

MIZUHO FINANCIAL GROUP INC

Form 6-K

December 26, 2018

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UNITED STATES

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 6-K

REPORT OF FOREIGN PRIVATE ISSUER

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

UNDER THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the month of December 2018

Commission File Number 001-33098

Mizuho Financial Group, Inc.

(Translation of registrant's name into English)

5-5, Otemachi 1-chome

Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100-8176

Japan

(Address of principal executive office)

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

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

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

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This report on Form 6-K shall be deemed to be incorporated by reference into the prospectus forming a part of Mizuho Financial Group, Inc.'s Registration Statement on Form F-3 (File No. 333-213187) and to be a part of such prospectus from the date on which this report is furnished, to the extent not superseded by documents or reports subsequently filed or furnished.

EXHIBITS

Exhibit Number

15.	<u>Acknowledgment Letter of Ernst & Young ShinNihon LLC</u>
101.INS	XBRL Instance Document
101.SCH	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema
101.CAL	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase
101.DEF	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase
101.LAB	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase
101.PRE	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase

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SIGNATURES

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

Date: December 26, 2018

Mizuho Financial Group, Inc.

By: /s/ Tatsufumi Sakai

Name: Tatsufumi Sakai

Title: President & CEO

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Unless otherwise specified, for purposes of this report, we have presented our financial information in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States, or U.S. GAAP.

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Recent Developments

The following is a summary of significant business developments since March 31, 2018 relating to Mizuho Financial Group, Inc.

Operating Environment

As to the recent economic environment, the gradual recovery in the global economy has continued, driven by the strong expansion of the United States' economy. On the other hand, the Chinese economy has been on a declining trend due mainly to the influence of trade friction between the United States and China, and the resulting uncertainty has led to some instability in global financial markets.

In Japan, although the economy continued its gradual recovery due to such factors as overseas economic expansion and strong domestic demand, exports and production remained weak. Employment conditions have been favorable, and consumer spending maintained a gradual recovery trend. The Bank of Japan continues quantitative and qualitative monetary easing with yield curve control to achieve the price stability target of 2%. In the Monetary Policy Meeting in July 2018, the Bank of Japan took measures to enhance the sustainability of its monetary policy.

In the United States, the economy continued its steady expansion due to such factors as tax cuts and increases in government spending. While unemployment rate has declined, wage level growth has not accelerated. The Federal Reserve Board (FRB) has continued to raise interest rates gradually and shrink its balance sheet.

In Europe, the economic expansion has been slowing down. Business confidence has been weak mainly in the manufacturing industry. As the uncertainty such as concerns regarding Italy's political instability and the Brexit increases, the European Central Bank (ECB) maintained its monetary policy.

In Asia, the Chinese economy has been on a declining trend. Concerns regarding trade friction between the United States and China have caused the depreciation of the Chinese yuan, and it is necessary to monitor the increasing uncertainty in China's economic situation.

In emerging countries, the economies continued to recover. However, in some countries with current account deficits, cash outflows have been observed amid concerns regarding uncertainty in U.S. trade policies and the Chinese economy.

As for the future outlook of the global economy, the recovery is expected to continue particularly in the United States, but it is necessary to monitor risks stemming from factors such as U.S. trade policies, political concerns in Europe, the economic outlook for China and emerging countries and geopolitical instability in the Middle East.

Japan's real gross domestic product on a quarterly basis, compared to the corresponding period of the previous year, was almost unchanged in the third quarter of calendar year 2018. Japan's real gross domestic product on a quarterly basis, compared to the corresponding period of the previous year, increased consecutively from the first quarter of calendar year 2015 through the third quarter of calendar year 2018.

In September 2016, the Bank of Japan decided to introduce quantitative and qualitative monetary easing with yield curve control by strengthening its two previous policy frameworks, namely quantitative and qualitative

monetary easing (QQE) and QQE with a negative interest rate. The new policy framework consists of two major components: (1) yield curve control in which the Bank of Japan will control short-term and long-term interest rates; and (2) an inflation-overshooting commitment in which the Bank of Japan commits itself to expand the monetary base until the

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year-on-year rate of increase in the observed consumer price index exceeds the price stability target of 2% and stays above the target in a stable manner. Under the new policy framework, the Bank of Japan decided to set the guideline for market operations under which, regarding short-term interest rates, the Bank of Japan will apply a negative interest rate of minus 0.1% to certain excess balances in current accounts held by financial institutions at the Bank of Japan, while for long-term interest rates, it would purchase Japanese government bonds to control long-term interest rates so that the yield of 10-year Japanese government bonds will remain at around 0%. In addition, the Bank of Japan decided to introduce the following new tools of market operations so as to control the yield curve smoothly: (i) outright purchases of Japanese government bonds with yields designated by the Bank of Japan; and (ii) fixed-rate funds-supplying operations for a period of up to ten years (thereby extending the longest maturity of the operation of one year).

In July 2018, the Bank of Japan decided to strengthen its commitment to achieving its price stability target by introducing forward guidance for policy rates, and to enhance the sustainability of quantitative and qualitative monetary easing with yield curve control. In its forward guidance, the Bank of Japan stated its intention to maintain the current extremely low levels of short-term and long-term interest rates for an extended period of time, taking into account uncertainties regarding economic activity and prices, including the effects of the consumption tax hike scheduled to take place in October 2019. The Bank of Japan also indicated its aim to ease the yield curve, stating that it would purchase Japanese government bonds so that the yield of 10-year Japanese government bonds will remain at around 0%, although it might move upward and downward to some extent mainly depending on developments in economic activity and prices, and the Bank of Japan would purchase the Japanese government bonds in a flexible manner with regard to the purchase amount. In addition, the Bank of Japan decided to reduce the size of the excess balances in financial institutions' current account to which a negative interest rate is applied under the condition that yield curve control can be conducted appropriately.

The yield on newly issued 10-year Japanese government bonds was 0.049% as of March 30, 2018 and increased to 0.130% as of September 28, 2018. Thereafter, the yield decreased to 0.092% as of November 30, 2018.

The Nikkei Stock Average, which is an average of the price of 225 stocks listed on the Tokyo Stock Exchange, increased by 12.4% to ¥24,120.04 as of September 28, 2018 compared to March 30, 2018. Thereafter, the Nikkei Stock Average decreased to ¥22,351.06 as of November 30, 2018.

The yen to U.S. dollar spot exchange rate, according to the Bank of Japan, was ¥106.19 to \$1.00 as of March 30, 2018 and weakened to ¥113.44 to \$1.00 as of September 28, 2018. Thereafter, the yen slightly weakened to ¥113.47 to \$1.00 as of November 30, 2018.

According to Teikoku Databank, a Japanese research institution, there were 4,197 corporate bankruptcies in the six months ended September 30, 2017, involving approximately ¥1.7 trillion in total liabilities, 4,088 corporate bankruptcies in the six months ended March 31, 2018, involving approximately ¥0.9 trillion in total liabilities, and 4,012 corporate bankruptcies in Japan in the six months ended September 30, 2018, involving approximately ¥0.8 trillion in total liabilities.

Developments Relating to Our Capital

All yen figures and percentages in this subsection are truncated.

We have been implementing disciplined capital management by pursuing the optimal balance between strengthening of stable capital base and steady returns to shareholders as described below.

In the six months ended September 30, 2018, we strengthened our capital base mainly as a result of earning ¥359.3 billion of profit attributable to owners of parent (under Japanese GAAP).

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With respect to redemptions of previously issued securities, we have redeemed various securities that are eligible regulatory capital instruments subject to phase-out arrangements under Basel III upon their respective initial optional redemption dates or their respective maturity dates. In June 2018, we redeemed ¥274.5 billion of non-dilutive Tier 1 preferred securities issued by our overseas special purpose company in January 2008.

With respect to new issuances of Additional Tier 1 capital, in July 2018, we issued ¥350.0 billion of perpetual subordinated bonds with optional-redemption clause and write-down clause that are Basel III-eligible Additional Tier 1 capital instruments through public offerings to wholesale investors in Japan. With respect to new issuances of Tier 2 capital, in June 2018, we issued ¥40.0 billion and ¥70.0 billion of dated subordinated bonds with a write-down feature that are Basel III-eligible Tier 2 capital instruments through public offerings to wholesale and retail investors, respectively, in Japan.

Our Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio under Basel III as of September 30, 2018 was 12.62%.

Interim cash dividends for the fiscal year ending March 31, 2019 were ¥3.75 per share of common stock, which was the same amount as the interim cash dividends per share of the previous fiscal year.

Developments Relating to Our Business

Implementation of the Next-generation IT Systems

Since June 11, 2018, Mizuho Bank and Mizuho Trust & Banking have been engaging in a multi-stage process of migration to, and the implementation of, our next-generation IT systems, including accounting system. As of December 26, 2018, we have completed six out of the nine required phases. This implementation contains changes to processes that constitute a part of our internal control over financial reporting.

Agreement on New Share Issuance of LINE Credit Corporation and Establishment of a Joint Venture

In November 2018, LINE Corporation (LINE) and we agreed to executing new share issuance by LINE Credit Corporation (LINE Credit) through third-party allotment to the parties' respective group companies, namely LINE Financial Corporation (LINE Financial), Mizuho Bank and Orient Corporation (Orico). This third-party allotment is expected to be completed in spring 2019 and result in 51% of the voting rights held by LINE Financial, 34% held by Mizuho Bank and 15% held by Orico. LINE Credit will seek to establish an innovative own-scoring platform and provide useful loan services to customers.

In November 2018, LINE and we also agreed to establish a joint venture through their respective subsidiaries, LINE Financial and Mizuho Bank. Subject to any required regulatory approval, the joint venture will start preparation to establish a new bank. By fully utilizing the large customer base and sophisticated user interface and user experience of LINE and our financial expertise, the new bank, which will be linked to the LINE mobile application, will provide user-friendly smartphone-based banking services.

Disposing of Our Cross-shareholdings

Reflecting the potential impact on our financial position associated with the risk of stock price fluctuation, as a basic policy, unless we consider holdings to be meaningful, we will not hold the shares of other companies as cross-shareholdings. We promote cross-shareholdings disposal through initiatives to enhance capital efficiency by implementing in-house company return on equity as an internal performance indicator. Under Japanese GAAP on an acquisition cost basis, our total Japanese stock portfolio (included within other securities which have readily

determinable fair value) as of March 31, 2015 was ¥1,962.9 billion, and we have reduced such amount by ¥461.6 billion as of September 30, 2018.

Accounting Changes

See note 2 Recently issued accounting pronouncements to our consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this report.

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The following table shows certain information as to our income, expenses and net income attributable to MHFG shareholders for the six months ended September 30, 2017 and 2018:

	Six months ended September 30,		Increase (decrease)
	2017	2018	
	(in billions of yen)		
Interest and dividend income	¥ 839	¥ 1,042	¥ 203
Interest expense	413	587	174
Net interest income	426	455	29
Provision (credit) for loan losses	(118)	(13)	105
Net interest income after provision (credit) for loan losses	544	468	(76)
Noninterest income	861	909	48
Noninterest expenses	892	959	67
Income before income tax expense	513	418	(95)
Income tax expense	119	86	(33)
Net income	394	332	(62)
Less: Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	21	47	26
Net income attributable to MHFG shareholders	¥ 373	¥ 285	¥ (88)

The following is a discussion of major components of our net income attributable to MHFG shareholders for the six months ended September 30, 2017 and 2018.

Net Interest Income

The following table shows the average balance of interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities, interest amounts and the annualized average interest rates on such assets and liabilities for the six months ended September 30, 2017 and 2018:

	Six months ended September 30,						Increase (decrease)		
	2017			2018					
	Average balance	Interest amount	Interest rate	Average balance	Interest amount	Interest rate	Average balance	Interest amount	Interest rate
	(in billions of yen, except percentages)								
Interest-bearing deposits in other banks	¥ 47,704	¥ 53	0.22%	¥ 47,081	¥ 55	0.23%	¥ (623)	¥ 2	0.01%
Call loans and funds sold, and receivables	14,646	69	0.95	14,752	108	1.47	106	39	0.52

under resale agreements
and securities
borrowing transactions

Trading account assets	15,570	99	1.28	15,583	114	1.46	13	15	0.18
Investments	24,934	80	0.64	25,310	109	0.86	376	29	0.22
Loans	83,449	538	1.29	84,957	656	1.54	1,508	118	0.25
Total interest-earning assets	186,303	839	0.90	187,683	1,042	1.11	1,380	203	0.21
Deposits	114,879	182	0.32	114,719	271	0.47	(160)	89	0.15
Short-term borrowings ⁽¹⁾	30,501	115	0.75	30,883	185	1.20	382	70	0.45
Trading account liabilities	2,490	19	1.55	3,069	24	1.58	579	5	0.03
Long-term debt	14,050	97	1.38	13,092	107	1.62	(958)	10	0.24
Total interest-bearing liabilities	161,920	413	0.51	161,763	587	0.72	(157)	174	0.21
Net	¥ 24,383	¥ 426	0.39	¥ 25,920	¥ 455	0.39	¥ 1,537	¥ 29	

Note:

(1) Short-term borrowings consist of due to trust accounts, call money and funds purchased, payables under repurchase agreements and securities lending transactions and other short-term borrowings.

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Interest and dividend income increased by ¥203 billion, or 24.2%, from the six months ended September 30, 2017 to ¥1,042 billion in the six months ended September 30, 2018 due mainly to increases in interest income from loans, call loans and funds sold, and receivables under resale agreements and securities borrowing transactions and investments. These increases were due mainly to a rise in foreign average yields, reflecting a rise in short-term interest rate levels of the U.S. dollar. The changes in average balances of interest-earning assets contributed to an overall decrease in interest and dividend income of ¥5 billion, and the changes in the average yields on interest-earning assets contributed to an overall increase in interest and dividend income of ¥208 billion, resulting in the ¥203 billion increase in interest and dividend income. Although the total average balance increased, foreign average balances with high yields declined, which led to the decrease in interest and dividend income of ¥5 billion.

Interest expense increased by ¥174 billion, or 42.1%, from the six months ended September 30, 2017 to ¥587 billion in the six months ended September 30, 2018 due mainly to increases in interest expense on deposits and short-term borrowings. These increases were due mainly to a rise in foreign average rates, reflecting a rise in short-term interest levels of the U.S. dollar. The changes in average interest rates on interest-bearing liabilities contributed to an overall increase in interest expense of ¥200 billion, and the changes in average balances of interest-bearing liabilities contributed to an overall decrease in interest expense of ¥26 billion, resulting in the ¥174 billion increase in interest expense.

As a result of the foregoing, net interest income increased by ¥29 billion, or 6.8%, from the six months ended September 30, 2017 to ¥455 billion in the six months ended September 30, 2018. Average interest rate spread was unchanged from the six months ended September 30, 2017 at 0.39% in the six months ended September 30, 2018.

Provision (Credit) for Loan Losses

Credit for loan losses decreased by ¥105 billion from the six months ended September 30, 2017 to ¥13 billion in the six months ended September 30, 2018. The decrease was due mainly to the absence of the significant reversal that was recorded in the six months ended September 30, 2017 related to improvements in the credit condition of some domestic borrowers, offset in part by the effects of the economy continuing its gradual recovery.

Table of Contents***Noninterest Income***

The following table shows a breakdown of noninterest income for the six months ended September 30, 2017 and 2018:

	Six months ended September 30,		Increase
	2017	2018	(decrease)
	(in billions of yen)		
Fee and commission	¥ 401	¥ 414	¥ 13
Fee and commission from securities-related business	86	79	(7)
Fee and commission from deposits and lending business	65	71	6
Fee and commission from trust related business	54	57	3
Fee and commission from remittance business	54	55	1
Fee and commission from asset management business	50	50	
Fee and commission from agency business	18	20	2
Fee and commission from guarantee related business	14	14	
Fees for other customer services	60	68	8
Foreign exchange gains (losses) net	51	45	(6)
Trading account gains (losses) net	235	65	(170)
Investment gains (losses) net	125	309	184
Debt securities	16	2	(14)
Equity securities	109	307	198
Equity in earnings (losses) of equity method investees net	10	23	13
Gains on disposal of premises and equipment	5	4	(1)
Other noninterest income	34	49	15
Total noninterest income	¥ 861	¥ 909	¥ 48

Noninterest income increased by ¥48 billion, or 5.6%, from the six months ended September 30, 2017 to ¥909 billion in the six months ended September 30, 2018. The increase was due mainly to increases in investment gains (losses) net of ¥184 billion, and fee and commission of ¥13 billion, offset in part by a decrease in trading account gains net of ¥170 billion.

Investment Gains (Losses) Net

Investment gains net increased by ¥184 billion, or 147.2%, from the six months ended September 30, 2017 to ¥309 billion in the six months ended September 30, 2018. The increase was due mainly to an increase in investment gains related to equity securities of ¥198 billion, offset in part by a decrease in investment gains related to debt securities of ¥14 billion.

In January 2016, the FASB issued ASU No.2016-01, Financial Instruments Overall (Subtopic 825-10) Recognition and Measurement of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities (ASU No.2016-01). The ASU is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2017, and interim periods within those fiscal years, and should be applied using a cumulative-effect adjustment to the balance sheet as of the beginning of the fiscal year of adoption. We adopted ASU No.2016-01 on April 1, 2018. The effect of the adoption for the fluctuation was limited. The increase in investment gains related to equity securities was due mainly to an increase in gains related to changes in the fair value of Japanese

equity securities for the six months ended September 30, 2018, which mostly reflected the relative favorable market conditions during the six months ended September 30, 2018 compared to the corresponding period in the previous fiscal year. For further information, see note 3 to our consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this report.

Table of Contents*Trading Account Gains (Losses) Net*

Trading account gains net decreased by ¥170 billion, or 72.3%, from the six months ended September 30, 2017 to ¥65 billion in the six months ended September 30, 2018. The decrease was due mainly to a decrease in gains related to a reduction in market value of receive-fixed, pay-variable interest-rate swaps, reflecting a rise in long-term interest rates, and a decrease in gains related to changes in the fair value of foreign currency denominated securities for which the fair value option was elected, reflecting a decrease in gains of foreign currency-denominated bonds due to the effect of a rise in long-term interest rates. For further information on the fair value option, see note 17 to our consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this report.

Fee and Commission

Fee and commission increased by ¥13 billion, or 3.2%, from the six months ended September 30, 2017 to ¥414 billion in the six months ended September 30, 2018. The increase was due mainly to increases in fee and commission from deposits and lending business of ¥6 billion and fees for other customer services of ¥8 billion, offset in part by a decrease in fee and commission from securities-related business of ¥7 billion. The increase in fee and commission from deposits and lending business was due mainly to an increase in fees related to syndicated loan handling for domestic borrowers. The decrease in fee and commission from securities-related business was due mainly to a decrease in fee income of a foreign subsidiary of ours during the six months ended September 30, 2018.

Noninterest Expenses

The following table shows a breakdown of noninterest expenses for the six months ended September 30, 2017 and 2018:

	Six months ended September 30,		Increase
	2017	2018	(decrease)
	(in billions of yen)		
General and administrative expenses	¥280	¥ 359	¥ 79
Salaries and employee benefits	342	343	1
Fee and commission expenses	98	99	1
Occupancy expenses	96	94	(2)
Provision (credit) for losses on off-balance-sheet instruments	(4)	(10)	(6)
Other noninterest expenses	80	74	(6)
Total noninterest expenses	¥892	¥ 959	¥ 67

Noninterest expenses increased by ¥67 billion, or 7.5%, from the six months ended September 30, 2017 to ¥959 billion in the six months ended September 30, 2018. The increase was due mainly to increases in general and administrative expenses of ¥79 billion.

General and administrative expenses

General and administrative expenses increased by ¥79 billion, or 28.2%, from the six months ended September 30, 2017 to ¥359 billion in the six months ended September 30, 2018. The increase was due mainly to increases in maintenance expenses and depreciation and amortization expense of next-generation IT systems.

Income Tax Expense

Income tax expense decreased by ¥33 billion, or 27.7%, from the six months ended September 30, 2017 to ¥86 billion in the six months ended September 30, 2018. The decrease was due to deferred tax benefit of ¥29 billion in the six months ended September 30, 2018, compared to deferred tax expense of ¥20 billion in the

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corresponding period in the previous fiscal year, offset in part by an increase in current tax expense of ¥16 billion. The change in deferred tax expense (benefit) was due mainly to a decrease in deferred tax liabilities related to undistributed earnings of certain foreign subsidiaries of ours in the six months ended September 30, 2018.

	Six months ended September 30,		Increase
	2017	2018	(decrease)
	(in billions of yen)		
Income before income tax expense	¥ 513	¥ 418	¥ (95)
Income tax expense	119	86	(33)
Current tax expense	99	115	16
Deferred tax expense (benefit)	20	(29)	(49)
Net income	394	332	(62)
Less: Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	21	47	26
Net income attributable to MHFG shareholders	¥ 373	¥ 285	¥ (88)

We consider the sales of available-for-sale securities and equity securities to be a qualifying tax-planning strategy that is a possible source of future taxable income to the extent necessary in the future mainly with respect to our principal banking subsidiaries in Japan. The reliance on this tax-planning strategy of our subsidiaries in Japan was immaterial.

Net Income Attributable to Noncontrolling Interests

Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests increased by ¥26 billion from the six months ended September 30, 2017 to ¥47 billion in the six months ended September 30, 2018.

Net Income Attributable to MHFG Shareholders

As a result of the foregoing, net income attributable to MHFG shareholders decreased by ¥88 billion, or 23.6%, from the corresponding period in the previous fiscal year to ¥285 billion in the six months ended September 30, 2018.

Business Segments Analysis

Our company system consists of the following five in-house companies which are categorized based on customer segment: the Retail & Business Banking Company, the Corporate & Institutional Company, the Global Corporate Company, the Global Markets Company, and the Asset Management Company. We regard these customer segments as our operating segments, and those segments constitute reportable segments.

For a brief description of each of our business segments, see note 20 to our consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this report.

Results of Operations by Business Segment***Consolidated Results of Operations***

Consolidated gross profits + net gains related to ETFs and others for the six months ended September 30, 2018 were ¥1,051.5 billion, an increase of ¥70.3 billion compared to the six months ended September 30, 2017. Consolidated general and administrative expenses for the six months ended September 30, 2018 were ¥722.7 billion, an increase of ¥11.4 billion compared to the six months ended September 30, 2017. Consolidated equity in earnings of equity method investees net for the six months ended September 30, 2018 was

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¥19.4 billion, an increase of ¥8.8 billion compared to the six months ended September 30, 2017. Consolidated net business profits + net gains related to ETFs and others for the six months ended September 30, 2018 were ¥331.0 billion, an increase of ¥68.0 billion compared to the six months ended September 30, 2017.

Mizuho Financial Group (Consolidated)							
	Retail & Business Banking Company	Corporate Institutional Company	& Global Corporate Company	Global Market Company	Asset Management Company	Others⁽³⁾	Total
	(in billions of yen)						
Six months ended September 30, 2017⁽⁴⁾:							
Gross profits + Net gains (losses) related to ETFs and others ⁽¹⁾	¥ 343.2	¥ 187.6	¥ 153.2	¥ 239.9	¥ 24.8	¥ 32.5	¥ 981.2
General and administrative expenses	358.9	101.3	121.6	100.3	13.9	15.3	711.3
Equity in earnings (losses) of equity method investees net	7.5	0.6	1.3		0.5	0.7	10.6
Amortization of goodwill and others	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.2	4.0	1.2	7.0
Others						(10.5)	(10.5)
Net business profits (losses) ⁽²⁾ + Net gains (losses) related to ETFs and others	¥ (8.4)	¥ 86.7	¥ 32.7	¥ 138.4	¥ 7.4	¥ 6.2	¥ 263.0

Mizuho Financial Group (Consolidated)							
	Retail & Business Banking Company	Corporate Institutional Company	& Global Corporate Company	Global Market Company	Asset Management Company	Others⁽³⁾	Total
	(in billions of yen)						
Six months ended September 30, 2018⁽⁴⁾:							
Gross profits + Net gains (losses) related to ETFs and others ⁽¹⁾	¥ 345.9	¥ 223.7	¥ 198.2	¥ 237.4	¥ 25.0	¥ 21.3	¥ 1,051.5
General and administrative expenses	360.2	100.3	121.4	103.5	13.9	23.4	722.7
Equity in earnings (losses) of equity method investees net	14.4	0.6	2.8		0.6	1.0	19.4
Amortization of goodwill and others	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.2	4.0	1.0	6.8
Others						(10.4)	(10.4)
Net business profits (losses) ⁽²⁾ + Net gains (losses) related to ETFs and others	¥ (0.1)	¥ 123.8	¥ 79.4	¥ 132.7	¥ 7.7	¥ (12.5)	¥ 331.0

Notes:

(1)

- Gross profits + Net gains (losses) related to ETFs and others is reported instead of sales reported by general corporations. Gross profits is defined as the sum of net interest income, fiduciary income, net fee and commission income, net trading income and net other operating income. Net gains (losses) related to ETFs and others consist of net gains (losses) on ETFs held by Mizuho Bank and Mizuho Trust & Banking and net gains (losses) on operating investment securities of Mizuho Securities, on a consolidated basis. For the six months ended September 30, 2017 and 2018, net gains related to ETFs and others amounted to ¥21.4 billion and ¥39.9 billion, respectively, of which ¥13.9 billion and ¥33.6 billion, respectively, are included in Global Markets Company.
- (2) Net business profits is used in Japan as a measure of the profitability of core banking operations. Measurement of net business profits is required for regulatory reporting to the Financial Services Agency.
 - (3) Others includes items which should be eliminated as internal transactions between each segment on a consolidated basis.
 - (4) Beginning on April 1, 2018, new allocation methods for transactions between each segment and Others have been applied. In connection with the use of the new allocation methods, the presentation of Net business profits has changed to Net business profits (losses) + Net gains (losses) related to ETFs and others. Before the change, Net gains (losses) related to ETFs and others were included in Gross profits of each segment and eliminated in Others. In addition, Amortization of goodwill and others has been presented as a new item. Figures for the six months ended September 30, 2017 have been restated for the new allocation methods. These changes more appropriately reflect the performance of each of the operating segments in accordance with internal managerial accounting rules and practices.

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Furthermore, income and expenses of foreign branches of Mizuho Bank and foreign subsidiaries with functional currency other than Japanese Yen have been translated for purposes of segment reporting using the budgeted foreign currency rates. Prior period comparative amounts for these foreign currency adjustments have been translated using current period budgeted foreign currency rates.

Retail & Business Banking Company

Gross profits + net gains related to ETFs and others for the six months ended September 30, 2018 were ¥345.9 billion, an increase of ¥2.7 billion, or 0.8%, compared to the six months ended September 30, 2017. The increase was attributable mainly to an increase of non-interest income such as corporate solution-related revenue which more than offset a decrease of interest income.

General and administrative expenses for the six months ended September 30, 2018 increased by ¥1.3 billion, or 0.4%, compared to the six months ended September 30, 2017 to ¥360.2 billion.

Equity in earnings of equity method investees net for the six months ended September 30, 2018 increased by ¥6.9 billion, or 92.0%, compared to the six months ended September 30, 2017 to ¥14.4 billion.

As a result, net business losses + net gains related to ETFs and others for the six months ended September 30, 2018 decreased by ¥8.3 billion, compared to the six months ended September 30, 2017 to ¥0.1 billion.

Corporate & Institutional Company

Gross profits + net gains related to ETFs and others for the six months ended September 30, 2018 were ¥223.7 billion, an increase of ¥36.1 billion, or 19.2%, compared to the six months ended September 30, 2017. The increase was attributable mainly to an increase of interest income as a result of asset balance improvement and an increase of non-interest income.

General and administrative expenses for the six months ended September 30, 2018 decreased by ¥1.0 billion, or 1.0%, compared to the six months ended September 30, 2017 to ¥100.3 billion.

Equity in earnings of equity method investees net for the six months ended September 30, 2018 was ¥0.6 billion, unchanged from the six months ended September 30, 2017.

As a result, net business profits + net gains related to ETFs and others for the six months ended September 30, 2018 increased by ¥37.1 billion, or 42.8%, compared to the six months ended September 30, 2017 to ¥123.8 billion.

Global Corporate Company

Gross profits + net gains related to ETFs and others for the six months ended September 30, 2018 were ¥198.2 billion, an increase of ¥45.0 billion, or 29.4%, compared to the six months ended September 30, 2017. The increase was attributable mainly to an increase of loan balance related to customers in Europe and Asia and an increase of non-interest income such as transaction banking-related revenue.

General and administrative expenses for the six months ended September 30, 2018 decreased by ¥0.2 billion, or 0.2%, compared to the six months ended September 30, 2017 to ¥121.4 billion.

Equity in earnings of equity method investees net for the six months ended September 30, 2018 increased by ¥1.5 billion, or 115.4%, compared to the six months ended September 30, 2017 to ¥2.8 billion.

As a result, net business profits + net gains related to ETFs and others for the six months ended September 30, 2018 increased by ¥46.7 billion, or 142.8%, compared to the six months ended September 30, 2017 to ¥79.4 billion.

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Global Markets Company

Gross profits + net gains related to ETFs and others for the six months ended September 30, 2018 were ¥237.4 billion, a decrease of ¥2.5 billion, or 1.0%, compared to the six months ended September 30, 2017. The decrease was attributable mainly to a decrease in income related to the trading of bonds which more than offset an increase of net gains related to ETFs.

General and administrative expenses for the six months ended September 30, 2018 increased by ¥3.2 billion, or 3.2%, compared to the six months ended September 30, 2017 to ¥103.5 billion.

As a result, net business profits + net gains related to ETFs and others for the six months ended September 30, 2018 decreased by ¥5.7 billion, or 4.1%, compared to the six months ended September 30, 2017 to ¥132.7 billion.

Asset Management Company

Gross profits + net gains related to ETFs and others for the six months ended September 30, 2018 were ¥25.0 billion, an increase of ¥0.2 billion, or 0.8%, compared to the six months ended September 30, 2017. The increase was attributable mainly to a growth of financial products that match the middle- to long-term asset management needs of customers.

General and administrative expenses for the six months ended September 30, 2018 were ¥13.9 billion unchanged from the six months ended September 30, 2017.

Equity in earnings of equity method investees net for the six months ended September 30, 2018 increased by ¥0.1 billion, or 20.0%, compared to the six months ended September 30, 2017 to ¥0.6 billion.

As a result, net business profits + net gains related to ETFs and others for the six months ended September 30, 2018 increased by ¥0.3 billion, or 4.1%, compared to the six months ended September 30, 2017 to ¥7.7 billion.

Table of Contents**Financial Condition***Assets*

Our assets as of March 31, 2018 and September 30, 2018 were as follows:

	March 31, 2018	As of September 30, 2018	Increase (decrease)
		(in billions of yen)	
Cash and due from banks	¥ 1,686	¥ 1,567	¥ (119)
Interest-bearing deposits in other banks	46,485	45,454	(1,031)
Call loans and funds sold	720	420	(300)
Receivables under resale agreements	8,081	10,275	2,194
Receivables under securities borrowing transactions	4,409	2,710	(1,699)
Trading account assets	24,303	23,421	(882)
Investments	26,770	27,722	952
Loans	83,515	84,830	1,315
Allowance for loan losses	(310)	(274)	36
Loans, net of allowance	83,205	84,556	1,351
Premises and equipment net	2,116	2,013	(103)
Due from customers on acceptances	213	264	51
Accrued income	301	324	23
Goodwill	95	95	
Intangible assets	84	80	(4)
Deferred tax assets	57	52	(5)
Other assets	5,731	5,226	(505)
Total assets	¥ 204,256	¥ 204,179	¥ (77)

Total assets as of September 30, 2018 were almost unchanged compared to those as of the end of the previous fiscal year due mainly to increases of ¥2,194 billion in receivables under resale agreements and ¥1,351 billion in loans, net of allowance, offset by decreases of ¥1,699 billion in receivables under securities borrowing transactions, ¥1,031 billion in interest-bearing deposits in other banks and ¥882 billion in trading account assets.

Table of Contents*Loans**Loans outstanding*

The following table shows our loans outstanding as of March 31, 2018 and September 30, 2018 based on classifications by domicile and industry segment:

	As of		As of		Increase	
	March 31, 2018	September 30, 2018	March 31, 2018	September 30, 2018	(decrease)	
	(in billions of yen, except percentages)					
Domestic:						
Manufacturing	¥ 8,156	9.7%	¥ 8,469	10.0%	¥ 313	0.3%
Construction and real estate	8,102	9.7	8,476	10.0	374	0.3
Services	5,024	6.0	5,289	6.2	265	0.2
Wholesale and retail	5,113	6.1	5,168	6.1	55	0.0
Transportation and communications	3,565	4.3	3,711	4.4	146	0.1
Banks and other financial institutions	4,471	5.3	4,455	5.2	(16)	(0.1)
Government and public institutions	8,882	10.6	5,776	6.8	(3,106)	(3.8)
Other industries ⁽¹⁾	5,018	6.0	5,061	5.9	43	(0.1)
Individuals	10,329	12.4	10,058	11.8	(271)	(0.6)
Mortgage loans	9,445	11.3	9,191	10.8	(254)	(0.5)
Other	884	1.1	867	1.0	(17)	(0.1)
Total domestic	58,660	70.1	56,463	66.4	(2,197)	(3.7)
Foreign⁽²⁾:						
Commercial and industrial	17,195	20.6	19,323	22.7	2,128	2.1
Banks and other financial institutions	7,465	8.9	8,528	10.0	1,063	1.1
Government and public institutions	303	0.4	625	0.8	322	0.4
Other	38	0.0	42	0.1	4	0.1
Total foreign	25,001	29.9	28,518	33.6	3,517	3.7
Subtotal	83,661	100.0%	84,981	100.0%	1,320	
Less: Unearned income and deferred loan fees net	(146)		(151)		(5)	
Total loans before allowance for loan losses	¥ 83,515		¥ 84,830		¥ 1,315	

Notes:

- (1) Other industries under Domestic include trade receivables and lease receivables of consolidated variable interest entities.
- (2) Certain comparative amounts under Foreign at March 31, 2018 have been reclassified in order to conform to the current presentation.

Total loans before allowance for loan losses increased by ¥1,315 billion from the end of the previous fiscal year to ¥84,830 billion as of September 30, 2018.

Loans to domestic borrowers decreased by ¥2,197 billion from the end of the previous fiscal year to ¥56,463 billion as of September 30, 2018 due primarily to a decrease in loans to government and public institutions.

Loans to foreign borrowers increased by ¥3,517 billion from the end of the previous fiscal year to ¥28,518 billion as of September 30, 2018. The increase in loans to foreign borrowers was due primarily to increases in commercial and industrial and banks and other financial institutions.

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Within our loan portfolio, the proportion of loans to domestic borrowers against gross total loans decreased from 70.1% to 66.4% while that of loans to foreign borrowers against gross total loans increased from 29.9% to 33.6%. Loans to foreign borrowers were regionally diversified.

*Impaired Loans**Balance of impaired loans*

The following table shows our impaired loans as of March 31, 2018 and September 30, 2018 based on classifications by domicile and industry segment:

	As of		September 30,		Increase (decrease)	
	March 31, 2018		2018			
	Ratio to gross		Ratio to gross		Ratio to gross	
	Impaired total loans to		Impaired total loans to		Impaired total loans to	
	loans	industry	loans	industry	loans	industry
	(in billions of yen, except percentages)					
Domestic:						
Manufacturing	¥ 142	1.7%	¥ 118	1.4%	¥ (24)	(0.3)%
Construction and real estate	41	0.5	40	0.5	(1)	0.0
Services	58	1.2	71	1.3	13	0.1
Wholesale and retail	131	2.6	127	2.5	(4)	(0.1)
Transportation and communications	28	0.8	31	0.8	3	0.0
Banks and other financial institutions	12	0.3	9	0.2	(3)	(0.1)
Other industries	4	0.0	5	0.1	1	0.1
Individuals	90	0.9	87	0.9	(3)	0.0
Total domestic	506	0.9	488	0.9	(18)	0.0
Foreign	109	0.4	80	0.3	(29)	(0.1)
Total impaired loans	¥ 615	0.7	¥ 568	0.7	¥ (47)	0.0

Impaired loans decreased by ¥47 billion, or 7.7%, from the end of the previous fiscal year to ¥568 billion as of September 30, 2018. Impaired loans to domestic borrowers decreased by ¥18 billion due mainly to improvements in the credit condition of some borrowers in the manufacturing industry. Impaired loans to foreign borrowers decreased by ¥29 billion, and the relative impact of foreign currency fluctuations on such amount was immaterial.

The percentage of impaired loans within gross total loans as of September 30, 2018 was unchanged from that as of March 31, 2018. The percentage of impaired loans net of allowance for loan losses to gross total loans net of allowance for loan losses decreased from 0.37% as of March 31, 2018 to 0.35% as of September 30, 2018 due to a decrease in impaired loans net of allowance for loan losses and an increase in gross total loans net of allowance for loan losses.

Table of Contents*Allowance for Loan Losses**Balance of allowance for loan losses*

The following table summarizes the allowance for loan losses by component and as a percentage of the corresponding loan balance as of March 31, 2018 and September 30, 2018:

	March 31, 2018	As of September 30, 2018	Increase (decrease)
	(in billions of yen, except percentages)		
Allowance for loan losses on impaired loans ⁽¹⁾ (A)	¥ 153	¥ 132	¥ (21)
Allowance for loan losses on non-impaired loans (B)	157	142	(15)
Total allowance for loan losses (C)	¥ 310	¥ 274	¥ (36)
Impaired loans requiring an allowance for loan losses (D)	¥ 478	¥ 434	¥ (44)
Impaired loans not requiring an allowance for loan losses (E)	137	134	(3)
Non-impaired loans ⁽²⁾ (F)	83,046	84,413	1,367
Gross total loans (G)	¥ 83,661	¥ 84,981	¥ 1,320
Percentage of allowance for loan losses on impaired loans against the balance of impaired loans requiring an allowance for loan losses (A)/(D)x100	31.87%	30.45%	(1.42)%
Percentage of allowance for loan losses on non-impaired loans against the balance of non-impaired loans (B)/(F)x100	0.19	0.17	(0.02)
Percentage of total allowance for loan losses against gross total loans (C)/(G)x100	0.37	0.32	(0.05)

Notes:

- (1) The allowance for loan losses on impaired loans includes the allowance for groups of loans totaling ¥252 billion as of September 30, 2018 which were collectively evaluated for impairment, in addition to the allowance for those loans that were individually evaluated for impairment.
- (2) Non-impaired loans refer to loans categorized as normal obligors and watch obligors (excluding special attention obligors) under our internal rating system.

Allowance for loan losses decreased by ¥36 billion from the end of the previous fiscal year to ¥274 billion as of September 30, 2018. This decrease was due mainly to decreases in allowance for loan losses on both impaired loans and non-impaired loans. Gross total loans increased due to an increase in non-impaired loans. As a result, the percentage of total allowance for loan losses against gross total loans decreased by 0.05 percentage points to 0.32%. The percentage of allowance for loan losses on impaired loans against the balance of impaired loans requiring an allowance decreased by 1.42 percentage points to 30.45% due to a larger percentage decrease in allowance for loan losses on impaired loans than the percentage decrease in impaired loans requiring an allowance for loan losses.

The primary factors behind the gap between the 11.4% decrease in allowance for loan losses and the 1.6% increase in the balance of gross total loans as of September 30, 2018 compared to March 31, 2018 consisted mainly of the increase in the balance of non-impaired loans, the decrease in impaired loans requiring an allowance for loan losses and the decrease in the percentage of allowance for loan losses on impaired loans against the balance of impaired loans.

Impaired loans decreased by 7.7% from the end of the previous fiscal year due mainly to a decrease in impaired loans requiring an allowance for loan losses. Allowance for loan losses on impaired loans decreased by 13.3%.

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The coverage ratio for impaired loans, calculated as the percentage of total allowance for loan losses against total impaired loans, decreased by 2.03 percentage points as of September 30, 2018 compared to March 31, 2018. The decrease was due to a larger percentage decrease in allowance for loan losses than the percentage decrease in impaired loans.

Provision (credit) for loan losses

The following table summarizes changes in our allowance for loan losses in the six months ended September 30, 2017 and 2018:

	Six months ended		Increase
	September 30,	2018	(decrease)
	2017		
	(in billions of yen)		
Allowance for loan losses at beginning of fiscal year	¥ 480	¥ 310	¥ (170)
Provision (credit) for loan losses	(118)	(13)	105
Charge-offs	(21)	(31)	(10)
Recoveries	8	7	(1)
Net charge-offs	(13)	(24)	(11)
Others ⁽¹⁾	1	1	
Balance at end of six-month period	¥ 350	¥ 274	¥ (76)

Note:

(1) Others includes primarily foreign exchange translation.

Credit for loan losses decreased by ¥105 billion from the six months ended September 30, 2017 to ¥13 billion in the six months ended September 30, 2018. The decrease was due mainly to the absence of the significant reversal that was recorded in the six months ended September 30, 2017 related to improvements in the credit condition of some domestic borrowers, offset in part by the effects of the economy continuing its gradual recovery.

Charge-offs increased by ¥10 billion from the six months ended September 30, 2017 to ¥31 billion for the six months ended September 30, 2018.

Table of Contents*Investments*

The majority of our investments are available-for-sale and held-to-maturity securities, which as of March 31, 2018 and September 30, 2018 were as follows:

	March 31, 2018			As of September 30, 2018			Increase (decrease)		
	Amortized cost	Fair value	Net unrealized gains (losses)	Amortized cost	Fair value	Net unrealized gains (losses)	Amortized cost	Fair value	Net unrealized gains (losses)
(in billions of yen)									
Available-for-sale securities⁽¹⁾:									
Debt securities:									
Japanese government bonds	¥ 13,334	¥ 13,332	¥ (2)	¥ 13,469	¥ 13,451	¥ (18)	¥ 135	¥ 119	¥ (16)
Other than Japanese government bonds	6,253	6,301	48	6,992	7,021	29	739	720	(19)
Total	¥ 19,587	¥ 19,633	¥ 46	¥ 20,461	¥ 20,472	¥ 11	¥ 874	¥ 839	¥ (35)
Held-to-maturity securities:									
Debt securities:									
Japanese government bonds	¥ 1,960	¥ 1,984	¥ 24	¥ 1,600	¥ 1,619	¥ 19	¥ (360)	¥ (365)	¥ (5)
Agency mortgage-backed securities	558	538	(20)	537	513	(24)	(21)	(25)	(4)
Total	¥ 2,518	¥ 2,522	¥ 4	¥ 2,137	¥ 2,132	¥ (5)	¥ (381)	¥ (390)	¥ (9)

Note:

(1) Equity securities (marketable) were excluded from available-for-sale securities as of March 31, 2018 to align with current period presentation.

Available-for-sale securities measured at fair value increased by ¥839 billion from the end of the previous fiscal year to ¥20,472 billion as of September 30, 2018. This increase was due primarily to an increase in other than Japanese government bonds primarily as a result of our accumulation of U.S. treasury bond balances in response to rising interest rates. Held-to-maturity securities measured at amortized cost decreased by ¥381 billion from the end of the previous fiscal year to ¥2,137 billion as of September 30, 2018. See note 3 to our consolidated financial statements for details of other investments included within investments.

Table of Contents**Liabilities**

The following table shows our liabilities as of March 31, 2018 and September 30, 2018:

	March 31, 2018	As of September 30, 2018	Increase (decrease)
	(in billions of yen)		
Deposits	¥ 136,884	¥ 133,779	¥ (3,105)
Due to trust accounts	3,993	3,966	(27)
Call money and funds purchased	2,105	5,736	3,631
Payables under repurchase agreements	16,657	17,488	831
Payables under securities lending transactions	1,833	2,112	279
Other short-term borrowings	1,688	1,754	66
Trading account liabilities	13,115	9,744	(3,371)
Bank acceptances outstanding	213	264	51
Income taxes payable	65	99	34
Deferred tax liabilities	306	239	(67)
Accrued expenses	233	238	5
Long-term debt	12,955	13,533	578
Other liabilities	4,705	5,395	690
Total liabilities	¥ 194,752	¥ 194,347	¥ (405)

Total liabilities as of September 30, 2018 were almost unchanged compared to those as of the end of the previous fiscal year due primarily to an increase of ¥4,780 billion in short-term borrowings, offset by decreases of ¥3,371 billion in trading account liabilities and ¥3,105 billion in deposits. We analyze short-term borrowings, consisting of due to trust accounts, call money and funds purchased, payables under repurchase agreements, payables under securities lending transactions and other short-term borrowings, on a combined basis.

Deposits

The following table shows a breakdown of our deposits as of March 31, 2018 and September 30, 2018:

	March 31, 2018	As of September 30, 2018	Increase (decrease)
	(in billions of yen)		
Domestic:			
Noninterest-bearing deposits	¥ 21,069	¥ 23,051	¥ 1,982
Interest-bearing deposits	91,207	83,681	(7,526)
Total domestic deposits	112,276	106,732	(5,544)

Foreign:			
Noninterest-bearing deposits	2,257	1,796	(461)
Interest-bearing deposits	22,351	25,251	2,900
Total foreign deposits	24,608	27,047	2,439
Total deposits	¥ 136,884	¥ 133,779	¥ (3,105)

Total deposits decreased by ¥3,105 billion from the end of the previous fiscal year to ¥133,779 billion as of September 30, 2018. Domestic deposits decreased by ¥5,544 billion from the end of the previous fiscal year to ¥106,732 billion as of September 30, 2018. Domestic interest-bearing deposits decreased by ¥7,526 billion from the end of the previous fiscal year to ¥83,681 billion as of September 30, 2018 due mainly to decreases in ordinary deposits and other deposits, and domestic noninterest-bearing deposits increased by ¥1,982 billion to

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¥23,051 billion as of September 30, 2018. Foreign deposits increased by ¥2,439 billion from the end of the previous fiscal year to ¥27,047 billion as of September 30, 2018 due mainly to increases in time deposits and certificates of deposit.

Short-term Borrowings

The following table shows a breakdown of our short-term borrowings as of March 31, 2018 and September 30, 2018:

	As of			As of			Increase (decrease)		
	March 31, 2018		Total	September 30, 2018		Total	Domestic	Foreign	Total
	Domestic	Foreign	Total	Domestic	Foreign	Total	Domestic	Foreign	Total
	(in billions of yen)								
Due to trust accounts	¥ 3,993	¥	¥ 3,993	¥ 3,966	¥	¥ 3,966	¥ (27)	¥	¥ (27)
Call money and funds purchased, and payables under repurchase agreements and securities lending transactions	6,724	13,871	20,595	11,195	14,141	25,336	4,471	270	4,741
Other short-term borrowings	827	861	1,688	910	844	1,754	83	(17)	66
Total short-term borrowings	¥ 11,544	¥ 14,732	¥ 26,276	¥ 16,071	¥ 14,985	¥ 31,056	¥ 4,527	¥ 253	¥ 4,780

Total short-term borrowings increased by ¥4,780 billion from the end of the previous fiscal year to ¥31,056 billion as of September 30, 2018. Domestic short-term borrowings increased by ¥4,527 billion due mainly to an increase in call money. Foreign short-term borrowings increased by ¥253 billion due mainly to an increase in payables under repurchase agreements.

Trading Account Liabilities

Trading account liabilities decreased by ¥3,371 billion from the end of the previous fiscal year to ¥9,744 billion as of September 30, 2018. The decrease was due mainly to settlements of derivatives in a loss position.

Equity

The following table shows a breakdown of equity as of March 31, 2018 and September 30, 2018:

	As of		Increase (decrease)
	March 31, 2018	September 30, 2018	
	(in billions of yen)		
MHFG shareholders equity:			
Common stock	¥ 5,826	¥ 5,829	¥ 3

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Retained earnings	1,306	3,033	1,727
Accumulated other comprehensive income, net of tax	1,742	188	(1,554)
Treasury stock, at cost	(6)	(8)	(2)
Total MHFG shareholders' equity	8,868	9,042	174
Noncontrolling interests	636	790	154
Total equity	¥9,504	¥ 9,832	¥ 328

Total equity increased by ¥328 billion from the end of the previous fiscal year to ¥9,832 billion as of September 30, 2018 due mainly to an increase in retained earnings, offset in part by a decrease in accumulated other comprehensive income, net of tax.

Retained earnings increased by ¥1,727 billion from the end of the previous fiscal year to ¥3,033 billion as of September 30, 2018. This increase was due primarily to cumulative effect of change in accounting principles, net

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of tax of ¥1,537 billion due primarily to adoption of ASU No.2016-01 and net income attributable to MHFG shareholders for the six months ended September 30, 2018 of ¥285 billion, offset in part by dividend payments of ¥95 billion.

Accumulated other comprehensive income, net of tax decreased by ¥1,554 billion from the end of the previous fiscal year to ¥188 billion as of September 30, 2018 due primarily to cumulative effect of the above-mentioned change in accounting principles of ¥1,535 billion.

Noncontrolling interests increased by ¥154 billion from the end of the previous fiscal year to ¥790 billion as of September 30, 2018. The increase was due mainly to an increase in net assets of some investment funds in which we invest.

Liquidity

We continuously endeavor to enhance the management of our liquidity profile to meet our customers' loan demand and deposit withdrawals and respond to unforeseen situations such as adverse movements in stock, foreign currencies, interest rates and other markets or changes in general domestic or international conditions. We manage our liquidity profile through the continuous monitoring of our cash flow situation, the enforcement of upper limits on funds raised in financial markets and other means as further set forth in Item 11. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Credit, Market and Other Risk - Liquidity Risk Management in our most recent Form 20-F filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission.

Deposits, based on our broad customer base and brand recognition in Japan, have been our primary source of liquidity. Our total deposits decreased by ¥3,105 billion, or 2.3%, from the end of the previous fiscal year to ¥133,779 billion as of September 30, 2018. Our average balance of deposits for the six months ended September 30, 2018 of ¥138,739 billion exceeded our average balance of loans for the same period by ¥53,782 billion. We invested the excess portion primarily in marketable securities and other high liquidity assets.

Secondary sources of liquidity include short-term borrowings such as call money and funds purchased and payables under repurchase agreements. We also issue long-term debt, including both senior and subordinated debt, as additional sources for liquidity. We utilize short-term borrowings to diversify our funding sources and to manage our funding costs. We raise subordinated long-term debt for the purpose of improving our capital adequacy ratios, which also enhances our liquidity profile. We believe we are able to access such sources of liquidity on a stable and flexible basis based on our current credit ratings. The following table shows credit ratings assigned to us and to our principal banking subsidiaries by S&P and Moody's as of November 30, 2018:

	As of November 30, 2018						Baseline credit assessment
	S&P		Stand-alone credit profile	Moody's			
	Long-term	Short-term		Long-term	Short-term		
Mizuho Financial Group	A-		a	A1	P-1		
Mizuho Bank	A	A-1	a	A1	P-1	baa1	
Mizuho Trust & Banking	A	A-1	a	A1	P-1	baa1	

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

In order to maintain appropriate funding liquidity, our principal banking subsidiaries hold highly liquid investment assets such as Japanese government bonds as liquidity reserve assets. We monitor the amount of

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liquidity reserve assets and report such amount to the Risk Management Committee, the Balance Sheet Management Committee, the Executive Management Committee and the President & Group CEO on a regular basis. Minimum regulatory reserve amounts, or the reserve amount deposited with the Bank of Japan pursuant to applicable regulations that is calculated as a specified percentage of the amount of deposits held by our principal banking subsidiaries, are excluded in connection with our management of liquidity reserve asset levels. We established and apply classifications for the cash flow conditions affecting the group, including the amount of liquidity reserve assets, that range from Normal to Anxious and Crisis categories, and take appropriate actions based on such conditions. As of September 30, 2018, the balance of Japanese government bonds included within our investments was ¥13.5 trillion (excluding held-to-maturity securities), and a majority of this amount, which has historically not fluctuated significantly over the course of a fiscal year, was classified as the principal component of liquidity reserve assets.

Related to regulatory liquidity requirements, the liquidity coverage ratio (LCR) standard has been introduced in Japan. The minimum LCR under the LCR guidelines is 100% on both a consolidated and non-consolidated basis for banks with international operations or on a consolidated basis for bank holding companies with international operations, while it is subject to phase-in arrangements pursuant to which the LCR rises in equal annual steps of 10 percentage points to reach 100% on January 1, 2019, with a minimum requirement of 90% applicable for the period between January 1 and December 31, 2018. The LCR disclosure guidelines of the Financial Service Agency require banks and bank holding companies with international operations to disclose the three-month averages of daily LCR. Set forth below are the averages of the daily end balances of consolidated LCR data of Mizuho Financial Group, and consolidated and non-consolidated LCR data of our principal banking subsidiaries, for the second quarter of the fiscal year ending March 31, 2019. All yen figures in this table are truncated.

	Second Quarter of Fiscal Year ending March 31, 2019 (in billions of yen, except percentages)	
Mizuho Financial Group (Consolidated)		
Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA) allowed to be included in the calculation (weighted)	¥	62,485
Net cash outflows (weighted)		48,045
LCR		130.1%
Mizuho Bank (Consolidated)		
Total HQLA allowed to be included in the calculation (weighted)	¥	53,829
Net cash outflows (weighted)		38,356
LCR		140.4%
Mizuho Bank (Non-consolidated)		
Total HQLA allowed to be included in the calculation (weighted)	¥	53,301
Net cash outflows (weighted)		37,480
LCR		142.3%
Mizuho Trust and Banking (Consolidated)		
Total HQLA allowed to be included in the calculation (weighted)	¥	2,741
Net cash outflows (weighted)		1,639
LCR		168.2%
Mizuho Trust and Banking (Non-Consolidated)		
Total HQLA allowed to be included in the calculation (weighted)	¥	2,671
Net cash outflows (weighted)		1,553

LCR

173.1%

For more information on LCR, see Item 4. Information on the Company Supervision and Regulation Liquidity in our most recent Form 20-F.

Table of Contents**Capital Adequacy**

All yen figures and percentages in this subsection are truncated. Accordingly, the total of each column of figures may not be equal to the total of the individual items.

Regulatory Capital Requirements

Mizuho Financial Group and its principal banking subsidiaries are subject to regulatory capital requirements administered by the Financial Services Agency in accordance with the provisions of the Banking Act and related regulations. Failure to meet minimum capital requirements may initiate certain mandatory actions by regulators that, if undertaken, could have a direct material effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

The capital adequacy guidelines applicable to Japanese banks and bank holding companies with international operations supervised by the Financial Services Agency closely follow the risk-adjusted approach proposed by the Bank for International Settlements and are intended to further strengthen the soundness and stability of Japanese banks. Under the risk-based capital framework of these guidelines, balance sheet assets and off-balance-sheet exposures are assessed according to broad categories of relative risk, based primarily on the credit risk of the counterparty, country transfer risk and the risk regarding the category of transactions.

In December 2010, the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision (BCBS) issued its Basel III rules text, which builds on the International Convergence of Capital Measurement and Capital Standards document (Basel II), to strengthen the regulation, supervision and risk management of the banking sector. Basel III text presents the details of global regulatory standards on bank capital adequacy and liquidity. The rules text sets out higher and better-quality capital, better risk coverage, the introduction of a leverage ratio as a backstop to the risk-based requirement, measures to promote the build-up of capital that can be drawn down in periods of stress, and the introduction of two global liquidity standards. For further information of the leverage ratio and the two global liquidity standards, see [Leverage Ratio](#) below and [Liquidity](#) above, respectively.

The Financial Services Agency's revisions to its capital adequacy guidelines became effective from March 31, 2013, which generally reflect rules in the Basel III text that have been applied from January 1, 2013.

Under the revised guidelines, the minimum capital adequacy ratio is 8% on both a consolidated and non-consolidated basis for banks with international operations, such as Mizuho Bank and Mizuho Trust & Banking, or on a consolidated basis for bank holding companies with international operations, such as Mizuho Financial Group. Within the minimum capital adequacy ratio, the Common Equity Tier 1 capital requirement is 4.5% and the Tier 1 capital requirement is 6.0%.

Under Basel III, capital instruments that no longer qualify as Additional Tier 1 capital or Tier 2 capital are being phased out beginning March 2013 by increments of 10% until becoming fully effective in March 2022. Our existing preferred securities (the amounts thereof included within Additional Tier 1 capital as of September 30, 2018 being ¥303.0 billion) and existing subordinated debt issued before March 2013 (the amounts thereof included within Tier 2 capital as of September 30, 2018 being ¥613.5 billion) are subject to the phase-out arrangements.

Under the revised capital adequacy guidelines based on the Basel III rules that have been applied to banks and bank holding companies each with international operations from March 31, 2013, there are regulatory adjustments such as goodwill and other intangibles, deferred tax assets, investments in the capital of banking, financial and insurance entities etc. shall be deducted under certain conditions for the purpose of calculating capital adequacy ratios, and the requirements of regulatory adjustments were enhanced under the revised capital adequacy guidelines. For example,

under the capital adequacy guidelines prior to the revision thereto under the Basel III rules, the maximum amount of net deferred tax assets under Japanese GAAP that major Japanese banks, including bank holding companies, could record without diminishing the amount of Tier 1 capital for purposes of

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calculating capital adequacy ratio was 20% of Tier 1 capital. Under the revised capital adequacy guidelines based on the Basel III rules, deferred tax assets that arise from temporary differences will be recognized as part of Common Equity Tier 1 capital, with recognition capped at 10% of Common Equity Tier 1 capital under certain conditions, while other deferred tax assets, such as those relating to net loss carryforwards, will be deducted in full from Common Equity Tier 1 capital net of deferred tax liabilities. These regulatory adjustments based on the Basel III rules began at 20% of the required deductions in the calculation of Common Equity Tier 1 capital in March 2014 and were increased by 20% increments per year, and became fully effective in March 2018.

In November 2015, the Financial Services Agency published the revised capital adequacy guidelines and related ordinances to introduce the capital buffer requirements under the Basel III rules for Japanese banks and bank holding companies with international operations, which include the capital conservation buffer, the countercyclical capital buffer and the additional loss absorbency requirements for global systemically important banks (G-SIBs) and domestic systemically important banks (D-SIBs). These guidelines have become effective on March 31, 2016. The capital conservation buffer, the countercyclical capital buffer and the additional loss absorption capacity requirement for G-SIBs and D-SIBs must be met with Common Equity Tier 1 capital under the revised guidelines, and if such buffer requirements are not satisfied, a capital distribution constraints plan is required to be submitted to the Financial Services Agency and carried out. The capital conservation buffer is being phased in starting in March 2016 at 0.625% until becoming fully effective in March 2019 at 2.5%. In addition, subject to national discretion by the respective regulatory authorities, if the relevant national authority judges a period of excess credit growth to be leading to the build-up of system-wide risk, a countercyclical capital buffer ranging from 0% to 2.5% would also be imposed on banking organizations. The countercyclical capital buffer is a weighted average of the buffers deployed across all the jurisdictions to which the banking organization has credit exposures. Further, we are currently designated as both a G-SIB and D-SIB, and the additional loss absorption capacity requirement applied to us was 1.0%. The additional loss absorption capacity requirement was the same as that imposed by the Financial Stability Board, which was phased in starting in March 2016 at 0.25% and will become fully effective in March 2019 at 1.0%.

Under the capital adequacy guidelines, banks and bank holding companies each with international operations are required to measure and apply capital charges with respect to their credit risk, market risk and operational risk. Under the guidelines, banks and bank holding companies have several choices for the methodologies to calculate their capital requirements for credit risk, market risk and operational risk. Approval of the Financial Services Agency is necessary to adopt advanced methodologies for calculation, and Mizuho Financial Group started to apply the advanced internal ratings-based approach for the calculation of credit risk from the fiscal year ended March 31, 2009 and also apply the advanced measurement approaches for the calculation of operational risk from September 30, 2009.

In December 2017, the BCBS published the finalized Basel III reforms endorsed by the Group of Central Bank Governors and Heads of Supervision. The finalized reforms complement the initial phase of Basel III reforms set forth above, seek to restore credibility in the calculation of risk-weighted assets and improve the comparability of banks capital ratios. Such reforms include the following elements:

- a revised standardized approach for credit risk, which is designed to improve the robustness and risk sensitivity of the existing approach;

- revisions to the internal ratings-based approach for credit risk, where the use of the most advanced internally modelled approaches for low-default portfolios will be limited;

revisions to the credit valuation adjustment (CVA) framework, including the removal of the internally modelled approach and the introduction of a revised standardized approach;

a revised standardized approach for operational risk, which will replace the existing standardized approaches and the advanced measurement approaches;

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revisions to the capital floor, under which banks' risk-weighted assets generated by internal models must be no lower than 72.5% of the total risk-weighted assets as calculated using only the standardized approaches under the revised Basel III framework; and

requirements to disclose their risk-weighted assets based on the standardized approaches.

In addition, under the finalized Basel III reforms, G-SIBs are required to meet a leverage ratio buffer, which will take the form of a Tier 1 capital buffer set at 50% of the applicable G-SIB's risk-weighted capital buffer, and various refinements are made to the definition of the leverage ratio exposure measure based on the text of the leverage ratio framework issued by the BCBS in January 2014.

The revised framework will mainly take effect from January 1, 2022, and the revisions to the capital floor will be phased in from January 1, 2022, with the initial capital floor of 50%, and will be fully implemented at 72.5% from January 1, 2027.

Leverage Ratio

The Leverage Ratio framework is critical and complementary to the risk-based capital framework that will help ensure broad and adequate capture of both on- and off-balance sheet sources of banks' leverage. This simple, non-risk-based measure will restrict the build-up of excessive leverage in the banking sector to avoid destabilizing deleveraging processes that can damage the broader financial system and the economy. Implementation of the leverage ratio requirements began with bank-level reporting to national supervisors of the leverage ratio and its components, and public disclosure is required from January 2015. Basel III's leverage ratio is defined as the capital measure (numerator) divided by the exposure measure (denominator) and is expressed as a percentage. The capital measure is defined as Tier 1 capital, and the minimum leverage ratio is defined as 3%.

The leverage ratio requirements under the finalized definition of the leverage ratio exposure measure and the leverage ratio buffer requirement for G-SIBs will take effect from January 1, 2022.

In December 2018, BCBS issued a consultative document on the disclosure requirements for the leverage ratio. To address the window-dressing of leverage ratio, the document proposes that the banks be required to include in their Pillar 3 disclosures, in addition to current requirements, the amounts of each of the following exposures calculated based on an average of daily values over the quarter:

adjusted gross securities financing transaction assets recognized for accounting purposes;

replacement cost of derivative exposures; and

central bank reserves that are included in on-balance sheet exposures.

BCBS proposes that the potential revisions to Pillar 3 disclosure requirements set out in this consultative document be implemented no later than January 1, 2022 and apply to all internationally active banks.

Unless otherwise specified, the regulatory capital and leverage ratio information set forth in this Capital Adequacy is based on the current Basel III rules.

Table of Contents**Consolidated Capital Adequacy Ratios and Leverage Ratios**

Our capital adequacy ratios and leverage ratios as of March 31, 2018 and September 30, 2018, calculated in accordance with Japanese GAAP and the guidelines established by the Financial Services Agency, were as set forth in the following table:

	As of		
	March 31, 2018	September 30, 2018	Increase (decrease)
	(in billions of yen, except percentages)		
Common Equity Tier 1 capital	¥ 7,437.0	¥ 7,607.2	¥ 170.2
Additional Tier 1 capital	1,755.1	1,827.6	72.4
Tier 1 capital	9,192.2	9,434.8	242.6
Tier 2 capital	1,668.1	1,779.1	110.9
Total capital	¥ 10,860.4	¥ 11,214.0	¥ 353.6
Risk-weighted assets	¥ 59,528.9	¥ 60,240.0	¥ 711.0
Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio	12.49%	12.62%	0.13%
Required Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio ⁽¹⁾	7.135%	7.145%	0.01%
Tier 1 capital ratio	15.44%	15.66%	0.22%
Required Tier 1 capital ratio ⁽¹⁾	8.635%	8.645%	0.01%
Total capital ratio	18.24%	18.61%	0.37%
Required total capital ratio ⁽¹⁾	10.635%	10.645%	0.01%
CET1 available after meeting the bank's minimum capital requirements	7.99%	8.12%	0.13%
Leverage ratio	4.28%	4.34%	0.06%

Note:

(1) The required ratios disclosed above, as of March 31, 2018 and September 30, 2018, include the transitional capital conservation buffer of 1.875%, the countercyclical capital buffer of 0.01% and 0.02%, respectively, and the transitional additional loss absorbency requirements for G-SIBs and D-SIBs of 0.75%, which are all in addition to the regulatory minima. The respective required amounts are determined by applying the ratios to the sum of the risk weighted assets and certain other risk amounts. These buffer and additional loss absorbency requirements are applied to us but not to our banking subsidiaries.

Our total capital ratio as of September 30, 2018 was 18.61%, an increase of 0.37 percentage points compared to March 31, 2018. Our Tier 1 capital ratio as of September 30, 2018 was 15.66%, an increase of 0.22 percentage points compared to March 31, 2018. Our Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio as of September 30, 2018 was 12.62%, an increase of 0.13 percentage points compared to March 31, 2018. The increases in each ratio were due mainly to increases in Common Equity Tier 1 capital. Our Common Equity Tier 1 capital increased due mainly to an increase in retained earnings. We believe that we were in compliance with all capital adequacy requirements to which we were subject as of September 30, 2018.

Table of Contents***Principal Banking Subsidiaries***

Capital adequacy ratios and leverage ratios of our principal banking subsidiaries, on a consolidated basis, as of March 31, 2018 and September 30, 2018, calculated in accordance with Japanese GAAP and the guidelines established by the Financial Services Agency, were as set forth in the following table:

	March 31, 2018	As of September 30, 2018	Increase (decrease)
Mizuho Bank			
Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio	12.34%	12.41%	0.07%
Tier 1 capital ratio	15.61%	15.73%	0.12%
Total capital ratio	18.52%	18.82%	0.30%
Leverage ratio	4.53%	4.55%	0.02%
Mizuho Trust & Banking			
Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio	19.99%	21.25%	1.26%
Tier 1 capital ratio	20.05%	21.27%	1.22%
Total capital ratio	20.28%	21.46%	1.18%
Leverage ratio	7.03%	7.37%	0.34%

We believe each of our principal banking subsidiaries was in compliance with all capital adequacy requirements to which it was subject as of September 30, 2018.

Our securities subsidiaries in Japan are also subject to the capital adequacy requirement under the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act. Under this requirement, securities firms must maintain a minimum capital adequacy ratio of 120% calculated as a percentage of capital accounts less certain assets, as determined in accordance with Japanese GAAP, against amounts equivalent to market, counterparty and basic risks. Specific guidelines are issued as a ministerial ordinance that details the definition of essential components of the capital ratios, including capital, disallowed assets and risks, and related measures. Failure to maintain a minimum capital ratio will trigger mandatory regulatory actions. A capital ratio of less than 140% will call for regulatory reporting and a capital ratio of less than 100% may lead to a temporary suspension of all or part of the business operations and further, to the cancellation of the license to act as a securities broker and dealer. We believe, as of September 30, 2018, that our securities subsidiaries in Japan were in compliance with all capital adequacy requirements to which they were subject.

Off-balance-sheet Arrangements

See note 14 Commitments and contingencies and note 15 Variable interest entities and securitizations to our consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this report.

Table of Contents**MIZUHO FINANCIAL GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS (Unaudited)**

	March 31, 2018	September 30, 2018
	(in millions of yen)	
Assets:		
Cash and due from banks	1,685,835	1,566,661
Interest-bearing deposits in other banks	46,485,086	45,453,937
Call loans and funds sold	720,461	420,017
Receivables under resale agreements	8,080,927	10,274,835
Receivables under securities borrowing transactions	4,408,508	2,709,641
Trading account assets (including assets pledged that secured parties are permitted to sell or repledge of ¥4,897,190 million at March 31, 2018 and ¥5,983,056 million at September 30, 2018)	24,302,543	23,420,966
Investments (Note 3):		
Available-for-sale securities (including assets pledged that secured parties are permitted to sell or repledge of ¥932,302 million at March 31, 2018 and ¥1,168,516 million at September 30, 2018)	23,665,628	20,471,615
Held-to-maturity securities (including assets pledged that secured parties are permitted to sell or repledge of ¥677,046 million at March 31, 2018 and ¥595,220 million at September 30, 2018)	2,517,551	2,137,011
Equity securities		4,769,603
Other investments	585,896	342,754
Loans (Notes 4 and 5)	83,514,644	84,830,248
Allowance for loan losses	(309,902)	(274,489)
Loans, net of allowance	83,204,742	84,555,759
Premises and equipment net	2,116,184	2,013,006
Due from customers on acceptances	212,596	263,890
Accrued income	301,332	325,466
Goodwill	95,184	95,150
Intangible assets	84,447	79,707
Deferred tax assets	57,088	52,261
Other assets (Note 6)	5,731,634	5,226,525
Total assets	204,255,642	204,178,804

The following table presents the assets of consolidated variable interest entities (VIE s), which are included in the consolidated balance sheets above. The assets in the table below can be used only to settle obligations of consolidated VIEs.

	March 31, 2018	September 30, 2018
	(in millions of yen)	
Assets of consolidated VIEs:		
Cash and due from banks	31,435	11,584
Interest-bearing deposits in other banks	95,048	38,202
Trading account assets	2,558,186	2,767,980
Investments	48,565	52,333
Loans, net of allowance	2,323,081	2,190,319
All other assets	811,453	901,682
 Total assets	 5,867,768	 5,962,100

See the accompanying Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

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Table of Contents**MIZUHO FINANCIAL GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS (Unaudited) (Continued)**

	March 31, 2018	September 30, 2018
	(in millions of yen)	
Liabilities and equity:		
Deposits:		
Domestic:		
Noninterest-bearing deposits	21,068,569	23,051,185
Interest-bearing deposits	91,206,963	83,680,943
Foreign:		
Noninterest-bearing deposits	2,257,350	1,796,296
Interest-bearing deposits	22,351,124	25,250,812
Due to trust accounts	3,992,544	3,965,632
Call money and funds purchased	2,105,294	5,736,054
Payables under repurchase agreements (Note 19)	16,656,930	17,488,422
Payables under securities lending transactions (Note 19)	1,832,870	2,112,335
Other short-term borrowings	1,688,018	1,753,964
Trading account liabilities	13,115,270	9,744,238
Bank acceptances outstanding	212,596	263,890
Income taxes payable	64,501	98,597
Deferred tax liabilities	306,203	238,656
Accrued expenses	232,885	237,720
Long-term debt (including liabilities accounted for at fair value of ¥1,955,636 million at March 31, 2018 and ¥2,380,034 million at September 30, 2018) (Note 17)	12,955,230	13,533,141
Other liabilities (Note 6)	4,705,595	5,395,082
Total liabilities	194,751,942	194,346,967
Commitments and contingencies (Note 14)		
Equity:		
MHFG shareholders' equity:		
Common stock (Note 7) no par value, authorized 48,000,000,000 shares at March 31, 2018 and September 30, 2018, and issued 25,389,644,945 shares at March 31, 2018, and 25,392,498,945 shares at September 30, 2018	5,826,383	5,828,762
Retained earnings	1,306,141	3,033,546
Accumulated other comprehensive income, net of tax (Note 8)	1,741,894	187,915
Less: Treasury stock, at cost Common stock 24,829,446 shares at March 31, 2018, and 34,314,755 shares at September 30, 2018	(5,997)	(7,889)
Total MHFG shareholders' equity	8,868,421	9,042,334
Noncontrolling interests	635,279	789,503

Total equity	9,503,700	9,831,837
Total liabilities and equity	204,255,642	204,178,804

The following table presents the liabilities of consolidated VIEs, which are included in the consolidated balance sheets above. The creditors or investors of the consolidated VIEs have no recourse to the MHFG Group, except where the Group provides credit enhancement through guarantees or other means.

	March 31, 2018	September 30, 2018
	(in millions of yen)	
Liabilities of consolidated VIEs:		
Other short-term borrowings	31,392	33,461
Trading account liabilities	22	1,919
Long-term debt	419,649	367,801
All other liabilities	1,305,640	1,436,709
Total liabilities	1,756,703	1,839,890

See the accompanying Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

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MIZUHO FINANCIAL GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME (Unaudited)

	Six months ended September 30,	
	2017	2018
	(in millions of yen)	
Interest and dividend income:		
Loans, including fees	537,959	655,981
Investments:		
Interest	37,909	64,780
Dividends	41,781	43,936
Trading account assets	99,569	113,687
Call loans and funds sold	2,829	2,121
Receivables under resale agreements and securities borrowing transactions	66,572	106,246
Deposits in other banks	52,806	55,039
Total interest and dividend income	839,425	1,041,790
Interest expense:		
Deposits	182,020	270,721
Trading account liabilities	19,371	24,251
Call money and funds purchased	1,855	4,914
Payables under repurchase agreements and securities lending transactions	106,357	166,042
Other short-term borrowings	6,645	14,531
Long-term debt	97,057	106,608
Total interest expense	413,305	587,067
Net interest income	426,120	454,723
Provision (credit) for loan losses (Note 5)	(117,962)	(13,280)
Net interest income after provision (credit) for loan losses	544,082	468,003
Noninterest income (Note 16):		
Fee and commission income	401,231	413,727
Foreign exchange gains (losses) net	50,765	44,718
Trading account gains (losses) net	235,339	64,956
Investment gains (losses) net (Note 2):		
Debt securities	16,099	2,485
Equity securities	109,390	306,788
Equity in earnings (losses) of equity method investees net	10,389	22,627
Gains on disposal of premises and equipment	4,567	4,305
Other noninterest income	33,158	48,950
Total noninterest income	860,938	908,556

Noninterest expenses:		
Salaries and employee benefits	341,853	342,686
General and administrative expenses	280,176	359,358
Occupancy expenses	96,340	93,921
Fee and commission expenses	98,298	98,779
Provision (credit) for losses on off-balance-sheet instruments	(4,191)	(9,877)
Other noninterest expenses	79,681	74,042
Total noninterest expenses	892,157	958,909
Income before income tax expense	512,863	417,650
Income tax expense (Note 11)	119,333	85,705
Net income	393,530	331,945
Less: Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	20,981	46,675
Net income attributable to MHFG shareholders	372,549	285,270

(in yen)

Earnings per common share (Note 10):		
Basic net income per common share	14.69	11.25
Diluted net income per common share	14.68	11.25
Dividends per common share	3.75	3.75

See the accompanying Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Table of Contents**MIZUHO FINANCIAL GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (Unaudited)**

	Six months ended September 30,	
	2017	2018
	(in millions of yen)	
Net income	393,530	331,945
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax	165,077	(19,030)
Total comprehensive income	558,607	312,915
Less: Total comprehensive income attributable to noncontrolling interests	21,374	46,482
Total comprehensive income attributable to MHFG shareholders	537,233	266,433

See the accompanying Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

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MIZUHO FINANCIAL GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF EQUITY (Unaudited)

	Six months ended September 30,	
	2017	2018
	(in millions of yen)	
Common stock:		
Balance at beginning of period	5,826,149	5,826,383
Issuance of new shares of common stock due to exercise of stock acquisition rights	546	438
Performance-based stock compensation program	(815)	(1,053)
Other	79	2,994
Balance at end of period	5,825,959	5,828,762
Retained earnings:		
Balance at beginning of period, previously reported	918,894	1,306,141
Cumulative effect of change in accounting principles, net of tax (Note 2)		1,537,322
Balance at beginning of period, adjusted	918,894	2,843,463
Net income attributable to MHFG shareholders	372,549	285,270
Dividends declared	(95,174)	(95,187)
Balance at end of period	1,196,269	3,033,546
Accumulated other comprehensive income, net of tax (Note 8):		
Balance at beginning of period, previously reported	1,521,163	1,741,894
Cumulative effect of change in accounting principles (Note 2)		(1,535,142)
Balance at beginning of period, adjusted	1,521,163	206,752
Change during period	164,684	(18,837)
Balance at end of period	1,685,847	187,915
Treasury stock, at cost:		
Balance at beginning of period	(4,849)	(5,997)
Purchases of treasury stock	(2,447)	(2,857)
Disposal of treasury stock	821	965
Balance at end of period	(6,475)	(7,889)
Total MHFG shareholders equity	8,701,600	9,042,334
Noncontrolling interests:		
Balance at beginning of period, previously reported	510,700	635,279

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Cumulative effect of change in accounting principles		(616)
Balance at beginning of period, adjusted	510,700	634,663
Effect of other increase (decrease) in noncontrolling interests	(27,629)	117,649
Dividends paid to noncontrolling interests	(5,284)	(9,291)
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	20,981	46,675
Other	393	(193)
Balance at end of period	499,161	789,503
Total equity	9,200,761	9,831,837

Note: The amounts that have been reclassified out of Accumulated other comprehensive income, net of tax into net income are presented in Note 8 Accumulated other comprehensive income .

See the accompanying Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

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MIZUHO FINANCIAL GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (Unaudited)

	Six months ended September 30,	
	2017	2018
	(in millions of yen)	
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net income	393,530	331,945
Less: Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	20,981	46,675
Net income attributable to MHFG shareholders	372,549	285,270
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	90,064	162,433
Provision (credit) for loan losses	(117,962)	(13,280)
Investment losses (gains) net	(125,489)	(309,273)
Equity in losses (earnings) of equity method investees net	(10,389)	(22,627)
Foreign exchange losses (gains) net	19,441	288,705
Deferred income tax expense (benefit)	20,095	(28,961)
Net change in trading account assets	(1,166,688)	935,498
Net change in trading account liabilities	(766,841)	(3,437,556)
Net change in loans held for sale	(2,970)	44,830
Net change in accrued income	(13,400)	(20,565)
Net change in accrued expenses	(5,735)	34,490
Other net	(817,607)	180,989
Net cash used in operating activities	(2,524,932)	(1,900,047)
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Proceeds from sales of investments	16,390,837	13,698,688
Proceeds from maturities of investments	9,274,406	8,494,080
Purchases of investments	(24,412,985)	(21,707,934)
Proceeds from sales of loans	180,179	153,856
Net change in loans	(1,371,811)	(625,828)
Net change in call loans and funds sold, and receivables under resale agreements and securities borrowing transactions	(316,202)	165,558
Proceeds from sales of premises and equipment	18,524	6,764
Purchases of premises and equipment	(157,322)	(63,855)
Proceeds from sales of investments in subsidiaries (affecting the scope of consolidation)	948	
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	(393,426)	121,329
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Net change in deposits	5,267,913	(3,964,784)

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Net change in call money and funds purchased, and payables under repurchase agreements and securities lending transactions	2,621,193	3,951,434
Net change in due to trust accounts	(123,732)	(26,912)
Net change in other short-term borrowings	(545,814)	10,760
Proceeds from issuance of long-term debt	1,377,698	1,286,316
Repayment of long-term debt	(1,835,014)	(984,642)
Proceeds from noncontrolling interests	927	140,068
Payments to noncontrolling interests	(11,883)	
Proceeds from issuance of common stock	3	3
Proceeds from sales of treasury stock		933
Purchases of treasury stock	(1,605)	(2,102)
Dividends paid	(95,139)	(95,163)
Dividends paid to noncontrolling interests	(5,284)	(9,291)
Net cash provided by financing activities	6,649,263	306,620
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	79,664	321,775
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	3,810,569	(1,150,323)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	47,586,971	48,170,921
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	51,397,540	47,020,598

Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information:

Noncash investing activities:

Investment in capital leases	1,807	501
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See the accompanying Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

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MIZUHO FINANCIAL GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

1. Basis of presentation

Mizuho Financial Group, Inc. (MHFG) is a joint stock corporation with limited liability under the laws of Japan. MHFG, through its subsidiaries (the MHFG Group , or the Group), provides domestic and international financial services in Japan and other countries. For a discussion of the Group 's segment information, see Note 20 Business segment information .

MHFG and its domestic subsidiaries as well as its foreign subsidiaries maintain their accounting records in accordance with the accounting standards of Japan and those standards of the countries in which they are domiciled. Certain adjustments and reclassifications have been incorporated in the accompanying consolidated financial statements to conform them to the accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (U.S. GAAP). The consolidated financial statements are stated in Japanese yen, the currency of the country in which MHFG is incorporated and principally operates.

The accompanying consolidated financial statements include the accounts of MHFG and its subsidiaries. MHFG 's interim financial reporting period ends on September 30 and certain subsidiaries' interim financial reporting periods end on June 30. When determining whether to consolidate investee entities, the MHFG Group performed an analysis of the facts and circumstances of the particular relationships between the MHFG Group and the investee entities as well as the ownership of voting shares. The consolidated financial statements also include the accounts of the VIEs for which MHFG or its subsidiaries have been determined to be the primary beneficiary in accordance with the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) 810, Consolidation (ASC 810). All significant intercompany transactions and balances have been eliminated upon consolidation. The MHFG Group accounts for investments in entities over which it has significant influence by using the equity method of accounting. These investments are included in Other investments and the Group 's proportionate share of income or loss is included in Equity in earnings (losses) of equity method investees net.

Certain comparative amounts for the prior period have been reclassified in order to conform to the current year 's presentation.

The unaudited consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the audited financial statements and related notes thereto included in the annual financial statements for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2018.

Certain financial information that is normally included in annual financial statements prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP, but is not required for interim reporting purposes, has been condensed or omitted.

Use of estimates

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect reported amounts and related disclosures. Specific areas, among others, requiring the application of management 's estimates and judgment include assumptions pertaining to the allowance for loan losses, allowance for losses on off-balance-sheet instruments, deferred tax assets, derivative financial instruments, investments and pension and other employee benefits. Actual results could differ from estimates and

assumptions made.

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Table of Contents**MIZUHO FINANCIAL GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****(Unaudited) (Continued)***Definition of cash and cash equivalents*

For purposes of the consolidated statements of cash flows, Cash and cash equivalents consists of Cash and due from banks and Interest-bearing deposits in other banks. Cash deposited with central banks that must be maintained to meet minimum regulatory requirements is classified as restricted cash and included in Cash and cash equivalents. For more information on restricted cash, see Note 9 Pledged assets and collateral of MHFG's Form 20-F for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2018.

The MHFG Group adopted ASU No.2016-18, Statement of Cash Flows (Topic230) Restricted Cash (ASU No.2016-18) using the retrospective approach. In accordance with the adoption, the MHFG Group changed the definition of cash and cash equivalents as mentioned above. As a result of the adoption of the ASU No.2016-18, the MHFG Group recorded a decrease of ¥3,415 million in Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities for the six months ended September 30, 2017, and an increase of ¥3,932,027 million in Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities for the six months ended September 30, 2017.

Deconsolidation of TCSB

In March 2018, Trust & Custody Services Bank, Ltd. (TCSB), MHFG's subsidiary, and Japan Trustee Services Bank, Ltd. (JTSB) entered into a management integration agreement. Based on the agreement, TCSB and JTSB incorporated a holding company, JTC Holdings, Ltd. (JTC Holdings) through joint share transfer on October 1, 2018, and became wholly-owned subsidiaries of JTC Holdings on that date. Starting October 1, 2018, MHFG will no longer consolidate TCSB, which had approximately ¥9 trillion in total assets as of September 30, 2018. However, MHFG will maintain an investment in JTC Holdings and will account for this investment using the equity method of accounting.

2. Recently issued accounting pronouncements*Recently adopted accounting pronouncements*

In May 2014, the FASB issued ASU No.2014-09, Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606) (ASU No.2014-09). The ASU, as amended, provides comprehensive guidance in respect of revenue recognition, in convergence with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), to improve financial reporting in U.S. GAAP by replacing the current complex guidance for recognizing revenue. The core principle of this ASU is that an entity should recognize revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. The ASU is effective for annual periods and interim reporting periods within those annual periods, beginning after December 15, 2017 under a modified retrospective approach or retrospectively to all periods presented. The MHFG Group adopted ASU No.2014-09 using the modified retrospective approach. At adoption, the Group's presentation of certain costs related to securities underwriting changed from a net basis to a gross basis. However, the adoption of ASU No.2014-09 and subsequent amendments did not have a material impact on the Group's consolidated results of operations or financial condition. See Note 16 Noninterest income for further information.

In January 2016, the FASB issued ASU No.2016-01, Financial Instruments Overall (Subtopic 825-10) Recognition and Measurement of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities (ASU No.2016-01). The ASU requires equity investments (except those accounted for under the equity method of accounting or those that result in consolidation of the investee) to be measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in net income. The ASU also requires an entity to present separately in other comprehensive income the portion of the total change in the fair value of a liability resulting from a change in the instrument-specific credit risk when the entity has elected to measure the liability at fair value in accordance with the fair value option for financial

Table of Contents**MIZUHO FINANCIAL GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****(Unaudited) (Continued)**

instruments. The ASU is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2017, and interim periods within those fiscal years, and should be applied using a cumulative-effect adjustment to the balance sheet as of the beginning of the fiscal year of adoption, which increased Retained earnings of ¥1,542 billion, net of tax, including any stranded tax amounts from prior periods, on April 1, 2018. The impact of the adoption primarily resulted in a cumulative-effect adjustment out of Accumulated other comprehensive income (AOCI) to Retained earnings related to the equity investments, which increased Retained earnings of ¥1,527 billion, net of tax, including any stranded tax amounts from prior periods, on April 1, 2018. Before the adoption of ASU No.2016-01, marketable equity securities for which the MHFG Group elected the fair value option were reported as Trading account assets, other marketable equity securities (except those outside the scope of previous ASC 320, Investments Debt and Equity Securities (Previous ASC 320)) were reported as Available-for-sale securities, and other equity interests which primarily consist of non-marketable equity securities were reported as Other investments. After the adoption of ASU No.2016-01, all of these securities are reported as Equity securities. In connection with the adoption of ASU No.2016-01, Investments gains (losses) net of Equity securities and Debt securities are presented separately in the Group's consolidated results of operations. The amounts for the prior periods have been reclassified in order to conform to the current year's presentation. For additional information, see Note 3 Investments, Note 8 Accumulated other comprehensive income, Note 13 Derivative financial instruments and Note 17 Fair value. The impact of the adoption resulted in a cumulative-effect adjustment out of Retained earnings to AOCI related to the liabilities for which the fair value option was elected, which increased Retained earnings of ¥10 billion, net of tax, on April 1, 2018. For additional information, see Note 8 Accumulated other comprehensive income, Note 11 Income taxes and Note 17 Fair value.

In October 2016, the FASB issued ASU No.2016-16, Income Taxes (Topic 740) Intra-Entity Transfers of Assets Other Than Inventory (ASU No.2016-16). The ASU requires recognition of current and deferred income taxes in an intra-entity transfer of an asset other than inventory when the transfer occurs although current U.S. GAAP has prohibited the recognition of income tax consequences of the transfer until the asset has been sold to an outside party. The ASU does not include new disclosure requirements; however, existing disclosure requirements might be applicable when accounting for the current and deferred income taxes for an intra-entity transfer of an asset other than inventory. The ASU is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2017, and interim periods within those fiscal years, and should be applied using a cumulative-effect adjustment to retained earnings as of the beginning of the fiscal year of adoption. The adoption of ASU No. 2016-16 did not have a material impact on the MHFG Group's consolidated results of operations or financial condition.

In May 2017, the FASB issued ASU No.2017-09, Compensation Stock Compensation (Topic 718) Scope of Modification Accounting (ASU No.2017-09). The ASU provides clarity and reduces both (1) diversity in practice and (2) cost and complexity when applying the guidance in Topic 718, Compensation Stock Compensation, to a change to the terms or conditions of a share-based payment award. The ASU provides guidance about which changes to the terms or conditions of a share-based payment award require an entity to apply modification accounting in Topic 718. An entity should account for the effects of a modification unless all the following factors of the award are the same before and after the modification: (1) the fair value, (2) the vesting conditions and (3) the classification as an equity or a liability instrument. The current disclosure requirements in Topic 718 apply regardless of whether an entity is required to apply modification accounting under the ASU. The ASU is effective for all entities for annual periods, and

interim periods within those annual periods, beginning after December 15, 2017, and should be applied prospectively to an award modified on or after the adoption date. The adoption of ASU No. 2017-09 did not have a material impact on the MHFG Group's consolidated results of operations or financial condition.

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MIZUHO FINANCIAL GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited) (Continued)

Accounting pronouncements issued but not yet effective

In February 2016, the FASB issued ASU No.2016-02, Leases (Topic 842) (ASU No.2016-02). The ASU requires lessees to recognize the assets and liabilities arising from leases on the balance sheet. Lessees should recognize liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing its right to use the underlying assets for the lease term. This recognition applies to leases classified as operating leases and finance leases, and the update retains a distinction between finance leases and operating leases. However, the ASU has not changed the recognition, measurement, and presentation of expenses and cash flows arising from a lease by a lessee significantly. The ASU also requires qualitative disclosures along with specific quantitative disclosures including the amount, timing, and uncertainty of cash flows arising from leases. Companies are permitted to apply the provisions of the ASU either prospectively as of the effective date, without adjusting comparative periods presented, or using a modified retrospective transition applicable to all prior periods presented. The ASU is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2018, including interim periods within those fiscal years. Early application is permitted. The MHFG Group expects to adopt the ASU and subsequent amendments on April 1, 2019 and is currently evaluating the potential impact that the adoption will have on its consolidated results of operations and financial condition, as well as on its disclosures. The Group expects to gross up its consolidated balance sheets upon recognition of the right-of-use assets and lease liabilities, at their present value, related to the ¥246 billion of remaining operating lease payments as disclosed in Note 24 Commitment and contingencies of MHFG's Form 20-F for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2018. However, the population of contracts that will be recognized on balance sheet and the amount remain under evaluation.

In June 2016, the FASB issued ASU No.2016-13, Financial Instruments Credit Losses (Topic 326) Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments (ASU No.2016-13). The ASU replaces the incurred loss impairment methodology in current U.S. GAAP with a methodology that reflects expected credit losses and requires consideration of a broader range of information such as relevant information about past events including historical experience, current conditions and reasonable and supportable forecasts that affect the collectability of the reported amount, for the purpose of informing credit loss estimates. The ASU requires a financial asset (or a group of financial assets) measured at amortized cost basis to be presented at the net amount expected to be collected. The income statement reflects the measurement of credit losses for newly recognized financial assets, as well as the expected increases or decreases of expected credit losses that have taken place during the period. The ASU also requires that credit losses on available-for-sale debt securities be presented as an allowance for credit losses rather than as a write-down, and limits the amount of the allowance for credit losses to the amount by which fair value is below amortized cost. The ASU is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2019, including interim periods within those fiscal years, and will be applied using a cumulative-effect adjustment to retained earnings as of the beginning of the first reporting period in which the guidance is effective. Early application is permitted as of the fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2018, including interim periods within those fiscal years. The MHFG Group is currently evaluating the potential impact that the adoption of ASU No.2016-13 will have on its consolidated results of operations and financial condition, as well as on its disclosures. The Group's implementation efforts include identifying key interpretative issues and assessing existing credit forecasting models and processes against the ASU. The Group expects that the allowance related to the Group's loans could increase. The extent of the potential change in the allowance is under

evaluation, but will depend upon the nature and characteristics of the Group's portfolio at the adoption date, and the macroeconomic conditions and forecasts at that date.

In January 2017, the FASB issued ASU No.2017-04, Intangibles—Goodwill and Other (Topic 350) Simplifying the Test for Goodwill Impairment (ASU No.2017-04). The ASU eliminates Step 2, under which an entity had to perform procedures to determine the fair value at the impairment testing date of its assets and liabilities, from the goodwill impairment test. Instead, under the ASU, an entity should perform its annual, or

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MIZUHO FINANCIAL GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited) (Continued)

interim, goodwill impairment test by comparing the fair value of a reporting unit with its carrying amount. The ASU is effective for annual or interim goodwill impairment tests in fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2019. Early application is permitted for interim or annual goodwill impairment tests performed on testing dates after January 1, 2017. The MHFG Group is currently evaluating the potential impact that the adoption of ASU No. 2017-04 will have on its consolidated results of operations and financial condition.

In August 2017, the FASB issued ASU No.2017-12, Derivatives and Hedging (Topic 815) Targeted Improvements to Accounting for Hedging Activities (ASU No.2017-12). The ASU amends the current accounting for derivatives and hedging to enable entities to better portray the economic results of risk management activities in the financial statements. Specifically, the amendments: (1) eliminate the separate measurement and reporting of hedge ineffectiveness, (2) expand the ability to hedge nonfinancial and financial risk components, and (3) provide an alternative method for measuring the hedged item in fair value hedges of interest rate risk. The ASU is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2018, and interim periods within those fiscal years, and should be applied using a cumulative-effect adjustment to the balance sheet as of the beginning of the fiscal year of adoption. Early application is permitted, including adoption in any interim period. The MHFG Group does not expect that the adoption of ASU No.2017-12 will have a material impact on its consolidated results of operations or financial condition.

In February 2018, the FASB issued ASU No.2018-02, Income Statement Reporting Comprehensive Income (Topic 220) Reclassification of Certain Tax Effects from Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (ASU No.2018-02). The ASU allows a reclassification from accumulated other comprehensive income to retained earnings for stranded tax effects resulting from the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act. The ASU is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2018, and interim periods within those fiscal years, and should be applied either in the period of adoption or retrospectively to each period (or periods) in which the effect of the change in the U.S. federal corporate income tax rate in the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act is recognized. Early application is permitted, including adoption in any interim period, for reporting periods for which financial statements have not yet been issued. The MHFG Group does not expect that the adoption of ASU No. 2018-02 will have a material impact on its consolidated results of operations or financial condition.

In August 2018, the FASB issued ASU No.2018-13, Fair Value Measurement (Topic 820) Disclosure Framework Changes to the Disclosure Requirements for Fair Value Measurement (ASU No.2018-13). The ASU modifies the disclosure requirements for fair value measurements in order to improve the effectiveness of the notes to financial statements: some disclosure requirements are removed or modified, and some requirements are added. The ASU mainly adds the disclosure requirements of the changes in unrealized gains and losses for the period included in other comprehensive income for recurring Level 3 fair value measurements held at the end of the reporting period, and the range and weighted average or other quantitative information of significant unobservable inputs used to develop Level 3 fair value measurements. The ASU is effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning after December 15, 2019. The amendments on changes in unrealized gains and losses, the range and weighted average of significant unobservable inputs used to develop Level 3 fair value measurements, and the narrative description of measurement uncertainty should be applied prospectively for only the most recent interim or

annual period presented in the initial fiscal year of adoption, and other amendments should be applied retrospectively. Early application is permitted. The MHFG Group is currently evaluating the potential impact that the adoption of ASU No.2018-13 will have on its consolidated results of operations and financial condition.

In August 2018, the FASB issued ASU No.2018-14, Compensation Retirement Benefits Defined Benefit Plans General (Subtopic 715-20) Disclosure Framework Changes to the Disclosure Requirements for

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MIZUHO FINANCIAL GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited) (Continued)

Defined Benefit Plans (ASU No.2018-14). The amendments in this update remove disclosures that no longer are considered cost beneficial, clarify the specific requirements of disclosures, and add disclosure requirements identified as relevant. Mainly, the ASU removes the disclosure requirement of the amounts in accumulated other comprehensive income expected to be recognized as components of net periodic benefit cost over the next fiscal year, and adds the disclosure requirement of the weighted-average interest crediting rates for cash balance plans and other plans with promised interest crediting rates. The ASU is effective for fiscal years ending after December 15, 2020, and should be applied on a retrospective basis to all periods presented. Early application is permitted for all entities. The MHFG Group is currently evaluating the potential impact that the adoption of ASU No.2018-14 will have on its consolidated results of operations and financial condition.

In October 2018, the FASB issued ASU No.2018-16, Derivatives and Hedging (Topic 815) Inclusion of the Secured Overnight Financing Rate (SOFR) Overnight Index Swap (OIS) Rate as a Benchmark Interest Rate for Hedge Accounting Purposes (ASU No.2018-16). The ASU permits use of the OIS rate based on SOFR as a U.S. benchmark interest rate for hedge accounting purposes under Topic 815 in addition to the interest rates on direct Treasury obligations of the U.S. government (UST), the London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR) swap rate, the OIS rate based on the Federal Funds Effective Rate, and the Securities Industry and Financial Markets Association (SIFMA) Municipal Swap Rate. The amendments in ASU No.2018-16 are required to be adopted concurrently with the amendments in ASU No.2017-12, and should be applied on a prospective basis for qualifying new or redesignated hedging relationships entered into on or after the date of adoption. Early application is permitted, including adoption in any interim period. The MHFG Group does not expect that the adoption of ASU No.2018-16 will have a material impact on its consolidated results of operations or financial condition.

In October 2018, the FASB issued ASU No.2018-17, Consolidation (Topic 810) Targeted Improvements to Related Party Guidance for Variable Interest Entities (ASU No.2018-17). The ASU requires indirect interests held through related parties in common control arrangements to be considered on a proportional basis for determining whether fees paid to decision makers and service providers are variable interests. The ASU is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2019, and interim periods within those fiscal years, and should be applied retrospectively with a cumulative-effect adjustment to retained earnings at the beginning of the earliest period presented. Early application is permitted. The MHFG Group is currently evaluating the potential impact that the adoption of ASU No.2018-17 will have on its consolidated results of operations and financial condition.

Table of Contents**MIZUHO FINANCIAL GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****(Unaudited) (Continued)****3. Investments***Available-for-sale and held-to-maturity securities*

The amortized cost, gross unrealized gains and losses, and fair value of available-for-sale and held-to-maturity securities at March 31, 2018 and September 30, 2018 are as follows:

	Amortized cost	Gross unrealized gains (in millions of yen)	Gross unrealized losses	Fair value
March 31, 2018				
Available-for-sale securities:				
Debt securities:				
Japanese government bonds	13,334,619	7,332	9,656	13,332,295
Japanese local government bonds	236,711	2,903	280	239,334
U.S. Treasury bonds and federal agency securities	689,297	109	3,557	685,849
Other foreign government bonds	1,057,852	1,043	1,102	1,057,793
Agency mortgage-backed securities ⁽¹⁾	882,686	13,356	7,628	888,414
Residential mortgage-backed securities	117,870	1,264	281	118,853
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	437,115	4,132	323	440,924
Japanese corporate bonds and other debt securities ⁽²⁾	1,950,947	40,290	1,410	1,989,827
Foreign corporate bonds and other debt securities ⁽³⁾	879,506	1,927	2,082	879,351
Equity securities (marketable) ⁽⁴⁾	1,595,106	2,449,173	11,291	4,032,988
Total	21,181,709	2,521,529	37,610	23,665,628
Held-to-maturity securities:				
Debt securities:				
Japanese government bonds	1,959,910	24,472		1,984,382
Agency mortgage-backed securities ⁽⁵⁾	557,641		20,177	537,464
Total	2,517,551	24,472	20,177	2,521,846

September 30, 2018

Available-for-sale securities:				
Debt securities:				
Japanese government bonds	13,468,933	3,947	21,693	13,451,187
Japanese local government bonds	240,193	914	652	240,455
U.S. Treasury bonds and federal agency securities	1,138,917	78	5,204	1,133,791
Other foreign government bonds	1,244,490	557	1,669	1,243,378
Agency mortgage-backed securities ⁽¹⁾	871,031	9,984	10,008	871,007
Residential mortgage-backed securities	108,963	908	434	109,437
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	465,251	3,641	298	468,594
Japanese corporate bonds and other debt securities ⁽²⁾	2,010,207	30,992	2,356	2,038,843
Foreign corporate bonds and other debt securities ⁽³⁾	913,328	2,580	985	914,923
Equity securities (marketable) ⁽⁴⁾				
Total	20,461,313	53,601	43,299	20,471,615
Held-to-maturity securities:				
Debt securities:				
Japanese government bonds	1,599,900	19,418		1,619,318
Agency mortgage-backed securities ⁽⁵⁾	537,111		24,153	512,958
Total	2,137,011	19,418	24,153	2,132,276

Notes:

- (1) Agency mortgage-backed securities presented in this line consist of Japanese and Foreign agency mortgage-backed securities, of which the fair values were ¥742,565 million and ¥145,849 million, respectively, at March 31, 2018, and ¥728,836 million and ¥142,171 million, respectively, at September 30, 2018. All Japanese agency mortgage-backed securities are issued by Japan Housing Finance Agency, a Japanese government-sponsored enterprise. Foreign agency mortgage-backed securities primarily consist of Government National Mortgage Association (Ginnie Mae) securities, which are guaranteed by the United States government.
- (2) Other debt securities presented in this line primarily consist of Japanese negotiable certificates of deposit (NCDs), of which the total fair values were ¥106,101 million at March 31, 2018, and ¥104,775 million at September 30, 2018.

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- (3) Other debt securities presented in this line primarily consist of Foreign NCDs and asset-backed securities (ABS), of which the total fair values were ¥313,164 million at March 31, 2018, and ¥342,999 million at September 30, 2018.
- (4) The MHFG Group adopted ASU No.2016-01 on April 1, 2018, resulting in a cumulative-effect adjustment from AOCI to Retained earnings for net unrealized gains on equity securities (marketable). The available-for-sale category was eliminated for equity securities effective April 1, 2018. See Note 2 Recently issued accounting pronouncements for further details.
- (5) All Agency mortgage-backed securities presented in this line are Ginnie Mae securities.
Contractual maturities

The amortized cost and fair value of available-for-sale and held-to-maturity securities at September 30, 2018 are shown in the table below based on their contractual maturities. Expected maturities may differ from contractual maturities because some securities are not due at a single maturity date, and some securities such as mortgage-backed securities contain embedded call or prepayment options.

Amortized cost	Due after one Due after five				Total
	Due in one year or less	year through five years	years through ten years	Due after ten years	
(in millions of yen)					
Available-for-sale securities:					
Debt securities:					
Japanese government bonds	8,373,572	3,722,338	1,063,748	309,275	13,468,933
Japanese local government bonds	29,530	143,921	61,579	5,163	240,193
U.S. Treasury bonds and federal agency securities	1,033,650		105,267		1,138,917
Other foreign government bonds	970,819	258,152	12,602	2,917	1,244,490
Agency mortgage-backed securities				871,031	871,031
Residential mortgage-backed securities				108,963	108,963
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	1,852	178,690	212,459	72,250	465,251
Japanese corporate bonds and other debt securities	407,643	989,938	427,553	185,073	2,010,207
Foreign corporate bonds and other debt securities	514,374	330,725	65,459	2,770	913,328
Total	11,331,440	5,623,764	1,948,667	1,557,442	20,461,313
Held-to-maturity securities:					
Debt securities:					

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Japanese government bonds	960,044	479,868	159,988		1,599,900
Agency mortgage-backed securities				537,111	537,111
Total	960,044	479,868	159,988	537,111	2,137,011

Fair value	Due in one year or less	Due after one year through five years	Due after five years through ten years	Due after ten years	Total
Available-for-sale securities:					
Debt securities:					
Japanese government bonds	8,372,894	3,722,825	1,054,008	301,460	13,451,187
Japanese local government bonds	29,558	144,269	61,492	5,136	240,455
U.S. Treasury bonds and federal agency securities	1,033,135		100,656		1,133,791
Other foreign government bonds	970,233	257,751	12,489	2,905	1,243,378
Agency mortgage-backed securities				871,007	871,007
Residential mortgage-backed securities				109,437	109,437
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	1,852	179,517	214,475	72,750	468,594
Japanese corporate bonds and other debt securities	431,664	991,020	428,321	187,838	2,038,843
Foreign corporate bonds and other debt securities	514,166	332,225	65,762	2,770	914,923
Total	11,353,502	5,627,607	1,937,203	1,553,303	20,471,615
Held-to-maturity securities:					
Debt securities:					
Japanese government bonds	961,712	492,560	165,046		1,619,318
Agency mortgage-backed securities				512,958	512,958
Total	961,712	492,560	165,046	512,958	2,132,276

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MIZUHO FINANCIAL GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited) (Continued)

Other-than-temporary impairment

The MHFG Group performs periodic reviews to identify impaired securities in accordance with ASC 320, Investments Debt Securities (ASC 320). For deb