

Mizuho and Art

Based on the concepts of "Feeling Energized by Art," "Making Art More Accessible," and "Changing yourself through Art," Mizuho, in collaboration with Tokyo University of the Arts, contributes to social innovation, and the overcoming of social challenges like improving gender equality and people's well-being, aiming to co-create a sustainable and abundant society in terms of its art and culture as well as its economics.

We asked students at the Tokyo University of the Arts, Department of DESIGN to give form to the ideas they took from Mizuho's Purpose, "Proactively innovate together with our clients for a prosperous and sustainable future". This marks our third featuring of their artwork for shareholder and investor presentations.

Artist: Uta Masai

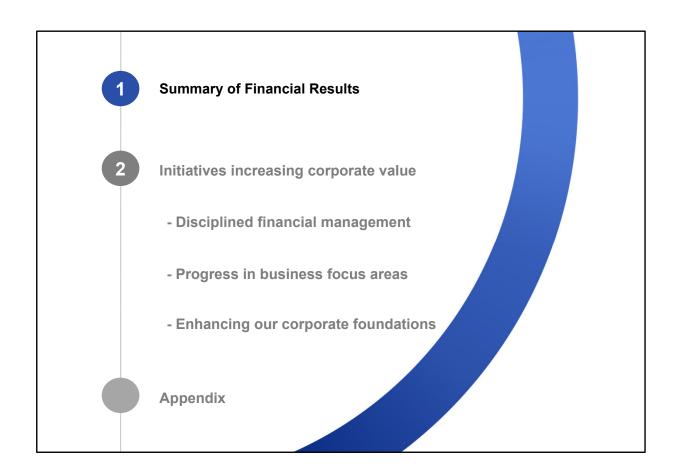
Tokyo University of the Arts, Department of DESIGN Second-year master's student

"I think we need a positive and exciting environment to inspire one another and grow together.

By sharing our excitement, we can gain new ideas and perspectives, enabling us to grow.

In this piece I have depicted the world of emotion, brimming with excitement and dynamism, that is vital in building more fruitful and fulfilling relationships."





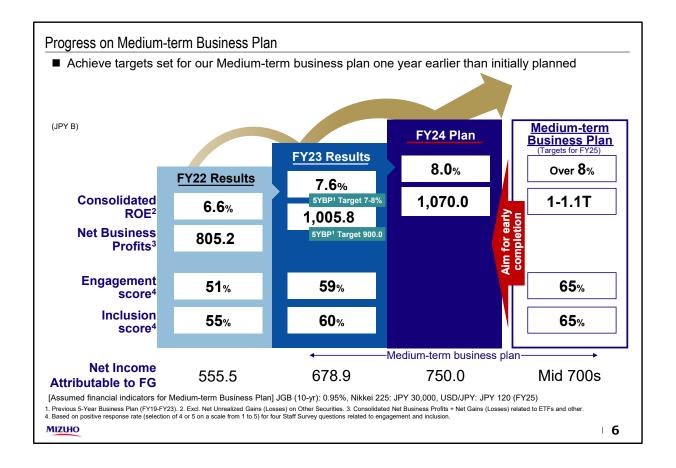
✓ The summary of financial results. I am sure you've already seen them, so I will be quick. The initiatives increasing corporate value will be the main focus of my presentation.

JP'	YB)	F	Y23	YoY				
			.20		1 Consolidated Gross Profits:			
1	Consolidated Gross Profits ¹	0	2,672.2	+392.0	Solid growth in client related business led by increase in NIM solution and IB-related income. Also ALM/Treasury income			
2	G&A Expenses ²	2	1,681.9	-208.3	increased even after realizing MTM losses related to the securities portfolio			
3	Consolidated Net Business Profits ¹	3	1,005.8	+198.6	3.6 2 G&A Expenses:			
4	o/w Customer Groups		791.4	+47.74	Increase due to several factors such as inflation, weak Yen and spending related to growth areas and enhancement of			
5	o/w Markets		125.0	+65.14	governance			
6	Credit-related Costs	4	-106.3	-17.0	3 Consolidated Net Business Profits : Reached JPY 1T in light of strong top-line growth.			
7	Net Gains (Losses) related to Stocks ³		54.7	-29.9	Profit from client related business highest since applying our line of business structure			
8	Ordinary Profits		914.0	+124.4	4 Credit-related Costs:			
9	Net Extraordinary Gains (Losses)		40.9 ⁵	+51.6	Largely in line with annual plan of JPY -100.0B			
10 - -	Net Income Attributable to FG	6	678.9	+123.4	Net Income Attributable to FG: Increase of 22.2% YoY, driven mainly by Consolidated Net			
	(Ref.)				Business Profits. Exceeded interim revised forecast of JPY 640.0B.			
11	Consolidated ROE ⁶	6	7.6%	+1.0%	6 Consolidated ROE:			
12	Expense ratio (2÷1)		62.9%	-1.6%	Significant increase of 1% in light of profit growth and efficiency improvements			

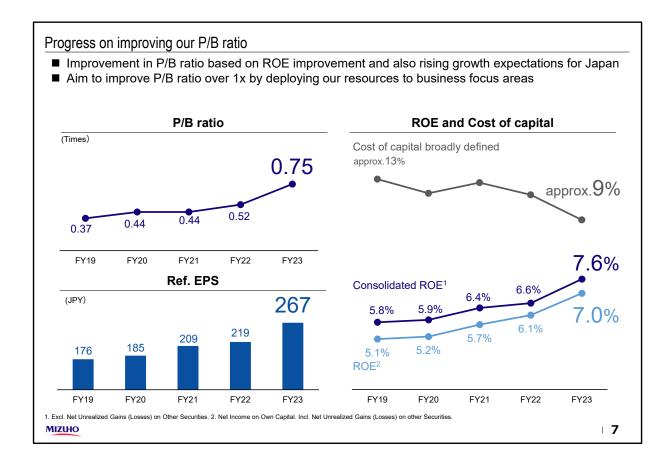
✓ As briefed previously, the results are as follows. The consolidated net business profit was JPY1.0058 trillion. The net income attributable to FG was JPY 678.9 billion. ROE increased to 7.6%, we managed expense ratio at 62.9%.

Earnings Plan			Shareholder return				
(JPY B)	_				_		
Consolidated	FY23	FY24		Cash dividend per share	FY23	FY24	
	Results	Plan	YoY	per snare	Results	Estimate	YoY
Consolidated Net Business Profits ¹	1,005.8	1,070.0	+64.2	Interim	JPY 50.0	JPY 57.5	+JPY 7.5
Credit-related Costs	-106.3	-100.0 +6.3					
Net Gains (Losses) related to Stocks ²	54.7	80.0	+25.3	Fiscal Year-end	JPY 55.0	JPY 57.5	+JPY 2.5
Ordinary Profits	914.0	1,050.0	+136.0	Annual	JPY 105.0	JPY 115.0	+JPY 10.0
Net Income Attributable to FG	678.9	750.0	+71.1				
2 Banks							
2 Daliks	FY23	FY24					
	Results	Plan	YoY				
Net Business Profits ¹	650.8	720.0	+69.2				
Credit-related Costs	-97.1	-95.0	+2.1				
Net Gains (Losses) related to Stocks ²	38.2	80.0	+41.8				
Ordinary Profits	584.7	715.0	+130.3				
Net Income	401.6	495.0	+93.4				
[Assumed financial indicators] 10Y JGB Yi	old 1 20% Nikk	oi aas IDV aa		N 125			

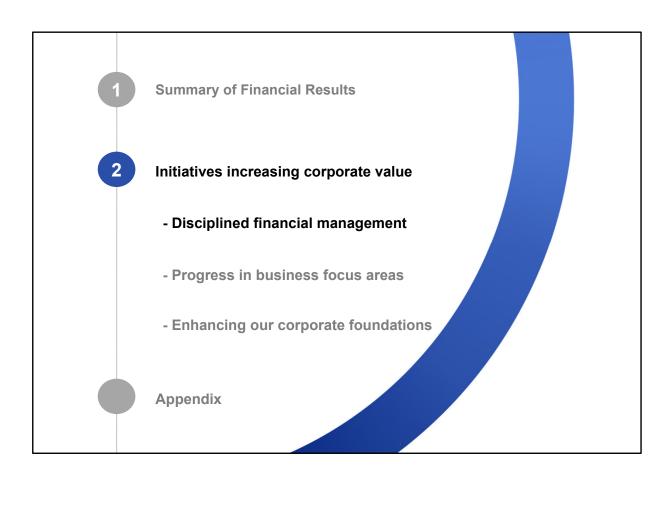
- ✓ For the guidance on FY24, consolidated net business profits is JPY 1.07 trillion, which is JPY64.2 billion YoY, net income attributable to FG is JPY 750 billion, JPY 71.1 billion YoY.
- ✓ In FY23, we increased dividend by JPY5 mid-term, and a further increase of JPY5 fiscal year end, for a dividend of JPY105 per share. For FY24, we aim to increase JPY 10 for a dividend of JPY115 per share.

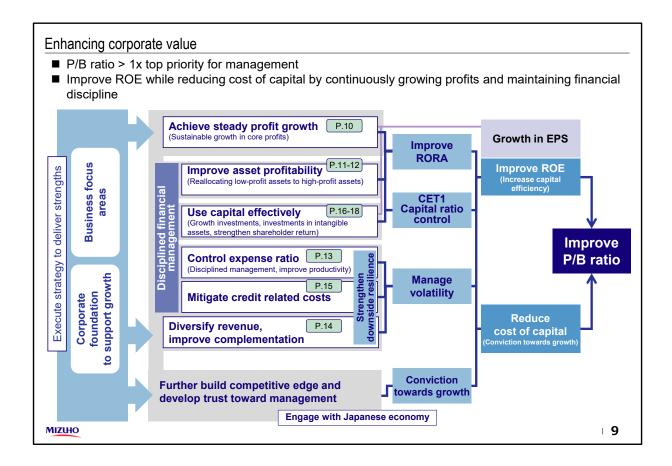


✓ As I have explained in a previous briefing, we aim to reach our FY25 targets within our Medium-term business plan in FY24.

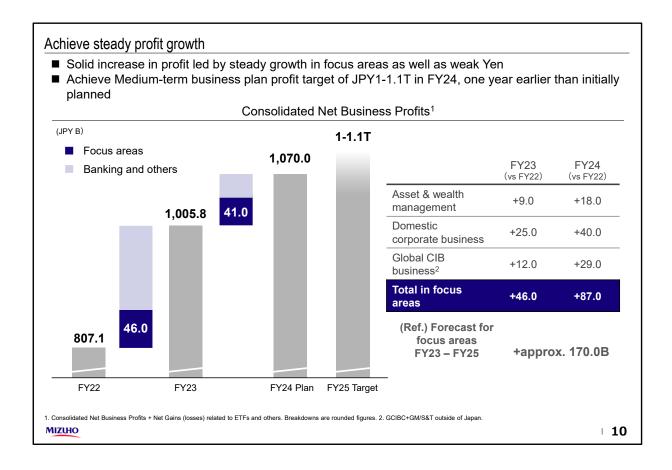


- ✓ There are many different factors contributing to the increase of P/B ratio, but we are not satisfied with this current 0.75 or 0.8 level that we are at right now.
- ✓ Capital cost has come down, and ROE has increased; and furthermore, EPS has increased as well.

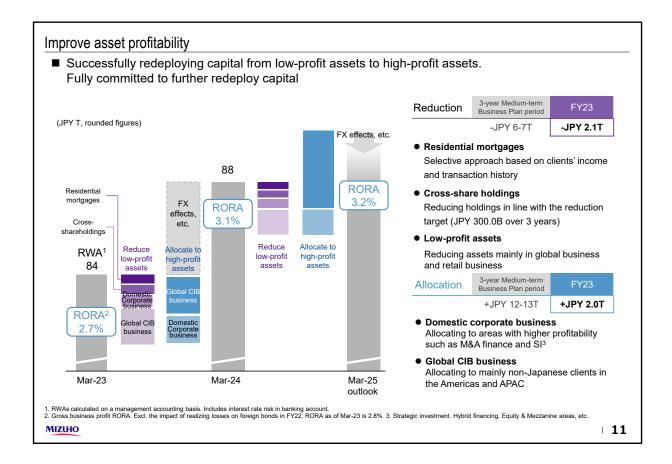




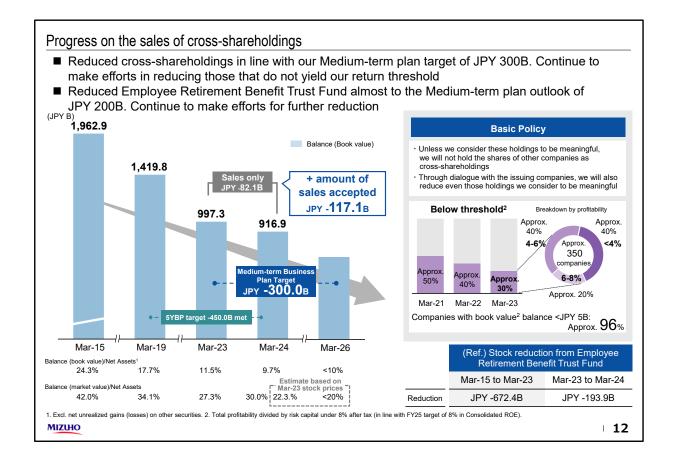
- ✓ I would like to now talk about the main topic, initiatives to increase corporate value. Please turn to page 9.
- ✓ P/B ratio has improved, but reaching P/B ratio above 1x is a must-accomplish-mission, top priority for management. In that sense, within our focus areas, we need to make sure to grow profits and implement financial discipline to increase ROE and reduce capital costs. We believe that this is important.
- ✓ From a bird's-eye view, these are the requirements, and what we need to do. I am sure you have seen this before and there is nothing new on this slide, but I want to go deeper in each item to talk about progress and the challenges we are facing at this point.



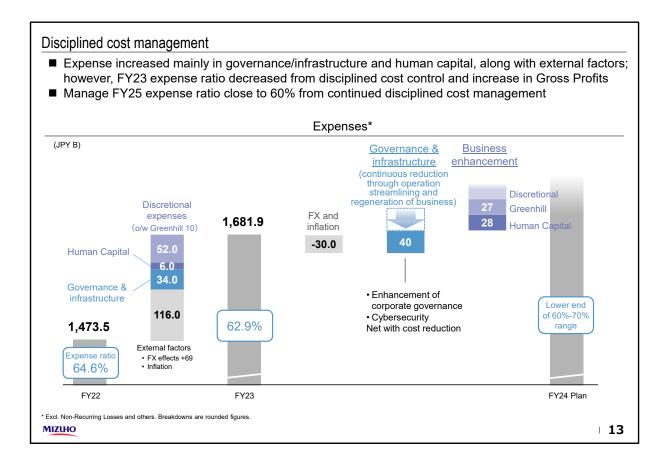
- ✓ Please turn to page 10, the steady profit growth to be accomplished.
- ✓ In FY22, net business profits were around JPY810 billion. That has increased to around JPY1 trillion in 2023. FY24 plan is JPY1.07 trillion, so we are making steady progress.
- ✓ We already shared the three focus areas. We want to grow JPY170 billion for these focus areas during Medium-term business plan..
- ✓ In 2023, it was JPY46 billion YoY. In 2024, we want it to be JPY 41 billion YoY. We understand that FY24 is bit of a plateau. We will touch on this later on, but we have started our new HR framework "CANADE" this April and because costs will increase from the framework, the 3 focus areas will plateau.
- ✓ However, we want to accomplish this JPY40 billion or even reach JPY50 billion and from that momentum, make a big jump in the final year. The JPY170 billion target will be maintained.



- ✓ Page 11, on improving asset profitability.
- ✓ We are tackling this in a solid fashion. In FY2023, JPY2 trillion decrease was made to low-profit assets. These were reallocated to high-profit assets. We wanted reallocate more, but the overseas demand for capital was somewhat weaker. Also, we were rather disciplined, so JPY2 trillion decrease in low-profit assets was reallocated to high-profit assets and broke even.
- ✓ Residential mortgages, cross-shareholdings, and for lending, mainly overseas and RBC, were decreased.
- ✓ In response, we increased in domestic corporate businesses, M&A finance and SI. Global CIB business also grew.
- ✓ We will shift toward high-profit assets from low-profit assets continuously in FY2024 as well. We would like to accumulate more high-profit assets, but it may depend on how FX rates move. If the Japanese yen is too weak, then CET1 ratio will be negatively impacted, and in that case, we have to restrain from lending too much. Therefore, it will depend on the FX rates.



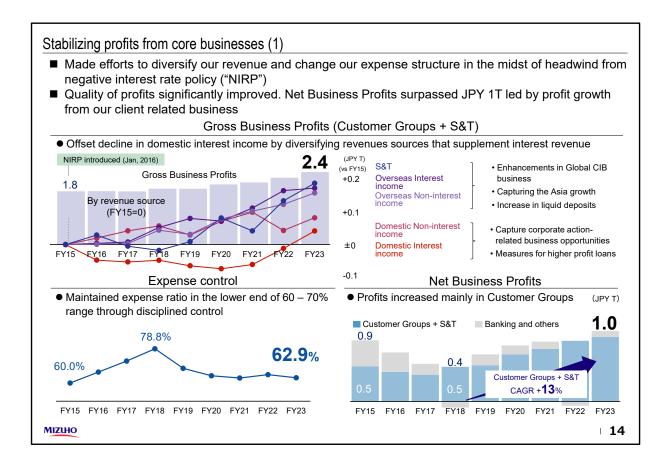
- ✓ Page 12, cross-shareholdings.
- ✓ JPY300 billion sales was the Medium-term target and in FY23, we have sold JPY 82.1 billion and, including amount of sales accepted, JPY 117.1 billion.
- ✓ On the right-hand side is the situation on counterparts below our threshold. We have steadily reduced these crossshareholdings and currently, these only account for 30% compared to the book value. In principle, as we will continue to shift from low-profit assets to high-profit assets, we will continue to sell cross-shareholdings as well.
- ✓ As you can see on the bottom right, we have reduced JPY193.9 billion of stock from employee retirement benefit trust fund, which is very close to our outlook of JPY 200 billion. We have no intention of stopping here and we will continue to reduce.



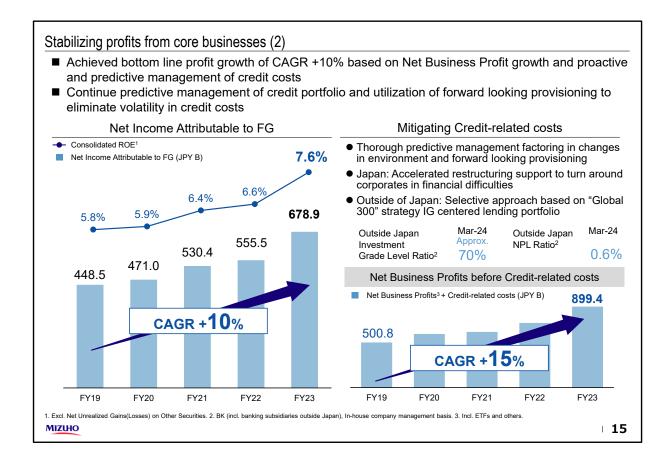
- ✓ Moving on to page 13, expenses.
- ✓ There are various ways to push up our expenses, inflation for one. Not only abroad, but gradually, we are seeing inflation in Japan. Also, responses to regulations, AML and changes in regulation that is applicable to any of the countries, and IT platform and vendor cost is rising as well as hardware costs. Therefore, cost increase factors are all over the place.
- ✓ For us, we have to live with these factors, but we would have to lower the cost base somehow, and we are continually tackling the issue.
- ✓ In FY2023, there were external factors, including inflation, that caused costs to increase by JPY116 billion. Governance and infrastructure resulted in JPY34 billion increase. Human capital cost JPY6 billion from wage increases and various discretionary expenses, including performance-linked compensation resulted in the overall increase in expenses.
- ✓ However, expense ratio was lowered to 62.9% from increase in gross profits and continued efforts in decreasing costs.
- ✓ For FY2024, we expect net decrease JPY 30 billion from external factors such as FX and inflation, increase in JPY 40

billion in governance and infrastructure.

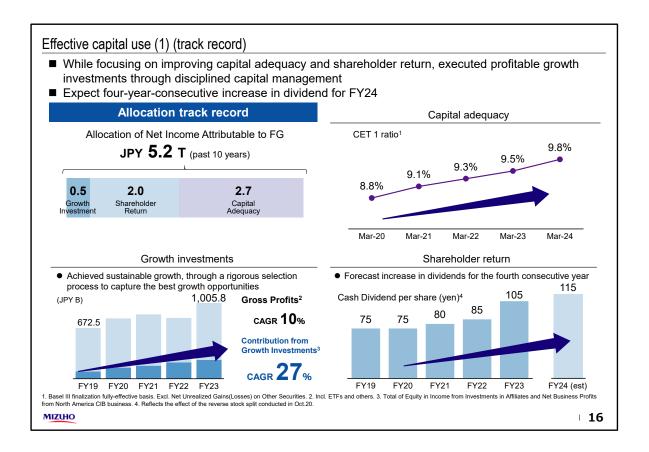
- ✓ Human capital costs will increase by JPY 28 billion, which is the the combination of CANADE cost and the base wage increase. CANADE accounts for JPY20 billion of the JPY 28 billion, but JPY5 billion will gradually diminish starting next fiscal year.
- ✓ Also, Greenhill associated cost would be incurred for the entire year, causing a slight increase. Discretionary costs include performance-linked compensation. We look at growth areas one by one to best allocate human capital.
- ✓ In any case, although there are cost increases, we will continue to grow profits and control governance and infrastructure costs in order to strictly maintain expense ratio at near 60%.



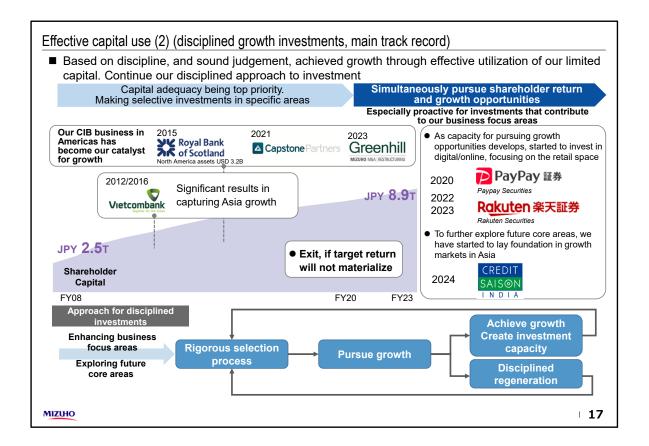
- ✓ Page 14, stabilizing profits from core business.
- ✓ You can see the table on the top, since the introduction of the negative interest rate, we have diversified our revenue.
- ✓ The introduction of the negative interest rate was a big headwind, but in such environment, revenue structure was diversified and cost structure was changed in response. Profits mainly increased in customer groups, and as you can see at the bottom right hand side, net business profits has surpassed JPY 1 trillion. I believe that the diversification of revenue was key.



- ✓ Page 15, stabilizing profits from core businesses.
- ✓ Through growth in net business profit and thorough predictive management of credit costs, net income has increased with CAGR of around 10%.
- ✓ As you can see on the right-hand side, mitigating creditrelated costs, we have thorough predictive management and are using forward looking provisioning. Nowadays, we are providing support to turn around Japanese corporates with financial difficulties.
- ✓ Overseas, we are continuing with the Global 300 strategy as the main strategy, centering around investment grade corporates. Of course, this is not without some self-reflection. In FY21, there were large credit costs and a few losses in overseas underwriting, but we are learning lessons every time so that we can improve. That has been done and the structure has been stabilized to a large extent.

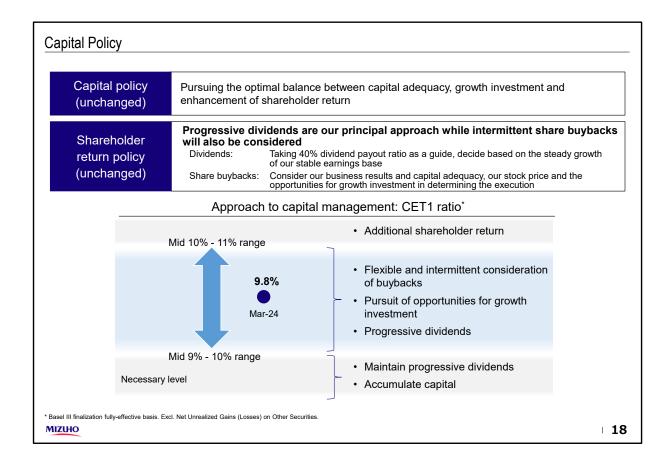


- ✓ Page 16, on effective capital use.
- ✓ As you can see, as Mizuho was rather weak in capital adequacy we had to accumulate capital while at the same time, strengthen shareholder returns as well. Even so, we were able to make some growth investments and have been able to materialize profits from them.
- ✓ On the top left-hand side, allocation track record can be seen. Net income attributed to FG was JPY5.2 trillion in the past 10 years, have allocated JPY0.5 trillion for growth investment, JPY2.7 trillion for capital adequacy, and JPY2 trillion for shareholder return. From our accumulation of capital, CET1 ratio has increased to 9.8% now.
- ✓ On the bottom right, shareholder return, JPY75 dividend per share in FY2019 is forecasted to be raised to JPY115 in FY24, which is a 1.5x growth. On the other hand, for growth investments, CAGR was 27% on the JPY 0.5 trilling investments made. This includes our US business. With the limited capital that we had for growth investments, we have achieved very high returns.

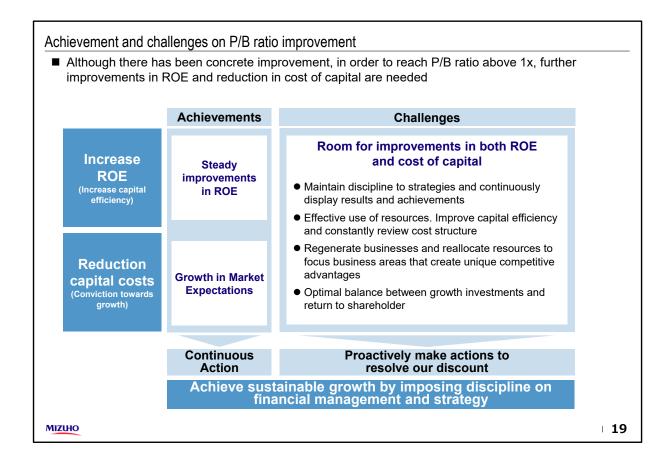


- ✓ On page 17, you can see some specific examples.
- ✓ Up until FY 21 to FY22, we concentrated on accumulating capital. We were selective in making investments. Royal Bank of Scotland's North American assets is one example that we invested in.
- ✓ In the beginning of FY2023, we were able to slightly strengthen our investments and shareholder returns and we were starting to be able to strike balance between the two. The dividend was increased substantially.
- ✓ On the other hand, in terms of investments, we made investments in Greenhill, and as digital/online as key words, within the retail and wealth and asset management area, Rakuten Securities. Furthermore, as core businesses could start to become obsolete, we have to constantly explore new businesses. Credit Saison India is one of the new businesses we recently decided to invest in.
- ✓ However, we have to remember to exercise discipline. As you
 can see in the middle of the page, even when we make
 investments, if we cannot achieve our target return, we will

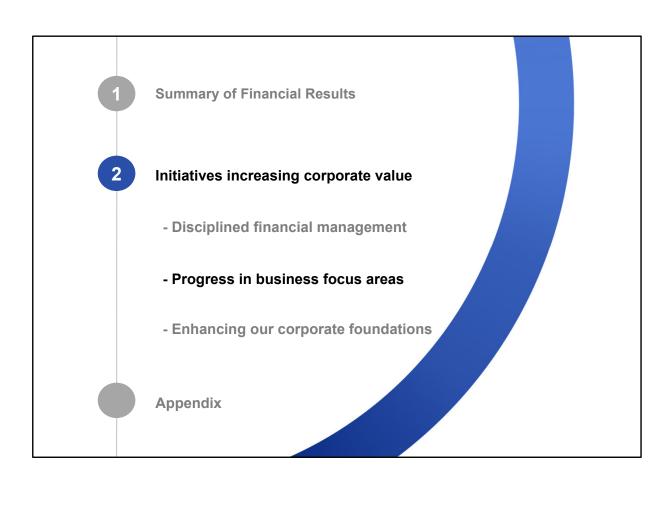
exit, and continue to increase our discipline.

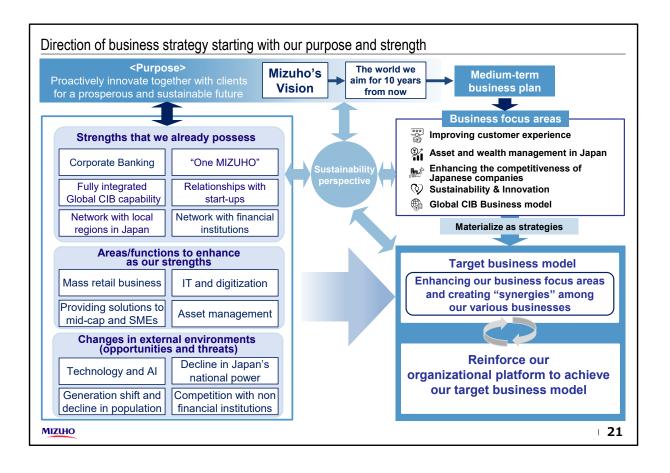


- ✓ Page 18, please. This is on capital policy.
- ✓ We continue to have the same policy, pursuing the optimal balance between capital adequacy, growth investment, and enhancement of shareholder return.
- ✓ However, we have received many suggestions for us to show a specific range we target, so we decided to disclose that this time around. The range would be mid-9% to 10% to mid-10% to 11% range. Mid-9% or lower level, we would have to accumulate capital, and if we exceed mid-10% to 11% range, we will strengthen shareholder return including share buyback.
- √ 9.8% is the current number. Given that, we may still make growth investments, but, although maybe not necessarily this fiscal year, it maybe time to start considering share buybacks and so on. This is our current consideration.



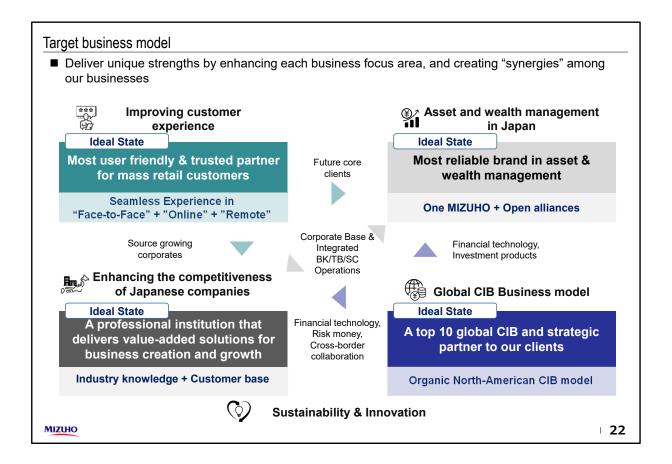
- ✓ This is the summary.
- ✓ With P/B ratio of 0.75x, 0.8x, substantial improvement was already made, but we need to achieve at least P/B ratio of 1x. We will continue to improve ROE and reduce capital costs. From those perspectives, the various challenges are shown here. Please read through at your leisure later on.
- The second bullet point, effective use of resources, and the third bullet point, regeneration of business, is what we need to do to build our unique competitive advantages. Then, we will need to strike the right balance between growth investment and shareholder returns.





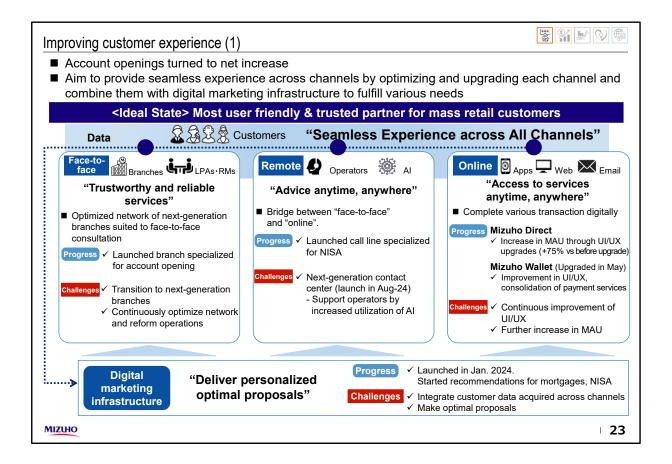
- ✓ Next, I would like to give you a progress update on business focus areas.
- ✓ In our Medium-term business plan, we have set out our business focus areas. Once again, I would like to recap them.
- ✓ We have set a purpose "to proactively innovate together with clients for a prosperous and sustainable future", a world that we are trying to aim through our own vision and our strengths and the business focus areas are a product of the two.
- ✓ The strengths on the left include some strengths that we may not be the best at the current level, but if we could reinforce, we can be better than others, excel the others. Strengths that we already possess include corporate banking, the global CIB capability, and relationships with start-ups.
- ✓ Areas/functions to enhance our strengths include mass retail business, solutions to mid-cap and SMEs, and asset management.
- ✓ The 5 business focus areas on the top right are the product based on these vision and strengths.

✓ In FY23, we have discussed on where we want to be on these focus areas and what initiatives to be implemented them. We reconfirmed the target business model that we should pursue, and we shall generate profit form such model. We discussed what is the corporate foundation to support growth. This is summarized on this page.



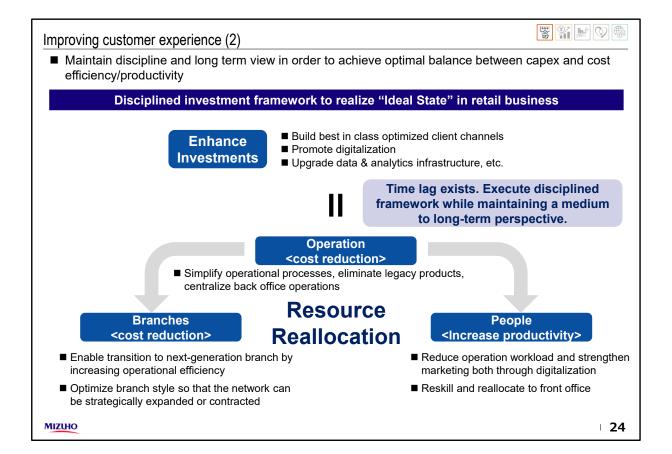
- ✓ Please turn to page 22.
- ✓ Starting from "customer experience" to "global CIB business", we have separated in to 4 quadrants and in each of them, we have set the ideal state.
- ✓ Regarding "improving customer experience", we want to be the most user-friendly and trusted partner for mass retail customers. That means, face-to-face, online, and remote services should be provided in a seamless manner.
- ✓ For asset and wealth management in Japan at the right top, we want to be the most reliable brand. To accomplish such, we will pursue this as a unified group among bank, trust bank and security and we will reinforce our alliances with external partners.
- ✓ For enhancing the competitiveness of Japanese companies at the left bottom, we will be a professional institution that delivers value-added solutions for business creation and growth.

- ✓ For global CIB business model at the right bottom, we will be a top 10 global CIB and strategic partner to our clients. We will pursue an in-house North American CIB business model by fully integrating our capabilities.
- ✓ In each business focus area, we will brush up our capabilities thoroughly. Then, we will create synergies among them so we can exercise our strengths. Each area has arrows pointing to other areas. Those are the key points that will create synergies among the areas.
- ✓ Also, within these, our trust business would be especially important going forward. Our trust business would be key factor in creating synergies between enhancing the competitiveness of Japanese companies and asset and wealth management business. We will reinforce our presence of Mizuho's trust business.

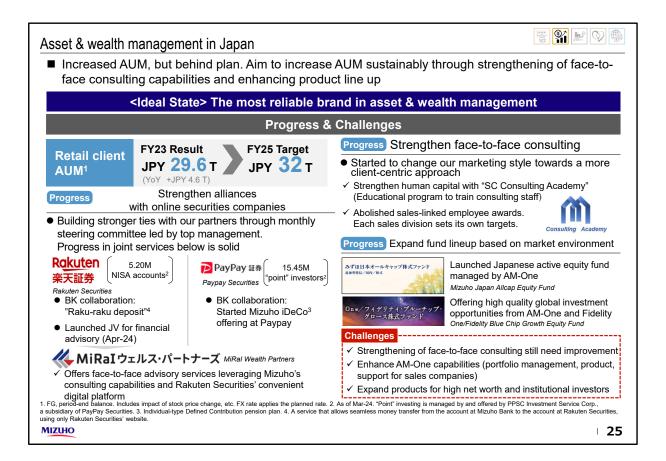


- ✓ I would like to go deeper on the progress of each area.
- ✓ For customer experience in the retail business, account openings have turned to net increase. It used to be a net decrease in the past, but now, it has turned to a net increase. In any case, we will upgrade each channel and connect those channels together to be the most user-friendly and trusted partner. For face-to-face interaction, consultation will be quite important going forward, and we will establish branches suited for consultation.
- ✓ For the online area, we will further improve UI/UX. By upgrading Mizuho Direct's UI/UX, MAU has increased by 75%. Furthermore, recently in May, we improved the settlement functions in Mizuho Wallet, but there is still room for improvement.
- ✓ For the remote area, this is about call centers and contact centers that will be the bridge between face-to-face and online. In August, we plan to release a next generation contact center utilizing AI.

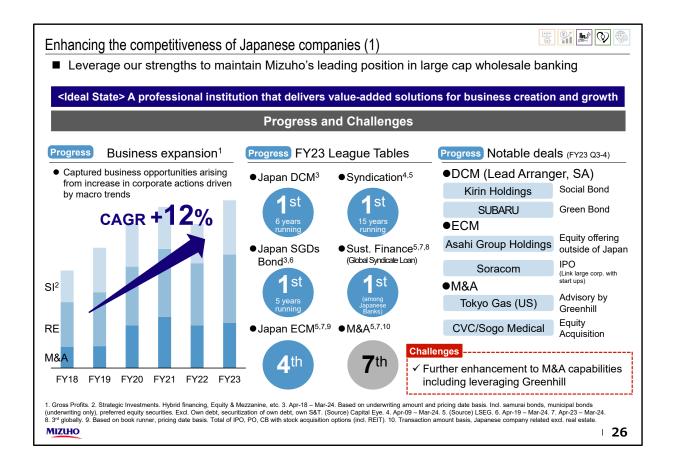
✓ We will continue to upgrade each area and connect them, and combine with digital marketing. We have started to offer this service in January of 2024, but going forward, we will connect data acquired across the channels and offer optimal proposals to customers.



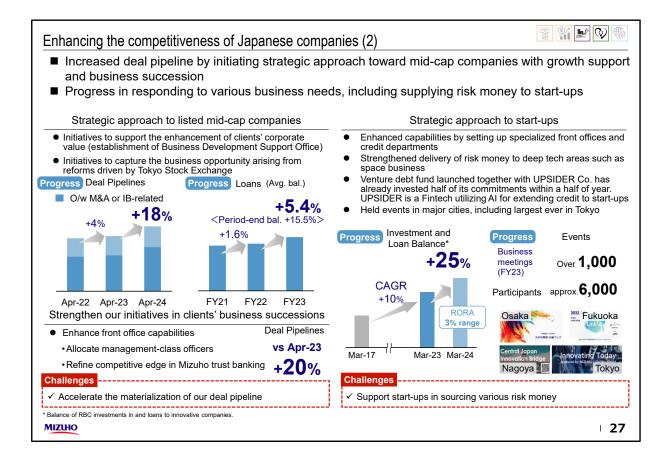
- ✓ To continue with our initiative, you may ask "cost would be required. How do you get returns for the costs?". Yes, we do need to invest; and may not everything will be covered, but we still need to do it.
- ✓ Firstly, we will reduce operation costs, by simplifying the process. Furthermore, we will revisit our products because there are many legacy products that have little customers. We also still have some extraordinary processing that we will completely take out. Finally, we want to centralize back-office operations to reduce the cost of branches.
- ✓ Secondly, we will reduce branch costs. Currently, we still have many full service branches, but from this fiscal year, we are downsizing them so we can reduce the cost of branches. This will create some available people, so we will reskill them and reallocate them to front office. We currently have 600 LPAs, but we want to reinforce and increase this number.



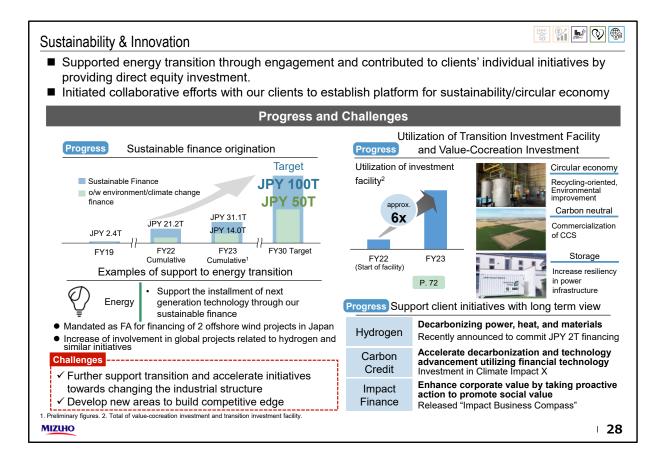
- ✓ Next is page 25 on asset and wealth management.
- ✓ This area is not making progress as I have hoped, and is a bit behind. Revenue has grown YoY, but AUM is behind plan. Since last year, we have changed our sales approach. We used to be leaned towards a product out approach, but we are now trying to capture the needs of customers to provide consultation. As the shift is not yet completed, I believe that we are still not seeing the full effects.
- ✓ There are many different alliances that we have started, as you see on the left-hand side. I will not go into one by one in detail, but there are many new things going forward.
- ✓ At the right bottom, there are still many challenges. Improving face-to-face consulting is a must. Asset Management One also needs strengthening. Asset Management One was 4th in the R&I's ranking for customer satisfaction among asset managers, and this ranking needs to be improved. Sato-san, the Head of Asset Management Company, is aware of the issues to be addressed.



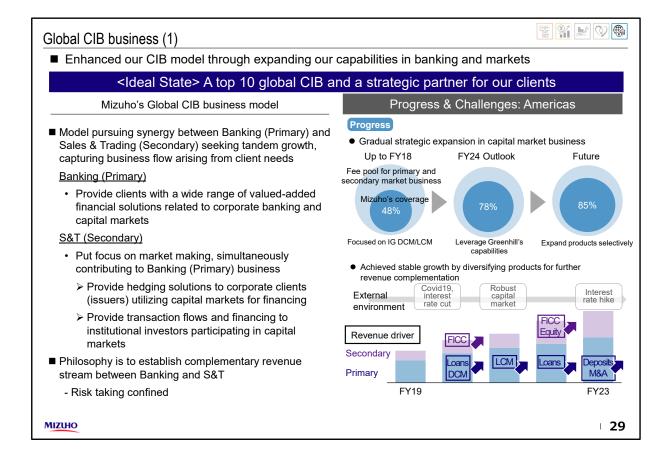
- ✓ This page is about competitiveness of Japanese companies.
- ✓ Large cap wholesale banking is where we have various strengths.
- ✓ At the left bottom, we have solidly captured corporate actions, and grown various profits, such as M&A, real estate business, and SI.
- In the middle, for league tables, we have been continuing to stay as the number one player in the debt space, but the challenge is in M&A. Last year, we were number seven. We were number three in terms of the number of transactions, but we were not able to be involved in some of the large transactions, and we need to do something about it. I will touch more on the Greenhill later, but we want to leverage Greenhill to reinforce our M&A business.



- ✓ This page is about mid-cap and SMEs.
- ✓ As you see in the header, growth support and business succession will be the key words in taking a strategic approach. As you can see on the left hand side, pipeline in providing solution related business has increased 18% YoY and loans average balance, and end-of-month balance has also grown.
- ✓ Business succession is another key point. For this area, we need to fully leverage Mizuho Trust & Banking's capability. The pipeline has grown by 20%, so we need to monetize them this year.
- ✓ On start-ups, on the right hand side, we have started various initiatives. We will supply risk money in areas including space business and deep tech. Last year, we collaborated with UPSIDER, to create a debt fund and within half year, we have already invested half of the commitments. Investments, both equity and debt, have increased by 25% and we look to monetize this in many different ways.



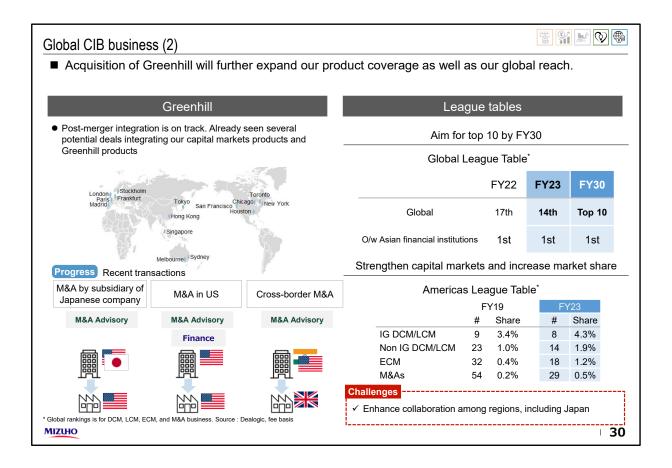
- ✓ Page 28, on sustainability.
- ✓ We will continue to engage and increase our transition finance. We have provided equity investments for individual projects and next-generation technologies to establish platforms with our clients and co-created values and we saw progress. In sustainable finance, within our target of JPY100 trillion, we have delivered on JPY30 trillion.
- ✓ Track record in transition investment facility and value-cocreation investment is shown on the right-hand side. Also, as mentioned in the Nikkei newspaper, we have declared to finance JPY 2 trillion in the hydrogen area. In the carbon credit area, we have made an equity investment in Climate Impact X, a carbon credit exchange in Singapore.



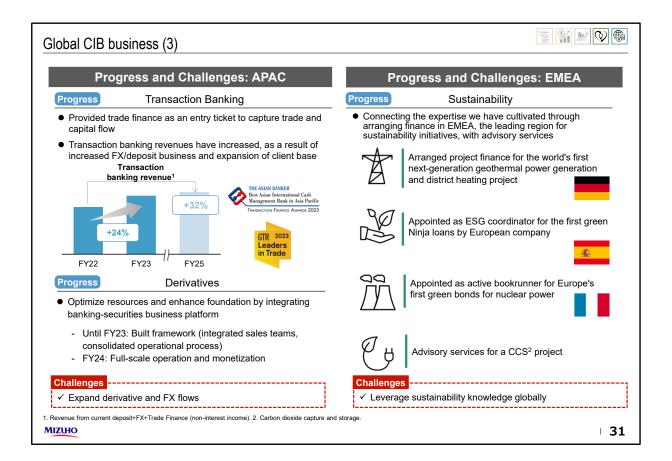
- ✓ Page 29, on global CIB.
- ✓ We are aiming to be a top 10 global CIB and a strategic partner for our clients, but many have pointed out that CIB is a very volatile business. On the left-hand side, we have summarized the CIB model we are pursuing, or have already established.
- ✓ In basic terms, we have the baking (primary) and S&T (secondary) business. This is a model that pursues synergy between them, seeking tandem growth, and capturing business flow arising from client needs.
- ✓ Especially, the S&T business, as a function that simultaneously contributes to Banking, puts focus on market making, and does not unnecessarily take positions. You can understand this model as one that does not almost take any positions. For issuers (corporate clients), we offer hedging solutions such as derivatives. For institutional investors that participates in the primary market, we offer secondary transaction flow or financing.
- ✓ Banking and S&T is a model that supplements each other to

generate revenue.

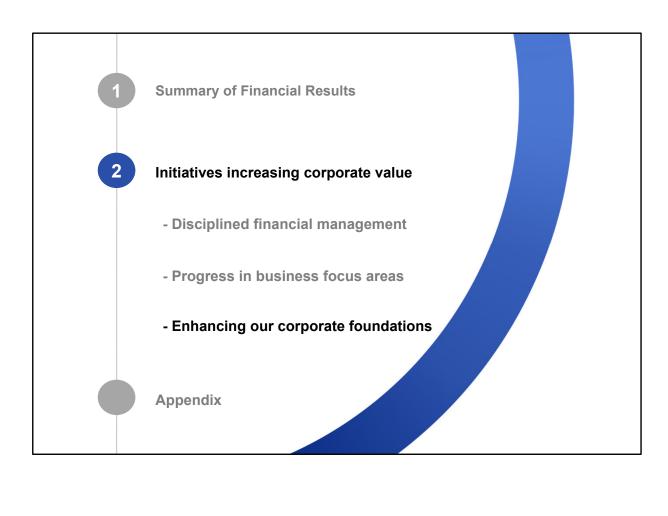
- ✓ On the right-hand side, we have shown the situation in the Americas. In the Americas, product coverage have expanded. However, because we are ensuring that every product is completely in-house before moving on to the next one, expansion is gradual.
- ✓ In FY18, our product coverage to the overall total product available in primary and secondary was about only 48%. By making gradual actions, we have grown that up to 78%, and we are hoping to get to 85%.

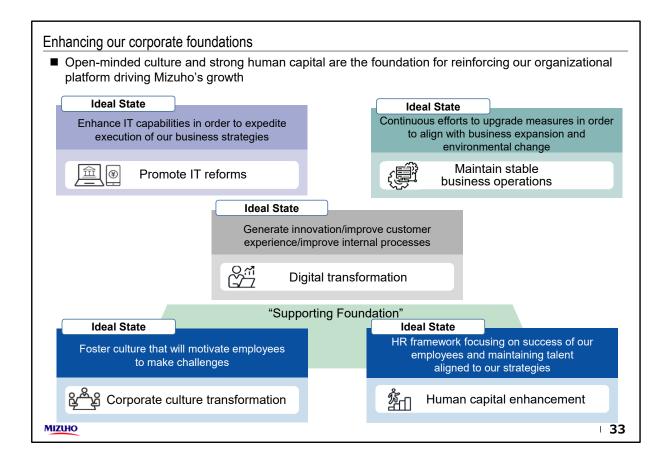


- ✓ Lastly, Greenhill is going to be a key point. Integration, postmerger integration, is going quite well so far. Greenhill was only in our consolidation for the last 4 months last fascial year, but we had several interesting projects that we saw. There was also a cross-border project between Japan and US.
- As shows on the right-hand side, we want to be in the global top 10 by leveraging Greenhill. In FY23, we increased our positioning from the 17th to the 14th player. Also, in the Americas league table, we have been increasing our position as well.

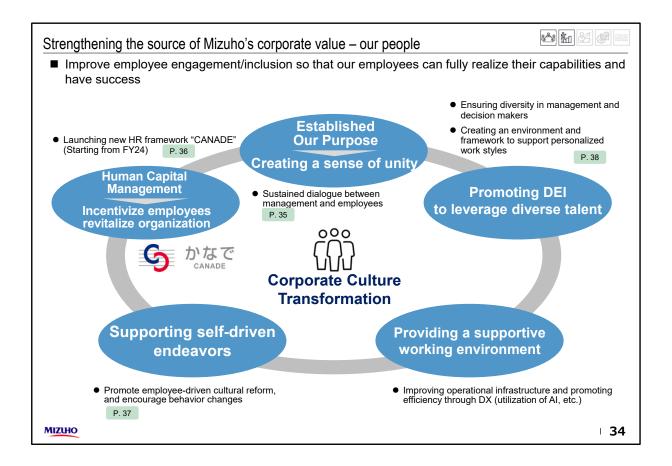


- ✓ P31 is on APAC and EMEA.
- ✓ In APAC, we have been providing trade finance as an entry ticket to capture trade and capital flow, and profits have increased to a certain extent. Derivatives will be more interesting going forward. On derivatives, we have integrated the banking and securities business platform. From FY24 onwards, we will start full-scale operation to monetize.
- ✓ On the right-hand side is the progress in EMEA. Previous initiatives such as establishing universal banking, streamlining, and increasing efficiency remain unchanged.
- ✓ On the other hand, sustainability is extremely important in EMEA market. We are working on getting FA mandates for transactions involving advanced technologies, and we have achieved results. We look to expand our sustainability related expertise globally. Please look at the presentation for details.





- ✓ Page 33 on enhancing our corporate foundations that support our growth.
- ✓ In the Medium-term business plan, "Promote IT reforms", "Maintain stable business operations", "Digital transformations", "Corporate culture transformation", and "Human capital enhancement" are the 5 areas. The ideal state for each area shown, but please refer to them later.
- ✓ Among them, "Corporate culture transformation" and "Human capital enhancement" are the large foundation so I would like to further elaborate on them today.

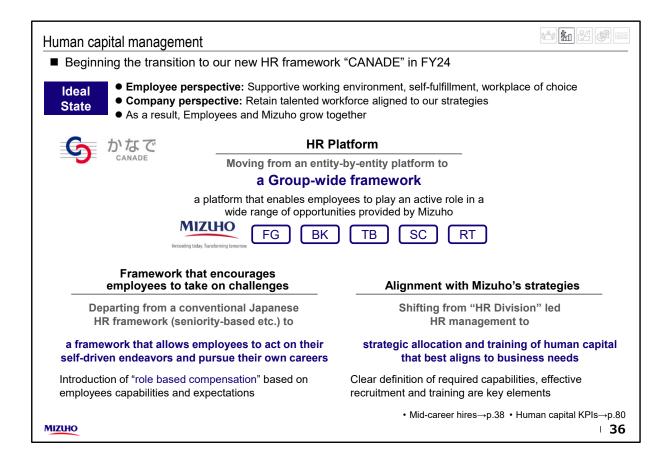


- On strengthening human capital.
- ✓ It is the "people" that implement our strategies, and it would be problematic if employees cannot fully exert their strengths and proficiencies; therefore, we need to transform our culture to the best extent possible so that employees can do so.
- ✓ As the first initiative, in order to create a sense of unity, we established our purpose in FY23. Management is continuing to communicate closely with employees to increase the understanding of our Purpose. Further details will be shown later.
- ✓ The new HR framework "CANADE" is being introduced this
 fiscal year to better human capital management,
 incentivization of employees, and revitalization of
 organization. This will also be explained in detail later.
- ✓ We would like to create a culture that motivates employees to take actions at their own initiatives and support those initiatives. This will also be shown later.
- ✓ Furthermore, we would like to create a supportive working environment. We will do this by simplifying operational

- infrastructure and promoting digitization.
- ✓ Finally, on DEI. We would like to leverage diverse talent. This will be explained later.



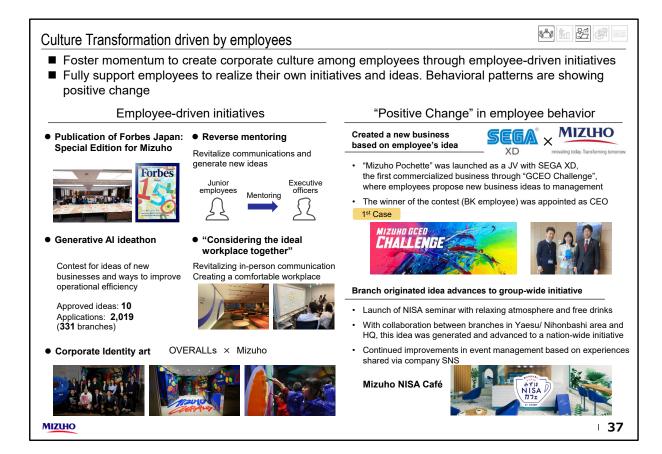
- On the establishment of our Purpose and cultural transformation
- ✓ The top management have continuously communicated with employees. I would have liked to visit 70 offices, but I covered 60 locations and spoke at 50 town hall sessions. Kato, Hamamoto, Umeda, and Yoshihara have also actively visited various locations and spoke at town hall sessions.
- ✓ The important aspect of these visits and town halls is the various suggestions by employees. While we are not able to heed to all of them, but to a certain extent, we ensure that we provide feedbacks. As a result, voices from employees have become quite positive.



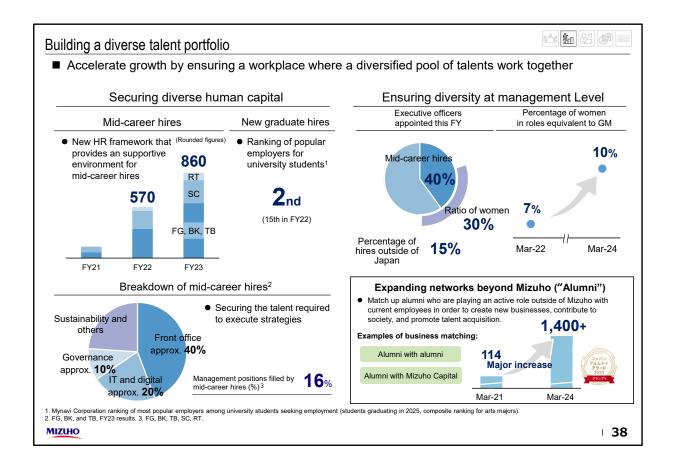
- ✓ This slide shows the ideal state on our new HR framework. From the employees' perspective: "to have a supportive working environment", "to feel self-fulfillment wat work", and as a result, "to be in the workplace of choice". From the company's perspective: as employees' competency increases from those initiatives, to establish a talented workforce aligned to our strategies. As a result, employees and Mizuho can have a win-win situation and grow together.
- ✓ As you can see the "HR Platform" in the middle of this slide, we have unified from the once entity-by-entity framework to a group-wide framework. By doing so, employees can, without boundaries, play and active role in a wide range of opportunities provided by Mizuho.
- ✓ The "framework that encourages employees to take on challenges", as show on the bottom-left, eliminates conventional Japanese HR framework, such as seniority system or status quo, and implements "role based compensations". In any case, this framework will support employees to act on their self-driven endeavors and pursue

their own career path.

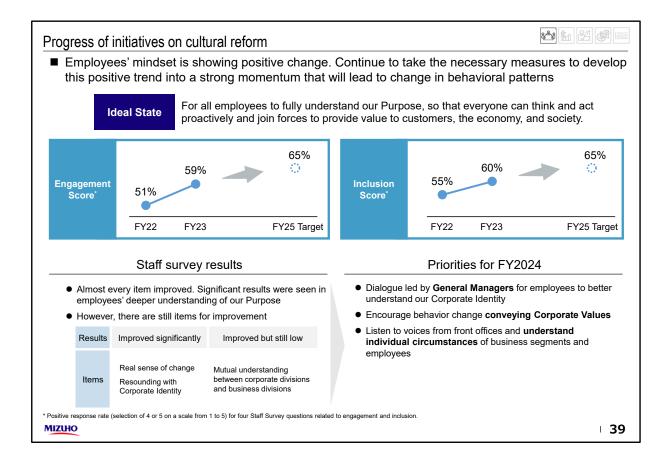
- ✓ On the right-hand side, you can see the development of human resources tied to the special characteristics and needs of different businesses.
- ✓ Altogether, JPY20 billion will be spent on this particular endeavor, so we hope that employees will respond in a positive manner and grow.



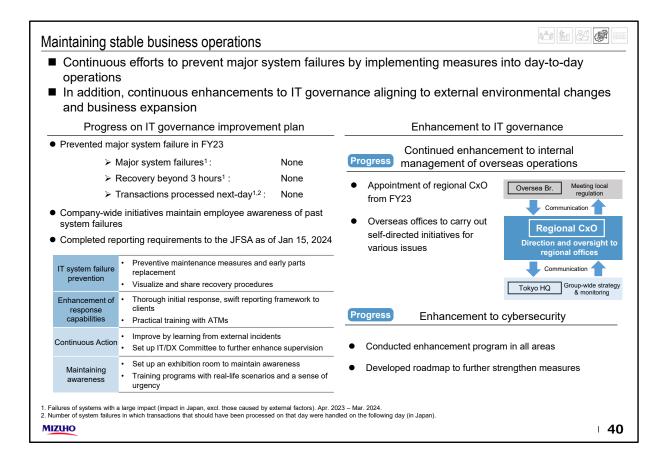
- ✓ This slide is on culture transformation driven by employees.
- ✓ There are various initiatives driven by employees. As you may have read in newspapers, the launch of "Mizuho Pochette" is one of them, driven by an employee's idea and ultimately collaborated with SEGA to create a platform for financial education.
- ✓ Branch originated idea advances to group-wide initiative. NISA Café, as reported by various media as well, is an initiative in which salaryman and others can come after working hours to Mizuho NISA Café and have consultation regarding NISA. This initiative started in Yaesu and Nihonbashi area, but have now rolled out to our various branches across the country.



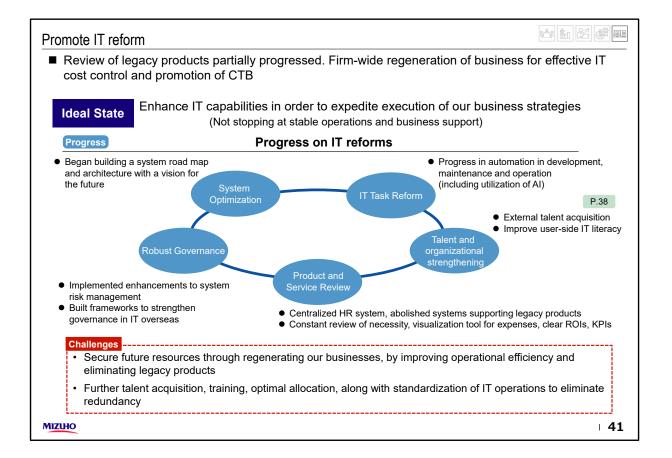
- ✓ In terms of diversity, we have hired 860 employees as midcareer hires. New graduate hires were around 1,000 people so mid-career hires are almost at the same level as new hires. Fortunately, we were ranked second as a popular employer among university students.
- ✓ Furthermore, for diversity in management, we have switched the operating officer position to non-management executive officers. There are currently around 170 to 180 of them and they will be the next management candidates. This time, 20 people were appointed as executive officers, and among them 40% were mid-career hires, 30% were women, and 15% were from outside of Japan. We will continue to promote diversity.



- ✓ For engagement score and inclusion score, in FY23, engagement score was enhanced to 59% and inclusion score was enhanced to 60%. However, we will not top here and would like to further enhance both of these scores.
- ✓ Staff survey results have also improved, and there were many very positive responses on real sense of change and resounding with corporate identity. But we still have a long way to go so we would like to improve further.



- ✓ I would like to briefly touch on maintaining stable business operation and IT reform.
- ✓ On the Business improvement plan, as shown here, we have completed our reporting as of January 15th. However, it is important that we maintain employees' awareness of past system failures and continuous upgrades.
- ✓ As shows on the left-hand side, in FY23, we had certain progress as various measured KPIs, including major system failures, were zero cases.
- ✓ On the right-hand side, we need to enhance governance overseas, with Asia as the main focus, and we have started to do so from last fiscal year.



- ✓ On IT reform.
- ✓ IT reform is to conduct business regeneration. In terms of "run the bank" and "change the bank", we wan to lower our "run the bank" costs and reallocate them to "change the bank" and the initiatives are there to achieve that. We are starting little by little, but this cycle has started to rotate.

Why invest in Mizuho?

We have and will continue to...

Show sustainable achievements and commit to further growth

Build our unique business model by creating "synergies" among our strengths

Achieve constant progress in Culture
Transformation

42

"Positive Change" to "Strong Momentum"

MIZUHO

✓ Last page, page 42. As usual, I have included page 42.

- ✓ In any case, continuously achieving results and fully committing to further growth are absolutely required.
- ✓ As mentioned earlier, we would like to further enhance our business focus areas and create synergies among them to create added value. This is very important.
- ✓ Also, we have had steady progress in culture transformation, and we will constantly make further progress.
- ✓ Mizuho, is finally starting to see some positive changes, and we would like to turn these positive changes to a strong momentum. That is what we would like to do in the new fiscal year. We look forward to having your support and guidance and input from various angles.
- ✓ That concludes this presentation. Thank you.