of depreciation equivalents is as follows:

Depreciation equivalents are calculated by the declining-balance method, computed by multiplying the amounts by 10/9, which itself is computed assuming that the useful life is the lease term and that the residual value at the end of the lease term is 10% of the acquisition cost.

2. The method for computing the amount of interest expenses equivalents is as follows:

The amounts are defined as the difference between total lease payments and acquisition cost equivalents, which are allocated over the lease term by the interest method.

Operating Leases

The future lease payments subsequent to the end of the fiscal year for operating lease transactions were summarized as follows:

Lessees:

As of March 31,	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2007	2006	2007
Due in One Year or Less	¥ 39,288	¥ 34,465	\$ 332,701
Due after One Year	151,670	148,193	1,284,363
Total	¥ 190,959	¥ 182,659	\$ 1,617,064

Lessors:

As of March 31,	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2007	2006	2007
Due in One Year or Less	¥ 1,070	¥ 1,297	\$ 9,069
Due after One Year	5,319	6,144	45,043
Total	¥ 6,390	¥ 7,441	\$ 54,112

35. Deferred Tax Assets and Liabilities

Deferred Tax Assets and Liabilities consisted of the following:

As of March 31,	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2007	2006	2007
Deferred Tax Assets:			
Tax Losses Carried Forward	¥ 1,543,353	¥ 1,823,707	\$ 13,069,300
Devaluation of Securities	432,648	343,742	3,663,718
Reserves for Possible Losses on Loans	387,648	402,547	3,282,652
Securities Contributed to Employee Retirement Benefit Trust	185,110	222,352	1,567,536
Other	335,478	328,244	2,840,871
Deferred Tax Assets Subtotal:	2,884,239	3,120,593	24,424,077
Valuation Allowance	(1,521,873)	(1,652,098)	(12,887,401)
Total	¥ 1,362,366	¥ 1,468,495	\$ 11,536,676
Deferred Tax Liabilities:			
Prepaid Pension Cost	¥ (178,208)	¥ (219,091)	\$ (1,509,088)
Net Unrealized Gains on Other Securities	(836,228)	(872,696)	(7,081,278)
Other	(177,129)	(80,982)	(1,499,953)
Total	¥ (1,191,565)	¥ (1,172,770)	\$ (10,090,319)
Net Deferred Tax Assets	¥ 170,800	¥ 295,724	\$ 1,446,357

Balances reported on the Consolidated Balance Sheets:

As of March 31,	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2007	2006	2007
Deferred Tax Assets	¥ 389,024	¥ 423,572	\$ 3,294,304
Deferred Tax Liabilities	(218,224)	(127,847)	(1,847,947)
Net Deferred Tax Assets	¥ 170,800	¥ 295,724	\$ 1,446,357

Notes: 1. In addition to the balances shown in the above table, there is an equivalent amount of deferred tax assets corresponding to tax losses carried forward of ¥1,133,637 million (\$9,599,773 thousand). Since the tax losses carried forward resulted from transactions among consolidated subsidiaries, the deferred tax assets in the above table and in the balance sheet exclude the equivalent amount of deferred tax assets.

2. MHFG and domestic subsidiaries are subject to a number of different income taxes.

For the Fiscal Years ended March 31, 2007 and 2006, the reconciliation of the statutory tax rate of MHFG to the effective income tax rate was as follows.

For the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 2007

Statutory tax rate	40.69 %
Adjustments	
Change in valuation allowance	(11.62)
Permanent differences (e.g. cash dividends received)	(3.52)
Other	1.84
Effective income tax rate	27.38 %

For the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 2006

Statutory tax rate	40.69 %
Adjustments	
Reversal of temporary differences related to investments in financial subsidiaries for corporate revitalization due to mergers	70.91
Change in valuation allowance	(74.38)
Permanent differences (e.g. cash dividends received)	(12.18)
Other	0.37
Effective income tax rate	25.41 %

36. Segment Information

(1) Segment Information by Type of Business

Segment information by type of business at March 31, 2007 and 2006 and for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2007 and 2006 was as follows:

Millions of yen									
2007 Type of Business	Ordinary Income from Outside Customers	Inter-segment Ordinary Income	Ordinary Income	Ordinary Expenses	Ordinary Profits	Total Assets	Depreciation Expense	Losses on Impairment of Fixed Assets	Capital Expenditure
Banking Business	¥ 3,236,020	¥ 33,728	¥ 3,269,748	¥ 2,672,194	¥ 597,554	¥ 129,910,635	¥ 115,394	¥ 4,070	¥ 158,439
Securities Business	688,225	77,954	766,180	646,254	119,925	22,232,798	9,037	—	13,459
Other	175,408	125,328	300,736	263,359	37,377	1,272,374	7,796	211	11,045
Total	4,099,654	237,011	4,336,666	3,581,808	754,857	153,415,808	132,228	4,281	182,944
Elimination	—	(237,011)	(237,011)	(230,323)	(6,687)	(3,535,777)	—	—	—
Consolidated Results	¥ 4,099,654	¥ —	¥ 4,099,654	¥ 3,351,484	¥ 748,170	¥ 149,880,031	¥ 132,228	¥ 4,281	¥ 182,944

Millions of yen									
2006 Type of Business	Ordinary Income from Outside Customers	Inter-segment Ordinary Income	Ordinary Income	Ordinary Expenses	Ordinary Profits	Total Assets	Depreciation Expense	Losses on Impairment of Fixed Assets	Capital Expenditure
Banking Business	¥ 2,813,124	¥ 24,379	¥ 2,837,503	¥ 2,121,573	¥ 715,930	¥ 132,767,641	¥ 99,927	¥ 21,725	¥ 154,988
Securities Business	558,830	48,741	607,572	438,404	169,167	19,998,986	9,134	390	11,302
Other	185,594	115,480	301,075	258,502	42,572	1,160,564	10,355	244	13,479
Total	3,557,549	188,600	3,746,150	2,818,479	927,670	153,927,192	119,417	22,360	179,770
Elimination	—	(188,600)	(188,600)	(181,999)	(6,601)	(4,314,398)	—	—	—
Consolidated Results	¥ 3,557,549	¥ —	¥ 3,557,549	¥ 2,636,480	¥ 921,069	¥ 149,612,794	¥ 119,417	¥ 22,360	¥ 179,770

Thousands of U.S. dollars									
2007 Type of Business	Ordinary Income from Outside Customers	Inter-segment Ordinary Income	Ordinary Income	Ordinary Expenses	Ordinary Profits	Total Assets	Depreciation Expense	Losses on Impairment of Fixed Assets	Capital Expenditure
Banking Business	\$27,403,000	\$ 285,619	\$27,688,619	\$22,628,458	\$5,060,161	\$1,100,098,530	\$ 977,174	\$ 34,467	\$1,341,683
Securities Business	5,827,978	660,128	6,488,106	5,472,563	1,015,543	188,269,954	76,527	—	113,980
Other	1,485,381	1,061,293	2,546,674	2,230,156	316,518	10,774,617	66,024	1,792	93,531
Total	34,716,359	2,007,040	36,723,399	30,331,177	6,392,222	1,299,143,101	1,119,725	36,259	1,549,194
Elimination	—	(2,007,040)	(2,007,040)	(1,950,410)	(56,630)	(29,941,377)	—	—	—
Consolidated Results	\$34,716,359	\$ —	\$34,716,359	\$28,380,767	\$6,335,592	\$1,269,201,724	\$1,119,725	\$ 36,259	\$1,549,194

Notes: 1. Ordinary Income represents Total Income less certain special income, and Ordinary Expenses represent Total Expenses less certain special expenses.

2. Ordinary Profits represent Ordinary Income less Ordinary Expenses.

3. Major components of type of business are as follows:

- (1) Banking Business; banking and trust banking business
- (2) Securities Business; securities business
- (3) Other; investment advisory business and other

4. Until the fiscal year ended March 31, 2006, MHFG and certain domestic consolidated subsidiaries recognized director and corporate auditor retirement benefits as expenses at the time of payment. However, in accordance with the public announcement of the "Accounting Standard for Directors' Bonus" (ASBJ Statement No.4, November 29, 2005) and the "Auditing Treatment relating to Reserve defined under the Special Tax Measurement Law, Reserve defined under the Special Law and Reserve for Director and Corporate Auditor Retirement Benefits" (JICPA Auditing and Assurance Practice Committee Report No.42, April 13, 2007), these benefits are recorded as Reserve for Director and Corporate Auditor Retirement Benefits at the required amount as of March 31, 2007, based on internally established standards. As a result, Ordinary Expenses increased by ¥5,144 million (\$43,563 thousand), ¥506 million (\$4,293 thousand) and ¥137 million (\$1,165 thousand) for Banking Business, Securities Business and Other, respectively, and Ordinary Profits decreased by the same amounts for respective business, compared with the corresponding amounts under the previously applied method.

(2) Segment Information by Geographic Area

Segment information by geographic area at March 31, 2007 and 2006 and for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2007 and 2006 was as follows:

2007 Geographic Area	Millions of yen					
	Ordinary Income from Outside Customers	Inter-segment Ordinary Income	Ordinary Income	Ordinary Expenses	Ordinary Profits	Total Assets
Japan	¥ 2,822,824	¥ 33,941	¥ 2,856,765	¥ 2,276,141	¥ 580,623	¥ 130,400,488
Americas	614,136	166,460	780,597	700,757	79,840	17,968,153
Europe	445,162	51,229	496,392	441,505	54,886	13,415,749
Asia / Oceania excluding Japan	217,530	4,495	222,026	183,878	38,148	7,217,744
Total	4,099,654	256,126	4,355,781	3,602,283	753,498	169,002,136
Elimination	—	(256,126)	(256,126)	(250,798)	(5,328)	(19,122,104)
Consolidated Results	¥ 4,099,654	¥ —	¥ 4,099,654	¥ 3,351,484	¥ 748,170	¥ 149,880,031

2006 Geographic Area	Millions of yen					
	Ordinary Income from Outside Customers	Inter-segment Ordinary Income	Ordinary Income	Ordinary Expenses	Ordinary Profits	Total Assets
Japan	¥ 2,724,307	¥ 52,129	¥ 2,776,437	¥ 2,014,512	¥ 761,925	¥ 134,979,559
Americas	413,195	118,943	532,139	451,753	80,385	13,610,516
Europe	314,021	59,183	373,205	293,742	79,462	10,587,137
Asia / Oceania excluding Japan	106,025	40,604	146,629	113,076	33,552	5,790,487
Total	3,557,549	270,861	3,828,411	2,873,084	955,326	164,967,701
Elimination	—	(270,861)	(270,861)	(236,603)	(34,257)	(15,354,907)
Consolidated Results	¥ 3,557,549	¥ —	¥ 3,557,549	¥ 2,636,480	¥ 921,069	¥ 149,612,794

2007 Geographic Area	Thousands of U.S. dollars					
	Ordinary Income from Outside Customers	Inter-segment Ordinary Income	Ordinary Income	Ordinary Expenses	Ordinary Profits	Total Assets
Japan	\$ 23,904,009	\$ 287,417	\$ 24,191,426	\$ 19,274,637	\$ 4,916,789	\$ 1,104,246,665
Americas	5,200,584	1,409,608	6,610,192	5,934,094	676,098	152,156,433
Europe	3,769,688	433,820	4,203,508	3,738,725	464,783	113,606,146
Asia / Oceania excluding Japan	1,842,078	38,067	1,880,145	1,557,103	323,042	61,120,709
Total	34,716,359	2,168,912	36,885,271	30,504,559	6,380,712	1,431,129,953
Elimination	—	(2,168,912)	(2,168,912)	(2,123,792)	(45,120)	(161,928,229)
Consolidated Results	\$ 34,716,359	\$ —	\$ 34,716,359	\$ 28,380,767	\$ 6,335,592	\$ 1,269,201,724

Notes: 1. Ordinary Income represents Total Income less certain special income, and Ordinary Expenses represent Total Expenses less certain special expenses.

2. Ordinary Profits represent Ordinary Income less Ordinary Expenses.

3. Geographic analyses are presented based on geographic contiguity, similarities in economic activities, and relation of business operations.

4. Americas includes the United States of America and Canada. Europe includes the United Kingdom. Asia / Oceania includes Hong Kong and the Republic of Singapore.

(3) Ordinary Income from Overseas Entities

Ordinary Income from Overseas Entities for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2007 and 2006 consisted of the following:

For the Fiscal Years ended March 31,	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2007	2006	2007
Ordinary Income of Overseas Entities	¥ 1,276,830	¥ 833,242	\$ 10,812,350
Total Ordinary Income	4,099,654	3,557,549	34,716,359
Ordinary Income of Overseas Entities' Ratio	31.1%	23.4%	/

Notes: 1. Ordinary Income of overseas entities represents Ordinary Income recorded by overseas branches of MHC B and other overseas subsidiaries excluding Inter-segment Ordinary Income.

2. Segment information on Ordinary Income from overseas entities is not presented as no such information is compiled.

37. Subsequent Events

(i) The Board of Directors of MHFG resolved on April 20, 2007 to redeem preferred securities issued by MHFG's overseas special purpose subsidiaries, as described below.

(a) Issuer

- Mizuho Preferred Capital (Cayman) 1 Limited
- Mizuho Preferred Capital (Cayman) 2 Limited

(b) Type of security

Non-cumulative Perpetual Preferred Securities

(c) Aggregate redemption amount

- Series B: ¥112,500 million (\$952,663 thousand)
- Series A: ¥ 73,000 million (\$618,173 thousand)

(d) Scheduled redemption date

June 29, 2007

(e) Reason for the redemption

Arrival of optional redemption date

(ii) MHFG, at the meeting of the Board of Directors held on May 22, 2007, resolved to repurchase and cancel MHFG's common stock held by Mizuho Financial Strategy Co., Ltd., MHFG's subsidiary, and the repurchase and cancellation were completed as described in detail below. This repurchase was made for the purpose of retiring all MHFG's shares (261,040.83 shares), which the subsidiary stated above acquired and held at that time in the course of the Business Reorganization in March 2003.

(a) Aggregate number of shares to be repurchased:

261,040 shares

(b) Repurchase price:

¥847,000 per share

(c) Aggregate amount of repurchase:

¥221,100,880,000

(d) Aggregate number of shares to be cancelled:

261,040 shares (Cancellation of own shares pursuant to Article 178 of the Company Law)

(e) Date of repurchase and cancellation:

May 28, 2007

(f) Method of repurchase:

Direct purchase

The repurchase and cancellation has no effect on Net Assets although the sum of Capital Surplus and Retained Earnings decreased by ¥30,235,629,506 since Treasury Stock also decreased by the same amount.

MHFG repurchased and cancelled the fractional shares of common stock (0.83 shares) based on MHFG's Share Handling Regulations. By doing so, MHFG completed the repurchase and cancellation of all MHFG's common stock held by the subsidiary stated above.

(iii) MHFG, at the meeting of the Board of Directors held on May 22, 2007, set up a limit for repurchasing MHFG's common stock up to the maximum amount of ¥150.0 billion as described below. This repurchase will be made for the purpose of offsetting the potential dilutive effect due to the commencement of the conversion period for the Eleventh Series Class XI Preferred Stock from July 1, 2008.

Details of Repurchase

(a) Type of shares to be repurchased:

Shares of common stock of Mizuho Financial Group, Inc.

(b) Aggregate number of shares to be repurchased:

Up to a maximum of 250,000 shares

(c) Aggregate amount of repurchase:

Up to a maximum of ¥150.0 billion

(d) Period of repurchase:

From June 1, 2007 to November 30, 2007

(e) Method of repurchase:

Market transactions and others

38. Fair Value of Securities and Money Held in Trust

The following tables contain information relating to "Securities," Trading Securities in "Trading Assets," Negotiable Certificates of Deposit in "Cash and Due from Banks," certain items in "Other Debt Purchased," certain items in "Other Assets," and "Money Held in Trust."

As of March 31, 2007	Millions of yen			
	Acquisition cost	Gross unrealized		Fair value
		Gains	Losses	
Bonds Held-to-Maturity:	¥ 1,337,447	¥ 0	¥ 8,064	¥ 1,329,383
Japanese Government Bonds	969,020	0	1,829	967,192
Japanese Local Government Bonds	49,980	—	183	49,797
Other	318,445	—	6,051	312,394
Other Securities*2:	28,289,657	2,803,332*4	362,210*4	30,730,779
Japanese Stocks*3	3,317,061	2,741,841	48,058	6,010,844
Japanese Bonds:	15,554,634	3,953	161,412	15,397,175
Japanese Government Bonds	14,673,319	2,026	154,340	14,521,005
Japanese Local Government Bonds	85,441	499	1,154	84,787
Japanese Short-term Bonds	6,906	—	0	6,905
Japanese Corporate Bonds	788,966	1,427	5,917	784,477
Other	9,417,961	57,536	152,740	9,322,758
Money Held in Trust				
Other Money Held in Trust	686	—	—	686

As of March 31, 2006	Millions of yen			
	Acquisition cost	Gross unrealized		Fair value
		Gains	Losses	
Bonds Held-to-Maturity:	¥ 1,536,148	¥ 96	¥ 15,767	¥ 1,520,477
Japanese Government Bonds	1,168,205	96	4,510	1,163,791
Japanese Local Government Bonds	51,435	—	354	51,081
Other	316,508	—	10,902	305,605
Other Securities*2:	30,285,281	2,575,989*4	426,256*4	32,435,013
Japanese Stocks*3	2,991,184	2,492,771	30,391	5,453,564
Japanese Bonds:	20,369,983	1,166	261,790	20,109,359
Japanese Government Bonds	19,546,824	280	250,683	19,296,422
Japanese Local Government Bonds	120,980	479	2,494	118,965
Japanese Short-term Bonds	5,383	0	0	5,383
Japanese Corporate Bonds	696,795	406	8,613	688,588
Other	6,924,113	82,050	134,074	6,872,089
Money Held in Trust				
Other Money Held in Trust	584	—	—	584

Thousands of U.S. dollars

As of March 31, 2007	Acquisition cost	Gross unrealized		Fair value
		Gains	Losses	
Bonds Held-to-Maturity:	\$ 11,325,659	\$ 6	\$ 68,288	\$ 11,257,377
Japanese Government Bonds	8,205,781	6	15,491	8,190,296
Japanese Local Government Bonds	423,240	—	1,550	421,690
Other	2,696,638	—	51,247	2,645,391
Other Securities*2:	239,560,149	23,738,945*4	3,067,244*4	260,231,850
Japanese Stocks*3	28,089,265	23,218,239	406,963	50,900,541
Japanese Bonds:	131,718,475	33,480	1,366,860	130,385,095
Japanese Government Bonds	124,255,398	17,158	1,306,976	122,965,580
Japanese Local Government Bonds	723,530	4,233	9,774	717,989
Japanese Short-term Bonds	58,483	—	4	58,479
Japanese Corporate Bonds	6,681,064	12,089	50,106	6,643,047
Other	79,752,409	487,226	1,293,421	78,946,214
Money Held in Trust				
Other Money Held in Trust	5,809	—	—	5,809

*1 A summary of Trading Securities and Money Held in Trust for investment purposes and related unrealized gains and losses are as follows:

As of March 31,	Millions of yen				Thousands of U.S. dollars	
	2007		2006		2007	
	Fair value	Unrealized gains (losses)	Fair value	Unrealized gains (losses)	Fair value	Unrealized gains (losses)
Trading Securities	¥ 8,628,467	¥ 5,200	¥ 7,988,427	¥ (33,323)	\$ 73,066,880	\$ 44,039
Money Held in Trust for Investment Purposes	48,872	12	49,313	310	413,858	105

*2 In addition to the balances shown in the above table, Other Securities included securities which do not have readily determinable fair values such as follows:

As of March 31, 2007	Beneficial certificate of loan trust and other	¥2,161,377 million (\$18,302,802 thousand)
	Non-publicly offered bonds	¥2,231,551 million (\$18,897,038 thousand)
	Unlisted foreign securities	¥1,264,857 million (\$10,710,965 thousand)
	Other	¥ 475,292 million (\$ 4,024,831 thousand)
As of March 31, 2006	Unlisted stock	¥ 807,804 million
	Non-publicly offered bonds	¥2,018,703 million

*3 Fair value of Japanese Stocks with a quoted market price is determined based on the average quoted market prices over the month preceding the consolidated balance sheet date.

*4 Unrealized Gains (Losses) include ¥3,935 million (\$33,324 thousand) and ¥(51,680) million, which were recognized in the statements of income for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively, by applying the fair-value hedge method.

Projected Redemption Amounts for Bonds Held to Maturity and Other Securities with Maturity

	Millions of yen			
As of March 31, 2007	Within 1 year	1–5 years	5–10 years	Over 10 years
Japanese Bonds:	¥ 6,648,544	¥ 7,704,173	¥ 2,501,038	¥ 1,801,778
Japanese Government Bonds	6,244,060	5,782,659	2,050,467	1,412,838
Japanese Local Government Bonds	4,078	89,878	36,960	8,290
Japanese Short-term Bonds	6,905	—	—	—
Japanese Corporate Bonds	393,499	1,831,635	413,610	380,649
Other	1,180,743	4,208,060	2,911,237	3,838,161
Total	¥ 7,829,288	¥ 11,912,234	¥ 5,412,275	¥ 5,639,940

	Millions of yen			
As of March 31, 2006	Within 1 year	1–5 years	5–10 years	Over 10 years
Japanese Bonds:	¥ 10,842,092	¥ 7,796,580	¥ 3,182,434	¥ 1,526,595
Japanese Government Bonds	10,538,741	5,924,665	2,727,372	1,273,847
Japanese Local Government Bonds	3,575	95,301	68,364	8,781
Japanese Short-term Bonds	5,383	—	—	—
Japanese Corporate Bonds	294,391	1,776,613	386,697	243,966
Other	631,850	3,134,752	1,429,072	3,055,132
Total	¥ 11,473,942	¥ 10,931,332	¥ 4,611,507	¥ 4,581,728

	Thousands of U.S. dollars			
As of March 31, 2007	Within 1 year	1–5 years	5–10 years	Over 10 years
Japanese Bonds:	\$ 56,300,656	\$ 65,239,850	\$ 21,179,091	\$ 15,257,676
Japanese Government Bonds	52,875,437	48,968,242	17,363,599	11,964,082
Japanese Local Government Bonds	34,541	761,103	312,986	70,206
Japanese Short-term Bonds	58,479	—	—	—
Japanese Corporate Bonds	3,332,199	15,510,505	3,502,506	3,223,388
Other	9,998,679	35,634,353	24,652,698	32,502,003
Total	\$ 66,299,335	\$100,874,203	\$ 45,831,789	\$ 47,759,679

Other Securities Sold during the Fiscal Year

For the Fiscal Years ended March 31,	Millions of yen					
	2007			2006		
	Proceeds from sales	Total amount of gains on sales	Total amount of losses on sales	Proceeds from sales	Total amount of gains on sales	Total amount of losses on sales
Other Securities	¥ 34,125,456	¥ 311,223	¥ 48,873	¥ 30,689,458	¥ 291,439	¥ 176,343

For the Fiscal Year ended March 31,	Thousands of U.S. dollars		
	2007		
	Proceeds from sales	Total amount of gains on sales	Total amount of losses on sales
Other Securities	\$288,978,380	\$ 2,635,481	\$ 413,866

Net Unrealized Gains on Other Securities

Net Unrealized Gains on Other Securities as of March 31, 2007 and 2006 are as follows:

As of March 31,	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2007	2006	2007
Difference between acquisition cost and fair value	¥ 2,437,367	¥ 2,201,971	\$ 20,639,916
Other Securities	2,437,367	2,201,971	20,639,916
Other Money Held in Trust	—	—	—
Deferred Tax Assets	343	509	2,906
Deferred Tax Liabilities	836,571	873,225	7,084,184
Difference between acquisition cost and fair value, net of Taxes	1,601,139	1,329,255	13,558,638
Amount corresponding to Minority Interests	56,618	55,608	479,451
Amount corresponding to Net Unrealized Gains on Other Securities owned by affiliated companies, which corresponds to the shareholdings of their investor companies	6,107	5,570	51,718
Net Unrealized Gains on Other Securities, net of Taxes	¥ 1,550,628	¥ 1,279,216	\$ 13,130,905

Note: Difference between acquisition cost and fair value excludes ¥3,935 million (\$33,324 thousand) and ¥(51,680) million, which were recognized in the statements of income for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively, by applying the fair-value hedge method, and includes translation differences regarding securities which do not have readily determinable fair value.

39. Derivatives Information

(1) Risk Control for Derivatives

(a) Details of Derivative Financial Products

The Group transacts primarily in the following derivative financial products:

(i) **Interest rate-related products**

Swaps, interest rate guarantees (FRA options), futures, futures options, and options

(ii) **Currency-related products**

Futures, futures options, options, swaps, and forward trading

(iii) **Stock-related products**

Index futures, index futures options, and over-the-counter options

(iv) **Bond-related products**

Futures, futures options, and over-the-counter options

(v) **Other products**

Credit derivatives, commodity derivatives, weather derivatives, etc.

(b) Purposes of Using Derivative Financial Products

The Group uses derivative financial products in response to the diverse needs of customers, to control the risk related to the assets and liabilities of the Group, as part of its asset and liability management (“ALM”), and for trading purposes.

To control the risk related to assets and liabilities, the Group primarily utilizes portfolio-hedges, grouping numerous financial assets and liabilities, such as loans and deposits with similar interest risk in accordance with risk management policies, using interest rate swaps, etc., as hedging methods for cash-flow hedge or fair value hedge. The Group applies hedge accounting to the majority of these products, treating them as deferred hedges. The effectiveness of the hedges is assessed by periodically checking, by regression analysis and other methods, whether the derivative financial products highly reduce the exposure to changes in fair value and variable cash flows from hedged items.

(c) Trading Guidelines

In accordance with the purposes for which the Group uses derivative financial products, the Group deals in derivative financial products based on the following guidelines:

(i) **Responding to customer needs**

After obtaining an adequate understanding of customer requirements, the Group follows a common policy on selling financial products by recommending the most appropriate financial vehicle for each customer's knowledge, experience and asset position. When actually making a sale, the Group endeavors to give full explanations to its customers to ensure that they clearly understand the nature of each product, the risks involved and other important matters.

(ii) **Risk control of assets and liabilities of MHFG (ALM)**

MHFG's ALM & Market Risk Committee meets periodically to confirm or revise the trading guidelines for the purposes of securing stable income while appropriately controlling risk.

(iii) **Trading activities**

The Group engages in trading activities to maximize income under reasonable risk limits and strict management.

(d) Details of Trading-Related Risk

The following are the main risks inherent in derivatives trading.

(i) **Credit risk:**

The risk of incurring a loss because the counter-parties are unable to fulfill their obligations due to bankruptcy or other reasons.

(ii) **Market risk:**

The risk of incurring a loss because the value of the derivative products decreases due to fluctuations in market risk factors such as interest rates, foreign exchange rates and bond and stock prices.

(iii) **Market liquidity risk:**

The risk of incurring a loss from the inability to execute transactions in the market and/or execution at unfavorable prices due to illiquidity of the products.

(iv) **Other risk:**

The risk of incurring increased costs from the additional collateral because of downgrades in MHFG's, the banking subsidiaries' and others' credit rating.

(e) Derivative Trading Risk Control Structure

(i) Credit risk management structure

The Board of Directors determines important items concerning credit risk in accordance with the Basic Policy for Credit Risk Management. MHFG has established the Portfolio Management Committee as one of its business policy committees. This committee conducts overall deliberation on and adjustment of the group's credit portfolio management procedures. Under the authority of the Chief Risk Officer, the Risk Management Department and the Credit Risk Management Department jointly formulate and implement plans for basic matters related to credit risk management. The Group applies the same manner of credit risk management to derivative transactions as it applies to the other credit transactions.

The amount of credit risk on derivatives trading (credit risk equivalent) calculated into the capital adequacy ratio (BIS standard) was ¥4,038,161 million on March 31, 2006.

(ii) Market risk management structure

The Basic Policies for Market and Liquidity Risk Management are determined by the Board of Directors. MHFG's Risk Management Department is responsible for monitoring market risk, reports and analyses, proposals, setting limits, and for formulating and implementing plans relating to market risk management as a specialized risk management section.

The Group has established a solid management structure for market risk including comprehensive management (ALM) of interest rate risk and other types of risk. Through this structure, it comprehensively ascertains and manages risk, while managing assets to secure stable income and appropriately controlling risk.

MHFG has established the ALM & Market Risk Committee as one of the business policy committees charged with conducting overall deliberation on and adjustment of market risk management procedures. The committee decides the entire group's monthly funding and investment policies, discusses and coordinates matters relating to ALM policies, risk planning and market risk management, and responds to emergencies such as sudden market changes.

In regard to reporting, the Risk Management Department receives the relevant data from the five core subsidiaries, as well as reports on risk profiles and compliance with risk limits, both on a regular basis and as considered necessary. Based on these reports, MHFG obtains a solid grasp of the market risk management situation. Reports on the status of market risk and compliance with risk limits are submitted to the President on a daily basis, and to the Board of Directors and the Executive Management Committee on a regular basis and as considered necessary.

Value at Risk

Value at Risk (VAR) related to MHFG's trading activities for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2006 is as follows:

(a) The standards used for calculating VAR

- Confidence interval: one-tailed 99.0% (two-tailed 98%)
- Holding period: 1 day
- Historical observation period: 1 year (265 business days, 264 return)

(b) VAR results during the period covered

- Maximum: ¥5.5 billion
- Average: ¥3.2 billion

The period covered is from April 1, 2005 to March 31, 2006.

Notes: 1. Value at Risk (VAR) is a method of measuring market risk. It is defined as the maximum possible loss that could be incurred on the portfolio as a result of market movements within a certain period (holding period) and degree of probability (confidence interval). The actual amount of the VAR may vary according to the length of the holding periods and the confidence interval, as well as the models used for measuring the volatility of market risk factors.

2. The data related to the common stock position held between December 8, 2005 and December 12, 2005 as a result of an erroneous order with the Tokyo Stock Exchange made by Mizuho Securities on December 8, 2005 is not included in the VAR shown above.

Credit Risk Equivalent Amounts

Credit risk equivalent amounts as of March 31, 2006 consisted of the following:

As of March 31, 2006	Millions of yen
Interest Rate Swaps	¥ 8,209,262
Currency Swaps	951,372
Foreign Exchange Forward Transactions	831,380
Interest Rate Options (Bought)	229,937
Currency Options (Bought)	825,526
Other Financial Derivative Products	428,122
Effect of Reduction in the Credit Risk Equivalent Amount due to Lump-sum Settlement Netting Contracts	(7,437,441)
Total	¥ 4,038,161

Note: The above credit risk equivalent amounts are based on the consolidated capital adequacy ratio (BIS standard).

(2) Fair Value of Derivatives

The fair value of derivatives as of March 31, 2007 and 2006 is shown in the tables below.

In the following tables:

- (i) Contract value represents notional amounts for swap transactions and contract amounts for other transactions.
- (ii) Fair values of listed contracts are based on the closing prices of the Tokyo Stock Exchange, the Tokyo International Financial Futures Exchange, the New York Mercantile Exchange and others. Fair values of over-the-counter contracts are based on the discounted value of future cash flows, option pricing models and others.

(a) Interest Rate-Related Transactions

As of March 31, 2007	Contract value		Fair value	Millions of yen
	Total	Over one year		Unrealized gains (losses)
Listed:				
Futures:				
Sold	¥ 41,594,787	¥ 12,154,102	¥ 4,000	¥ 4,000
Bought	35,055,345	8,103,374	(4,897)	(4,897)
Options:				
Sold	65,776,981	3,095,374	(20,194)	3,456
Bought	75,845,945	7,207,495	16,915	2,014
Over-the-Counter:				
FRAs:				
Sold	14,159,665	201,828	(1,800)	(1,800)
Bought	11,447,054	251,828	2,007	2,007
Swaps:				
Receive Fixed / Pay Float	496,543,289	323,972,575	(169,559)	(169,559)
Receive Float / Pay Fixed	502,046,228	319,514,883	(19,342)	(19,342)
Receive Float / Pay Float	30,005,692	19,963,526	6,150	6,150
Receive Fixed / Pay Fixed	193,518	180,375	3,016	3,016
Options:				
Sold	34,304,976	16,619,950	(122,153)	(122,153)
Bought	25,907,713	14,295,512	126,719	126,719
Total	/	/	/	¥ (170,387)

As of March 31, 2006	Contract value		Fair value	Millions of yen
	Total	Over one year		Unrealized gains (losses)
Listed:				
Futures:				
Sold	¥ 54,455,891	¥ 13,646,039	¥ 260,381	¥ 260,381
Bought	47,856,720	12,236,367	(259,140)	(259,140)
Options:				
Sold	24,989,164	1,118,453	(14,886)	4,656
Bought	25,033,118	960,151	12,602	2,055
Over-the-Counter:				
FRAs:				
Sold	14,971,097	79,980	(637)	(637)
Bought	14,151,083	31,510	933	933
Swaps:				
Receive Fixed / Pay Float	405,772,439	273,245,016	1,208,652	1,208,652
Receive Float / Pay Fixed	390,770,702	265,487,227	(1,240,360)	(1,240,360)
Receive Float / Pay Float	30,634,398	18,634,794	3,918	3,918
Receive Fixed / Pay Fixed	212,105	145,843	1,805	1,805
Options:				
Sold	12,288,919	7,734,504	(97,928)	(97,928)
Bought	13,660,289	7,399,554	103,276	103,276
Total	/	/	/	¥ (12,387)

As of March 31, 2007	Contract value		Fair value	Thousands of U.S. dollars
	Total	Over one year		Unrealized gains (losses)
Listed:				
Futures:				
Sold	\$ 352,229,550	\$ 102,922,371	\$ 33,880	\$ 33,880
Bought	296,852,790	68,620,331	(41,475)	(41,475)
Options:				
Sold	557,007,214	26,211,992	(171,010)	29,267
Bought	642,272,382	61,033,923	143,245	17,059
Over-the-Counter:				
FRAs:				
Sold	119,905,713	1,709,111	(15,244)	(15,244)
Bought	96,935,007	2,132,517	17,000	17,000
Swaps:				
Receive Fixed / Pay Float	4,204,786,936	2,743,437,850	(1,435,850)	(1,435,850)
Receive Float / Pay Fixed	4,251,386,476	2,705,689,589	(163,796)	(163,796)
Receive Float / Pay Float	254,091,735	169,053,491	52,080	52,080
Receive Fixed / Pay Fixed	1,638,737	1,527,438	25,544	25,544
Options:				
Sold	290,498,573	140,739,694	(1,034,409)	(1,034,409)
Bought	219,389,563	121,056,081	1,073,079	1,073,079
Total	/	/	/	\$ (1,442,865)

Notes: 1. The above transactions are marked to market, and changes in unrealized gains (losses) are included in the consolidated statements of income.

2. Derivative transactions qualifying for hedge accounting under "Accounting and Auditing Treatment Relating to Adoption of Accounting Standards for Financial Instruments for Banks" (JICPA Industry Audit Committee Report No.24) and others are excluded from the above table.

(b) Currency-Related Transactions

As of March 31, 2007	Contract value		Fair value	Millions of yen
	Total	Over one year		Unrealized gains (losses)
Listed:				
Futures:				
Sold	¥ 20,669	¥ —	¥ (3)	¥ (3)
Bought	25,809	—	6	6
Over-the-Counter:				
Swaps	18,470,599	12,926,748	67,792	379,483
Forwards:				
Sold	30,792,179	1,506,140	(299,672)	(299,672)
Bought	23,736,388	963,144	180,585	180,585
Options:				
Sold	13,001,144	7,570,275	(1,267,892)	(351,281)
Bought	15,283,200	9,759,149	1,120,801	354,733
Total	/	/	/	¥ 263,850

Financial Data of Mizuho Financial Group, Inc.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

As of March 31, 2006	Contract value		Fair value	Millions of yen
	Total	Over one year		Unrealized gains (losses)
Listed:				
Futures:				
Sold	¥ 15,818	¥ —	¥ (0)	¥ (0)
Bought	15,680	—	0	0
Over-the-Counter:				
Swaps	20,027,237	12,805,106	32,341	343,152
Forwards:				
Sold	20,575,122	2,093,414	(298,889)	(298,889)
Bought	15,791,156	910,037	137,014	137,014
Options:				
Sold	8,204,410	4,950,532	(403,904)	5,992
Bought	8,097,076	5,061,459	316,219	21,660
Total	/	/	/	¥ 208,929

As of March 31, 2007	Contract value		Fair value	Thousands of U.S. dollars
	Total	Over one year		Unrealized gains (losses)
Listed:				
Futures:				
Sold	\$ 175,031	\$ —	\$ (32)	\$ (32)
Bought	218,554	—	52	52
Over-the-Counter:				
Swaps	156,411,203	109,465,228	574,071	3,213,508
Forwards:				
Sold	260,751,794	12,754,172	(2,537,663)	(2,537,663)
Bought	201,002,531	8,156,024	1,529,220	1,529,220
Options:				
Sold	110,095,221	64,105,985	(10,736,663)	(2,974,696)
Bought	129,419,942	82,641,627	9,491,079	3,003,925
Total	/	/	/	\$ 2,234,314

Notes: 1. The above transactions are marked to market, and changes in unrealized gains (losses) are included in the consolidated statements of income.

2. The following transactions are excluded from the above table:

- Transactions qualifying for hedge accounting under "Accounting and Auditing Treatment Relating to Adoption of Accounting Standards for Foreign Currency Transactions for Banks" (JICPA Industry Audit Committee Report No.25) and others.
- Transactions which are specified for certain financial assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies and reflected on the consolidated balance sheets.
- Transactions denominated in foreign currencies which are eliminated in consolidation.

(c) Stock-Related Transactions

Millions of yen

As of March 31,	2007				2006			
	Contract value		Fair value	Unrealized gains (losses)	Contract value		Fair value	Unrealized gains (losses)
	Total	Over one year			Total	Over one year		
Listed:								
Index Futures:								
Sold	¥ 317,565	¥ —	¥ (3,488)	¥ (3,488)	¥ 493,341	¥ —	¥ (15,004)	¥ (15,004)
Bought	24,975	—	(10)	(10)	11,019	—	584	584
Index Futures Options:								
Sold	47,715	—	(559)	220	27,520	—	(216)	114
Bought	45,025	1,190	540	(350)	34,143	2,456	2,814	(114)
Over-the-Counter:								
Options:								
Sold	997,948	398,456	(100,747)	(55,733)	488,483	261,706	(91,931)	(54,140)
Bought	971,469	371,788	100,144	62,461	553,742	312,035	99,443	63,299
Other:								
Sold	4,300	4,300	(849)	(849)	—	—	—	—
Bought	101,370	100,878	1,791	1,791	71,668	71,668	(36)	(36)
Total	/	/	/	¥ 4,041	/	/	/	¥ (5,297)

Thousands of U.S. dollars

As of March 31,	2007			
	Contract value		Fair value	Unrealized gains (losses)
	Total	Over one year		
Listed:				
Index Futures:				
Sold	\$2,689,178	\$ —	\$ (29,538)	\$ (29,538)
Bought	211,497	—	(91)	(91)
Index Futures Options:				
Sold	404,056	—	(4,735)	1,869
Bought	381,279	10,079	4,579	(2,966)
Over-the-Counter:				
Options:				
Sold	8,450,743	3,374,180	(853,140)	(471,960)
Bought	8,226,517	3,148,349	848,032	528,930
Other:				
Sold	36,413	36,413	(7,194)	(7,194)
Bought	858,418	854,253	15,174	15,174
Total	/	/	/	\$ 34,224

Notes: 1. The above transactions are marked to market, and changes in unrealized gains (losses) are included in the consolidated statements of income.

2. Derivative transactions qualifying for hedge accounting are excluded from the above table.

(d) Bond-Related Transactions

Millions of yen

As of March 31,	2007				2006			
	Contract value		Fair value	Unrealized gains (losses)	Contract value		Fair value	Unrealized gains (losses)
	Total	Over one year			Total	Over one year		
Listed:								
Futures:								
Sold	¥ 458,455	¥ —	¥ 1,471	¥ 1,471	¥ 1,704,327	¥ —	¥ 6,292	¥ 6,292
Bought	891,068	—	(1,263)	(1,263)	2,061,957	—	(6,390)	(6,390)
Futures Options:								
Sold	445,036	765	(180)	48	203,226	—	(1,046)	102
Bought	136,864	—	156	(38)	895,666	88	2,569	708
Over-the-Counter:								
Options:								
Sold	318,435	12,000	(708)	(70)	525,294	12,000	(2,544)	(606)
Bought	299,427	14,711	823	253	548,580	12,000	2,085	201
Total	/	/	/	¥ 400	/	/	/	¥ 307

Thousands of U.S. dollars

As of March 31,	2007			
	Contract value		Fair value	Unrealized gains (losses)
	Total	Over one year		
Listed:				
Futures:				
Sold	\$3,882,257	\$ —	\$ 12,460	\$ 12,460
Bought	7,545,676	—	(10,703)	(10,703)
Futures Options:				
Sold	3,768,622	6,479	(1,530)	408
Bought	1,158,988	—	1,329	(322)
Over-the-Counter:				
Options:				
Sold	2,696,545	101,617	(5,997)	(597)
Bought	2,535,587	124,575	6,970	2,144
Total	/	/	/	\$ 3,390

Notes: 1. The above transactions are marked to market, and changes in unrealized gains (losses) are included in the consolidated statements of income.

2. Derivative transactions qualifying for hedge accounting are excluded from the above table.

(e) Commodity-Related Transactions

Millions of yen

As of March 31,	2007				2006			
	Contract value		Fair value	Unrealized gains (losses)	Contract value		Fair value	Unrealized gains (losses)
	Total	Over one year			Total	Over one year		
Listed:								
Futures:								
Sold	¥ 17,008	¥ 1,919	¥ 27	¥ 27	¥ 11,604	¥ —	¥ (583)	¥ (583)
Bought	18,271	1,633	114	114	14,084	86	729	729
Futures Options:								
Sold	45,531	—	(96)	(96)	—	—	—	—
Bought	4,007	—	112	112	—	—	—	—
Over-the-Counter:								
Options:								
Sold	544,304	397,233	(129,352)	(129,352)	431,987	283,677	(176,537)	(176,537)
Bought	546,535	393,256	145,473	145,473	431,408	280,743	187,038	187,038
Total	/	/	/	¥ 16,278	/	/	/	¥ 10,647

Thousands of U.S. dollars

As of March 31,	2007			
	Contract value		Fair value	Unrealized gains (losses)
	Total	Over one year		
Listed:				
Futures:				
Sold	\$ 144,026	\$ 16,259	\$ 229	\$ 229
Bought	154,726	13,830	971	971
Futures Options:				
Sold	385,565	—	(815)	(815)
Bought	33,939	—	950	950
Over-the-Counter:				
Options:				
Sold	4,609,231	3,363,824	(1,095,374)	(1,095,374)
Bought	4,628,126	3,330,139	1,231,887	1,231,887
Total	/	/	/	\$ 137,848

Notes: 1. The above transactions are marked to market, and changes in unrealized gains (losses) are included in the consolidated statements of income.

2. Derivative transactions qualifying for hedge accounting are excluded from the above table.

3. Commodities include oil, copper, aluminium and others.

(f) Credit Derivative Transactions

Millions of yen

As of March 31,	2007				2006			
	Contract value		Fair value	Unrealized gains (losses)	Contract value		Fair value	Unrealized gains (losses)
	Total	Over one year			Total	Over one year		
Over-the-Counter:								
Credit Derivatives:								
Sold	¥ 5,470,755	¥ 5,327,411	¥ 38,221	¥ 38,221	¥2,026,709	¥1,843,281	¥ 11,449	¥ 11,449
Bought	7,247,444	7,095,001	(46,936)	(46,936)	2,181,950	2,075,002	741	741
Total	/	/	/	¥ (8,714)	/	/	/	¥ 12,191

Thousands of U.S. dollars

As of March 31,	2007			
	Contract value		Fair value	Unrealized gains (losses)
	Total	Over one year		
Over-the-Counter:				
Credit Derivatives:				
Sold	\$46,326,999	\$45,113,150	\$ 323,665	\$ 323,665
Bought	61,372,215	60,081,307	(397,463)	(397,463)
Total	/	/	/	\$ (73,798)

Notes: 1. The above transactions are marked to market, and changes in unrealized gains (losses) are included in the consolidated statements of income.

2. Derivative transactions qualifying for hedge accounting are excluded from the above table.

3. "Sold" and "Bought" indicate assumption and cession of credit risk, respectively.

(g) Weather Derivative Transactions

Millions of yen

As of March 31,	2007				2006			
	Contract value		Fair value	Unrealized gains (losses)	Contract value		Fair value	Unrealized gains (losses)
	Total	Over one year			Total	Over one year		
Over-the-Counter:								
Weather Derivatives:								
Sold	¥ 81	¥ —	¥ (1)	¥ (1)	¥ 297	¥ —	¥ (34)	¥ (34)
Bought	68	—	9	9	232	—	36	36
Total	/	/	/	¥ 8	/	/	/	¥ 1

Thousands of U.S. dollars

As of March 31,	2007			
	Contract value		Fair value	Unrealized gains (losses)
	Total	Over one year		
Over-the-Counter:				
Weather Derivatives:				
Sold	\$ 691	\$ —	\$ (11)	\$ (11)
Bought	577	—	80	80
Total	/	/	/	\$ 69

Notes: 1. The above transactions are marked to market, and changes in unrealized gains (losses) are included in the consolidated statements of income.

2. Transactions are related to temperature, rainfall and others.

***Non-Consolidated Financial Statements of
Mizuho Financial Group, Inc. and Four
Subsidiaries
[Under Japanese GAAP]***

Mizuho Financial Group, Inc.

Non-Consolidated Balance Sheets	156
Non-Consolidated Statements of Income	157

Mizuho Corporate Bank, Ltd.

Non-Consolidated Balance Sheets	158
Non-Consolidated Statements of Income	160

Mizuho Bank, Ltd.

Non-Consolidated Balance Sheets	161
Non-Consolidated Statements of Income	163

Mizuho Trust & Banking Co., Ltd.

Non-Consolidated Balance Sheets	164
Non-Consolidated Statements of Income	166

Mizuho Securities Co., Ltd.

Non-Consolidated Balance Sheets	167
Non-Consolidated Statements of Income	170

Non-Consolidated Financial Statements of Mizuho Financial Group, Inc. and Four Subsidiaries
Mizuho Financial Group, Inc.

Non-Consolidated Balance Sheets

As of March 31,	Millions of yen		Thousands of
	2007	2006	U.S. dollars
			2007
Assets			
Current Assets	¥ 258,349	¥ 279,234	\$ 2,187,732
Cash and Due from Banks	2,726	2,361	23,091
Other Current Assets	255,622	276,873	2,164,641
Fixed Assets	4,505,687	4,513,521	38,154,690
Tangible Fixed Assets	952	771	8,064
Intangible Fixed Assets	4,199	4,304	35,562
Investments in Subsidiaries and Affiliates	4,496,431	4,505,283	38,076,308
Other Investments	4,104	3,162	34,756
Deferred Assets	—	304	—
Total Assets	¥ 4,764,036	¥ 4,793,061	\$ 40,342,422
Liabilities, Net Assets and Shareholders' Equity			
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities	¥ 1,585,093	¥ 2,039,479	\$ 13,422,759
Short-term Borrowings	1,380,000	965,000	11,686,002
Short-term Bonds	203,000	1,072,000	1,719,028
Other Current Liabilities	2,093	2,479	17,729
Non-Current Liabilities	2,538	1,261	21,494
Total Liabilities	1,587,631	2,040,741	13,444,253
Net Assets			
Shareholders' Equity	3,176,394	/	26,898,085
Common Stock and Preferred Stock	1,540,965	/	13,049,073
Capital Surplus	385,241	/	3,262,270
Capital Reserve	385,241	/	3,262,270
Retained Earnings	1,252,226	/	10,603,999
Appropriated Reserve	4,350	/	36,836
Other Retained Earnings	1,247,876	/	10,567,163
Retained Earnings Brought Forward	1,247,876	/	10,567,163
Treasury Stock	(2,037)	/	(17,257)
Valuation and Translation Adjustments	9	/	84
Net Unrealized Gains on Other Securities, net of Taxes	9	/	84
Total Net Assets	3,176,404	/	26,898,169
Total Liabilities and Net Assets	¥ 4,764,036	¥ /	\$ 40,342,422
Shareholders' Equity			
Common Stock and Preferred Stock	/	1,540,965	/
Capital Surplus	/	385,291	/
Capital Reserve	/	385,241	/
Other Capital Surplus	/	50	/
Retained Earnings	/	827,306	/
Appropriated Reserve	/	4,350	/
Unappropriated Retained Earnings	/	822,956	/
Net Unrealized Gains on Other Securities, net of Taxes	/	12	/
Treasury Stock	/	(1,255)	/
Total Shareholders' Equity	/	2,752,319	/
Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity	¥ /	¥ 4,793,061	\$ /

Notes: 1. The amounts indicated in millions of yen are rounded down by truncating the figures below one million.
2. The rate of ¥118.09=US\$1.00, the foreign exchange rate on March 31, 2007, has been used for translation.

Non-Consolidated Statements of Income

For the Fiscal Years ended March 31,	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2007	2006	2007
Operating Income	¥ 1,250,099	¥ 128,990	\$ 10,585,991
Cash Dividends Received from Subsidiaries and Affiliates	1,220,997	112,528	10,339,552
Fee and Commission Income Received from Subsidiaries and Affiliates	29,102	16,461	246,439
Operating Expenses	19,205	13,477	162,638
General and Administrative Expenses	19,205	13,477	162,638
Operating Profits	1,230,893	115,512	10,423,353
Non-Operating Income	25,024	683,187	211,910
Non-Operating Expenses	16,280	8,466	137,867
Income before Income Taxes	1,239,637	790,232	10,497,396
Income Taxes:			
Current	5	30	45
Deferred	(78)	(38)	(665)
Net Income	¥ 1,239,710	¥ 790,240	\$ 10,498,016

Notes: 1. The amounts indicated in millions of yen are rounded down by truncating the figures below one million.
2. The rate of ¥118.09=US\$1.00, the foreign exchange rate on March 31, 2007, has been used for translation.

Non-Consolidated Financial Statements of Mizuho Financial Group, Inc. and Four Subsidiaries
Mizuho Corporate Bank, Ltd.

Non-Consolidated Balance Sheets

As of March 31,	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2007	2006	2007
Assets			
Cash and Due from Banks	¥ 2,029,748	¥ 2,608,394	\$ 17,188,151
Call Loans	290,596	441,553	2,460,805
Receivables under Resale Agreements	1,742,202	458,213	14,753,175
Guarantee Deposits Paid under Securities Borrowing Transactions	1,614,829	2,580,438	13,674,569
Other Debt Purchased	204,962	200,368	1,735,643
Trading Assets	2,559,277	2,934,429	21,672,260
Money Held in Trust	2,362	6,908	20,006
Securities	19,457,137	15,929,624	164,765,327
Loans and Bills Discounted	28,734,856	28,263,509	243,330,144
Foreign Exchange Assets	752,828	667,800	6,375,039
Other Assets	4,813,527	4,642,734	40,761,515
Tangible Fixed Assets	122,416	/	1,036,639
Intangible Fixed Assets	67,497	/	571,574
Premises and Equipment	/	135,622	/
Deferred Debenture Charges	0	0	2
Customers' Liabilities for Acceptances and Guarantees	4,072,678	3,706,410	34,487,923
Reserves for Possible Losses on Loans	(353,347)	(366,272)	(2,992,190)
Reserve for Possible Losses on Investments	(100)	(1,114)	(848)
Total Assets	¥ 66,111,474	¥ 62,208,622	\$ 559,839,734
Liabilities, Net Assets and Shareholders' Equity			
Liabilities			
Deposits	¥ 26,627,263	¥ 26,620,674	\$ 225,482,799
Debentures	3,203,020	4,657,501	27,123,550
Call Money and Bills Sold	8,811,369	8,198,832	74,615,711
Payables under Repurchase Agreements	6,072,047	4,272,086	51,418,815
Guarantee Deposits Received under Securities Lending Transactions	1,233,785	2,771,715	10,447,845
Trading Liabilities	1,922,795	2,202,854	16,282,455
Borrowed Money	4,424,227	2,517,814	37,464,881
Foreign Exchange Liabilities	356,761	415,621	3,021,102
Short-term Bonds	402,600	203,400	3,409,264
Bonds and Notes	738,809	123,100	6,256,329
Other Liabilities	4,531,077	3,180,497	38,369,698
Reserve for Bonus Payments	2,751	2,379	23,299
Reserve for Director and Corporate Auditor Retirement Benefits	2,381	/	20,165
Reserve for Contingencies	1,376	33,557	11,658
Deferred Tax Liabilities	180,984	100,373	1,532,602
Deferred Tax Liabilities for Revaluation Reserve for Land	27,475	27,569	232,664
Acceptances and Guarantees	4,072,678	3,706,410	34,487,923
Total Liabilities	62,611,407	59,034,387	530,200,760

Non-Consolidated Balance Sheets

As of March 31,	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2007	2006	2007
Net Assets			
Shareholders' Equity	2,391,510	/	20,251,589
Common Stock and Preferred Stock	1,070,965	/	9,069,057
Capital Surplus	330,334	/	2,797,309
Capital Reserve	330,334	/	2,797,309
Retained Earnings	990,210	/	8,385,223
Appropriated Reserve	30,700	/	259,971
Other Retained Earnings	959,510	/	8,125,252
Retained Earnings Brought Forward	959,510	/	8,125,252
Valuation and Translation Adjustments	1,108,556	/	9,387,385
Net Unrealized Gains on Other Securities, net of Taxes	1,135,629	/	9,616,644
Net Deferred Hedge Losses, net of Taxes	(65,292)	/	(552,901)
Revaluation Reserves for Land, net of Taxes	38,218	/	323,642
Total Net Assets	3,500,066	/	29,638,974
Total Liabilities and Net Assets	¥ 66,111,474	¥ /	\$ 559,839,734
Shareholders' Equity			
Common Stock and Preferred Stock	/	1,070,965	/
Capital Surplus	/	330,334	/
Capital Reserve	/	330,334	/
Retained Earnings	/	795,060	/
Appropriated Reserve	/	5,000	/
Unappropriated Retained Earnings	/	790,060	/
Revaluation Reserve for Land, net of Taxes	/	38,355	/
Net Unrealized Gains on Other Securities, net of Taxes	/	939,519	/
Total Shareholders' Equity	/	3,174,234	/
Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity	¥ /	¥ 62,208,622	\$ /

Notes: 1. The amounts indicated in millions of yen are rounded down by truncating the figures below one million.
2. The rate of ¥118.09=US\$1.00, the foreign exchange rate on March 31, 2007, has been used for translation.

Non-Consolidated Statements of Income

For the Fiscal Years ended March 31,	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2007	2006	2007
Income			
Interest Income	¥ 1,282,775	¥ 1,079,487	\$ 10,862,691
<i>Loans and Bills Discounted</i>	646,336	445,734	5,473,254
<i>Securities</i>	421,362	491,337	3,568,147
Fee and Commission Income	175,401	152,325	1,485,318
Trading Income	96,961	40,192	821,081
Other Operating Income	65,061	93,843	550,948
Other Income	317,081	288,439	2,685,087
Total Income	1,937,281	1,654,288	16,405,125
Expenses			
Interest Expenses	976,269	594,734	8,267,167
<i>Deposits</i>	501,579	248,199	4,247,431
<i>Debentures</i>	32,032	45,377	271,258
Fee and Commission Expenses	39,836	32,680	337,338
Trading Expenses	4,160	6,514	35,236
Other Operating Expenses	52,062	91,799	440,869
General and Administrative Expenses	237,866	222,452	2,014,284
Other Expenses	183,571	116,304	1,554,505
Total Expenses	1,493,767	1,064,485	12,649,399
Income before Income Taxes	443,513	589,803	3,755,726
Income Taxes:			
Current	38	37	329
Deferred	120,343	103,205	1,019,085
Net Income	¥ 323,131	¥ 486,560	\$ 2,736,312

Notes: 1. The amounts indicated in millions of yen are rounded down by truncating the figures below one million.
2. The rate of ¥118.09=US\$1.00, the foreign exchange rate on March 31, 2007, has been used for translation.

Non-Consolidated Financial Statements of Mizuho Financial Group, Inc. and Four Subsidiaries
Mizuho Bank, Ltd.

Non-Consolidated Balance Sheets

As of March 31,	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2007	2006	2007
Assets			
Cash and Due from Banks	¥ 2,838,104	¥ 3,183,778	\$ 24,033,399
Call Loans and Bills Purchased	4,340,000	2,306,500	36,751,630
Guarantee Deposits Paid under Securities Borrowing Transactions	2,634,880	2,070,550	22,312,481
Other Debt Purchased	2,313,455	1,553,257	19,590,610
Trading Assets	839,706	609,371	7,110,729
Money Held in Trust	686	584	5,809
Securities	15,226,739	20,504,122	128,941,822
Loans and Bills Discounted	34,065,059	34,188,553	288,466,930
Foreign Exchange Assets	131,895	128,504	1,116,909
Other Assets	2,530,250	1,925,150	21,426,458
Tangible Fixed Assets	603,955	/	5,114,365
Intangible Fixed Assets	119,882	/	1,015,182
Premises and Equipment	/	718,859	/
Deferred Debenture Charges	21	267	186
Deferred Tax Assets	332,168	369,956	2,812,845
Customers' Liabilities for Acceptances and Guarantees	1,322,242	2,834,710	11,196,908
Reserves for Possible Losses on Loans	(340,828)	(306,951)	(2,886,172)
Reserve for Possible Losses on Investments	(83,430)	(83,487)	(706,502)
Total Assets	¥ 66,874,790	¥ 70,003,728	\$ 566,303,589
Liabilities, Net Assets and Shareholders' Equity			
Liabilities			
Deposits	¥ 54,347,498	¥ 54,556,847	\$ 460,221,007
Debentures	1,564,366	2,016,614	13,247,238
Call Money and Bills Sold	1,509,400	1,663,800	12,781,777
Payables under Repurchase Agreements	2,999	464,968	25,398
Guarantee Deposits Received under Securities Lending Transactions	1,499,943	2,480,278	12,701,700
Trading Liabilities	231,277	311,363	1,958,483
Borrowed Money	1,177,230	1,260,744	9,968,928
Foreign Exchange Liabilities	13,703	19,949	116,041
Bonds and Notes	522,500	311,600	4,424,591
Other Liabilities	2,509,448	1,962,745	21,250,303
Reserve for Bonus Payments	7,644	6,914	64,734
Reserve for Director and Corporate Auditor Retirement Benefits	1,676	/	14,193
Reserve for Frequent Users Services	3,773	629	31,953
Deferred Tax Liabilities for Revaluation Reserve for Land	79,797	93,304	675,731
Acceptances and Guarantees	1,322,242	2,834,710	11,196,908
Total Liabilities	64,793,501	67,984,470	548,678,985

Non-Consolidated Balance Sheets

As of March 31,	Millions of yen		Thousands of
	2007	2006	U.S. dollars
			2007
Net Assets			
Shareholders' Equity	1,776,171	/	15,040,825
Common Stock and Preferred Stock	650,000	/	5,504,276
Capital Surplus	762,345	/	6,455,634
Capital Reserve	762,345	/	6,455,634
Retained Earnings	363,825	/	3,080,915
Other Retained Earnings	363,825	/	3,080,915
Retained Earnings Brought Forward	363,825	/	3,080,915
Valuation and Translation Adjustments	305,118	/	2,583,779
Net Unrealized Gains on Other Securities, net of Taxes	251,748	/	2,131,840
Net Deferred Hedge Losses, net of Taxes	(59,027)	/	(499,854)
Revaluation Reserve for Land, net of Taxes	112,397	/	951,793
Total Net Assets	2,081,289	/	17,624,604
Total Liabilities and Net Assets	¥ 66,874,790	¥ /	\$ 566,303,589
Shareholders' Equity			
Common Stock and Preferred Stock	/	650,000	/
Capital Surplus	/	762,345	/
Capital Reserve	/	762,345	/
Retained Earnings	/	268,529	/
Unappropriated Retained Earnings	/	268,529	/
Revaluation Reserve for Land, net of Taxes	/	132,028	/
Net Unrealized Gains on Other Securities, net of Taxes	/	206,353	/
Total Shareholders' Equity	/	2,019,257	/
Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity	¥ /	¥ 70,003,728	\$ /

Notes: 1. The amounts indicated in millions of yen are rounded down by truncating the figures below one million.
2. The rate of ¥118.09=US\$1.00, the foreign exchange rate on March 31, 2007, has been used for translation.

Non-Consolidated Statements of Income

For the Fiscal Years ended March 31,	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2007	2006	2007
Income			
Interest Income	¥ 747,368	¥ 652,155	\$ 6,328,804
<i>Loans and Bills Discounted</i>	539,736	499,195	4,570,554
<i>Securities</i>	137,793	95,170	1,166,851
Fee and Commission Income	262,325	267,778	2,221,406
Trading Income	36,919	5,441	312,643
Other Operating Income	167,984	200,194	1,422,512
Other Income	171,470	100,273	1,452,033
Total Income	1,386,069	1,225,843	11,737,398
Expenses			
Interest Expenses	153,538	84,638	1,300,184
<i>Deposits</i>	84,099	31,184	712,162
<i>Debentures</i>	2,545	3,354	21,557
Fee and Commission Expenses	45,630	51,686	386,405
Trading Expenses	1,187	6,669	10,058
Other Operating Expenses	35,717	101,831	302,458
General and Administrative Expenses	536,875	553,232	4,546,326
Other Expenses	328,838	212,591	2,784,646
Total Expenses	1,101,788	1,010,650	9,330,077
Income before Income Taxes	284,280	215,193	2,407,321
Income Taxes:			
Current	500	519	4,238
Deferred	77,490	77,614	656,200
Net Income	¥ 206,289	¥ 137,060	\$ 1,746,883

Notes: 1. The amounts indicated in millions of yen are rounded down by truncating the figures below one million.
2. The rate of ¥118.09=US\$1.00, the foreign exchange rate on March 31, 2007, has been used for translation.

Non-Consolidated Financial Statements of Mizuho Financial Group, Inc. and Four Subsidiaries
Mizuho Trust & Banking Co., Ltd.

Non-Consolidated Balance Sheets

As of March 31,	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2007	2006	2007
Assets			
Cash and Due from Banks	¥ 225,832	¥ 293,321	\$ 1,912,379
Call Loans and Bills Purchased	60,000	132,300	508,087
Other Debt Purchased	265,039	251,430	2,244,389
Trading Assets	26,170	41,744	221,617
Securities	1,719,550	1,715,086	14,561,354
Loans and Bills Discounted	4,026,203	3,532,645	34,094,365
Foreign Exchange Assets	307	4,287	2,607
Other Assets	192,993	193,822	1,634,289
Tangible Fixed Assets	32,781	/	277,596
Intangible Fixed Assets	17,227	/	145,883
Premises and Equipment	/	40,988	/
Deferred Tax Assets	18,804	5,488	159,238
Customers' Liabilities for Acceptances and Guarantees	48,460	61,191	410,369
Reserves for Possible Losses on Loans	(46,957)	(30,527)	(397,640)
Reserve for Possible Losses on Investments	(7)	—	(61)
Total Assets	¥ 6,586,407	¥ 6,241,779	\$ 55,774,472
Liabilities, Net Assets and Shareholders' Equity			
Liabilities			
Deposits	¥ 3,433,751	¥ 3,075,481	\$ 29,077,408
Call Money and Bills Sold	597,443	1,061,143	5,059,222
Guarantee Deposits Received under Securities Lending Transactions	493,982	169,806	4,183,102
Trading Liabilities	25,079	45,431	212,373
Borrowed Money	257,932	37,065	2,184,206
Foreign Exchange Liabilities	15	11	127
Bonds and Notes	152,200	161,500	1,288,848
Due to Trust Accounts	996,495	1,124,099	8,438,443
Other Liabilities	48,849	37,954	413,660
Reserve for Bonus Payments	1,505	1,345	12,749
Reserve for Employee Retirement Benefits	10,323	10,007	87,424
Reserve for Director and Corporate Auditor Retirement Benefits	322	/	2,731
Reserve for Contingencies in Trust Transactions	11,670	12,010	98,825
Acceptances and Guarantees	48,460	61,191	410,369
Total Liabilities	6,078,031	5,797,049	51,469,487

Non-Consolidated Balance Sheets

As of March 31,	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2007	2006	2007
Net Assets			
Shareholders' Equity	365,776	/	3,097,437
Common Stock and Preferred Stock	247,231	/	2,093,589
Capital Surplus	15,367	/	130,133
Capital Reserve	15,367	/	130,133
Retained Earnings	103,287	/	874,653
Appropriated Reserve	4,904	/	41,532
Other Retained Earnings	98,383	/	833,121
Retained Earnings Brought Forward	98,383	/	833,121
Treasury Stock	(110)	/	(938)
Valuation and Translation Adjustments	142,599	/	1,207,548
Net Unrealized Gains on Other Securities, net of Taxes	141,816	/	1,200,921
Net Deferred Hedge Gains, net of Taxes	782	/	6,627
Total Net Assets	508,375	/	4,304,985
Total Liabilities and Net Assets	¥ 6,586,407	¥ /	\$ 55,774,472
Shareholders' Equity			
Common Stock and Preferred Stock	/	247,231	/
Capital Surplus	/	15,371	/
Capital Reserve	/	15,367	/
Other Capital Surplus	/	3	/
Retained Earnings	/	75,638	/
Appropriated Reserve	/	3,269	/
Unappropriated Retained Earnings	/	72,368	/
Net Unrealized Gains on Other Securities, net of Taxes	/	106,573	/
Treasury Stock	/	(84)	/
Total Shareholders' Equity	/	444,729	/
Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity	¥ /	¥ 6,241,779	\$ /

Notes: 1. The amounts indicated in millions of yen are rounded down by truncating the figures below one million.
2. The rate of ¥118.09=US\$1.00, the foreign exchange rate on March 31, 2007, has been used for translation.

Non-Consolidated Statements of Income

For the Fiscal Years ended March 31,	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2007	2006	2007
Income			
Fiduciary Income	¥ 66,134	¥ 77,948	\$ 560,037
Interest Income	83,278	72,507	705,214
<i>Loans and Bills Discounted</i>	55,793	52,237	472,470
<i>Securities</i>	23,756	18,782	201,171
Fee and Commission Income	63,154	59,740	534,798
Trading Income	893	1,005	7,564
Other Operating Income	6,144	3,159	52,029
Other Income	23,304	16,540	197,342
Total Income	242,909	230,902	2,056,984
Expenses			
Interest Expenses	31,085	27,883	263,238
<i>Deposits</i>	12,251	6,044	103,750
Fee and Commission Expenses	14,545	17,219	123,170
Trading Expenses	6	3	54
Other Operating Expenses	98	5,425	832
General and Administrative Expenses	91,833	83,968	777,659
Other Expenses	24,753	44,112	209,611
Total Expenses	162,322	178,613	1,374,564
Income before Income Taxes	80,586	52,288	682,420
Income Taxes:			
Current	25	39	215
Deferred	11,743	21,222	99,447
Net Income	¥ 68,817	¥ 31,027	\$ 582,758

Notes: 1. The amounts indicated in millions of yen are rounded down by truncating the figures below one million.
2. The rate of ¥118.09=US\$1.00, the foreign exchange rate on March 31, 2007, has been used for translation.

Non-Consolidated Financial Statements of Mizuho Financial Group, Inc. and Four Subsidiaries
Mizuho Securities Co., Ltd.

Non-Consolidated Balance Sheets

As of March 31,	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2007	2006	2007
Assets			
Current Assets	¥ 10,278,106	¥ 10,530,330	\$ 87,036,214
Cash and Deposits	38,665	30,068	327,425
Cash Segregated as Deposits	18,198	21,093	154,107
Trading Assets	5,671,001	5,400,149	48,022,705
Operating Investment Securities	40,091	18,672	339,496
Operating Loan Receivables	500	—	4,234
Margin Transaction Assets	870	11,018	7,375
Loans Secured by Securities	4,422,012	4,943,175	37,446,118
Payments for Subscription	329	19,335	2,791
Guarantee Deposits	54,738	42,070	463,532
Securities: Fail to Deliver	991	4	8,399
Variation Margin Paid	2,674	18,664	22,652
Accrued Income	19,976	17,038	169,167
Tax Refundable	1,704	—	14,431
Short-term Deferred Tax Assets	3,951	8,144	33,460
Others	2,405	905	20,368
Allowance for Doubtful Accounts	(5)	(11)	(46)
Fixed Assets	258,008	254,979	2,184,844
Tangible Fixed Assets	6,182	5,887	52,357
Intangible Fixed Assets	8,314	6,655	70,412
Investments	243,510	242,436	2,062,075
Total Assets	¥ 10,536,114	¥ 10,785,309	\$ 89,221,058

Non-Consolidated Balance Sheets

As of March 31,	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2007	2006	2007
Liabilities, Net Assets and Shareholders' Equity			
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities	¥ 9,513,310	¥ 9,974,588	\$ 80,559,835
Trading Liabilities	4,328,457	4,379,593	36,653,887
Payable - Unsettled Trades	132,845	297,405	1,124,951
Margin Transaction Liabilities	8,716	12,336	73,810
Borrowings Secured by Securities	2,834,477	2,909,359	24,002,685
Deposits Received	18,689	17,884	158,266
Cash Collateral Received from Customers	9,247	19,071	78,309
Securities: Fail to Receive	989	—	8,381
Short-term Borrowings	1,754,276	1,987,836	14,855,416
Commercial Paper	390,200	308,700	3,304,260
Short-term Bonds and Notes	11,200	1,300	94,843
Advance Receipt	765	467	6,481
Accrued Expenses	16,069	11,723	136,079
Income Taxes Payable	—	20,135	—
Reserve for Bonuses	6,682	7,937	56,585
Others	694	836	5,882
Non-Current Liabilities	617,149	417,166	5,226,098
Bonds and Notes	302,800	213,100	2,564,146
Long-term Borrowings	190,560	168,383	1,613,687
Long-term Borrowings from Affiliates	116,400	24,700	985,689
Deferred Tax Liabilities	—	4,266	—
Reserve for Retirement Benefits	6,938	6,686	58,752
Reserve for Retirement Benefits for Directors and Operating Officers	451	/	3,824
Others	—	29	—
Statutory Reserves	2,027	1,700	17,172
Securities Transaction Liability Reserve	1,922	1,616	16,284
Futures Transaction Liability Reserve	104	83	888
Total Liabilities	10,132,488	10,393,454	85,803,105

Non-Consolidated Balance Sheets

As of March 31,	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2007	2006	2007
Net Assets			
Shareholders' Equity	377,605	/	3,197,609
Common Stock	195,146	/	1,652,519
Capital Surplus	125,288	/	1,060,958
Capital Reserve	125,288	/	1,060,958
Retained Earnings	57,171	/	484,132
Appropriated Reserve	870	/	7,370
Other Retained Earnings	56,300	/	476,762
Reserve for Special Depreciation	12	/	104
Special Voluntary Earned Reserve	1,500	/	12,702
Retained Earnings Brought Forward	54,788	/	463,956
Valuation and Translation Adjustments	26,020	/	220,344
Net Unrealized Gains on Other Securities, net of Taxes	29,174	/	247,055
Net Deferred Hedge Losses, net of Taxes	(3,154)	/	(26,711)
Total Net Assets	403,626	/	3,417,953
Total Liabilities and Net Assets	¥ 10,536,114	¥ /	\$ 89,221,058
Shareholders' Equity			
Common Stock	/	195,146	/
Capital Surplus	/	125,288	/
Capital Reserve	/	125,288	/
Retained Earnings	/	35,969	/
Appropriated Reserve	/	870	/
Voluntary Reserve	/	1,561	/
Unappropriated Retained Earnings	/	33,536	/
Unrealized Gains on Other Securities, net of Taxes	/	35,451	/
Total Shareholders' Equity	/	391,854	/
Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity	¥ /	¥ 10,785,309	\$ /

Notes: 1. The amounts indicated in millions of yen are rounded down by truncating the figures below one million.
2. The rate of ¥118.09=US\$1.00, the foreign exchange rate on March 31, 2007, has been used for translation.

Non-Consolidated Statements of Income

For the Fiscal Years ended March 31,	Millions of yen		Thousands of U.S. dollars
	2007	2006	2007
Operating Income	¥ 135,932	¥ 138,874	\$ 1,151,091
Commission Income	72,221	66,539	611,577
Trading Income	34,967	59,863	296,106
Net Gains on Operating Investment Securities	555	1,698	4,703
Interest and Dividend Income	28,188	10,772	238,705
Less: Interest Expense	20,631	11,407	174,714
Net Operating Income	115,300	127,467	976,377
Selling, General and Administrative Expenses	71,771	66,043	607,766
Commission and Other Transaction-related Expenses	18,071	17,562	153,034
Compensation and Benefits	30,298	29,878	256,570
Occupancy	10,634	7,984	90,053
Data Processing and Office Supplies	5,239	4,080	44,370
Depreciation	4,047	3,421	34,278
Amortization of Goodwill	60	/	508
Taxes and Dues Other than Income Taxes	1,587	1,827	13,444
Others	1,831	1,289	15,509
Operating Profits	43,529	61,423	368,611
Non-Operating Income	4,817	3,889	40,793
Non-Operating Expenses	3,079	2,519	26,076
Ordinary Profits	45,267	62,793	383,328
Extraordinary Gains	9	2,547	81
Extraordinary Losses	768	41,250	6,507
Income before Income Taxes	44,508	24,090	376,902
Income Taxes:			
Current	12,892	29,515	109,178
Deferred	3,780	(19,038)	32,014
Net Income	¥ 27,835	¥ 13,612	\$ 235,710

Notes: 1. The amounts indicated in millions of yen are rounded down by truncating the figures below one million.
2. The rate of ¥118.09=US\$1.00, the foreign exchange rate on March 31, 2007, has been used for translation.

Status of Capital Adequacy

Capital Adequacy Ratio Highlights	172
Status of Consolidated Capital Adequacy of Mizuho Financial Group, Inc.	174
Scope of Consolidation	174
Consolidated Capital Adequacy Ratio	176
Risk-Based Capital	178
Credit Risk	188
Methods for Credit Risk Mitigation	195
Counterparty Risk in Derivatives Transactions	196
Securitization Exposure	197
Market Risk	201
Operational Risk	201
Equities Exposure	201

Status of Capital Adequacy

Capital Adequacy Ratio Highlights

The new capital adequacy framework (“Basel II”) that was under consideration by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision became effective in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007. Substantial changes have been made to the method for calculating capital ratios compared to the previous framework, such as the refinements in calculating credit risk-weighted assets and inclusion of operational risk.

In Japan, disclosure of information is required for the items set forth in “The Matters Separately Prescribed by the Financial Services Agency Regarding Capital Adequacy Conditions, etc., pursuant to Article 19-2, Paragraph 1, Item 5, Subsection 4, etc. of the Ordinance for Enforcement of Banking Law (Ministry of Finance Ordinance Number 10 of 1982)” (FSA Notice Number 15 of 2007).

Capital Adequacy Ratio Highlights

Mizuho Financial Group (Consolidated)

As of March 31,	2007 (Basel II basis)	Billions of yen (Reference) 2007 (Basel I basis)
Consolidated Capital Adequacy Ratio (BIS Standard)	12.48%	11.58%
Tier 1 Capital Ratio	6.96%	6.17%
Tier 1 Capital	¥ 4,933.5	¥ 4,945.6
Tier 2 Capital	4,092.6	4,461.8
Deductions for Total Risk-based Capital	184.7	121.9
Total Risk-based Capital	¥ 8,841.3	¥ 9,285.6
Risk-weighted Assets	¥ 70,795.4	¥ 80,118.4

(Reference)

Mizuho Corporate Bank (Consolidated)

As of March 31,	2007 (Basel II basis)	Billions of yen (Reference) 2007 (Basel I basis)
Consolidated Capital Adequacy Ratio (BIS Standard)	14.01%	12.99%
Tier 1 Capital Ratio	8.56%	7.66%
Tier 1 Capital	¥ 3,256.8	¥ 3,257.9
Tier 2 Capital	2,252.1	2,366.5
Deductions for Total Risk-based Capital	179.4	106.3
Total Risk-based Capital	¥ 5,329.5	¥ 5,518.1
Risk-weighted Assets	¥ 38,024.4	¥ 42,476.6

Mizuho Corporate Bank (Non-Consolidated)

As of March 31,	2007 (Basel II basis)	Billions of yen (Reference) 2007 (Basel I basis)
Non-consolidated Capital Adequacy Ratio (BIS Standard)	15.22%	14.15%
Tier 1 Capital Ratio	8.20%	7.41%
Tier 1 Capital	¥ 2,922.8	¥ 2,924.3
Tier 2 Capital	2,564.4	2,681.8
Deductions for Total Risk-based Capital	61.1	23.7
Total Risk-based Capital	¥ 5,426.2	¥ 5,582.4
Risk-weighted Assets	¥ 35,631.2	¥ 39,444.8

Mizuho Bank (Consolidated)

Billions of yen

As of March 31,	2007 (Basel II basis)	(Reference) 2007 (Basel I basis)
Consolidated Capital Adequacy Ratio (Domestic Standard)	11.74%	10.31%
Tier 1 Capital Ratio	7.11%	5.97%
Tier 1 Capital	¥ 2,067.7	¥ 2,074.2
Tier 2 Capital	1,385.6	1,540.4
Deductions for Total Risk-based Capital	40.5	36.1
Total Risk-based Capital	¥ 3,412.8	¥ 3,578.5
Risk-weighted Assets	¥ 29,053.6	¥ 34,705.4
(Reference) Consolidated Capital Adequacy Ratio (BIS Standard)	11.92%	11.03%

Mizuho Bank (Non-Consolidated)

Billions of yen

As of March 31,	2007 (Basel II basis)	(Reference) 2007 (Basel I basis)
Non-consolidated Capital Adequacy Ratio (Domestic Standard)	12.12%	10.23%
Tier 1 Capital Ratio	7.39%	5.82%
Tier 1 Capital	¥ 1,965.3	¥ 1,994.0
Tier 2 Capital	1,324.2	1,537.4
Deductions for Total Risk-based Capital	66.3	29.7
Total Risk-based Capital	¥ 3,223.1	¥ 3,501.7
Risk-weighted Assets	¥ 26,586.2	¥ 34,219.7
(Reference) Non-consolidated Capital Adequacy Ratio (BIS Standard)	11.83%	10.85%

Scope of Consolidation

1. Scope of Consolidation for Calculating Consolidated Capital Adequacy Ratio

(a) Difference from the Companies Included in the Scope of Consolidation Based on Consolidation Rules for Preparation of Consolidated Financial Statements

None.

(b) Number of Consolidated Subsidiaries

As of March 31,	2007
Consolidated Subsidiaries	133

The major consolidated subsidiaries are Mizuho Corporate Bank Ltd., Mizuho Bank Ltd., Mizuho Trust and Banking Co., Ltd. and Mizuho Securities Co., Ltd.

The following table sets forth information with respect to our principal consolidated subsidiaries as of March 31, 2007:

Name	Country of Organization	Main Business	Proportion of Ownership Interest (%)	Proportion of Voting Interest (%)
Domestic				
Mizuho Corporate Bank, Ltd.	Japan	Banking	100.0%	100.0%
Mizuho Bank, Ltd.	Japan	Banking	100.0	100.0
Mizuho Securities Co., Ltd.	Japan	Securities	81.5	81.5
Mizuho Trust & Banking Co., Ltd.	Japan	Trust and banking	75.2	70.0
Mizuho Investors Securities Co., Ltd.	Japan	Securities	66.5	66.8
Trust & Custody Services Bank, Ltd.	Japan	Trust and banking	54.0	54.0
Dai-Ichi Kangyo Asset Management Co., Ltd.	Japan	Investment management	100.0	100.0
Fuji Investment Management Co., Ltd.	Japan	Investment management	94.3	94.3
Mizuho Research Institute Ltd.	Japan	Research and consulting	98.4	98.6
Mizuho Information & Research Institute Inc.	Japan	Information technology	91.5	91.5
Mizuho Financial Strategy Co., Ltd.	Japan	Consulting	100.0	100.0
Mizuho Private Wealth Management Co., Ltd.	Japan	Consulting	100.0	100.0
Mizuho Factors, Limited	Japan	Factoring	100.0	100.0
Mizuho Credit Guarantee Co., Ltd.	Japan	Credit guarantee	100.0	100.0
Mizuho Capital Co., Ltd.	Japan	Venture capital	50.0	50.0
UC Card Co., Ltd.	Japan	Credit card	51.0	51.0
Defined Contribution Plan Services Co., Ltd.	Japan	Pension plan-related business	60.0	60.0
Overseas				
Mizuho Bank (Switzerland) Ltd.	Switzerland	Trust and banking	100.0%	100.0%
Mizuho Capital Markets Corporation	U.S.A.	Derivatives	100.0	100.0
Mizuho Corporate Bank (Canada)	Canada	Banking	100.0	100.0
Mizuho Corporate Bank (Germany) Aktiengesellschaft	Germany	Banking and securities	83.3	83.3
Mizuho Corporate Bank (USA)	U.S.A.	Banking	100.0	100.0
Mizuho Corporate Bank Nederland N.V.	Netherlands	Banking and securities	100.0	100.0
Mizuho International plc	U.K.	Securities and banking	100.0	100.0
Mizuho Securities USA Inc.	U.S.A.	Securities	100.0	100.0
Mizuho Trust & Banking (Luxembourg) S.A.	Luxembourg	Trust and banking	100.0	100.0
Mizuho Trust & Banking Co. (USA)	U.S.A.	Trust and banking	100.0	100.0
PT. Bank Mizuho Indonesia	Indonesia	Banking	99.0	99.0

Notes: 1. Mizuho Investors Securities and Mizuho Trust & Banking are listed on the Tokyo Stock Exchange.

2. On July 1, 2007, Dai-Ichi Kangyo Asset Management and Fuji Investment Management merged to form Mizuho Asset Management Co., Ltd.

3. UC Card, formerly a consolidated subsidiary of ours, became an equity method affiliate in June 2007.

(c) Corporations Providing Financial Services for which Article 9 of the Consolidated Capital Ratio Notice is Applicable

None.

(d) Related Companies for which Deductions Set Forth in Article 8, Paragraph 1, Item 2, Subsections 1 to 3 of the Consolidated Capital Adequacy Ratio Notice are Applicable

None.

(e) Companies Described in Article 52-23, Paragraph 1, Item 10 of the Banking Law that are Engaged Mainly in Businesses as Described in Subsection 1 of Such Item or Companies Set Forth in Item 11 of Such Paragraph, but that are not in the Holding Company's Corporate Group

None.

(f) Restrictions on Transfer of Funds or Capital within the Holding Company's Corporate Group

None.

Consolidated Capital Adequacy Ratio

2. Summary Table of Consolidated Capital Adequacy Ratio (BIS Standard)

%, Billions of yen

As of March 31,		2007
Tier 1 Capital		
Common Stock and Preferred Stock		¥ 1,540.9
<i>Non-cumulative Perpetual Preferred Stock</i>		—
Advance Payment for New Shares		—
Capital Surplus		411.1
Retained Earnings		1,439.9
Less: Treasury Stock		32.3
Advance Payment for Treasury Stock		—
Less: Dividends (Estimate), etc		101.2
Less: Unrealized Losses on Other Securities		—
Foreign Currency Translation Adjustments		(38.9)
Rights to Acquire New Shares		—
Minority Interest in Consolidated Subsidiaries		1,726.1
<i>Preferred Securities Issued by Overseas SPCs</i>		1,504.9
Less: Goodwill Equivalent		—
Less: Intangible Fixed Assets Recognized as a Result of a Merger		—
Less: Capital Increase due to Securitization Transactions		12.1
Less: 50% of Excess of Expected Losses relative to Eligible Reserves by Banks Adopting Internal Ratings-based Approach		—
Total of Tier 1 Capital before Deduction of Deferred Tax Assets (Total of Above Items)		4,933.5
Deduction for Deferred Tax Assets		—
Total	(A)	4,933.5
<i>Preferred Securities with a Step-up Interest Rate Provision</i>	(B)	608.4
Ratio to Tier 1 = (B) / (A) X 100		12.33%
Tier 2 Capital		
45% of Unrealized Gains on Other Securities		1,100.8
45% of Revaluation Reserve for Land		116.0
General Reserve for Possible Losses on Loans		7.3
Excess of Eligible Reserves relative to Expected Losses by Banks Adopting Internal Ratings-based Approach		124.1
Debt Capital, etc.		2,744.1
<i>Perpetual Subordinated Debt and Other Debt Capital</i>		785.5
<i>Dated Subordinated Debt and Redeemable Preferred Stock</i>		1,958.6
Total		4,092.6
Tier 2 Capital Included as Qualifying Capital	(C)	4,092.6
Tier 3 Capital		
Short-term Subordinated Debt		—
Tier 3 Capital Included as Qualifying Capital	(D)	—
Deductions for Total Risk-based Capital	(E)	184.7
Total Risk-based Capital (A)+(C)+(D)-(E)	(F)	¥ 8,841.3
Risk-weighted Assets		
Credit Risk Assets	(G)	59,755.0
On-balance-sheet Items		48,718.5
Off-balance-sheet Items		11,036.4
Market Risk Equivalent Assets [(I) / 8%]	(H)	2,186.4
(Reference) Market Risk Equivalent	(I)	174.9
Operational Risk Equivalent Assets [(K) / 8%]	(J)	3,877.5
(Reference) Operational Risk Equivalent	(K)	310.2
Adjusted Floor Amount	(L)	4,976.4
Total (G)+(H)+(J)+(L)	(M)	¥ 70,795.4
Consolidated Capital Adequacy Ratio (BIS Standard) = (F) / (M) X 100		12.48%
Tier 1 Capital Ratio = (A) / (M) X 100		6.96%

- Notes: 1. The above are based on the BIS standard applied on a consolidated basis following the Standards for Determining the Status of Capital Adequacy in consideration of assets held by a bank holding company and by its subsidiaries, in accordance with Banking Law Article 52-25 (FSA Notice No.20 of 2006 (the "Notice")).
2. Because the company cannot break down its common stock and preferred stock according to classes of stock, no value for non-cumulative perpetual preferred stock is separately stated from capital.
3. In calculating the consolidated capital adequacy ratio, we underwent an examination following the procedures agreed with the certified public accountant, on the basis of "Treatment in implementing examination by agreed-upon procedures for calculating capital adequacy ratio" (Industry Committee Report No.30 of the Japanese Institute of Certified Public Accountants). Note that this is not a part of the accounting audit performed on the company's consolidated financial statements.
4. The amount of net deferred tax assets as of March 31, 2007, was ¥170.8 billion, and the maximum amount of deferred tax assets that can record without diminishing the amount of Tier 1 capital was ¥1.48 trillion.
5. The "adjusted floor amount" is the amount obtained by multiplying (i) 12.5 to (ii) the excess of the required capital under Basel I multiplied by the rate prescribed in the Notice over the required capital under Basel II.
- Because the amount derived by multiplying the required capital under Basel I by the rate prescribed in the Notice exceeded the required capital under Basel II, the excess was added to risk-weighted assets.

Risk-Based Capital

3. Summary of Types of Capital Instruments

(a) Summary of Preferred Securities

We have included each of the following preferred securities issued by our overseas special purpose companies and the various preferred securities issued by the overseas special purpose companies of Mizuho Corporate Bank, Ltd. (Mizuho Preferred Capital Company L.L.C. and Mizuho JGB Investment L.L.C.), our consolidated subsidiary, as Tier 1 capital for the purposes of our consolidated capital adequacy ratios. Series B preferred securities issued by Mizuho Preferred Capital (Cayman) 1 Limited and preferred securities issued by Mizuho Preferred Capital (Cayman) 2 Limited were redeemed in full on June 29, 2007.

Preferred securities issued by SPCs of Mizuho Financial Group, Inc.

Issuer	Mizuho Preferred Capital (Cayman) Limited ("MPC," and the preferred securities described below are referred to as the "MPC Preferred Securities.")	Mizuho Preferred Capital (Cayman) 1 Limited (as "MPC1," and the Series A and Series B preferred securities described below are collectively referred to as the "MPC1 Preferred Securities.")	Mizuho Preferred Capital (Cayman) 2 Limited ("MPC2," and the preferred securities described below are referred to as the "MPC2 Preferred Securities.")
Type of securities	Non-cumulative perpetual preferred securities	Non-cumulative perpetual preferred securities	Non-cumulative perpetual preferred securities
Mandatory redemption date	None	None	None
Optional redemption	Optionally redeemable on each dividend payment date falling in or after June 2009 (subject to prior approval from regulatory authorities)	Series A Optionally redeemable on each dividend payment date falling in or after June 2012 (subject to prior approval from regulatory authorities) Series B Optionally redeemable on each dividend payment date falling in or after June 2007 (subject to prior approval from regulatory authorities)	Optionally redeemable on each dividend payment date falling in or after June 2007 (subject to prior approval from regulatory authorities)
Dividends	Floating dividend rate (No dividend rate step-up. As stated in "Dividend suspension events" below, dividend payments that are suspended are non-cumulative.)	Series A - Floating dividend rate (No dividend rate step-up.) Series B - Floating dividend rate (A 100 basis point step-up dividend rate is applied after the dividend payment date falling in June 2012.) (As stated in "Dividend suspension events" below, dividend payments that are suspended are non-cumulative.)	Floating dividend rate (A 100 basis point step-up dividend rate is applied after the dividend payment date falling in June 2012.) (As stated in "Dividend suspension events" below, dividend payments that are suspended are non-cumulative.)
Dividend payment date	Last business day of June in each year	Last business day of June in each year	Last business day of June in each year
Total amount issued	¥176.0 billion	Series A: ¥171.0 billion Series B: ¥112.5 billion	¥73.0 billion
Issue date	March 15, 1999	February 14, 2002	February 14, 2002
Dividend suspension events	If any of the following events arise, dividend payments are suspended on a non-cumulative basis: (1) when Mizuho Financial Group issues to MPC a Loss Absorption Certificate ^(note 1) ; (2) when dividends on Mizuho Financial Group's Preferred Stock ^(note 2) are suspended; (3) when Mizuho Financial Group issues to MPC a Distributable Amounts Limitation Certificate ^(note 4) stating that there are no Available Distributable Amounts ^(note 3) ; and (4) when the dividend payment date is not a Mandatory Dividend Payment Date ^(note 5) , and Mizuho Financial Group issues to MPC a dividend instruction instructing it not to pay any dividends on such dividend payment date.	If any of the following events arise, dividend payments are suspended on a non-cumulative basis: (1) when Mizuho Financial Group issues to MPC 1 a Loss Absorption Certificate ^(note 1) ; (2) when dividends on Mizuho Financial Group's Preferred Stock ^(note 2) are suspended; (3) when Mizuho Financial Group issues to MPC 1 a Distributable Amounts Limitation Certificate ^(note 4) stating that there are no Available Distributable Amounts ^(note 3) ; and (4) when the dividend payment date is not a Mandatory Dividend Payment Date ^(note 5) , and Mizuho Financial Group issues to MPC 1 a dividend instruction instructing it not to pay any dividends on such dividend payment date.	If any of the following events arise, dividend payments are suspended on a non-cumulative basis: (1) when Mizuho Financial Group issues to MPC 2 a Loss Absorption Certificate ^(note 1) ; (2) when dividends on Mizuho Financial Group's Preferred Stock ^(note 2) are suspended; (3) when Mizuho Financial Group issues to MPC 2 a Distributable Amounts Limitation Certificate ^(note 4) stating that there are no Available Distributable Amounts ^(note 3) ; and (4) when the dividend payment date is not a Mandatory Dividend Payment Date ^(note 5) , and Mizuho Financial Group issues to MPC 2 a dividend instruction instructing it not to pay any dividends on such dividend payment date.

Mandatory dividend event	If Mizuho Financial Group pays any dividends on its common stock with respect to a fiscal year, full dividends must be paid on Parity Preferred securities ^(note 6) in June of the calendar year in which such fiscal year ends. However, it is subject to the following conditions: (1) no Loss Absorption Certificate ^(note 1) has been issued; (2) no preferred stock dividend limitation has arisen with respect thereto (partial dividend payments are made to the extent applicable); and (3) no Distributable Amounts Limitation Certificate ^(note 4) has been issued with respect thereto (partial dividends are paid to the extent applicable).	If Mizuho Financial Group pays any dividends on its common stock with respect to a fiscal year, full dividends must be paid on Parity Preferred securities ^(note 6) in June of the calendar year in which such fiscal year ends. However, it is subject to the following conditions: (1) no Loss Absorption Certificate ^(note 1) has been issued; (2) no preferred stock dividend limitation has arisen with respect thereto (partial dividend payments are made to the extent applicable); and (3) no Distributable Amounts Limitation Certificate ^(note 4) has been issued with respect thereto (partial dividends are paid to the extent applicable).	If Mizuho Financial Group pays any dividends on its common stock with respect to a fiscal year, full dividends must be paid on Parity Preferred securities ^(note 6) in June of the calendar year in which such fiscal year ends. However, it is subject to the following conditions: (1) no Loss Absorption Certificate ^(note 1) has been issued; (2) no preferred stock dividend limitation has arisen with respect thereto (partial dividend payments are made to the extent applicable); and (3) no Distributable Amounts Limitation Certificate ^(note 4) has been issued with respect thereto (partial dividends are paid to the extent applicable).
Distributable amounts limitation	When Mizuho Financial Group issues a Distributable Amounts Limitation Certificate ^(note 4) to MPC, dividends are limited to the Available Distributable Amounts ^(note 3) .	When Mizuho Financial Group issues a Distributable Amounts Limitation Certificate ^(note 4) to MPC1, dividends are limited to the Available Distributable Amounts ^(note 3) .	When Mizuho Financial Group issues a Distributable Amounts Limitation Certificate ^(note 4) to MPC2, dividends are limited to the Available Distributable Amounts ^(note 3) .
Dividend limitations	When dividends on Mizuho Financial Group's Preferred Stock ^(note 2) are reduced, dividends on Parity Preferred Securities ^(note 6) are also reduced by an equal percentage.	When dividends on Mizuho Financial Group's Preferred Stock ^(note 2) are reduced, dividends on Parity Preferred Securities ^(note 6) are also reduced by an equal percentage.	When dividends on Mizuho Financial Group's Preferred Stock ^(note 2) are reduced, dividends on Parity Preferred Securities ^(note 6) are also reduced by an equal percentage.
Claims on residual assets	Same priority as Mizuho Financial Group's Preferred Stock ^(note 2)	Same priority as Mizuho Financial Group's Preferred Stock ^(note 2)	Same priority as Mizuho Financial Group's Preferred Stock ^(note 2)

Issuer	Mizuho Preferred Capital (Cayman) 5 Limited ("MPC5," and the preferred securities described below are referred to as the "MPC5 Preferred Securities.")	Mizuho Preferred Capital (Cayman) 6 Limited ("MPC6," and the preferred securities described below are referred to as the "MPC6 Preferred Securities.")	Mizuho Preferred Capital (Cayman) 7 Limited ("MPC7," and the preferred securities described below are referred to as the "MPC7 Preferred Securities.")
Type of securities	Non-cumulative perpetual preferred securities	Non-cumulative perpetual preferred securities	Non-cumulative perpetual preferred securities
Mandatory redemption date	None	None	None
Optional redemption	Optionally redeemable on each dividend payment date falling in or after June 2008 (subject to prior approval from regulatory authorities)	Optionally redeemable on each dividend payment date falling in or after June 2008 (subject to prior approval from regulatory authorities)	Optionally redeemable on each dividend payment date falling in or after June 2008 (subject to prior approval from regulatory authorities)
Dividends	Floating dividend rate (A 100 basis point step-up dividend rate is applied beginning the dividend payment date falling in June 2013.) (As stated in "Dividend suspension events" below, dividend payments that are suspended are non-cumulative.)	Floating dividend rate for both Series A and Series B (A 100 basis point step-up dividend rate is applied beginning the dividend payment date falling in June 2013.) (As stated in "Dividend suspension events" below, dividend payments that are suspended are non-cumulative.)	Floating dividend rate (A 100 basis point step-up dividend rate is applied beginning the dividend payment date falling in June 2013.) (As stated in "Dividend suspension events" below, dividend payments that are suspended are non-cumulative.)
Dividend payment date	Last business day of June in each year	Last business day of June in each year	Last business day of June in each year
Total amount issued	¥45.5 billion	Series A : ¥19.5 billion Series B : ¥ 2.5 billion	¥51.0 billion
Issue Date	August 9, 2002	Series A : August 9, 2002 Series B : August 30, 2002	August 30, 2002

Status of Capital Adequacy
 Status of Consolidated Capital Adequacy of Mizuho Financial Group, Inc.

Dividend suspension events	If any of the following events arise, dividend payments are suspended on a non-cumulative basis: (1) when Mizuho Financial Group issues to MPC5 a Loss Absorption Certificate ^(note 1) ; (2) when dividends on Mizuho Financial Group's Preferred Stock ^(note 2) are suspended; (3) when Mizuho Financial Group issues to MPC5 a Distributable Amounts Limitation Certificate ^(note 4) stating that there are no Available Distributable Amounts ^(note 3) ; and (4) when the dividend payment date is not a Mandatory Dividend Payment Date ^(note 5) , and Mizuho Financial Group issues to MPC5 a dividend instruction instructing it not to pay any dividends on such dividend payment date.	If any of the following events arise, dividend payments are suspended on a non-cumulative basis: (1) when Mizuho Financial Group issues to MPC6 a Loss Absorption Certificate ^(note 1) ; (2) when dividends on Mizuho Financial Group's Preferred Stock ^(note 2) are suspended; (3) when Mizuho Financial Group issues to MPC6 a Distributable Amounts Limitation Certificate ^(note 4) stating that there are no Available Distributable Amounts ^(note 3) ; and (4) when the dividend payment date is not a Mandatory Dividend Payment Date ^(note 5) , and Mizuho Financial Group issues to MPC6 a dividend instruction instructing it not to pay any dividends on such dividend payment date.	If any of the following events arise, dividend payments are suspended on a non-cumulative basis: (1) when Mizuho Financial Group issues to MPC7 a Loss Absorption Certificate ^(note 1) ; (2) when dividends on Mizuho Financial Group's Preferred Stock ^(note 2) are suspended; (3) when Mizuho Financial Group issues to MPC7 a Distributable Amounts Limitation Certificate ^(note 4) stating that there are no Available Distributable Amounts ^(note 3) ; and (4) when the dividend payment date is not a Mandatory Dividend Payment Date ^(note 5) , and Mizuho Financial Group issues to MPC7 a dividend instruction instructing it not to pay any dividends on such dividend payment date.
Mandatory dividend event	If Mizuho Financial Group pays any dividends on its common stock with respect to a fiscal year, full dividends must be paid on Parity Preferred Securities ^(note 6) in June of the calendar year in which such fiscal year ends. However, it is subject to the following conditions: (1) no Loss Absorption Certificate ^(note 1) has been issued; (2) no preferred stock dividend limitation has arisen with respect thereto (partial dividend payments are made to the extent applicable); and (3) no Distributable Amounts Limitation Certificate ^(note 4) has been issued with respect thereto (partial dividend payments are made to the extent applicable).	If Mizuho Financial Group pays any dividends on its common stock with respect to a fiscal year, full dividends must be paid on Parity Preferred Securities ^(note 6) in June of the calendar year in which such fiscal year ends. However, it is subject to the following conditions: (1) no Loss Absorption Certificate ^(note 1) has been issued; (2) no preferred stock dividend limitation has arisen with respect thereto (partial dividend payments are made to the extent applicable); and (3) no Distributable Amounts Limitation Certificate ^(note 4) has been issued with respect thereto (partial dividend payments are made to the extent applicable).	If Mizuho Financial Group pays any dividends on its common stock with respect to a fiscal year, full dividends must be paid on Parity Preferred Securities ^(note 6) in June of the calendar year in which such fiscal year ends. However, it is subject to the following conditions: (1) no Loss Absorption Certificate ^(note 1) has been issued; (2) no preferred stock dividend limitation has arisen with respect thereto (partial dividend payments are made to the extent applicable); and (3) no Distributable Amounts Limitation Certificate ^(note 4) has been issued with respect thereto (partial dividend payments are made to the extent applicable).
Distributable amounts limitation	When Mizuho Financial Group issues a Distributable Amounts Limitation Certificate ^(note 4) to MPC5, dividends are limited to the Available Distributable Amounts ^(note 3) .	When Mizuho Financial Group issues a Distributable Amounts Limitation Certificate ^(note 4) to MPC6, dividends are limited to the Available Distributable Amounts ^(note 3) .	When Mizuho Financial Group issues a Distributable Amounts Limitation certificate ^(note 4) to MPC7, dividends are limited to the Available Distributable Amounts ^(note 3) .
Dividend limitation	When dividends on Mizuho Financial Group's Preferred Stock ^(note 2) are reduced, dividends on Parity Preferred Securities ^(note 6) are also reduced by an equal percentage.	When dividends on Mizuho Financial Group's Preferred Stock ^(note 2) are reduced, dividends on Parity Preferred Securities ^(note 6) are also reduced by an equal percentage.	When dividends on Mizuho Financial Group's Preferred Stock ^(note 2) are reduced, dividends on Parity Preferred Securities ^(note 6) are also reduced by an equal percentage.
Claims on residual assets	Same priority as Mizuho Financial Group's Preferred Stock ^(note 2)	Same priority as Mizuho Financial Group's Preferred Stock ^(note 2)	Same priority as Mizuho Financial Group's Preferred Stock ^(note 2)

Issuer	Mizuho Capital Investment (USD) 1 Limited ("MCI (USD) 1," and the preferred securities described below are referred to as "MCI (USD) 1 Preferred Securities.")	Mizuho Capital Investment (EUR) 1 Limited ("MCI (EUR) 1," and the preferred securities described below are referred to as "MCI (EUR) 1 Preferred Securities.")	Mizuho Capital Investment (JPY) 1 Limited ("MCI (JPY) 1," and the preferred securities described below are referred to as "MCI (JPY) 1 Preferred Securities.")
Type of securities	Non-cumulative perpetual preferred securities	Non-cumulative perpetual preferred securities	Non-cumulative perpetual preferred securities
Mandatory redemption date	None	None	None
Optional redemption	Starting from the dividend payment date falling in June 2016, optionally redeemable on each dividend payment date in five-year intervals (subject to prior approval from regulatory authorities)	Starting from the dividend payment date falling in June 2011, optionally redeemable on each dividend payment date in five-year intervals (subject to prior approval from regulatory authorities)	Starting from the dividend payment date falling in June 2016, optionally redeemable on each dividend payment date in five-year intervals (subject to prior approval from regulatory authorities)

Dividends	Fixed dividend rate for the first ten years (although a floating dividend rate is applied with respect to dividend payment dates after June 2016. Dividend payments that are suspended are non-cumulative.)	Fixed dividend rate for the first five years (although a floating dividend rate is applied with respect to dividend payment dates after June 2011. Dividend payments that are suspended are non-cumulative.)	Fixed dividend rate for the first ten years (although a floating dividend rate is applied with respect to dividend payment dates after June 2016. Dividend payments that are suspended are non-cumulative.)
Dividend payment date	June 30th and December 30th of each year	June 30th of each year until June 2011, and June 30th and December 30th of each year thereafter	June 30th and December 30th of each year
Total amount issued	US\$600 million	€500 million	¥400 billion
Issue date	March 13, 2006	March 13, 2006	January 12, 2007
Dividend suspension events	(Mandatory dividend suspension or reduction event) (1) When a Liquidation Event ^(note 7) , Reorganization Event ^(note 8) , Insolvency Event ^(note 9) or Governmental Action ^(note 10) has occurred to Mizuho Financial Group; (2) when Mizuho Financial Group's Available Distributable Amounts ^(note 11) is insufficient, or dividends on its preferred stock are suspended or reduced; (Optional dividend suspension or reduction event) (3) when the capital adequacy ratio of Mizuho Financial Group or its Tier 1 capital ratio fails to meet the minimum requirement, or would fall short as a result of the dividend payments on the MCI (USD) 1 Preferred Securities, and Mizuho Financial Group issues a dividend suspension notice to MCI (USD) 1; and (4) when Mizuho Financial Group fails to pay dividends on its common stock and issues a dividend suspension notice to MCI (USD) 1.	(Mandatory dividend suspension or reduction event) (1) When a Liquidation Event ^(note 7) , Reorganization Event ^(note 8) , Insolvency Event ^(note 9) or Governmental Action ^(note 10) has occurred to Mizuho Financial Group; (2) when Mizuho Financial Group's Available Distributable Amounts ^(note 12) is insufficient, or dividends on its preferred stock are suspended or reduced; (Optional dividend suspension or reduction event) (3) when the capital adequacy ratio of Mizuho Financial Group or its Tier 1 capital ratio fails to meet the minimum requirement, or would fall short as a result of the dividend payments on the MCI (EUR) 1 Preferred Securities, and Mizuho Financial Group issues a dividend suspension notice to MCI (EUR) 1; and (4) when Mizuho Financial Group fails to pay dividends on its common stock and issues a dividend suspension notice to MCI (EUR) 1	(Mandatory dividend suspension or reduction event) (1) When a Liquidation Event ^(note 7) , Reorganization Event ^(note 8) , Insolvency Event ^(note 9) or Governmental Action ^(note 10) has occurred to Mizuho Financial Group; (2) when Mizuho Financial Group's Available Distributable Amounts ^(note 14) is insufficient, or dividends on its preferred stock are suspended or reduced; (Optional dividend suspension or reduction event) (3) when the capital adequacy ratio of Mizuho Financial Group or its Tier 1 capital ratio fails to meet the minimum requirement, or would fall short as a result of the dividend payments on the MCI (JPY) 1 Preferred Securities and when Mizuho Financial Group issues a dividend suspension notice to MCI (JPY) 1; and (4) when Mizuho Financial Group fails to pay dividends on its common stock and issues a dividend suspension notice to MCI (JPY) 1
Mandatory dividend event	If Mizuho Financial Group pays any dividends on its common stock with respect to a fiscal year, dividend payments for the full amount of MCI (USD) 1 Preferred Securities must be made on the dividend payment dates during the subsequent fiscal year; provided that no event for the mandatory suspension or reduction of dividends has occurred and that no dividend suspension notice has been issued in conjunction with the occurrence of an optional dividend suspension or reduction event.	If Mizuho Financial Group pays any dividends on its common stock with respect to a fiscal year, dividend payments for the full amount of MCI (EUR) 1 Preferred Securities must be made on the dividend payment dates during the subsequent fiscal year; provided that no event for the mandatory suspension or reduction of dividends has occurred and that no dividend suspension notice has been issued in conjunction with the occurrence of an optional dividend suspension or reduction event.	If Mizuho Financial Group pays any dividends on its common stock to holders of record as of a prescribed record date in the immediately preceding fiscal year, dividend payments for the full amount of MCI (JPY) 1 Preferred Securities must be made on dividend payment dates during the subsequent fiscal year; provided that no event for the mandatory suspension or reduction of dividends has occurred and that no dividend suspension notice has been issued in conjunction with the occurrence of an optional dividend suspension or reduction event.
Distributable amounts limitation	Dividends for the MCI (USD) 1 preferred securities are paid to the extent of Mizuho Financial Group's Available Distributable Amounts ^(note 11) .	Dividends for the MCI (EUR) 1 preferred securities are paid to the extent of Mizuho Financial Group's Available Distributable Amounts ^(note 12) .	Dividends for the MCI (JPY) 1 preferred securities are paid to the extent of Mizuho Financial Group's Available Distributable Amounts ^(note 14) .
Dividend limitations	When dividends on Mizuho Financial Group's Preferred Stock ^(note 13) are reduced, dividends on MCI (USD) 1 Preferred Securities are also reduced by an equal percentage.	When dividends on Mizuho Financial Group's Preferred Stock ^(note 13) are reduced, dividends on MCI (EUR) 1 Preferred Securities are also reduced by an equal percentage.	When dividends on Mizuho Financial Group's Preferred Stock ^(note 13) are reduced, dividends on MCI (JPY) 1 Preferred Securities are also reduced by an equal percentage.
Claims for residual assets	Same priority as Mizuho Financial Group's Preferred Stock ^(note 13)	Same priority as Mizuho Financial Group's Preferred Stock ^(note 13)	Same priority as Mizuho Financial Group's Preferred Stock ^(note 13)

Notes: 1. Loss Absorption Certificate

Refers to a certificate that Mizuho Financial Group delivers to the issuer (in case of the loss absorption event set forth in clause (iv) below, the issuance thereof is at our discretion) upon any of the following events with respect to Mizuho Financial Group: (i) liquidation event that shall be deemed to occur where a liquidation proceeding is commenced by or against Mizuho Financial Group or a competent court in Japan shall have (a) adjudicated Mizuho Financial Group to be subject to bankruptcy proceedings or (b) approved a preparation of a reorganization plan for abolishment of all business of Mizuho Financial Group; (ii) reorganization event that shall be deemed to occur if a competent court in Japan shall have adjudicated (a) the commencement of a

Status of Capital Adequacy

Status of Consolidated Capital Adequacy of Mizuho Financial Group, Inc.

corporate reorganization proceeding of Mizuho Financial Group under the Corporate Reorganization Law or (b) the commencement of a civil rehabilitation proceeding of Mizuho Financial Group under the Civil Rehabilitation Law; (iii) governmental action that shall be deemed to occur if the government authority in Japan (a) publicly declares Mizuho Financial Group is not able to pay its debts as they become due, (b) publicly declares Mizuho Financial Group's liabilities exceed its assets, (c) publicly declares Mizuho Financial Group to be under public management or (d) issues an order that Mizuho Financial Group be transferred to a third party; (iv) inadequate ratio event that shall be deemed to occur if capital adequacy ratio or Tier 1 capital ratio fails to meet the minimum requirement or would fall short as a result of a dividend payment on the relevant preferred securities; (v) default event that shall be deemed to occur if Mizuho Financial Group is not able to pay its debts as they become due or would not be able to do so as a result of a dividend payment on the relevant preferred securities; or (vi) insolvency event shall be deemed to occur if the liabilities of Mizuho Financial Group exceeds its assets or would exceed its assets as a result of a dividend payment on the relevant preferred securities.

2. Preferred Stock

Refers to preferred stock of Mizuho Financial Group qualifying as Tier 1 capital and ranking most senior compared to other preferred stock of Mizuho Financial Group as to dividend payments. It includes such preferred stock that are issued in the future.

3. Available Distributable Amounts

Refers to the distributable amounts calculated based on the immediately preceding fiscal year's financial statements, less the aggregate amount of dividends paid previously during the current fiscal year and scheduled to be paid thereafter in respect of such fiscal year in respect of any Preferred Stock (provided that each interim dividend payment on Preferred Stock to be paid during such current Fiscal Year shall be excluded in calculating Available Distributable Amounts). Notwithstanding the foregoing, if there are securities issued by a company other than Mizuho Financial Group of which the rights to dividends and the rights at the time of liquidation, etc., are determined by reference to the financial condition and results of operation of Mizuho Financial Group and which rank, in relation to MPC (with respect to the columns for MPC1, MPC2, MPC5, MPC6 and MPC7, "MPC" refers to MPC1, MPC2, MPC5, MPC6 and MPC7, respectively), equal in point of subordination as the Parity Preferred Securities ("Parallel Preferred Securities"), the Available Distributable Amounts are adjusted as follows:

Available Distributable Amounts after the adjustment = Available Distributable Amounts x (Total of full dividend payment amount for Parity Preferred Securities in such fiscal year) / (Total of full dividend payment amount for Parity Preferred Securities in such fiscal year + Total amount of full dividend payment amount for Parallel Securities in such fiscal year)

4. Distributable Amounts Limitation Certificate

Refers to a certificate issued by Mizuho Financial Group on or before the annual general meeting of shareholders to issuers if Available Distributable Amounts falls short of total dividends to be paid on the dividend payment date, which shall set forth the Available Distributable Amounts of such fiscal year.

5. Mandatory Dividend Payment Date

Refers to a dividend payment date in June of a calendar year when a fiscal year of Mizuho Financial Group ends with respect to which it paid dividends on its common stock.

6. Parity Preferred Securities

Refers to the collective designation for preferred securities and MPC Preferred Securities issued by MPC (with respect to the columns for MPC1, MPC2, MPC5, MPC6 and MPC7, "MPC" refers to MPC1, MPC2, MPC5, MPC6 and MPC7, respectively) which are perpetual and the dividend payment dates and the use of proceeds are the same as that of the relevant MPC Preferred Securities (or MPC1 Preferred Securities, MPC2 Preferred Securities, MPC5 Preferred Securities, MPC6 Preferred Securities or MPC7 Preferred Securities, as the case may be). (In the case of MPC1, for example, Parity Preferred Securities are the collective designation that includes Series A, Series B as well as other preferred securities that satisfy the above conditions if newly issued in the future.)

7. Liquidation Event

Shall be deemed to occur where a liquidation proceeding is commenced by or against Mizuho Financial Group or a competent court in Japan shall have (i) adjudicated Mizuho Financial Group to be subject to bankruptcy proceedings or (ii) approved a preparation of a reorganization plan for abolishment of all business of Mizuho Financial Group.

8. Reorganization Event

Shall be deemed to occur if a competent court in Japan shall have adjudicated (i) the commencement of a corporate reorganization proceeding of Mizuho Financial Group under the Corporate Reorganization Law or (ii) the commencement of a civil rehabilitation proceeding of Mizuho Financial Group under the Civil Rehabilitation Law.

9. Insolvency Event

Shall be deemed to occur if (i) Mizuho Financial Group is not able to pay its debts as they become due or would not be able to do so as a result of a dividend payment on the relevant preferred securities, or (ii) if the liabilities of Mizuho Financial Group exceeds its assets or would exceed its assets as a result of a dividend payment on the relevant preferred securities.

10. Governmental Action

Shall be deemed to occur if the government authority in Japan (i) publicly declares Mizuho Financial Group is not able to pay its debts as they become due, (ii) publicly declares Mizuho Financial Group's liabilities exceed its assets, (iii) publicly declares Mizuho Financial Group to be under public management or (iv) issues an order that Mizuho Financial Group be transferred to a third party.

11. Available Distributable Amounts for MCI (USD) 1 Preferred Securities

(i) Amount available in June

Refers to Distributable Amounts of Mizuho Financial Group calculated based on the financial statements for the immediately preceding fiscal year, less the amount of dividend payments on Preferred Stock(note 13) (excluding interim dividend payments), pro-rated between the full dividend amount on MCI (USD) 1 Preferred Securities and the full dividend amount on preferred securities that are equivalently subordinated in nature with MCI (USD) 1 Preferred Securities ("Equivalent Securities") to which dividends are paid in whole or in part or declared to be paid on or prior to the relevant dividend payment date of MCI (USD) 1 Preferred Securities.

(ii) Amount available in December

Refers to Distributable Amounts of Mizuho Financial Group calculated based on the financial statements for the immediately preceding fiscal year, less (A) the amount of dividend payments on Preferred Stock(note 13) (excluding interim dividend payments), (B) the amount of dividend payments on MCI (USD) 1 Preferred Securities made or declared to be made on or prior to the dividend payment date falling in June and (C) the dividends on Equivalent Securities paid or declared to be paid on or prior to the dividend payment date falling in June, pro-rated between full dividends on MCI (USD) 1 Preferred Securities for the dividend payment date falling in December and full dividends on Equivalent Securities paid in whole or in part or declared to be paid from the day after the dividend payment date of MCI (USD) 1 Preferred Securities falling in June up to the dividend payment date falling in December.

12. Available Distributable Amounts for MCI (EUR) 1 Preferred Securities

(Up to the dividend payment date falling in June 2011)

Refers to Distributable Amounts of Mizuho Financial Group calculated based on the financial statements for the immediately preceding fiscal year, less the amount of dividend payments on Preferred Stock(note 13) (excluding interim dividend payments), pro-rated between the full dividend payment amount on MCI (EUR) 1 Preferred Securities and the full dividend payment amount on preferred securities for the then current fiscal year that are equivalently subordinated in nature with MCI (EUR) 1 Preferred Securities ("Equivalent Securities").

(From the dividend payment date falling in December 2011)

(i) Amount available in June

Refers to Distributable Amounts of Mizuho Financial Group calculated based on the financial statements for the immediately preceding fiscal year, less the amount of dividend payments on Preferred Stock(note 13) (excluding interim dividend payments), pro-rated between the full dividend payment amount on MCI (EUR) 1 Preferred Securities and the full dividend amount on Equivalent Securities to which dividends are paid in whole or in part or declared to be paid on or prior to the relevant dividend payment date of MCI (EUR) 1 Preferred Securities.

(ii) Amount available in December

Refers to Distributable Amounts of Mizuho Financial Group calculated based on the financial statements for the immediately preceding fiscal year, less (A) the amount of dividend payments on Preferred Stock(note 13) (excluding interim dividend payments), (B) the amount of dividend payments on MCI (EUR) 1 Preferred Securities made or declared to be made on or prior to the dividend payment date falling in June and (C) the dividends on Equivalent Securities paid or declared to be paid on or prior to the dividend payment date falling in June, pro-rated between full dividends on MCI (EUR) 1 Preferred Securities for the dividend payment date falling in December and full dividends on Equivalent Securities paid in whole or in part or declared to be paid from the day after the dividend payment date of MCI (EUR) 1 Preferred Securities falling in June up to the dividend payment date falling in December.

13. Preferred Stocks

Refers to preferred stock of Mizuho Financial Group qualifying as Tier 1 capital and ranking most senior compared to other preferred stock of Mizuho Financial Group as to dividend payments and claims to residual assets.

14. Available Distributable Amounts for the MCI (JPY) 1 Preferred Securities

(i) Amount available in June

Refers to Distributable Amounts of Mizuho Financial Group calculated based on the financial statements for the immediately preceding fiscal year, less the amount of dividend payments on Preferred Stock(note 13) (excluding interim dividend payments), pro-rated between the full dividend amount on MCI (JPY) 1 Preferred Securities and the full dividend amount on preferred securities that are equivalently subordinated in nature with MCI (JPY) 1 Preferred Securities ("Equivalent Securities") to which dividends are paid in whole or in part or declared to be paid on or prior to the relevant dividend payment date of MCI (JPY) 1 Preferred Securities.

(ii) Amount available in December

Refers to Distributable Amounts of Mizuho Financial Group calculated based on the financial statements for the immediately preceding fiscal year, less (A) the amount of dividend payments on Preferred Stock(note 13) (excluding interim dividend payments), (B) the amount of dividend payments on MCI (JPY) 1 Preferred Securities made or declared to be made on or prior to the dividend payment date falling in June and (C) the dividends on Equivalent Securities paid or declared to be paid on or prior to the dividend payment date falling in June, pro-rated between full dividends on MCI (JPY) 1 Preferred Securities for the dividend payment date falling in December and full dividends on Equivalent Securities paid in whole or in part or declared to be paid from the day after the dividend payment date of MCI (JPY) 1 Preferred Securities falling in June up to the dividend payment date falling in December.

Preferred securities issued by SPCs of Mizuho Corporate Bank, Ltd. (the "Bank")

Issuer	Mizuho Preferred Capital Company L.L.C. ("MPCC," and the preferred securities described below is referred to as "MPCC Preferred Securities")	Mizuho JGB Investment L.L.C. ("MJJ," and the preferred securities described below is referred to as "MJJ Preferred Securities")
Type of securities	Non-cumulative perpetual preferred securities	Non-cumulative perpetual preferred securities
Mandatory redemption date	None	None
Optional redemption	Optionally redeemable on each dividend payment date falling in or after June 2008 (subject to prior approval from regulatory authorities)	Optionally redeemable on each dividend payment date falling in or after June 2008 (subject to prior approval from regulatory authorities)
Dividends	Fixed dividend rate for the first ten years (although a floating dividend rate is applied with respect to dividend payment dates after June 2008. In addition, a step-up dividend rate is applied after such date. As stated in "Dividend suspension events" below, dividend payments that are suspended are non-cumulative.)	Fixed dividend rate for the first ten years (although a floating dividend rate is applied with respect to dividend payment dates after June 2008. In addition, a step-up dividend rate is applied after such date. As stated in "Dividend suspension events" below, dividend payments that are suspended are non-cumulative.)
Dividend payment date	Last business day of June and December of each year	Last business day of June and December of each year
Total amount issued	US\$1.0 billion	US\$1.6 billion
Issue date	February 23, 1998	March 16, 1998
Dividend suspension events	If any of the following events arise, dividend payments are suspended on a non-cumulative basis (except in the case of a mandatory dividend event described below): (1) when the capital adequacy ratio of the Bank or its Tier 1 capital ratio fails to meet the minimum requirements and a Dividend Suspension Notice ^(note 1) has been issued regarding MPCC Preferred Securities; (2) when a liquidation proceeding of the Bank is commenced, bankruptcy of the Bank or reorganization plan for terminating Bank's business is approved by a competent court; (3) when dividends on the Bank's Preferred Stock ^(note 2) are suspended and the Bank notifies such suspension in writing or a Dividend Suspension Notice ^(note 1) is issued regarding MPCC Preferred Securities; or (4) when dividends on the Bank's stock are completely suspended and Dividend Suspension Notice ^(note 1) is issued on MPCC Preferred Securities.	If any of the following events arise, dividend payments are suspended on a non-cumulative basis (except in the case of a mandatory dividend event described below): (1) when the capital adequacy ratio of the Bank or its Tier 1 capital ratio fails to meet the minimum requirements and a Dividend Suspension Notice ^(note 1) has been issued regarding MJJ Preferred Securities; (2) when a liquidation proceeding of the Bank is commenced, bankruptcy of the Bank or reorganization plan for terminating Bank's business is approved by a competent court; (3) when dividends on the Bank's Preferred Stock ^(note 2) are suspended and the Bank notifies such suspension in writing or a Dividend Suspension Notice ^(note 1) is issued regarding MJJ Preferred Securities; or (4) when dividends on the Bank's stock are completely suspended and Dividend Suspension Notice ^(note 1) is issued on MJJ Preferred Securities.
Mandatory dividend event	If the Bank pays any dividends on any of its stock with respect to a fiscal year, dividend payments for the full amount of MPCC Preferred Securities must be made (except in the case described in clause (2) of dividend suspension events above) on the relevant dividend payment dates for two consecutive Dividend Periods ^(note 3) after the end of such fiscal year.	If the Bank pays any dividends on any of its stock with respect to a fiscal year, dividend payments for the full amount of MJJ Preferred Securities must be made (except in the case described in clause (2) of dividend suspension events above) on the relevant dividend payment dates for two consecutive Dividend Periods ^(note 3) after the end of such fiscal year.
Distributable amounts limitation	None	None
Dividend limitations	None	None
Claims on residual assets	Same priority as the Bank's Preferred Stock ^(note 2)	Same priority as the Bank's Preferred Stock ^(note 2)

Notes: 1. Dividend Suspension Notice

Refers to the notice Mizuho Preferred Capital Holding Inc. (or, in the case of MJJ, Mizuho JGB Investment Holdings Inc.) , the intermediate holding company of the Issuer in the United States, delivers to the Issuer ten days or more prior to a dividend payment date stating that MPCC (or MJJ) will not pay dividends on the relevant dividend payment date.

2. Bank's Preferred Stock

Refers to preferred stock of the Bank qualifying as Tier 1 capital and ranking most senior compared to other preferred stock of the Bank as to dividend payments. It includes such preferred stock that are issued in the future.

3. Dividend Period

Refers to periods commencing on the day after the last business day of June and continuing to the last business day of December and periods commencing on the day after the last business day of December and continuing to the last business day of June.

(b) Summary of Preferred Stock

The preferred stock that has been issued as stated below is included in Tier 1 capital for purposes of Mizuho Financial Group's consolidated capital adequacy ratio.

	Eleventh Series Class XI Preferred Stock	Thirteenth Series Class XIII Preferred Stock
Amount outstanding as of fiscal year end	¥943.74 billion	¥36.69 billion
Preferred dividend payment	An annual dividend payment of ¥20,000 per preferred share to holders of preferred stock in priority to dividend payments to holders of common stock.	An annual dividend payment of ¥30,000 per preferred share to holders of preferred stock in priority to dividend payments to holders of common stock.
Non-cumulative clause	In the event that all or part of the preferred dividends are not paid during a given fiscal year, the shortfall is not accumulated in or beyond the following fiscal year.	In the event that all or part of the preferred dividends are not paid during a given fiscal year, the shortfall is not accumulated in or beyond the following fiscal year.
Non-participation clause	No distribution of surplus exceeding the preferred dividend payment is made to holders of preferred stock.	No distribution of surplus exceeding the preferred dividend payment is made to holders of preferred stock.
Preferred interim dividend payment	If an interim dividend payment is made, ¥10,000 per share is to be paid in priority to holders of common stock.	If an interim dividend payment is made, ¥15,000 per share is to be paid in priority to holders of common stock.
Distribution of residual assets	¥1,000,000 per preferred share is to be paid in priority to holders of common stock and no other distribution of residual assets is to be made.	¥1,000,000 per preferred share is to be paid in priority to holders of common stock and no other distribution of residual assets is to be made.
Conversion ^(note 1) request	Conversion period	From July 1, 2008 to June 30, 2016.
	Initial conversion price	Market price of common stock on July 1, 2008 (minimum ¥50,000), where market price is defined as the average of the daily closing prices of common stock as reported by the Tokyo Stock Exchange for the 30 consecutive trading days commencing on the 45th trading day prior to July 1, 2008.
	Reset of conversion price	On July 1 of each year from July 1, 2009 to July 1, 2015 (hereafter, "Conversion Price Reset Date"), in the event the market price of common stock on such date is below the effective conversion price on the day before the relevant Conversion Price Reset Date, the reset price is to be adjusted as of the relevant Conversion Price Reset Date to such market price (minimum: the higher of 60% of the initial acquisition price and ¥50,000), where market price is defined as the average of the daily closing prices of common stock as reported by the Tokyo Stock Exchange for the 30 consecutive trading days commencing on the 45th trading day prior to the Conversion Price Reset Date.
	Adjustment of the conversion price	Adjustments to the conversion price are to be made upon the issuance or disposition of common stock at a price lower than the market price and in other specified circumstances.
	Number of shares of common stock to be provided upon conversion	The number obtained by dividing (i) the total issue price of the preferred stock submitted in connection with the conversion request by the holders of such preferred stock by (ii) the conversion price.
Mandatory conversion of preferred stock	Mizuho Financial Group shall acquire on July 1, 2016 any preferred stock in respect of which a request for conversion has not been made by June 30, 2016 and deliver common stock to the holder of such preferred stock. The number of shares of common stock to be delivered is obtained by dividing ¥1,000,000 by the average of the daily closing prices of common stock as reported by the Tokyo Stock Exchange for the 30 consecutive trading days commencing on the 45th trading day prior to July 1, 2016 (minimum: ¥50,000).	

<p>Conversion clause</p>	<p>n.a.</p>	<p>On or after April 1, 2013, as determined by a resolution of the general meeting of shareholders, all or a portion of the preferred stock can be repurchased at the conversion price set forth below.</p> <p>The conversion price per share will be the sum of ¥1,000,000 and the preferred dividend pro-rated for the number of days from the first day of the fiscal year during which the conversion date falls; provided, however, that if preferred interim dividends are paid, the conversion price per share is to be reduced by the amount of such interim dividend.</p>
<p>Voting rights</p>	<p>The holders of preferred stock shall not have voting rights at a general meeting of shareholders; provided, however, that the holders of preferred stock may have voting rights from the date of a general meeting of shareholders if a proposal for the payment of preferred dividends is not submitted to such general meeting of shareholders, or immediately after the closing of a general meeting of shareholders if a proposal on the preferred dividends is rejected at such general meeting of shareholders, until, in either case, such time as a resolution of a general meeting of shareholders for the payment of preferred dividends is approved.</p>	<p>The holders of preferred stock shall not have voting rights at a general meeting of shareholders; provided, however, that the holders of preferred stock may have voting rights from the date of a general meeting of shareholders if a proposal for the payment of preferred dividends is not submitted to such general meeting of shareholders, or immediately after the closing of a general meeting of shareholders if a proposal on the preferred dividends is rejected at such general meeting of shareholders, until, in either case, such time as a resolution of a general meeting of shareholders for the payment of preferred dividends is approved.</p>
<p>Preferential status</p>	<p>All classes of preferred stock rank <i>pari passu</i> with respect to preferred dividends, preferred interim dividends and residual assets.</p>	<p>All classes of preferred stock rank <i>pari passu</i> with respect to preferred dividends, preferred interim dividends and residual assets.</p>

Note: 1. Conversion of the preferred stock is conducted through the acquisition of the relevant shares of preferred stock by Mizuho Financial Group followed by the delivery of the applicable number of shares of common stock. As such, the word "acquisition" is used in lieu of "conversion" in our articles of incorporation.

(c) Summary of Debt Capital Instruments

1. Summary

The following debt capital instruments are included in Tier 2 capital:

- Perpetual subordinated debt;
- Dated subordinated debt; and
- Dated preferred stock.

Of the above, perpetual subordinated debt and dated subordinated debt are in the form of subordinated bonds with subordination clause (corporate bonds with subordination clause) or subordinated loans (borrowing by means of loan agreement with subordination clause) (collectively, "Subordinated Bonds, Etc."). Specifically, such debt capital is raised as follows:

- (1) Subordinated bonds offered to investors in Japan and abroad;
- (2) Subordinated bonds using a Euro MTN program; and
- (3) Subordinated loans.

The Subordinated Bonds, Etc., are issued by or loaned to Mizuho Financial Group, its banking subsidiaries or overseas consolidated SPC subsidiaries.

In each case, the above instruments are based on terms that are in accordance with relevant public notices and supervisory guidelines of the Financial Services Agency so as to ensure eligibility as Tier 2 capital.

At present, we have no dated preferred stock outstanding.

2. Subordination clause

Subordinated Bonds, Etc., include subordination clauses pursuant to which, in the event that certain grounds for subordination arise, payments of principal and interest on the relevant Subordinated Bonds, Etc., are ranked lower in priority compared to the execution of obligations relating to more senior claims which are obligations other than those that rank *pari passu* or junior to such Subordinated Bonds, Etc. (concerning the rights of holders of Subordinated Bonds, Etc., that seek payment, the order of priority in receiving payments in bankruptcy proceedings is junior to subordinated bankrupt claims as set forth in the Bankruptcy Law). As a result, senior creditors have priority over holders of Subordinated Bonds, Etc., in the event of bankruptcy, corporate reorganization and civil rehabilitation proceedings, etc.

3. Perpetual subordinated debt

Perpetual subordinated debt is debt capital instruments with all of the following features:

- (1) Unsecured, fully paid and subordinated to other obligations;
- (2) Not redeemable or repayable, except when it is optional and the debtor anticipates that a sufficient capital adequacy ratio will be maintained after such redemption or repayment or in connection with the raising of capital in an amount equal to or in excess of the amount to be redeemed or repaid;
- (3) Applicable to absorb losses while the obligor continues to do business; and
- (4) Contains a provision that allows a deferred payment of interest.

4. Dated subordinated debt

Dated subordinated debt differs from perpetual subordinated debt in that it has a fixed redemption or repayment term of more than five years.

In the case of both perpetual subordinated debt and dated subordinated debt, if a step-up in interest is provided for, the application of such step-up must be made at a time five years or more from the issue or loan date so as to prevent the interest to be paid after step-up from being excessive, and the amount of step-up must be within the limit that the Financial Services Agency determines in supervisory guidelines.

4. Summary of Approach to Assessing Capital Adequacy

In order to ensure that risk-based capital is sufficiently maintained in light of the risk held by us, we regularly conduct the following assessment of capital adequacy in addition to adopting a suitable and effective capital adequacy monitoring structure.

Maintaining a Sufficient Capital Adequacy Ratio (BIS Standard) and Tier 1 Capital Ratio

We confirm our maintenance of a high level of financial soundness by conducting regular evaluations to examine if our risk-based capital is adequate in qualitative as well as quantitative terms, in the light of our business plans and strategic targets to match the increase in risk-weighted assets acquired for growth, in addition to maintaining risk-based capital that exceeds the minimum requirements (8% under BIS standards, 4% under domestic standards).

Balancing Risk and Capital

On the basis of the framework for allocating risk capital, after obtaining the clearest possible grasp of the group's overall risk exposure, we endeavor to control risk so as to keep it within the range of our business capacity by means of allocating capital that corresponds to the amount of risk to the business groups and units of our banking subsidiaries, etc. within the bounds of our capital, and we conduct regular assessments to ensure that enough capital is maintained based on our risk profile. When making these assessments, in addition to considering the effects that interest rate risk of a banking book, credit risk concentration and stress tests have on our capital, we verify whether a suitable risk-return relationship is being maintained.

5. Required Capital by Portfolio Classification

Billions of yen

2007

As of March 31,	EAD	Required Capital
Credit Risk	¥ 147,489.3	¥ 6,067.2
Internal Ratings-based Approach	140,350.2	5,809.9
Corporate	59,960.1	3,678.3
Sovereign	43,361.8	102.5
Bank	7,699.1	185.1
Retail	13,016.0	543.3
Residential Mortgage	10,260.7	370.9
Qualifying Revolving Loans	345.0	22.0
Other Retail	2,410.2	150.4
Equities, etc.	6,550.1	619.9
PD/LGD Approach	910.9	110.9
Market-based Approach (Simple Risk Weight Method)	147.0	51.3
Market-based Approach (Internal Models Approach)	—	—
Transitional Measure Applied	5,492.0	457.6
Regarded-method Exposure	1,097.2	310.9
Securitizations	6,394.6	159.1
Others	2,271.0	210.4
Standardized Approach	7,139.0	257.2
Sovereign	2,633.8	2.2
Bank	1,731.4	30.0
Corporate	2,474.5	192.7
Residential Mortgage	0.0	0.0
Securitizations	17.4	15.4
Others	281.7	16.7
Market Risk	/	174.9
Standardized Approach	/	138.2
Interest Rate Risk	/	84.5
Equities Risk	/	40.1
Foreign Exchange Risk	/	7.8
Commodities Risk	/	5.6
Internal Models Approach	/	36.7
Operational Risk (Standardized Approach)	/	310.2
Total Required Capital (Consolidated)	¥ /	¥ 5,663.6

Notes: 1. EAD: Exposure at default.

2. PD: Probability of default.

3. LGD: Loss given default.

4. Required capital: For credit risk, the sum of (i) 8% of credit risk-weighted assets, (ii) expected losses and (iii) deduction from capital. For market risk, the market risk equivalent amount. For operational risk, the operational risk equivalent amount.

5. Total required capital (consolidated): 8% of the denominator of the capital adequacy ratio.

● Credit Risk

6. Credit Risk Management

Summary of Credit Risk Management

See pages 53 to 57 for summary of Mizuho Financial Group's credit risk management policies and procedures.

We use the foundation internal ratings-based approach to calculate credit risk-weighted assets for purposes of Basel II. However, we exempt business units or asset classes for which calculating the amount of credit risk-weighted assets is deemed to be immaterial based on a consideration of the type of business and the degree of influence on the amount of credit risk-weighted assets from the foundation internal ratings-based approach, and the standardized approach is applied.

In addition, the various estimates used to calculate credit risk-weighted assets, such as PD (probability of default), are used for purposes of internal credit risk measurement and risk capital allocations. In compliance with regulations, in estimating PD, long-term averages from internal default results data to which conservative adjustments are made are used. Verifications are then performed through back testing.

Status of Portfolios to which Standardized Approach is Applied

Eligible external credit assessment institutions used for determining the risk weight for portfolios to which the standardized approach is applied are Rating and Investment Information, Inc. (R&I) in Japan and Standard & Poor's (S&P) overseas.

We apply a 100% risk weight for all of our corporate exposure.

Summary of Our Internal Rating System

Please see pages 55 and 56 for summary of our internal rating system and ratings assignment procedures.

7. Credit Risk Exposure, etc.

Regarded-method exposure and securitizations exposure are excluded.

Status of Credit Risk Exposure

(a) Breakdown by Geographical Area

Billions of yen

As of March 31, 2007	Loans, Commitments and other non-derivative off-balance-sheet exposures	Securities	OTC Derivatives	Others	Total
Domestic	¥ 72,435.4	¥ 24,737.5	¥ 1,721.3	¥ 3,403.3	¥ 102,297.7
Overseas	15,958.0	8,100.6	2,783.6	1,447.1	28,289.5
Asia	3,043.1	483.6	85.1	389.6	4,001.4
Central and South America	1,645.0	6.0	113.0	9.0	1,773.2
North America	5,811.1	4,650.2	1,032.6	239.7	11,733.8
Eastern Europe	49.1	—	0.0	1.5	50.6
Western Europe	4,162.1	2,870.2	1,514.5	684.1	9,231.0
Others	1,247.4	90.5	38.2	123.0	1,499.3
Exempt portion	/	/	/	7,121.6	7,121.6
Total	¥ 88,393.5	¥ 32,838.2	¥ 4,505.0	¥ 11,972.1	¥ 137,708.9

Notes: 1. Exempt portion represents amounts calculated using the standardized approach for business units and asset classes that are immaterial for purposes of calculating credit risk-weighted assets.

2. Exposure to non-Japanese residents is included in "Overseas."

3. "Others" include deposits, call loans, monetary claims purchased, money held in trust, foreign exchange assets and other assets.

(b) Breakdown by Industry

Billions of yen

As of March 31, 2007	Loans, Commitments and other non-derivative off-balance-sheet exposures	Securities	OTC Derivatives	Others	Total
Manufacturing	¥ 14,848.0	¥ 4,030.5	¥ 499.8	¥ 327.3	¥ 19,705.7
Construction	1,901.8	286.4	24.3	4.2	2,216.8
Real Estate	7,666.6	545.7	33.8	70.9	8,317.2
Service Industries	12,752.3	15,097.2	150.8	103.2	28,103.7
Wholesale and Retail	8,318.4	986.1	512.4	499.2	10,316.1
Finance and Insurance	13,495.8	3,332.2	3,022.0	3,228.3	23,078.4
Individuals	12,563.8	0.0	0.4	21.9	12,586.1
Others	16,846.5	8,559.8	261.2	595.2	26,262.8
Exempt Portion	/	/	/	7,121.6	7,121.6
Total	¥ 88,393.5	¥ 32,838.2	¥ 4,505.0	¥ 11,972.1	¥ 137,708.9

Notes: 1. Exempt portion represents amounts calculated using the standardized approach for business units and asset classes that are immaterial for purposes of calculating credit risk-weighted assets.

2. "Others" include deposits, call loans, monetary claims purchased, money held in trust, foreign exchange assets and other assets.

(c) Breakdown by Residual Contractual Maturity

Billions of yen

As of March 31, 2007	Loans, Commitments and other non-derivative off-balance-sheet exposures	Securities	OTC Derivatives	Others	Total
Less than One Year	¥ 31,495.2	¥ 7,328.9	¥ 273.5	¥ 1,938.6	¥ 41,036.4
From One Year to Less than Three Years	12,689.4	7,008.0	2,519.6	90.2	22,307.4
From three Years to Less than Five Years	13,494.0	3,585.1	887.0	27.3	17,993.5
Five Years or More	21,570.3	8,870.8	704.4	34.4	31,180.1
Others	9,144.3	6,045.1	120.2	2,759.8	18,069.6
Exempt Portion	/	/	/	7,121.6	7,121.6
Total	¥ 88,393.5	¥ 32,838.2	¥ 4,505.0	¥ 11,972.1	¥ 137,708.9

Notes: 1. Exempt portion represents amounts calculated using the standardized approach for business units and asset classes that are immaterial for purposes of calculating credit risk-weighted assets.

2. "Others" include deposits, call loans, monetary claims purchased, money held in trust, foreign exchange assets and other assets.

Status of Exposure Past Due Three Months or More or in Default

(d) Breakdown by Geographical Area

Billions of yen

As of March 31, 2007	Loans, Commitments and other non-derivative off-balance-sheet exposures	Securities	OTC Derivatives	Others	Total
Domestic	¥ 1,833.6	¥ 65.9	¥ 8.0	¥ 33.2	¥ 1,940.8
Overseas	118.7	0.2	—	6.8	125.7
Asia	26.1	0.2	—	5.8	32.1
Central and South America	0.8	0.0	—	0.0	0.8
North America	53.8	—	—	0.0	53.8
Eastern Europe	0.5	—	—	—	0.5
Western Europe	31.9	—	—	0.9	32.8
Others	5.4	—	—	—	5.4
Exempt Portion	/	/	/	0.3	0.3
Total	¥ 1,952.3	¥ 66.1	¥ 8.0	¥ 40.3	¥ 2,066.8

Notes: 1. Exempt portion represents amounts calculated using the standardized approach for business units and asset classes that are immaterial for purposes of calculating credit risk-weighted assets.

2. Exposure to non-Japanese residents is included in "Overseas."

3. "Others" include deposits, call loans, monetary claims purchased, money held in trust, foreign exchange assets and other assets.

(e) Breakdown by Industry

Billions of yen

As of March 31, 2007	Loans, Commitments and other non-derivative off-balance-sheet exposures	Securities	OTC Derivatives	Others	Total
Manufacturing	¥ 154.2	¥ 5.2	¥ 0.5	¥ 12.2	¥ 172.4
Construction	90.0	13.8	1.0	0.5	105.4
Real Estate	344.0	0.1	0.3	0.5	345.1
Service Industries	222.5	1.8	0.4	6.2	231.1
Wholesale and Retail	270.1	28.1	2.7	8.2	309.2
Finance and Insurance	332.5	8.5	1.9	6.9	349.9
Individuals	192.2	—	—	1.5	193.7
Others	346.4	8.3	0.8	3.7	359.3
Exempt Portion	/	/	/	0.3	0.3
Total	¥ 1,952.3	¥ 66.1	¥ 8.0	¥ 40.3	¥ 2,066.8

Notes: 1. Exempt portion represents amounts calculated using the standardized approach for business units and asset classes that are immaterial for purposes of calculating credit risk-weighted assets.

2. "Others" include deposits, call loans, monetary claims purchased, money held in trust, foreign exchange assets and other assets.

Status of Reserves for Possible Losses on Loans

(f) Fiscal Year-End Balances of Reserves for Possible Losses on Loans and Changes during the Fiscal Year (after Partial Direct Write-Offs)

As of March 31,		Billions of yen
		2007
General Reserve for Possible Losses on Loans	Balance as of March 31, 2006	¥ 615.7
	Increase during the Fiscal Year	500.8
	Decrease during the Fiscal Year	615.7
	Balance as of March 31, 2007	500.8
Specific Reserve for Possible Losses on Loans	Balance as of March 31, 2006	194.9
	Increase during the Fiscal Year	352.3
	Decrease during the Fiscal Year	194.9
	Balance as of March 31, 2007	352.3
Reserve for Possible Losses on Loans to Restructuring Countries	Balance as of March 31, 2006	3.4
	Increase during the Fiscal Year	3.1
	Decrease during the Fiscal Year	3.4
	Balance as of March 31, 2007	3.1
Total	Balance as of March 31, 2006	¥ 814.1
	Increase during the Fiscal Year	856.3
	Decrease during the Fiscal Year	814.1
	Balance as of March 31, 2007	856.3

(g) Specific Reserve for Possible Losses on Loans by Geographical Area and Industry

As of March 31,		Billions of yen
		2007
Domestic		¥ 332.8
Manufacturing		15.4
Construction		3.2
Real Estate		11.3
Service Industries		16.8
Wholesale and Retail		21.6
Finance and Insurance		178.5
Individuals		64.6
Others		20.9
Overseas		15.9
Exempt Portion		3.5
Total		¥ 352.3

Notes: 1. Exempt portion represents amounts calculated using the standardized approach for business units and asset classes that are immaterial for purposes of calculating credit risk-weighted assets.

2. Changes from the previous year are not presented for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007 as it is the first year of application.

(h) Write-Offs of Loans by Industry

		Billions of yen	
For the Fiscal Year ended March 31,		2007	
	Manufacturing	¥	7.7
	Construction		1.4
	Real Estate		0.6
	Service Industries		11.7
	Wholesale and Retail		20.9
	Finance and Insurance		5.7
	Individuals		5.6
	Others		13.0
	Exempt portion		0.2
	Total	¥	67.1

Notes: 1. Exempt portion represents amounts calculated using the standardized approach for business units and asset classes that are immaterial for purposes of calculating credit risk-weighted assets.

2. "Others" include overseas and non-Japanese resident portions.

Status of Exposure to which Standardized Approach is Applied

(i) Exposure by Risk Weight Category after Applying Credit Risk Mitigation

		Billions of yen		
As of March 31,		2007		
		On-balance Sheet	Off-balance Sheet	Total
Risk Weight	0%	¥ 758.1	¥ 1,875.2	¥ 2,633.4
	10%	0.6	0.1	0.8
	20%	538.6	1,148.9	1,687.6
	35%	0.0	—	0.0
	50%	85.5	0.5	86.1
	100%	2,086.2	627.2	2,713.4
	150%	0.0	—	0.0
	350%	—	—	—
	Total	¥ 3,469.4	¥ 3,652.2	¥ 7,121.6

Note: Off-balance sheet exposure shows the amount of credit equivalent.

(j) Deduction from Capital

		Billions of yen	
As of March 31,		2007	
	Deduction from Capital		¥ 15.4

Status of Exposure to which the Internal Ratings-Based Approach is Applied

(k) Specialized Lending Exposure under Supervisory Slotting Criteria by Risk Weight Category

As of March 31,		Billions of yen
		2007
Risk Weight	50%	¥ 173.8
	70%	484.1
	90%	303.3
	95%	29.8
	115%	94.2
	120%	11.4
	140%	10.1
	250%	320.8
Total		¥ 1,428.0

(l) Equities Exposure under Simple Risk Weight Method by Risk Weight Category

As of March 31,		Billions of yen
		2007
Risk Weight	300%	¥ 78.2
	400%	68.7
Total		¥ 147.0

Note: Of the equities exposure under the simple risk weight method, 300% risk weight is applied for listed equities and 400% for unlisted equities.

(m) Portfolio by Asset Class and Ratings Segment (Corporate)

As of March 31, 2007	PD (EAD Weighted Average) (%)	LGD (EAD Weighted Average) (%)	Risk Weight (EAD Weighted Average) (%)	Billions of yen		
				EAD	On-balance Sheet	Off-balance Sheet
Corporate	3.97%	43.49%	51.99%	¥ 58,532.0	¥ 44,137.4	¥ 14,394.6
Investment Grade Zone	0.12	43.93	32.64	31,116.6	20,510.1	10,606.4
Non-investment Grade Zone	1.80	42.77	79.23	25,590.7	21,878.2	3,712.5
Default	100.00	46.21	0.00	1,824.7	1,749.0	75.6
Sovereign	0.03	44.99	2.80	43,361.8	34,993.7	8,368.1
Investment Grade Zone	0.01	44.99	2.48	43,195.0	34,838.8	8,356.1
Non-investment Grade Zone	2.10	44.99	86.73	161.9	149.9	11.9
Default	100.00	45.00	0.00	4.8	4.8	0.0
Bank	0.21	43.76	29.02	7,699.1	3,207.5	4,491.5
Investment Grade Zone	0.13	43.81	28.05	7,470.5	3,019.7	4,450.7
Non-investment Grade Zone	0.94	41.81	61.90	224.4	183.5	40.8
Default	100.00	45.00	0.00	4.1	4.1	—
Equities exposure under PD/LGD approach	2.46	90.00	124.66	910.9	910.9	—
Investment Grade Zone	0.12	90.00	121.16	860.5	860.5	—
Non-investment Grade Zone	4.62	90.00	305.54	30.4	30.4	—
Default	100.00	90.00	0.00	19.9	19.9	—
Total	2.15%	44.48%	31.69%	¥ 110,504.0	¥ 83,249.7	¥ 27,254.3
Investment Grade Zone	0.06	44.95	17.38	82,642.7	59,229.3	23,413.4
Non-investment Grade Zone	1.80	42.83	79.39	26,007.4	22,242.2	3,765.2
Default	100.00	46.68	0.00	1,853.7	1,778.1	75.6

Notes: 1. Investment grade zone includes obligor ratings A1 to B2, non-investment grade zone includes C1 to E2 (excluding E2R), and default includes E2R to H1 (See page 55 for details regarding obligor ratings).

2. "Corporate" does not include specialized lending exposure under supervisory slotting criteria.

(n) Portfolio by Asset Class and Ratings Segment (Retail)

Billions of yen									
As of March 31, 2007	PD (EAD Weighted Average) (%)	LGD (EAD Weighted Average) (%)	EL Default (EAD Weighted Average) (%)	Risk Weight (EAD Weighted Average) (%)				Amount of Undrawn Commitments	Weighted Average of CCF (%)
					EAD	On-balance Sheet	Off-balance Sheet		
Residential Mortgage	1.53%	47.86%	0.36%	35.65%	¥ 10,260.7	¥ 10,181.4	¥ 79.2	¥ —	—%
Non-default	0.85	47.81	—	35.59	10,190.8	10,147.8	43.0	—	—
Default	100.00	56.13	52.73	45.01	69.8	33.6	36.2	—	—
Qualifying Revolving Loans (Retail)	2.87	73.36	0.32	53.38	345.0	240.7	104.2	1,409.8	7.37
Non-default	2.46	73.33	—	53.39	343.5	239.5	104.0	1,408.0	7.36
Default	100.00	79.85	75.98	51.22	1.4	1.2	0.2	1.7	13.27
Other Retail	4.04	49.17	1.37	50.53	2,410.2	2,345.4	64.7	68.2	77.79
Non-default	1.63	48.39	—	50.62	2,351.0	2,286.6	64.3	67.6	77.75
Default	100.00	59.21	55.68	46.87	59.2	58.7	0.4	0.5	82.08
Total	2.03%	48.14%	0.54%	38.88%	¥ 13,016.0	¥ 12,767.7	¥ 248.3	¥ 1,478.0	10.62%
Non-default	1.04	48.59	—	38.81	12,885.5	12,674.0	211.4	1,475.7	10.59
Default	100.00	3.47	54.33	45.92	130.5	93.6	36.9	2.3	28.98

(o) Actual Losses by Asset Class

Billions of yen	
2007	
For the Fiscal Year ended March 31,	Actual Losses
Asset Class:	
Corporate, Bank, Sovereign	¥ 1,131.3
Residential Mortgage	110.5
Qualifying Revolving Loans (Retail)	4.9
Other Retail	63.1
Total	¥ 1,309.9

Notes: 1. Actual losses are the sum of tax-qualified direct write-offs, losses from sales of nonperforming loans, losses from loan forgiveness, losses from debt-equity swaps, partial direct write-offs during the fiscal year, as well as specific reserves for possible losses on loans and general reserves for possible losses on loans (for claims for special attention only) as of the end of the fiscal year.
 2. With respect to actual losses by asset class, accumulation began from the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007.

(p) Comparison of Estimated and Actual Losses by Asset Class

Billions of yen		
2007		
For the Fiscal Year ended March 31,	Estimated Losses	Actual Losses
Asset Class:		
Corporate, Bank, Sovereign	¥ 1,097.9	¥ 1,131.3
Residential Mortgage	78.2	110.5
Qualifying Revolving Loans (Retail)	7.2	4.9
Other Retail	52.9	63.1
Total	¥ 1,236.5	¥ 1,309.9

Notes: 1. Estimated losses are expected losses as of March 31, 2007.
 2. We began estimating expected losses by asset class from March 31, 2007.
 3. Actual losses are the sum of tax-qualified direct write-offs, losses from sales of nonperforming loans, losses from loan forgiveness, losses from debt-equity swaps, partial direct write-offs during the fiscal year, as well as specific reserves for possible losses on loans and general reserves for possible losses on loans (for claims for special attention only) as of the end of the fiscal year.
 4. With respect to actual losses by asset class, accumulation began from the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007.

● Methods for Credit Risk Mitigation

8. Risk Management Regarding Credit Risk Mitigation

We obtain collateral and guarantees as a means of securing credit. In obtaining the collateral and guarantees, we evaluate the value of the collateral, guarantee performance capability and legal enforceability, and we also conduct regular subsequent re-evaluations. Furthermore, we monitor the state of concentration of collateral by type and concentrations of risk in individual companies, taking into account indirect credit exposure such as guarantees.

When calculating the credit risk-weighted assets for capital adequacy ratio regulations, the effect of credit risk mitigation through eligible collateral and guarantees is reflected pursuant to the Notice.

In addition, when calculating the credit risk-weighted assets for corporate exposure, after considering the relevant maturity and other factors pursuant to the Notice, we offset debt claims with deposits to the extent such offsetting is legally possible.

When calculating the credit risk-weighted assets for derivative transactions and repurchase transactions, in cases in which a bilateral netting contract is valid in light of the legal system of the relevant jurisdiction, we take its effect into consideration.

9. Credit Risk Mitigation by Portfolio Classification

The amounts of exposure after taking into consideration the effect of credit risk mitigation through collateral and guarantees are as follows:

	Billions of yen				
As of March 31, 2007	Eligible Financial Collateral	Other Eligible IRB Collateral	Guarantees	Credit Derivatives	Total
Internal Ratings-based Approach	¥ 2,818.3	¥ 4,477.4	¥ 2,941.2	¥ 505.0	¥ 10,742.1
Corporate	2,261.0	4,326.2	1,543.0	505.0	8,635.4
Sovereign	0.2	26.2	474.4	—	501.0
Bank	516.9	4.2	60.5	—	581.7
Retail	40.1	120.6	863.1	—	1,023.9
Residential Mortgage	—	—	363.8	—	363.8
Qualifying Revolving Loans	—	—	4.7	—	4.7
Other Retail	40.1	120.6	494.5	—	655.3
Others	—	—	—	—	—
Standardized Approach	1,470.0	/	66.7	8.3	1,545.2
Sovereign	1,451.2	/	—	—	1,451.2
Bank	3.1	/	2.7	5.9	11.8
Corporate	15.6	/	64.0	0.4	80.1
Residential Mortgage	—	/	—	—	—
Securitizations	—	/	—	1.9	1.9
Others	0.0	/	—	—	0.0
Total	¥ 4,288.4	¥ 4,477.4	¥ 3,008.0	¥ 513.4	¥ 12,287.3

Counterparty Risk in Derivatives Transactions

10. Management of Counterparty Risk in Derivatives Transactions

A summary of policies and procedures for risk management regarding counterparty risk for derivatives transactions is found on page 146 to 147.

11. Status of Counterparty Risk in Derivatives Transactions

(a) Status of Derivatives Transactions

As of March 31,	Billions of yen		
	2007		
	Gross Replacement Cost	Gross Add-on	Credit Equivalent Amount
Foreign Exchange-related Transactions	¥ 1,843.5	¥ 2,329.5	¥ 4,173.1
Interest-related Transactions	4,810.3	4,607.6	9,418.0
Gold-related Transactions	0.1	0.0	0.2
Equity-related Transactions	100.8	67.1	167.9
Transactions related to Precious Metals (Other than Gold)	—	0.0	0.0
Other Commodity-related Transactions	163.4	122.8	286.3
Credit Derivatives Transactions	17.2	464.1	481.3
Credit Equivalent of Mitigation Effect of Close-out Netting Contracts	/	/	9,061.9
Effect of Credit Risk Mitigation by Collateral	/	/	150.0
Total	/	/	¥ 5,315.1

Note: The current exposure method is used as the method of calculating credit equivalent amounts.

(b) Amounts of Credit Risk Mitigation by Type

As of March 31,	Billions of yen	
	2007	
Eligible Financial Collateral	¥	55.3
Other Eligible IRB Collateral		46.2
Guarantees, Others		10.3
Total	¥	111.8

(c) Notional Amount of Credit Derivatives Subject to Credit Equivalent Amount Calculations

As of March 31,	Billions of yen	
	2007	
Credit Derivatives Type:	Notional Amount	
Credit Default Swap	Bought	¥ 6,309.7
	Sold	5,144.6
Total Return Swap	Bought	—
	Sold	—
Total	Bought	¥ 6,309.7
	Sold	5,144.6

Note: Credit derivatives used for credit risk mitigation are as follows:

As of March 31,	Billions of yen	
	2007	
Credit Derivatives Used for Credit Risk Mitigation	¥	661.0

● Securitization Exposure

12. Summary of Securitization Exposure and Its Risk Management

We are associated with securitization transactions from various perspectives and positions.

(a) Securitization of Our Assets (“Securitization as Originator”)

As a means of correcting credit concentration and controlling economic capital, we engage in the securitization of our assets. When conducting a securitization as originator, we make judgments on the effects of reduction of economic capital and improvement of risk-return relationships as well as the practical effects of risk transfers.

(b) Securitization of Assets of Customers (“Securitization Program Arrangements”)

We undertake various securitization program arrangements such as asset-backed loan (“ABL”), asset-backed commercial paper (“ABCP”) and trust schemes, etc., as a means of financing for our customers. We endeavor to understand the actual risk profile of the underlying assets and appropriately disclose the risks and terms of the program to the investing customer.

(c) Securitization Program (ABL/ABCP) Sponsor

When arranging a securitization program, there are cases in which we retain securitization exposure by providing the ABL, or providing an ABCP backup line, as sponsor. In such cases, in addition to gaining a firm understanding of actual risk through due diligence from the viewpoint of an investor, we apply internal ratings and make evaluations by assessing such transactions and carefully managing the involvement together with other direct loan assets.

(d) Investment in Alternative Credit Risk-Weighted Assets (“Securitization Transaction as Investor”)

We maintain securitization exposure as investments in alternative credit risk-weighted assets that differ from conventional credit from the perspective of investment diversification. The Portfolio Management Committee establishes investment limits for securitization transactions as investor, and we maintain a strict managing structure for such transactions.

(e) Others

In addition, we act as servicer for securitization transactions, provide settlement account facilities (servicer cash advance) and provide interest rate swaps to securitization vehicles.

We conduct credit risk measurements and carry out periodical monitoring of securitization transactions and report results to the Portfolio Management Committee.

Status of Response to Basel II

The methods used to calculate the credit risk-weighted assets under the internal ratings-based approach with respect to securitization exposure are the ratings-based approach (RBA) and the supervisory formula (SF).

Also, the eligible external credit assessment institutions used in determining securitization exposure risk weight are Rating and Investment Information, Inc. (R&I), Japan Credit Rating Agency, Ltd. (JCR), Moody's Investors Service (Moody's), Standard & Poor's (S&P), and Fitch Ratings, Ltd. (We do not separately designate eligible external credit assessment institutions for each type of securitization exposure.)

13. Accounting Policies for Securitization Transactions

The recognition of the generation and termination of financial assets and liabilities relating to securitization transactions, their evaluation and accounting treatment are pursuant to Business Accounting Standards No.10, “Accounting Standards Relating to Financial Products” (Business Accounting Deliberation Council, January 22, 1999).

14. Quantitative Disclosure Items for Securitization Exposure

Securitization as Originator

(a) Information of Underlying Asset

As of March 31, 2007 For the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 2007*		Credit Cards	Residential Mortgage Loans	Auto Loans	Others	Total	
Billions of yen							
Conventional Securitizations							
Amount of Underlying Asset	¥	—	¥ 375.2	¥	—	¥ 58.2	¥ 433.5
Default Exposure		—	1.9		—	1.7	3.6
Losses during the Fiscal Year*		—	—	—	—	—	—
Amount of Exposures Securitized during the Fiscal Year*		—	—	—	—	14.3	14.3
Gains and Losses Recognized on Sales during the Fiscal Year*		—	—	—	—	—	—
Securitization Subject to the Early Amortization Treatment		—	—	—	—	—	—
Exposure related to Synthetic Securitizations							
Amount of Underlying Asset		—	—	—	—	863.1	863.1
Default Exposure		—	—	—	—	—	—
Losses during the Fiscal Year*		—	—	—	—	—	—
Amount of Exposures Securitized during the Fiscal Year*	¥	—	¥	—	¥	900.2	¥ 900.2

Note: "Default exposure" and "losses during the fiscal year" are stated on the basis of the definitions of default applicable to the relevant transactions.

(b) Information of Securitization Exposure Retained or Purchased

Exposure by Risk Weight Category and Underlying Asset Type and Amount of Required Capital

As of March 31, 2007		Credit Cards	Residential Mortgage Loans	Auto Loans	Others	Total	Required Capital
Billions of yen							
Risk Weight	Up to 20%	¥	—	¥	—	¥ 734.4	¥ 4.4
	Up to 50%		—	—	—	—	—
	Up to 100%		—	—	—	—	—
	Up to 250%		—	45.0	—	102.5	11.1
	Up to 650%		—	—	—	18.0	0.3
	Over 650%		—	—	—	—	—
Deduction from Capital			—	0.0	—	13.3	11.1
Total		¥	—	¥ 45.0	¥	868.3	¥ 26.9

Capital Increase Due to Securitization Transactions

As of March 31, 2007		Credit Cards	Residential Mortgage Loans	Auto Loans	Others	Total	
Billions of yen							
Capital Increase due to Securitization Transactions		¥	—	¥ 10.9	¥	—	¥ 10.9

Credit Risk-Weighted Assets Calculated Pursuant to Article 15 of Supplementary Provisions of the FSA Capital Adequacy Ratio Notice

As of March 31,		Total
		Billions of yen
Credit Risk-weighted Assets Calculated Pursuant to Article 15 of Supplementary Provisions of the FSA Capital Adequacy Ratio Notice		¥ —

Securitization Exposure as Sponsor of Securitization Programs (ABCP/ABL)

(c) Information by Type of Underlying Asset

As of March 31, 2007		Billions of yen				
For the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 2007*		Credit Cards	Residential Mortgage Loans	Auto Loans	Others	Total
Amount of Underlying Asset		¥ 238.1	¥ —	¥ 72.0	¥ 967.7	¥ 1,278.0
<i>Default Exposure</i>		—	—	—	23.9	23.9
Estimated Loss Amount related to Underlying Assets*		16.9	—	0.2	17.0	34.3
Amount of Exposures Securitized during the Fiscal Year*		¥ 176.7	¥ —	¥ 242.5	¥ 5,193.3	¥ 5,612.6

- Notes: 1. Securitization exposure that is acquired in the securitization of the customer's claims other than as the sponsor (in the form of asset-backed securities, trust beneficiary rights and other transferable instruments) is categorized as securitization exposure as investor.
2. The amount of default exposure is the amount recognized as default in the calculation of capital adequacy ratio.
3. Estimated loss amount related to underlying assets is based on the exposure as of the relevant date and the parameters used in the calculation of capital adequacy ratio. We generally hold the senior portion of the securitization, and we incurred no losses related to our securitization exposure shown above in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007.

(d) Information of Securitization Exposure Retained or Purchased

Exposure by Risk Weight Category and Underlying Asset Type and Amount of Required Capital

As of March 31, 2007		Billions of yen					Required Capital
		Credit Cards	Residential Mortgage Loans	Auto Loans	Others	Total	
Risk Weight	Up to 20%	¥ 2.3	¥ —	¥ 24.7	¥ 607.5	¥ 634.5	¥ 4.5
	Up to 50%	90.3	—	—	133.4	223.7	7.7
	Up to 100%	—	—	40.2	139.2	179.4	11.6
	Up to 250%	184.2	—	—	28.6	212.9	23.1
	Up to 650%	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.0
	Over 650%	0.8	—	—	—	0.8	0.5
Deduction from Capital		—	—	—	—	—	—
Total		¥ 277.7	¥ —	¥ 65.0	¥ 908.9	¥ 1,251.7	¥ 47.6

Credit Risk-Weighted Assets Calculated Pursuant to Article 15 of Supplementary Provisions of the FSA Capital Adequacy Ratio Notice

As of March 31,		Billions of yen
		2007
Credit Risk-weighted Assets Calculated Pursuant to Article 15 of Supplementary Provisions of the FSA Capital Adequacy Ratio Notice		¥ —

Securitization Exposure as Investor

(e) Information of Securitization Exposure Retained or Purchased

Exposure by Risk Weight Category and Underlying Asset Type and Amount of Required Capital

As of March 31, 2007							Billions of yen
		Credit Cards	Residential Mortgage Loans	Auto Loans	Others	Total	Required Capital
Risk Weight	Up to 20%	¥ 122.2	¥ 1,594.7	¥ 285.2	¥ 1,712.3	¥ 3,714.5	¥ 36.0
	Up to 50%	2.3	9.7	—	195.4	207.5	5.5
	Up to 100%	198.2	16.7	0.1	46.4	261.6	16.8
	Up to 250%	—	—	—	2.9	2.9	0.2
	Up to 650%	—	—	—	23.6	23.6	8.7
	Over 650%	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deduction from Capital		4.3	—	—	37.2	41.6	41.3
Total		¥ 327.2	¥ 1,621.1	¥ 285.4	¥ 2,018.0	¥ 4,251.9	¥ 108.7

Note: Subordinated contributions for managed collateralized loan obligations (“CLO”) are disclosed in the above table as exposure as investor even when the assets underlying the CLO include exposures that were originated by us. Our subordinated contributions for managed CLO were ¥6.3 billion (treated as deduction from capital for purposes of capital adequacy ratio calculation), and our sale of assets to such managed CLOs, etc., during the fiscal year was ¥105.9 billion.

Credit Risk-Weighted Assets Calculated Pursuant to Article 15 of Supplementary Provisions of the FSA Capital Adequacy Ratio Notice

As of March 31,	Billions of yen
Credit Risk-weighted Assets Calculated Pursuant to Article 15 of Supplementary Provisions of the FSA Capital Adequacy Ratio Notice	2007 ¥ —

Note that, in addition to the above, within the provision of credit in the form of eligible servicer cash advance, set forth in Article 246 of the Notice, there was an undrawn portion to which no required capital is allocated.

The balance of such portion as of March 31, 2007 was ¥40.7 billion.

● Market Risk

See pages 58 to 62 for information regarding market risk.

● Operational Risk

See pages 62 to 63 for information regarding operational risk.

● Equities Exposure

15. Risk Management Related to Equities Exposure

With regard to equities in our banking account, we manage default risk through our credit risk management structure and price fluctuation risk through our market risk management structure.

The valuation of Japanese stocks with a quoted market price is determined based on the average quoted market price over the month preceding the consolidated balance sheet date. Valuation of equities other than Japanese stocks is determined at the quoted market price if available, or otherwise based on their reasonable value at the consolidated balance sheet date.

16. Status of Equities Exposure

(a) Amounts Stated in Consolidated Balance Sheet

As of March 31,	Billions of yen	
	2007	
	Consolidated Balance Sheet Amount	Market Value
Exposure of Listed Stock, etc.	¥ 6,063.1	¥ 6,063.1
Other Equities Exposure	363.2	363.2
Total	¥ 6,426.3	¥ 6,426.3

Note: Above figures include only Japanese and foreign stocks.

(b) Gains and Losses on Sales Related to Equities Exposure

For the Fiscal Year ended March 31,	Billions of yen		
	2007		
	Gains and Losses on Sales	Gains on Sales	Losses on Sales
Sale of Equities Exposure	¥ 225.8	¥ 231.2	¥ 5.3

Note: Above figures are gains and losses on sales of stocks within other ordinary income and expenses in our consolidated statement of income.

(c) Income and Losses from Write-Offs Related to Equities Exposure

For the Fiscal Year ended March 31,	Billions of yen
	2007
	Gains and Losses from Write-offs
Write-offs of Equities Exposure	¥ (335.7)

Note: Above figure is losses on devaluation of stocks within other expenses in our consolidated statement of income.

(d) Unrealized Gains and Losses Recognized in the Consolidated Balance Sheet and Not Recognized in the Consolidated Statement of Income

	Billions of yen		
	2007		
As of March 31,	Net Unrealized Gains	Unrealized Gains	Unrealized Losses
Equities exposure	¥ 2,711.4	¥ 2,759.7	¥ 48.3

Note: Above figures include only Japanese and foreign stocks.

(e) Unrealized Gains and Losses Not Recognized in the Consolidated Balance Sheet or in the Consolidated Statement of Income

None.

(f) Equities Exposure by Portfolio Classification

	Billions of yen	
	2007	
As of March 31,		
PD/LGD Approach	¥	910.9
Market-based Method (Simple Risk Weight Method)		147.0
Market-based Method (Internal Models Approach)		—
Transitional Measure Applied		5,492.0
Total	¥	6,550.1

Investor Information

Date of Establishment

January 8, 2003

Paid-in Capital

¥1,540,965 million

Outstanding Shares

12,852,625.49 shares

Common Stock: 11,872,195.49 shares

Preferred Stock: 980,430 shares

Number of Shareholders

Common Stock: 319,698

Preferred Stock: 3,223

Major Shareholders (Common Stock)

	Shares held	Percentage of shares outstanding (%)
Japan Trustee Services Bank, Ltd. (Trustee account)	618,108.00	5.20
The Master Trust Bank of Japan, Ltd. (Trustee account)	571,497.00	4.81
Japan Trustee Services Bank, Ltd. (Trustee account 4)	299,199.00	2.52
The Dai-ichi Mutual Life Insurance Company	279,158.00	2.35
Mizuho Financial Strategy Co., Ltd.	261,040.83	2.19
THE CHASE MANHATTAN BANK, N. A. LONDON (Standing proxy agent: Mizuho Corporate Bank, Ltd.)	245,820.00	2.07
Trust & Custody Services Bank, Ltd. (Meiji Yasuda Life Insurance Company Retirement Benefit Trust Account re-entrusted by Mizuho Trust & Banking Co., Ltd.)	137,000.00	1.15
Nippon Life Insurance Company	132,630.76	1.11
STATE STREET BANK AND TRUST COMPANY (Standing proxy agent: Mizuho Corporate Bank, Ltd.)	128,499.00	1.08
STATE STREET BANK AND TRUST COMPANY 505103 (Standing proxy agent: Mizuho Corporate Bank, Ltd.)	120,330.00	1.01

Note: The voting rights of the shares held by Mizuho Financial Strategy Co., Ltd. are restricted, pursuant to Article 308 Paragraph 1 of the Company Law of Japan and Article 67 of Enforcement Order for the Company Law of Japan. In addition, on May 28 2007, we repurchased and cancelled 261,040.83 shares of our common stock held by Mizuho Financial Strategy.

(Preferred Stock)

	Shares held	Percentage of shares outstanding (%)
The Dai-ichi Mutual Life Insurance Company	27,000	2.75
Meiji Yasuda Life Insurance Company	25,000	2.54
Sompo Japan Insurance Inc.	19,000	1.93
UBS AG LONDON A/C IPB NON SEG ACCOUNT (Standing proxy agent: Citi Bank N.A.)	15,770	1.60
FUKOKU MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY	15,000	1.52
Marubeni Corporation	14,500	1.47
ITOCHU Corporation	10,000	1.01
The Kansai Electric Power Company, Incorporated	10,000	1.01
Shiseido Company, Limited	10,000	1.01
SHIMIZU CORPORATION	10,000	1.01
SEIKO EPSON CORPORATION	10,000	1.01
TAISEI CORPORATION	10,000	1.01
Electric Power Development Co., Ltd.	10,000	1.01
The Tokyo Electric Power Company, Incorporated	10,000	1.01
NIPPON EXPRESS CO., LTD.	10,000	1.01

Note: The numbers of Preferred Stock above are the total shares of the Eleventh Series Class XI and Thirteenth Series Class XIII Preferred Stock.

(As of March 31, 2007)

Stock Listings (Common Stock)

Tokyo Stock Exchange
Osaka Securities Exchange

Accounting Auditors

Ernst & Young ShinNihon

Shareholder Register Manager

Mizuho Trust & Banking Co., Ltd.

Fiscal Year

April 1 to March 31

Convocation of General Meetings of Shareholders

An ordinary general meeting of shareholders of the Company shall be convened no later than 3 months from the last day of each business year and an extraordinary general meeting of shareholders shall be convened whenever necessary.

Record Date

1. The Company shall deem shareholders having voting rights appearing in writing or electronically in the register of shareholders (including the register of beneficial shareholders; the same shall apply hereinafter) as of the end of March 31 of each year as the shareholders who are entitled to exercise their rights at the ordinary general meeting of shareholders for the relevant business year.
2. In addition to the preceding paragraph, the Company may temporarily set the record date whenever necessary, by a resolution of the Board of Directors and upon giving a prior public notice thereof.

Dividends from Surplus Approved by Resolution of Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders

Dividends from the surplus approved by a resolution of an ordinary general meeting of shareholders shall be distributed to the shareholders or registered stock pledgees appearing in writing or electronically in the register of shareholders as of the end of March 31 of each year or to the holders of fractional share appearing in writing or electronically in the register of fractional share as of the end of March 31 of each year.

Interim Dividends

The Company may, by a resolution of the Board of Directors, distribute interim dividends provided for in Article 454, Paragraph 5 of the Company Law of Japan to the shareholders or registered stock pledgees appearing in writing or electronically in the register of shareholders as of the end of September 30 of each year or to the holders of fractional share appearing in writing or electronically in the register of fractional share as of the end of September 30 of each year.

(ADR)

New York Stock Exchange

Note: We listed our ADRs on the New York Stock Exchange on November 8, 2006

ADR* Information

Outline of Mizuho Financial Group's ADR

1. Type of ADR Program : Sponsored Level 2 Program**
2. Conversion ratio : 500 ADRs = 1 common share
3. Depository bank : The Bank of New York
4. Local custodian bank : Mizuho Corporate Bank, Ltd.

* ADRs are securities issued for the purpose of trading in the U.S. in place of the underlying stock of foreign companies. As ADRs are registered with the SEC as U.S. securities, they are traded, settled and held in custody in substantially the same manner as the stocks of U.S. companies. ADR is an acronym for American Depositary Receipts.

** For sponsored ADRs, the company issuing the underlying stock enters into a deposit agreement with a specific depository bank, and ADRs are issued by the depository bank once the issuer, depository bank and investor rights and obligations have been clarified. In contrast, unsponsored ADRs are issued by the depository bank based on investor demand without any involvement by the company issuing the underlying stock. Sponsored ADR Programs are divided into Levels 1, 2 or 3 depending on whether the issuance or sale of new stock is involved and the level of disclosure the company is obligated to provide. Under a Level 2 program, ADRs may be issued and listed on U.S. stock exchanges without being accompanied by the issuance or sale of new stock, and the issuer of the underlying stock is required to disclose information in a similar manner as U.S. listed companies.

Disclosure Policy

Basic Principles

We aim to win the highest regard of our shareholders and the market and to earn the trust of society as Japan's leading comprehensive financial services group. For this reason, we place one of the highest management priorities on continuing to disclose information to our customers, shareholders, and investors both in and outside Japan in a fair, timely and appropriate manner, in order that they may form proper judgments and appraisals of the group. To achieve this aim, we observe applicable domestic and international laws and regulations as well as stock exchange rules relating to corporate disclosure, and we establish and implement appropriate Disclosure Controls and Procedures.

Disclosure Controls and Procedures

(1) Establishment and Implementation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Our Disclosure Controls and Procedures are established to observe applicable domestic and international laws and regulations as well as stock exchange rules and to implement fair, timely and appropriate corporate disclosure. The Disclosure Controls and Procedures are the process carried out by directors, officers and employees of Mizuho Financial Group and include internal controls designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of Financial Reporting and the Preparation of Financial Statements. We have established the basic principles underlying our Disclosure Controls and Procedures as well as our internal rules related to Disclosure Controls and Procedures that govern the management framework for the entire Mizuho Financial Group including group companies, and we endeavor to establish, implement and continuously improve our Disclosure Controls and Procedures. Our Disclosure Committee is the principal management body that is responsible for discussing and exploring matters relating to Disclosure Controls and Procedures.

(2) Evaluation of Effectiveness of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Our Disclosure Controls and Procedures are documented, and evaluation of the overall effectiveness of our Disclosure Controls and Procedures is conducted regularly by reviewing the contents of such documentation and their implementation. In addition, evaluation of the effectiveness and appropriateness of Disclosure Controls and Procedures is conducted through internal audits.

(3) Others

We established a "Code of Ethics for Financial Professionals" to be observed by all directors and executive officers, as well as all managers and other employees within Mizuho Financial Group who engage in financial reporting, accounting or disclosure. We have also developed the "Internal Controls and Audit Hotline", a system designed for obtaining concerns

regarding questionable accounting or auditing matters from both inside and outside Mizuho Financial Group.

Disclosure Methods, Other

(1) Disclosure Methods

With respect to the information which is required to be disclosed pursuant to applicable domestic and international laws and regulations as well as stock exchange rules, we follow the defined disclosure procedures such as publishing such information in business reports (Jigyo-Hokoku), annual securities reports (Yukashoken-Hokokusho) and other disclosure publications, as well as providing such information through the information distribution systems of domestic and international stock exchanges and through press releases. We also endeavor to disclose other information in a fair, timely and appropriate manner. When we disclose such information, we basically publish on our website the information we disclose. In addition, we endeavor to utilize the latest disclosure methods and tools to provide more fair and widespread disclosure.

(2) Investor Relations Activities

In accordance with our Basic Principles described in section 1 above, and with due attention to two-way communication, we endeavor sincerely to facilitate a proper understanding of our management strategies, financial condition and other matters. In this way, we aim to earn the trust of the market and obtain an appropriate market reputation.

Beginning with the disclosure required by applicable domestic and international laws and regulations as well as stock exchange rules, we endeavor to grasp properly the types of information desired by the market and to disclose useful and appropriate information voluntarily and proactively. Regarding disclosure of information we consider particularly important, we communicate such information on an *ad hoc* basis as and when necessary, even if a press release has already been issued, through such means as special briefing sessions.

In addition, we respect various disclosure principles including fair disclosure. Accordingly, at individual calls, private meetings or conferences hosted or attended by representatives of Mizuho Financial Group we endeavor to limit carefully our explanations to matters already disclosed and facts commonly known.

(3) Correction of Misconceptions in the Markets

If we identify significant misconceptions regarding Mizuho Financial Group in the market due to the spread of rumors or otherwise, we endeavor to investigate their causes and correct such misconceptions promptly.

Privacy Policy Regarding Customer Information

Mizuho Financial Group, Inc. (“MHFG”) hereby establishes and announces the “Privacy Policy Regarding Customer Information” applicable to Mizuho Financial Group which is composed of MHFG, its consolidated subsidiaries and affiliates (which are accounted for by the equity method) that are listed in MHFG’s Financial Reports.

Policy of Management

Mizuho Financial Group recognizes appropriate protection and use of personal information to be important social responsibilities, and makes every effort to appropriately protect and use personal information complying with the Personal Data Protection Law in Japan, other related regulations and the internal rules of Mizuho Financial Group, including the “Privacy Policy Regarding Customer Information” when Mizuho Financial Group conducts business.

Proper Acquisition

Mizuho Financial Group will acquire personal information that is necessary to conduct its business by proper and lawful means.

Purpose of Use

Mizuho Financial Group will specify the purpose of use of personal information and will not use it beyond the specified purpose. Furthermore, Mizuho Financial Group will not use personal information beyond the purpose limited by related regulations.

The purpose of use of personal information is set forth through the web site or other measures provided by each company of Mizuho Financial Group.

Limitation on Providing Personal Information to a Third Party

Mizuho Financial Group will not provide personal information to any third party in principle unless the individual concerned has agreed to such use or it is authorized by law. However, Mizuho Financial Group may provide personal information to relevant entities without customer consent in following cases:

- Mizuho Financial Group entrusts management of personal information that is necessary to achieve the purpose of use to a third party.
- Mizuho Financial Group is one of the parties in a consolidation transaction.
- Mizuho Financial Group uses personal information jointly with designated entities that are publicly informed.

Management of Sensitive Information

Mizuho Financial Group will not acquire, use and provide to any third party sensitive information (e.g. political affiliation, religion, participation in labor union, race, ethnic group, family origin, legal address on family registry and medical information) unless authorized by law or it is necessary to conduct business on condition that Mizuho Financial Group has customer consent.

Security Measures

Mizuho Financial Group will maintain and manage accurate and up to date personal information, and prevent leakage of information with rational security measures. Mizuho Financial Group will properly supervise employees and parties entrusted with handling personal information.

Continuous Improvement

Mizuho Financial Group will continuously review this policy according to the development of information technologies and the changes in social demand, and improve the management of personal information.

Procedures to Request Disclosure

Mizuho Financial Group will endeavor to properly and promptly cope with following requests from customers:

- notification of the purpose of use
- disclosure of personal data
- correction, addition and deletion of personal data that do not reflect the facts
- suspension of use and elimination of personal data
- suspension of providing personal data to a third party

Customer Request

Mizuho Financial Group will endeavor to cope with customer requests for the management of personal information sincerely and promptly.

● Strengthening Information Security Management Systems

MHFG obtained certifications for the Information Security Management Systems of all divisions of the company under both the Conformity Assessment Scheme, “ISO/IEC27001: 2005,” the international standard, and “JIS Q 27001: 2006,” the domestic standard.



IS97580 / ISO IEC27001

Contact Information

Mizuho Financial Group, Inc.

1-5-5, Otemachi,
Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100-0004,
Japan
Tel. +81-(0)3-5224-1111
URL: <http://www.mizuho-fg.co.jp/english/>



Mizuho Corporate Bank, Ltd.

1-3-3, Marunouchi,
Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100-8210,
Japan
Tel. +81-(0)3-3214-1111
URL: <http://www.mizuhocbk.co.jp/english/>



Mizuho Bank, Ltd.

1-1-5, Uchisaiwaicho,
Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100-0011,
Japan
Tel. +81-(0)3-3596-1111
URL: <http://www.mizuhibank.co.jp/english/>



Mizuho Trust & Banking Co., Ltd.

1-2-1, Yaesu,
Chuo-ku, Tokyo 103-8670,
Japan
Tel. +81-(0)3-3278-8111
URL: <http://www.mizuho-tb.co.jp/english/>



Mizuho Securities Co., Ltd.

Otemachi First Square,
1-5-1, Otemachi,
Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100-0004,
Japan
Tel. +81-(0)3-5208-3210
URL: <http://www.mizuho-sc.com/en/>



● MHFG's "News Release E-mail Distribution Service"

MHFG offers an e-mail service for notifying registered users the title and the URL page of the group's news releases when releases are placed on the group's website.

If you wish to register for this service, please access MHFG's website (<http://www.mizuho-fg.co.jp/english/>), and click "News Release E-mail Distribution Service."

MIZUHO



Channel to Discovery