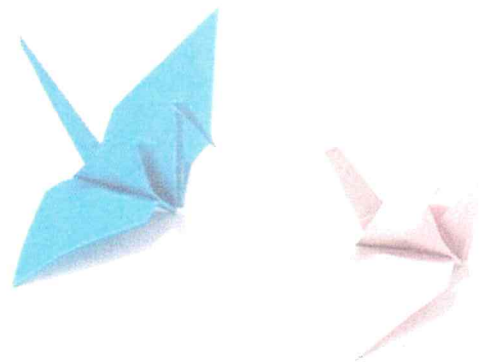


Mizuho International plc
Financial Statements 2015



Financial Statements 2015

Contents	Page
General Information	2
Strategic Report	3
Directors' Report	5
Statement of Directors' Responsibilities	10
Report of the Independent Auditor	11
Profit and Loss Account	13
Balance Sheet	14
Statement of Total Recognised Gains and Losses	15
Notes to the Financial Statements	16

General Information

Directors

Mr K. Ohashi	Chairman and Non-Executive Director
Mr M. de Jong	President and Chief Executive Officer
Mr M. Mochizuki	Deputy President
Mr Y. Shibata	Deputy President
Mr C. Newell	Independent Non-Executive Director
Mr T. Sciard	Senior Independent Non-Executive Director
Mr T. Teramoto	Non-Executive Director
Mr M. Usuha	Non-Executive Director

Company Secretary

Mr B. Lanaghan

Auditors

Ernst & Young LLP
1 More London Place
London SE1 2AF

Registered Office

Bracken House
One Friday Street
London EC4M 9JA
Tel: 020 7236 1090

Registered in England and Wales Number 1203696

Strategic Report

The Directors of Mizuho International plc (the "Company") present their strategic report for the year ended 31 March 2015.

Review of the businesses

With a primary focus on client based activities, the Company's wide range of services includes sales and trading in both debt and equity securities, the underwriting of new issues and M&A advisory services. Tailored products and solutions are provided to institutional and corporate clients across the EMEA region, offering non-Japanese products to clients of the wider Mizuho Financial Group and pan Asian products to European clients.

	2015	2014
	£ millions	£ millions
Client business	116.3	93.7
Legacy business	8.0	(6.4)
Other	-	0.3
Net income from operations	124.3	87.6
Administrative expenses & depreciation	(122.7)	(116.2)
Provision for liabilities	3.3	0.6
Profit/(Loss) on ordinary activities before taxation	4.9	(28.0)
Tax on profit / (loss) on ordinary activities	-	-
Profit / (loss) for the year	4.9	(28.0)
Tier I Capital	434.4	438.6

The Company has continued to build out its client-facing businesses during the year with a number of new initiatives implemented to improve its financial performance such as the successful transfer of the Japanese non-Yen desk from Mizuho Securities. There has also been considerable focus on the roll-out of the Transformation project, which provides the Company with a more flexible operating platform for both the middle and back office functions to ultimately enhance efficiency and position the Company for future growth. The project fundamentally restructures the Company's operating model, replacing platforms supporting middle office, trade operations, financial accounting, and enterprise data. Preparations for the relocation to the Company's new premises in 2016 have continued. There has been further training and development of staff to ensure the correct skills are in place to achieve future growth. The costs associated with these initiatives have led to the increase in the Company's expense base compared to the previous year.

KPI's

The Company's performance against KPI's was strong, with a large year on year increase in Net income from operations, and only a small increase in the administrative expense base.

	2015		2014
	Y-o-Y		Y-o-Y change
	change		
Net income from operations increase/(decrease)	41.9%		(6.7%)
Administrative expenses increase	4.2%		6.8%

Strategic Report (continued)

The client-facing businesses have yielded combined revenue of £116.3 million compared to £93.7 million in the previous year. The Fixed Income business saw an increase in revenues of over 50% compared to the previous year, with the business continuing to gain market share through the use of electronic trading platforms and onboarding of new clients in core product areas. New initiatives such as the Japanese non-Yen business have contributed to the increased revenues and have also helped to diversify the Company's product lines, and its revenue stream. The Equity Sales & Trading business saw a modest increase in revenues, with low volume, volatility and commissions in the first half of the year offset by market share gains, and a strong rally in Japanese equities in the second half of the year. The Primary businesses have also enjoyed increased revenues this year, particularly in the Primary Debt space, with the Syndicate and Medium Term Note desks penetrating further into the US, Asian and Japanese markets, leading to greater focus on the placement of European issues across the globe.

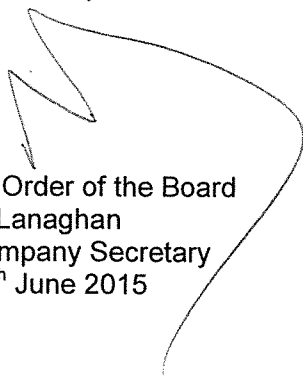
The Company has reported one-off gains on its Legacy businesses of £8.2 million, primarily arising from its carried interest stake in the Apposite Healthcare private equity fund and the release of a warranty provision relating to the sale of the Life Settlements business by the Company in a prior year. The Company has continued to take steps to dispose of its residual legacy trades.

Since the beginning of January 2014 the Capital Requirements Directive and the Capital Requirements Regulation, jointly CRD IV, have been the relevant supervisory statements on the prudential requirements for credit institutions and investment firms within the EU. Accordingly the Company's capital adequacy is monitored under the requirements of CRD IV as implemented by the Prudential Regulation Authority.

Future developments

The coming year is expected to be a significant year in the Company's development, and in the execution of its long-term business plan, as many items of the Transformation Project are rolled out and preparation for the relocation to One Mizuho's new building progresses. The Company will continue to develop and expand its sources of revenue through identifying collaboration opportunities with other Mizuho entities, as well as expand its product suite and sales capabilities to meet the growing needs of its client base, whilst focussing on the Company's capital requirements and regulatory developments.

It is anticipated that the costs will increase during the next year, due to the expense of simultaneously renting both the current premises and the new premises, and due to increased depreciation expensed on the capitalised Transformation project costs. The Company will endeavour to minimise the effect on its profitability by enhancing revenues wherever possible.



By Order of the Board
B. Lanaghan
Company Secretary
24th June 2015

Directors' Report

The Directors present their annual report on the affairs of the Company, together with the financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2015.

Principal Activities

Mizuho International plc is the principal UK operating company within the Mizuho Securities group, which forms part of the Mizuho Financial Group, one of the largest banking groups within Japan. The Company's immediate parent company is Mizuho Securities UK Holdings Ltd. The Company provides investment banking and securities markets services to clients of the Mizuho group.

The Company has deposit taking and other permissions relating to its investment businesses pursuant to the provisions of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000, and operates under the rules of the Prudential Regulation Authority ('PRA') and Financial Conduct Authority ('FCA'). The Company has an agent office in Frankfurt, Germany.

Results and Dividends

The Company recorded a profit of £4.9 million for the year ended 31st March 2015 (2014: loss £28.0 million). The Directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend in respect of the current financial year (2014: £Nil).

Going Concern

The Company's Directors believe that there are no material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt upon the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

The Directors' assessment of the Company's ability to continue as a going concern is based upon an assessment of the Company's business plans, together with related forecasts in respect of the Company's capital adequacy and liquidity positions, and stresses to those forecast positions. During the current financial year the Company has increased levels of issuance of medium term notes to lengthen its funding profile, and after the year end has issued £45 million of subordinated debt to Mizuho Securities.

Directors

The following served as Directors of the Company during the year ended 31st March 2015:

Executive Directors

Mr M. de Jong
Mr M. Mochizuki
Mr Y. Shibata (appointed 10th May 2014)

Non-Executive Directors

Mr K. Ohashi
Mr A. Narikawa (resigned 31st March 2015)
Mr C. Newell
Mr T. Sciard
Mr M. Usuha

On 22nd April 2015, Mr T. Teramoto was appointed as Director.

There are no Directors' interests requiring disclosure under the Companies Act 2006.

Directors' Report (continued)

The Company has granted an indemnity to its Directors against liability in respect of proceedings brought by third parties, subject to the conditions set out in section 234 of the Companies Act 2006. Such qualifying third party indemnity provision remains in force as at the date of approving the Directors' Report.

Corporate Governance

As the Company is not listed there is no requirement to comply with the Combined Code of Corporate Governance. However, the Directors consider that Corporate Governance is an important matter and have adopted a number of procedures as set out below:

- The Company's board of Directors ("the Board") meets at least four times each year and more frequently where business needs require.
- As at 31st March 2015 the Board consisted of three Executive Directors, and five Non-Executive Directors.
- In order to facilitate the effective conduct of business across the Company, the Board delegates certain matters to five committees of the board of directors of its parent, Mizuho Securities UK Holdings Ltd, which comprise an Audit and Compliance Committee, a Board Risk Committee, a Crisis Management Committee, a Nomination Committee and a Remuneration Committee. Whilst the Board ultimately remains responsible for all delegated matters, the affairs of those committees are organised to encompass the conduct of business across the group of companies headed by Mizuho Securities UK Holdings Ltd (the "Group"). The responsibilities and constitution of those committees, referred to in the singular below, are as follows:

The Audit and Compliance Committee is responsible for the review and monitoring of internal control functions, financial reporting, audit effectiveness and regulatory compliance. The committee meets on a quarterly basis and more frequently if required. It is chaired by Mr C. Newell who reports directly to the Board. Its members are Non-Executive Directors. The Chairman of the committee is entitled to invite the external auditors, Chief Executive, Chief Financial Officer, the Head of Internal Audit, the Head of Compliance and the Chief Risk Officer and also any other staff members, including those of Mizuho Securities, to attend the committee's meetings.

The Board Risk Committee (formerly known as the Risk Overview Committee) is responsible for reviewing the Group's risk appetite, risk profile and performance against risk appetite, risk management framework and risk culture. The Board Risk Committee meets not less than 6 times a year but may meet more often as deemed necessary. It is chaired by Mr T. Sciard and the other members are the Chairman of the Board, an Independent Non-Executive Director and another Non-Executive Director; meetings are also attended by the Chief Executive, Chief Risk Officer, the Chief Finance Officer, the Head of Compliance and other employees of the Group as required.

The Crisis Management Committee is responsible for dealing with a crisis impacting the Company, including the breach of a Recovery and Resolution Plan trigger. The committee should therefore meet only as and when necessary in the event of such a crisis. The Chairman of the committee is Mr M. de Jong and the members are the Treasurer, Head of Facilities & Administration, Head of ECM and Advisory, Chief Information Officer of Information Service Department, Head of Fixed Income Trading, Head of Corporate Communications, Head of Equities, Head of Compliance, Head of Legal, the Deputy President(s), the Head of Human Resources, the Head of Fixed Income Sales, the Head of Securities Services, the Chief Risk Officer, the Chief Financial Officer, the Head of EMEA Debt Syndicate Desk and SSA Syndicate Manager; and a Non-Executive Director as designated by the Chairman.

Directors' Report (continued)

The **Nomination Committee** is responsible for the selection and recommendation of new members to the Board (and also to the board of Mizuho International plc) and the evaluation of performance of the Board (and also of the board of Mizuho International plc). The committee meets as often as necessary to fulfil its responsibilities but not less than twice a year. The Chairman of the Nomination Committee is Mr.K.Ohashi and the other members of the committee are the two independent Non-Executive Directors; meetings are also attended by the Head of Human Resources; other individuals who are not members of the Committee, including for example the Company Secretary, the Head of Compliance and external advisors, may be invited to attend the Committee.

The **Remuneration Committee** is responsible for approving the Group's remuneration policy generally and specific remuneration at or above certain senior levels. The Remuneration Committee meets at least four times a year with additional meetings as necessary. It is chaired by Mr T. Sciard and its membership comprises four Non-Executive Directors, including a member of the Audit and Compliance Committee and a member of the Board Risk Committee; meetings are also attended by the Head of Human Resources and the Chief Financial Officer; meetings may also be attended by invitation by the Chief Executive, the Head of Compliance and the Chief Risk Officer The Chairman of the committee is also entitled to invite any other staff members or external advisers to attend the committee's meetings.

The Company's organisational structure is designed to ensure that responsibilities are defined, authority delegated only where appropriate, and that the Board receives regular management accounts containing a sufficient level of analysis of the financial performance of the Company. In respect of internal financial controls the Directors are responsible for ensuring that the Board meets regularly to review this information and takes appropriate decisions on all material matters.

The Company, through its Board, delegates responsibility for the day to day running of the business of the Company to the Chief Executive. The Chief Executive in turn delegates powers for certain matters to executive management, including the Chief Financial Officer and the Chief Risk Officer. The Chief Executive is assisted by the Executive Committee, the membership of which comprises the heads of the Front office business areas and the heads of significant support functions. The Executive Committee's role is to act as a consultative body to the Chief Executive, who therefore has the decision making responsibilities in relation to all matters, save in relation to charity and new product matters where the Executive Committee's members are entitled to vote.

The Chief Executive has empowered the Executive Committee to delegate responsibility to ten sub-committees as follows:

- Aggregation and Reporting Change Programme Committee
- Assets and Liability Committee
- Change and Implementation Committee
- Charity Committee
- Health and Safety Committee
- M&A Engagement and Reputational Risk Committee
- New Product Committee
- Risk Management Committee
- Underwriting Committee and
- Valuation Control Committee

These sub-committees, apart from the Charity Committee and the New Product Committee, act as consultative bodies to their Chairmen, who have the sole decision-making powers in relation to matters covered by those sub-committees. The members of the Charity Committee and the New Product Committee, on the other hand, have the right to vote on the matters covered by those sub-committees respectively.

Directors' Report (continued)

The Risk Management Committee in turn has six sub-committees:

- Aged Asset Committee
- Credit Risk Committee
- Market Risk and Model Validation Committee
- Operational Risk Committee
- Risk Management Governance & Control Committee
- Stress Testing Committee

Each of those sub-committees act as consultative bodies to their Chairmen, who have the sole decision-making powers in relation to the matters covered by those sub-committees.

Performance Measurement and Management

The Company and its business streams are managed in accordance with a variety of measures, which are reported on a regular basis to the Executive Committee. The primary measures that are used to monitor and manage performance within the Company include: profit before taxation, capital utilisation, VaR utilisation, and stress test exposures (these are disclosed within the financial statements and accompanying notes).

With regard to the remuneration of identified Material Risk Takers ('MRTs') and other employees, the Company has adopted a Remuneration Policy that is compliant with PRA and FCA rules and includes a deferral plan which applies to awards of variable compensation in excess of thresholds as set out in the Remuneration Policy. Awards comprise cash and, for MRTs only, equity components that are subject to deferral over a three and/or five year period. Variable remuneration is subject to the forfeiture conditions as set out by the Regulators and in line with the Remuneration Policy and in the case of equity components, subject to a six month retention period.

Employment Policies

As set out in its Equality and Diversity Policy, the Company is committed to equal opportunities for all, irrespective of race, colour, religion or belief, ethnic or national origins, gender, age, family status, sexual orientation, disability, or political opinion. All members of staff, whether part time, full time or temporary, will be treated fairly, equally, and with respect. The Company values and respects the differences between all people in its employment. By promoting and ensuring an inclusive environment the Company can build on the collective, and complementary, skills, knowledge, background and networks of its people. Valuing diversity is an integral part of our strategy for competing in the current and future marketplace, and driving business performance and success.

The Equality and Diversity Policy applies to all aspects of employment, including recruitment and selection, appraisal, training and promotion, pay and conditions. Selection for employment, promotion, training or any other benefit will be on the basis of aptitude and ability. The Company is aware of, and committed to, its legal obligations in respect of disabled persons, including its obligations to make reasonable adjustments for disabled candidates during the recruitment process and disabled members of staff during their employment or engagement with the Company (which might include training).

Discrimination, bullying or harassment of any kind against colleagues, clients or suppliers is not tolerated, and could result in disciplinary proceedings. Serious offences, such as deliberate harassment, will normally be regarded as gross misconduct.

The Company extends its commitment to equality and diversity to the communities in which it operates, through its Corporate Social Responsibility initiatives. All staff are made aware of the provisions of the Company's Equality and Diversity Policy through training, and full details of the policy are made available on the Company's intranet site. Staff have a positive responsibility to comply with this policy and ensure that its terms are put into effect.

Directors' Report (continued)

The Company places considerable value on the involvement of its employees and has a practice of keeping them informed on matters affecting them as employees and on the various factors affecting the performance of the Company. This is achieved through regular circulars distributed throughout the Company, through the intranet site and through the Directors' Report and financial statements which are made available to all employees.

Principal Risk and uncertainties

As an international investment banking and securities markets business within the Mizuho Securities group, the Company is affected by a range of risk factors including market, credit, liquidity, operational, regulatory and legal risks. The Company views the effective management and control of these risks as central to its operating capabilities. The Directors are responsible for setting an overall risk appetite based on the Company's business plans, tolerance for risk and available capital and liquidity resources. The Company operates a comprehensive governance structure to ensure that business activities remain within the overall risk appetite as set by the Board, and this is overseen by the Board Risk Committee. Detailed risk monitoring, reporting and control activities are undertaken by independent risk and finance functions, whose activities are reviewed on a weekly basis, or more frequently if required, by the Company's Risk Management Committee.

The Company uses a variety of techniques to manage the principal risks arising from its business activities. These include use of stress testing, VaR, sensitivity and exposure limits in respect of market and credit risk factors and stress testing with regard to liquidity risk. The Company also uses risk mitigation techniques to manage risk exposures including: use of hedging transactions including derivative contracts to manage market risk exposures; execution of netting arrangements and acceptance of collateral to manage credit risk, and the maintenance of a stock of high quality liquid assets to manage liquidity risk. Details of the Company's risk management framework are set out more fully in note 28 to the financial statements.

Disclosure of Information to Auditors


The Directors who held office at the date of approval of this Directors' Report confirm that, so far as they are each aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditors are unaware; and the Directors have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as Directors to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditors are aware of that information.

Future Developments

The future developments of the Company are discussed in the Strategic Report.

Independent Auditors

Ernst & Young LLP were reappointed as auditors of the Company during this financial year. Ernst & Young LLP have expressed their willingness to continue in office and a resolution re-appointing them as Auditors of the Company and authorising the Directors to determine their remuneration will be proposed at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting.



By Order of the Board
B. Lanaghan
Company Secretary
24th June 2015

Statement of Directors' Responsibilities

The Directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the Directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the Directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law the Directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and of the profit or loss of the Company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the Directors are required to:

- Select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- Make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- State whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- Prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business.

The Directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Each of the Directors has ensured that so far as they are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditors are unaware, and consider that they have each taken all of the steps they ought to have taken as a Director to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditors are aware of that information.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Mizuho International plc

We have audited the financial statements of Mizuho International Plc for the year ended 31st March 2015 which comprise Profit and Loss account, Balance Sheet, Statement of Total Recognised Gains and Losses and the related notes 1 to 31. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Respective responsibilities of Directors and auditors

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement set out on page 10, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of: whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the company's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed; the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the directors; and the overall presentation of the financial statements. In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the Strategic Report and Directors' Report to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements and to identify any information that is apparently materially incorrect based on, or materially inconsistent with, the knowledge acquired by us in the course of performing the audit. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report.

Opinion on financial statements

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31st March 2015 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Mizuho International plc (continued)

Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion the information given in the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Ernst & Young LLP

Nicholas Dawes (Senior Statutory Auditor)

For and on behalf of Ernst & Young LLP, Statutory Auditor

London

25th June 2015

Profit and Loss Account
for the year ended 31st March 2015

	Note	2015 £ millions	2014 £ millions
Interest receivable		0.2	0.5
Interest payable		(21.8)	(9.3)
Net interest payable		(21.6)	(8.8)
Fees and commissions receivable	4	91.8	71.3
Fees and commissions payable	4	(43.5)	(28.5)
Net fees and commissions		48.3	42.8
Dealing profit	5	97.5	53.5
Other operating income	6	0.1	0.1
Net income from operations		124.3	87.6
Administrative expenses	7	(116.5)	(111.8)
Depreciation and amortisation	15	(6.2)	(4.4)
Provision for liabilities	20	3.3	0.6
Operating expenses		(119.4)	(115.6)
Profit / (loss) on ordinary activities before taxation		4.9	(28.0)
Tax on profit / (loss) on ordinary activities	8	-	-
Profit / (loss) for the year		4.9	(28.0)

All of the activities of the Company are classified as continuing.

Balance Sheet

as at 31st March 2015

Registered number: 1203696

	Note	2015 £ millions	2014 £ millions
Assets			
Reverse repurchase agreements		16,618.9	21,675.5*
Trading financial assets	10	4,197.3	3,907.2
Trading derivative assets	11	271.9	137.9
Derivative assets held for risk management	12	30.0	66.8
Loans and advances to banks	13	95.9	96.1
Loans and advances to customers	13	3.2	0.4
Financial investments	14	3.7	-
Tangible fixed assets	15	57.9	27.2
Other assets	16	159.0	203.2
Prepayments and accrued income		49.7	46.2
Total Assets		21,487.5	26,160.5
Liabilities and Equity			
Deposits by banks	17	655.7	744.1
Customer accounts	17	273.2	294.0
Repurchase agreements		15,481.8	20,742.5*
Trading financial liabilities	10	2,892.2	2,600.9
Trading derivative liabilities	11	246.4	152.5
Derivative liabilities held for risk management	12	4.5	29.1
Debt securities in issue	18	1,142.7	976.6
Other liabilities	19	257.2	93.0
Accruals and deferred income		78.9	69.6
Defined benefit pension liability	21	-	2.3
Provisions for liabilities	20	12.8	16.3
Total Liabilities		21,045.4	25,720.9
Equity			
Share capital	22	2,840.3	2,840.3
Share premium account	23	15.6	15.6
Profit and loss account	23	(2,413.8)	(2,416.3)
Total Equity		442.1	439.6
Total Liabilities and Equity		21,487.5	26,160.5

Approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 24th June 2015 and signed on its behalf by


M. de Jong
Chief Executive Officer

* The Company has revised its accounting policy with regard to the netting of reverse repurchase agreements and repurchase agreements during the year, and has restated the prior year balances to reflect this change. The revision is explained in section 2, Accounting Policies, sub-section P.

Consolidated Statement of Total Recognised Gains and Losses
for the year ended 31st March 2015

	Note	2015 £ millions	2014 £ millions
Actuarial loss on defined benefit scheme	21	(2.4)	(2.5)
Net losses taken directly to equity		<u>(2.4)</u>	<u>(2.5)</u>
Gain / (loss) for the year		4.9	(28.0)
Total recognised gains / (losses)		<u><u>2.5</u></u>	<u><u>(30.5)</u></u>

Notes to the Financial Statements

1. BASIS OF PREPARATION

The financial statements have been prepared under UK Generally Accepted Accounting Principles, and in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act 2006 relating to Banking Companies, Schedule 2 and Schedule 6 of the Companies Act 2006.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with applicable Accounting Standards.

Accounting policies

The accounting policies that are significant in the context of the Company's financial statements are described in note 2. The accounting policies adopted by the Company in the preparation of the financial statements are consistent with those in the previous year except as disclosed in note 2, section P.

Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, as modified for derivative financial instruments, financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit and loss all of which are measured at fair value.

Presentation currency

The financial statements are presented in Sterling which is the Company's functional currency and the financial information is presented in £ millions and has been rounded to the nearest £100,000 unless otherwise indicated.

Related Party Disclosures

In accordance with the scope exclusions contained in FRS 8, the Company has not disclosed details of transactions entered into with wholly owned members of the Company controlled by its ultimate parent (see note 31).

Cash flow statement

In accordance with the scope exclusions contained in FRS 1, the Company is not required to prepare a cash flow statement since more than 90% of the voting rights are controlled by its ultimate parent undertaking which includes the Company in its own financial statements, and which are publicly available.

Segmental analysis

Segmental analysis of income and net assets has not been prepared as, in the opinion of the Directors, the Company has only one class of business, being investment banking, and operates in a global market which is not defined by geographical bounds. The Company does not operate in countries or groups of countries which could provide useful information by being segmented based on stability of regime, exchange control regulations, or exchange rate fluctuations

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

A – Financial instruments

Regular way purchase or sale of financial assets

Settlement date accounting is applied for the purposes of recognising and de-recognising financial assets.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Recognition

Financial instruments are recognised when the Company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the relevant financial asset or financial liability. Financial instruments are initially recorded at fair value plus, in the case of financial instruments not measured at fair value through profit and loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial instrument.

De-recognition of financial assets

A financial asset is de-recognised when:

- The contractual rights to receive the cash flows from the asset expire; or
- Either the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the financial asset or the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the financial asset but has transferred control of the financial asset.

Where the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred asset, and retain control of the transferred asset, the Company will account for its continuing involvement in the asset. Under this approach, the Company will continue to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of the continuing involvement in that asset and recognise an associated liability such that the net carrying value of the transferred asset and associated liability is equal to the fair value of the retained rights and obligations.

De-recognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are de-recognised when they have been extinguished as a result of the cancellation, discharge or expiry of the obligations specified in the contract.

Offsetting

Financial assets and liabilities are set off and the net amount presented on the balance sheet when, and only when, the Company has a legal right to set off the amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Income and expenses are presented on a net basis only when permitted by accounting standards, or where gains and losses arise from a group of similar transactions, such as the Company's trading activities.

B – Trading financial instruments

Non derivative financial instruments are classified as held for trading if they are acquired for the purpose of selling in the near term or are part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that are managed together and for which there is evidence of a recent actual pattern of short term profit taking. Non derivative trading financial instruments include reverse repurchase and repurchase agreements, trading debt and trading equity securities.

Subsequent to initial recognition, trading financial instruments are measured at fair value. Changes in fair value, and gains or losses realised on de-recognition, are recognised in the profit and loss account and reported under dealing profit.

Reclassification from trading non derivative financial assets

The Company will reclassify trading non derivative financial assets, other than those designated as at fair value through profit and loss account upon initial recognition (see accounting policy E), if they are no longer held for the purpose of being sold or repurchased in the near term. Non derivative financial assets, other than loans and receivables, may only be reclassified in rare circumstances.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

C – Derivative financial instruments

Trading derivative instruments

Subsequent to initial recognition, trading derivative instruments are measured at fair value and disclosed as financial assets when the fair value is positive and financial liabilities when the fair value is negative. Changes in fair value, and realised gains or losses, are recognised in the profit and loss account and reported under net dealing profit / loss.

Derivative financial instrument held for risk management purposes

Derivative financial instruments held for risk management purposes comprise swaps and other derivative financial instruments used to hedge the Company's debt securities in issue (see accounting policy D – Hedge accounting). These instruments are measured and presented in the same manner as trading derivative instruments.

Embedded derivatives

Derivatives embedded within financial instruments that are not accounted for as fair value financial instruments are separated from their host contracts and accounted for as derivatives if the economic characteristics of the embedded derivative are not closely related to those of the host contract and if a separate instrument with the terms of the embedded derivative meets the definition of a derivative. Embedded derivatives are separated from their host contracts and are measured and presented in the same manner as trading derivative instruments.

D – Hedge accounting

The Company uses derivative financial instruments to manage exposure to interest rate risk, credit risk, currency risk and price risk. The Company applies fair value hedge accounting when a transaction meets the criteria necessary to obtain hedge accounting treatment.

Hedge accounting is applied where a designated fair value hedging relationship exists between a derivative hedging instrument (see accounting policy C – derivative financial instruments held for risk management purposes) and a hedged financial liability. A fair value hedge of a financial liability represents a hedge against changes to the fair value of a liability that is attributable to a particular risk that could impact the profit and loss account. A hedging relationship qualifies for hedge accounting if the following conditions are met:

- At inception, formal documentation is prepared to include:
 - Designation of the hedging relationship;
 - Identification of the hedging instrument and hedged item;
 - Nature of the risk being hedged; and
 - Description of how hedge effectiveness will be assessed.
- The hedge is expected to be highly effective (80 to 125%), and its effectiveness can be reliably measured; and
- The hedge is assessed for effectiveness on an ongoing basis.

The gain or loss from re-measuring the hedging instrument at fair value is recognised in the profit and loss account. The gain or loss on the hedged financial liability attributable to the hedged risk adjusts the carrying value of the hedged item and is recognised in the profit and loss account.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

The Company prospectively discontinues hedge accounting for a hedged relationship if:

- The hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated or exercised;
- The hedge no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting; or
- The Company revokes the designation.

If hedge accounting is discontinued, for hedged financial liabilities recorded at amortised cost the difference between the carrying value of the hedged financial liability on termination of the hedge and the face value is amortised over the remaining term of the original hedge. If the hedged financial liability is de-recognised, the unamortised fair value adjustment is recognised immediately in the profit and loss account.

E – Financial instruments designated as at fair value through profit and loss account

The Company may designate financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss when either:

- The assets or liabilities are managed, evaluated and reported internally on a fair value basis in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy;
- The designation eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch which would otherwise arise; or
- The asset or liability contains an embedded derivative that significantly modifies the cash flows that would otherwise be required under the contract.

Fair value gains or losses, together with net interest income / expense, arising from financial instruments designated as at fair value through profit and loss account are recognised in the profit and loss account and reported within net dealing profit / loss. The amount of each class of financial asset or liability that has been designated at fair value through profit and loss is set out in note 7.

F – Financial investments

The Company designates financial investments in equity securities as at fair value through profit and loss account. These financial investments are measured as described in accounting policy E.

G – Loans and advances

Subsequent to initial recognition, loans and advances are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method less impairment, with any resulting interest income taken to profit and loss account.

H – Repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements

Securities sold under agreements to repurchase at a specified future date (repurchase agreements) are not de-recognised from the balance sheet. The corresponding cash received, including accrued interest is recognised on the balance sheet as Repurchase Agreements reflecting its economic substance as a loan to the Company.

Securities purchased under agreements to resell at a specified future date (reverse repurchase agreements) are not recognised on the balance sheet. The corresponding cash paid including accrued interest is recognised on the balance sheet as Reverse Repurchase Agreements reflecting its economic substance as a loan receivable by the Company.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements are classified as held for trading.

I – Deposits and debt securities in issue

Deposits and debt securities in issue are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method except where the Company has designated financial liabilities as at fair value through profit and loss.

The Company has designated certain issued debt securities and deposits as at fair value, and these financial liabilities are measured as described in accounting policy E.

J – Fair value measurement

Fair value represents the amount at which an asset or liability would be exchanged or settled between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction. Financial instruments measured at fair value comprise:

- Trading financial instruments;
- Trading derivatives and derivatives held for risk management purposes;
- Embedded derivatives; and
- Financial assets and financial liabilities designated as at fair value through profit and loss account.

Fair values are derived from quoted market prices or valuation techniques as described below:

Active market

Financial instruments that trade within an active market are valued using quoted market prices or rates available within that market. An active market exists where regular prices are provided by exchanges, dealers, brokers, industry groups or pricing services, and these prices represent actual market transactions.

Financial instruments may be priced from the most advantageous active market to which the Company has access, and this may result in the recognition of revenue on trade date ('day one profit'), to the extent that a fair value instrument has been traded at a favourable price in comparison to prices available within an active market.

Long positions are marked to the bid side, and short positions to the offered side of an active market. Where the Company holds positions which create offsetting risk positions, then those offsetting positions are valued at mid market rates, with any resulting net risk positions being marked to the bid or offered side as appropriate.

No active market

Financial instruments that do not trade within an active market are valued using a valuation technique, which may consist of:

- Analysis of current or recent third party transactions in the same instrument; or
- Reference to the value of other instruments, that are substantially the same as the instrument to be valued; or
- Use of a valuation model.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Valuation techniques, including valuation models, meet the following conditions:

- Consistency with accepted methodologies for pricing financial instruments;
- Inclusion of all relevant factors that market participants would consider in setting a price;
- Use of market observable data where possible; and
- Periodic calibration to actual market transactions where possible.

If, on trade date, a valuation technique results in a different estimate of fair value to the actual transaction price, then the valuation technique will be calibrated to the transaction price, so that no gain or loss is recognised except as described below.

Gains or losses will only be recognised subsequently, to the extent that they arise from changes in a factor (including time) that market participants would consider in setting a price.

Fair value estimates from valuation techniques may be used on trade date without calibration to the transaction price, resulting in the recognition of day one gains and losses, under the following conditions:

- Fair value is supported by current market transactions in the same instrument; or
- Fair value is based upon a valuation technique whose variables include only data from observable markets.

Day one gains or losses that do not meet these criteria are deferred and amortised over the life of the financial instrument to which they relate.

K – Foreign currencies

Foreign currency carrying values at initial recognition are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are expressed in the functional currency of the Company at the mid-market rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded using an average rate of exchange for the year. Foreign currency translation differences are included in operating income.

Non monetary items that are measured at historical cost in a foreign currency are translated into functional currency at the original transaction rate.

L – Identification and measurement of impairment

At each balance sheet date, the Company assesses whether there is objective evidence that financial and other assets not carried at fair value through profit and loss are impaired.

Financial assets are impaired when objective evidence demonstrates that a loss event has occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, and that the loss event has an impact on the future cash flows on the financial asset that can be estimated reliably.

Impairment losses on financial assets carried at amortised cost are measured as the difference between the carrying amount of the financial assets and the present value of future cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. Losses are recognised in the profit and loss account and reflected in an allowance account against loans and advances. Interest on impaired assets continues to be recognised through the unwinding of the discount. When a subsequent event causes the amount of impairment loss to decrease, the impairment loss is reversed through profit and loss.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Other assets are recorded at no more than their recoverable amount. Impairment losses are measured as the difference between the carrying value and the recoverable amount and recognised through profit and loss.

Financial investments not held at fair value are recorded at the lower of cost, net realisable value and value in use.

M – Recognition of income and expenses

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and that revenue can be reliably measured. The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised.

Interest income and expense

Interest income and expense, in respect of instruments that are not recognised at fair value through profit and loss, are recognised in profit and loss using the effective interest rate method and are reported under interest receivable and payable. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments and receipts through the expected life of a financial asset or financial liability, or a shorter year where appropriate, to the carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability. The effective interest rate is established on initial recognition of the financial asset or financial liability and is not subsequently revised. The calculation of the effective interest rate includes all the fees and points paid or received, transaction costs, and discounts or premiums that are an integral part of the effective interest rate. Transaction costs are incremental costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, issue or disposal of a financial asset or financial liability.

Fees and commissions

Fee and commission income is recognised as the related service is performed. Fee and commission expense relates to transaction and service fees which are expensed as the service is received.

Dealing profit

Dealing profit / loss comprises gains less losses related to trading financial assets, trading financial liabilities, derivative instruments held for risk management purposes and financial instruments designated as at fair value through profit and loss account.

This includes all associated realised and unrealised fair value changes, interest, dividends and foreign exchange differences.

Dividend income

Dividend income is recognised when the Company's right to receive payment is established.

N – Tangible fixed assets and depreciation

Assets held for use in the business are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment allowances. Tangible fixed assets include the directly attributable costs of the development and bringing into use of significant computer software systems.

Depreciation is calculated to write off the cost of fixed assets over their estimated useful economic lives on the following basis:

- Short leasehold properties and improvements thereto are written off on a straight line basis over the remaining life of the lease or twenty five years, whichever is shorter; and
- Fixtures, equipment, software and vehicles are depreciated on a straight line basis over periods between two and five years.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Software development costs for software that is not yet in use, which include associated labour costs, are recognised as Work in Progress in Tangible Fixed Assets

O – Taxation

Current tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities, based on tax rates and laws that are enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date where transactions or events that result in an obligation to pay more tax or a right to pay less tax in the future have occurred at the balance sheet date. This is subject to deferred tax assets only being recognised if it is considered more likely than not that there will be suitable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted. Timing differences are the differences between the Company taxable profits and its results as stated in the financial statements, which are capable of reversal in one or more subsequent years.

Deferred tax is measured on a non discounted basis at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the years in which the timing differences are expected to reverse based on the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

P – Accounting policy change: netting of reverse repurchase and repurchase agreements

In the prior year, the Company presented its reverse repurchase agreements and repurchase agreements on a netted basis if certain criteria were met. Balances were shown net if the counterparty, maturity date, currency and underlying security on a reverse repurchase agreement and a repurchase agreement matched.

In the current year, the Company has revised its accounting policy. The Company now shows these balances net if the underlying security clears at the same central security depository, instead of requiring the security to match. All other conditions remain the same. The impact on the current and prior year balance sheet is shown below:

	2015 £ millions		2014 £ millions	
	Old accounting policy	New accounting policy	Old accounting policy	New accounting policy
Reverse Repurchase agreements	18,927.0	16,618.9	24,398.2	21,675.5
Repurchase Agreements	17,789.9	15,481.8	23,465.2	20,742.5

Q – Operating leases

Operating lease rentals are charged to the profit and loss account on a straight line basis over the term of the lease.

R – Share based payments

The Company engages in share based payment in transactions in respect of services received from certain employees of the Company. These payments may be cash or physically settled at the election of the employee on vesting. The fair value of the services

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

received is measured by reference to the fair value of the shares granted. The cost of the employee services received in respect of the shares granted is recognised in the profit and loss account over the year that the services are received. With regard to continuing employees, the service year corresponds to the vesting year of the share awards, whilst the service years of former employees who retain rights as good leavers, are deemed to end once employment with the Company has ceased.

S – Pension costs

The Company operates defined contribution schemes and a defined benefit scheme.

Defined contribution schemes

Contributions to defined contribution schemes are recognised within profit and loss in the year in which they become payable.

Defined benefit scheme

The defined benefit pension scheme requires contributions to be made to a separately administered fund. The cost of providing benefits under the defined benefit scheme is determined using the projected unit credit method, which attributes entitlement to benefits to the current year (to determine current service cost) and to the current and prior years (to determine the present value of defined benefit obligation) and is based upon actuarial advice.

Past service costs are recognised in profit and loss on a straight line basis over the vesting year or immediately if the benefits have vested. The interest element of the defined benefit cost represents the change in present value of scheme obligations resulting from the passage of time, and is determined by applying the discount rate to the opening present value of the benefit obligation, taking into account material changes in the obligation during the year.

The expected return on scheme assets is based on an assessment made at the beginning of the year of long term market returns on scheme assets, adjusted for the effect on the fair value of scheme assets of contributions received and benefits paid during the year. The difference between the expected return on scheme assets and the interest cost is recognised in the profit and loss account as other finance income or expense.

Actuarial gains and losses are recognised in full in the statement of recognised gains and losses in the year in which they occur.

The total of the present value of the defined benefit obligation (using a discount rate based on high quality corporate bonds), less any past service cost not yet recognised and less the fair value of scheme assets gives rise to a defined benefit pension liability or surplus. The fair value of scheme assets is based on market price information.

Defined benefit pension liabilities are recognised on the balance sheet, whilst defined benefit pension surpluses are only recognised to the extent of their recoverability. Defined benefit pension surpluses are determined to be recoverable only where refunds have been agreed by scheme trustees at the balance sheet date.

T – Provisions

Provision is made where an obligation arises as a result of a past event and it is probable that the Company will make a transfer of economic benefits to satisfy such obligation. Such provision is made based on the Directors' best estimate of the economic benefits to be transferred, discounted where relevant at an appropriate discount rate.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

3. ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. The results of the Company are sensitive to accounting policies, assumptions and estimates that underlie the preparation of the financial statements.

When preparing the financial statements, it is the Directors' responsibility under applicable UK law to select suitable accounting policies and make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the year in which the estimate is revised and in any future years affected.

The accounting policies that are deemed critical to the Company's financial performance and position, in terms of the materiality of the items to which the policy is applied, or which involve a high degree of judgement and estimation are summarised below:

Valuation of financial instruments

The Company accounting policy for valuation of financial instruments is set out in note 2J. The valuation techniques used in measuring fair value of financial instruments are discussed further in note 27C.

Where valuation techniques are used, the inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible. Where observable market data is not available, a degree of judgement is required in establishing fair value.

Further disclosure on valuation techniques using non observable market data including sensitivity analysis is provided in note 27D and 27E.

Pension liability

The principal assumptions and estimates in determining the pension liability for the financial year are set out in note 21.

Provisions

The Company recognises provisions for future expenditure in situations where: there is a present legal or constructive obligation resulting from a past event; it is probable that a transfer of economic benefits will be required and a reliable estimate can be made as to the amount of the obligation. Provisions are distinguished from other liabilities, as there is uncertainty about the timing or amount of future expenditure required to settle the obligation, and the Company recognises provisions based upon its best estimate of such expenditure.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

4. FEES AND COMMISSIONS

	2015 £ millions	2014 £ millions
- Trading activities	90.4	69.5
- Fiduciary services	1.4	1.8
Fees and commissions receivable	91.8	71.3
- Trading activities	(43.5)	(28.5)
- Fiduciary services	-	-
Fees and commissions payable	(43.5)	(28.5)

5. DEALING PROFIT

	2015 £ millions	2014 £ millions
Net interest income from financial instruments held for trading	(2.6)	32.7
Net interest expense from financial instruments designated at fair value	(0.4)	(0.2)
Net gains from financial instruments held for trading	97.7	27.2
Net gains / (losses) from financial instruments designated at fair value	2.8	(6.2)
	97.5	53.5

During the year, changes to the presentation of Medium Term Note Interest payable was required by reclassifying £12.3m from Dealing Profit to Interest Payable to more appropriately reflect the nature of the underlying amounts. No changes to comparative amounts on the face of the profit and loss have been made. However, if this reclassification was also to be applied in the prior period, Interest payable arising from Debt securities would be £13.5m, total Interest payable would be £18.5m and Dealing profit would be £62.7m, and there would have been no impact to profit and loss, reserves or taxation as a result of this adjustment.

Dealing profit includes foreign currency losses arising on the translation of foreign currency monetary assets and liabilities amounting to £2.7m (2014: gain of £1.2m).

6. OTHER OPERATING INCOME

	2015 £ millions	2014 £ millions
Net return on defined benefit scheme (note 21)	0.1	0.1
	0.1	0.1

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

7. ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

	2015 £ millions	2014 £ millions
Staff costs		
Wages and salaries	74.7	68.6
Social security costs	7.7	6.8
Pension costs – defined contribution schemes	3.3	3.0
	<u>85.7</u>	<u>78.4</u>
Auditors' remuneration		
Audit fees	0.6	0.6
Other services	0.1	-
	<u>0.7</u>	<u>0.6</u>
Rental charges payable under operating leases	4.0	3.9
Other administrative expenses	26.1	28.9
	<u>30.1</u>	<u>32.8</u>
	<u>116.5</u>	<u>111.8</u>

Average number of employees

	2015 Number	2014 Number
Executive and senior managerial	81	60
Other managerial, supervisory and clerical	309	296
	<u>390</u>	<u>356</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Directors' emoluments

	2015 £ millions	2014 £ millions
Directors' emoluments in respect of qualifying services	<u>3.4</u>	<u>2.3</u>
	2015 Number	2014 Number
Retirement benefits are accruing to Directors by virtue of their directorship of the Company:		
Defined contribution scheme	-	-
Other Mizuho Financial Group, Inc., group retirement plans	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>
	2015 £ millions	2014 £ millions
Aggregate emoluments of highest paid Director	<u>1.8</u>	<u>1.2</u>
Pension contributions made to highest paid Director	<u>£nil</u>	<u>£nil</u>

8. TAX ON PROFIT / (LOSS) ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES

Charge for taxation

	2015 £ millions	2014 £ millions
Current taxation		
UK Corporation tax on income for the current year	-	-
Group relief	-	-
Current tax credit	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Deferred taxation		
Deferred tax charge	-	-
Tax on profit / (loss) on ordinary activities	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Current taxation reconciliation

A reconciliation between the tax credit / (expense) and the accounting profit multiplied by UK standard rate of corporation tax is as follows:

	2015 £ millions	2014 £ millions
Profit / (loss) on ordinary activities before taxation	<u>4.9</u>	<u>(28.0)</u>
Current taxation at 21% (2014: 23%)	(1.0)	6.4
Effects of:		
- Utilised / (unrecognised) tax losses	0.4	(13.0)
- Capital allowances in excess of depreciation	0.5	0.1
- Permanent differences	0.4	(0.2)
- Other short term timing differences	(0.3)	6.7
Current tax credit	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

Deferred taxation

There are no deferred tax balances as at the balance sheet date in respect of both the current and prior year.

Based on the likely timing and level of future profits, the Directors have concluded that no deferred tax asset should be recognised in respect of tax losses. The total potential deferred tax asset available but not recognised amounted to £365.8 million (2014: £369.3 million). This includes an amount of £0.3 million in respect of EBT.

9. TRANSFERRED FINANCIAL ASSETS AND ASSETS HELD OR PLEDGED AS COLLATERAL

Transferred financial assets that are not derecognised in their entirety

The following tables provide a summary of those financial assets that have been transferred in such a way as to not be fully derecognised, together with the associated liabilities:

2015	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss ⁽¹⁾		
	Government debt securities £ millions	Other debt securities £ millions	Total £ millions
Carrying amount assets	1,205.9	370.0	1,575.9
Carrying amount associated liabilities	1,137.1	351.3	1,488.4

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

2014	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss ⁽¹⁾		
	Government debt securities £ millions	Other debt securities £ millions	Total £ millions
Carrying amount assets	1,121.9	528.3	1,650.2
Carrying amount associated liabilities	1,123.6	428.0	1,551.6*

- * The Company has revised its accounting policy with regard to the netting of reverse repurchase agreements and repurchase agreements during the year, and has restated the prior year balances to reflect this change. The revision is explained in section 2, Accounting Policies, sub-section P.

Explanatory notes on Transferred financial assets that are not derecognised in their entirety

1. *Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:*

These financial assets have been transferred through repurchase agreements, and there are no liabilities that have recourse only to the transferred assets.

The Company has a programme to borrow and lend securities and to sell securities under agreements to repurchase (repos) and to purchase securities under agreements to resell (reverse repos).

The securities lent or sold under agreements to repurchase are transferred to a third party and the Company receives cash in exchange, or other financial assets. These transactions are conducted under terms based on the applicable ISDA Collateral Guidelines. If the securities increase or decrease in value the Company may, in certain circumstances, require, or be required, to pay additional cash collateral. The Company has determined that it retains substantially all the risks and rewards of these securities, which include credit risk and market risk, and therefore it has not derecognised them. In addition it recognises a financial liability in respect of cash received as collateral.

The associated liabilities are recorded within the balance sheet line item Repurchase agreements, together with liabilities which have financed reverse repo transactions:

	2015 £ millions	2014 £ millions
Liabilities financing transferred assets	1,488.4	1,551.6
Liabilities financing reverse repo transactions	13,993.4	19,190.9
Repurchase agreements	<u>15,481.8</u>	<u>20,742.5*</u>

- * The Company has revised its accounting policy with regard to the netting of reverse repurchase agreements and repurchase agreements during the year, and has restated the prior year balances to reflect this change. The revision is explained in section 2, Accounting Policies, sub-section P.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Transferred financial assets that are derecognised in their entirety

The following tables provide a summary of transferred financial assets which have been derecognised in their entirety, but for which there is continuing involvement at the reporting date:

2015	Cash outflows to repurchase transferred assets	Carrying amount of continuing involvement in statement of financial position	Fair value of continuing involvement		Maximum exposure to loss
			Held for trading		
			Assets	Liabilities	
	£ millions	£ millions	£ millions	£ millions	£ millions
Type of continuing involvement:					
Purchased call option	635.8	76.9	76.9	-	76.9

2014	Cash outflows to repurchase transferred assets	Carrying amount of continuing involvement in statement of financial position	Fair value of continuing involvement		Maximum exposure to loss
			Held for trading		
			Assets	Liabilities	
	£ millions	£ millions	£ millions	£ millions	£ millions
Type of continuing involvement:					
Purchased call option	331.3	40.0	40.0	-	40.0

The Company transferred convertible bonds that are subject to call options that were neither deeply in the money nor deeply out of the money at the date of transfer. The carrying amounts of the transferred assets and the gain or loss recognised at the date of transfer are summarised as follows.

Year ⁽¹⁾	Carrying amount	Gain / (loss) on transfer
	£ millions	£ millions
2013	13.3	(0.4)
2014	166.1	(14.1)
2015	510.4	(4.4)

Explanatory note on transferred asset analysis

- Assets were transferred only in the years shown above and not in any of the preceding years.

The market for these convertible bonds was and is still regarded as liquid. The Company therefore determined that, although it had not transferred substantially all of the risks and rewards to the transferee, it had not retained control of the assets and, as such, it derecognised the convertible bonds. The Company's continuing involvement with the transferred bonds is recorded in the balance sheet as Trading derivative assets at the option's fair value of £76.9 million (2014: £40.0 million), which is also the Company's maximum exposure to loss. The fair value gain recognised on the options in the year was £62.6 million (2014: £11.8 million) and the cumulative gain is £51.1 million.

If the Company exercises these options, the undiscounted amount that it would pay is the exercise value of £635.8 million (2014: £331.3 million). These options may be exercised on demand.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Assets pledged as collateral

The Company pledges assets in various day-to-day transactions that are conducted under the usual terms and conditions applying to such agreements. The Company pledged securities as collateral in repurchase agreements with a fair value of £18,894.7 million (2014: £24,030.6 million). Of these, securities with a fair value of £1,575.9 million (2014: £1,650.2 million) are recognised on the Company's balance sheet (refer to section Transferred financial assets that are not derecognised in their entirety).

Assets held as collateral

The Company holds certain assets as collateral which it is permitted to sell or repledge in the absence of default by the owner of the collateral, under the usual terms and conditions applying to such agreements.

The Company received securities as collateral in reverse repurchase agreements with a fair value of £19,436.3 million (2014: £24,700.1 million). Of these, securities with a fair value of £19,145.0 million (2014: £21,791.8 million) have been sold or repledged. The Company is obliged to return the same collateral to the owner on completion of the arrangement.

10. TRADING FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

Trading financial assets

	2015 £ millions	2014 £ millions
Debt securities		
- Government securities	2,880.7	2,486.7
- Other public sector securities	119.7	111.0
- Other securities	1,190.7	1,305.8
	<u>4,191.1</u>	<u>3,903.5</u>
Equity securities		
Listed other than on a recognised UK exchange	6.2	3.7
Unlisted	-	-
	<u>6.2</u>	<u>3.7</u>
Trading financial assets	<u>4,197.3</u>	<u>3,907.2</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Trading financial liabilities

	2015 £ millions	2014 £ millions
Short positions in debt securities:		
- Government securities	2,630.2	2,182.5
- Other public sector securities	14.8	42.9
- Other securities	247.2	375.2
Short positions in equity securities	-	0.3
Trading financial liabilities	<u>2,892.2</u>	<u>2,600.9</u>

As at 31st March 2015, there were no unobservable day one profits in respect of trading financial assets and liabilities (2014: £nil).

Further details of the classification and fair value measurement of trading financial assets and liabilities are disclosed in note 27.

11. TRADING DERIVATIVE ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

	2015 £ millions	2014 £ millions
Interest rate	210.6	110.7
Foreign currency	61.3	27.2
Trading derivative assets	<u>271.9</u>	<u>137.9</u>
Interest rate	213.7	113.5
Foreign currency	28.6	35.8
Credit	4.1	3.2
Trading derivative liabilities	<u>246.4</u>	<u>152.5</u>

As at 31st March 2015 there were no unobservable day one profits in respect of trading derivative assets and liabilities (2014: £nil).

Further details of the classification and fair value measurement of trading derivative assets and liabilities are disclosed in note 27.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

12. DERIVATIVES HELD FOR RISK MANAGEMENT

Assets	2015	2014
	£ millions	£ millions
Primary instruments		
Interest rate	3.1	4.5
Equity	0.3	0.4
Foreign currency	10.7	1.7
Credit	0.1	-
	<u>14.2</u>	<u>6.6</u>
Embedded derivatives		
Interest rate	0.4	0.4
Equity	1.5	3.0
Foreign currency	13.7	56.6
Credit	0.2	0.2
	<u>15.8</u>	<u>60.2</u>
Derivative assets held for risk management	<u>30.0</u>	<u>66.8</u>
Liabilities		
	2015	2014
	£ millions	£ millions
Primary instruments		
Interest rate	0.3	0.7
Equity	-	0.4
Foreign currency	1.3	24.2
Credit	0.2	0.2
	<u>1.8</u>	<u>25.5</u>
Embedded derivatives		
Interest rate	2.2	3.4
Equity	-	-
Foreign currency	0.3	0.1
Credit	0.2	0.1
	<u>2.7</u>	<u>3.6</u>
Derivative liabilities held for risk management	<u>4.5</u>	<u>29.1</u>

The Company uses primary derivative instruments to manage exposure to interest rate risk, equity price risk, foreign currency risk and credit risk arising from its structured note issuance programmes (see note 8). These derivative instruments include interest rate swaps, foreign currency swaps, credit default swaps, and equity derivatives.

Further details of the classification and fair value measurement of derivatives held for risk management are disclosed in note 27.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Derivatives held for risk management designated as fair value hedges of interest rate risk

The Company uses primary interest rate and other swap instruments to hedge its exposure to changes in fair value of fixed rate structured notes and structured note host contracts that are carried at amortised cost. The changes in fair values of the hedging derivative instruments and the hedged items attributable to the hedged risks are analysed below:

	2015 £ millions	2014 £ millions
Gains on hedging derivative instruments	<u>18.4</u>	<u>19.3</u>
Losses on hedged items attributable to hedged risk: - Debt securities in issue (see note 18)	<u>(18.4)</u>	<u>(19.3)</u>
Losses on hedged items attributable to hedged risk:	<u>(18.4)</u>	<u>(19.3)</u>
Ineffective portion of fair value hedges	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

13. LOANS AND ADVANCES TO BANKS

	2015 £ millions	2014 £ millions
Placements with banks	<u>95.9</u>	<u>96.1</u>
Amounts include: Due from related parties	<u>38.3</u>	<u>39.4</u>

LOANS AND ADVANCES TO CUSTOMERS

	2015 £ millions	2014 £ millions
Corporate lending	<u>3.2</u>	<u>0.4</u>
Amounts include: Due from related parties	<u>3.2</u>	<u>0.4</u>

Income arising from Loans and advances to banks and loans and advances to customers amounted to £0.2m (2014: £0.5m).

Further details of the classification and fair value measurement of loans and advances to customers are disclosed in note 27.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

14. FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS

	2015 £ millions	2014 £ millions
Equity securities designated at fair value - Unlisted	<u>3.7</u>	<u>-</u>

On 25th March 2014, the Company sold its Limited Partnership interest in the Apposite Healthcare Fund L.P. to another company within the Mizuho Financial Group. A loss of £3.1m was recognised on this disposal. The Company retains a Carried Partnership interest in this Fund. This interest is revalued based on accounts received every six months from the fund manager. The value of this interest at 31st March 2015 was £3.7m (2014: £0).

Further details of the classification and fair value measurement of financial investments are disclosed in note 27.

15. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Short leasehold property £ millions	Fixtures, equipment, software and vehicles £ millions	Work in Progress £ millions	Total £ millions
Cost				
At 1 st April 2014	18.7	43.3	14.5	76.5
Additions	-	19.2	17.5	36.7
At 31 st March 2015	<u>18.7</u>	<u>62.5</u>	<u>32.0</u>	<u>113.2</u>
Accumulated depreciation and amortisation				
At 1 st April 2014	15.0	34.3	-	49.3
Disposals	-	(0.2)	-	(0.2)
Charge for the year	1.3	4.9	-	6.2
At 31 st March 2015	<u>16.3</u>	<u>39.0</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>55.3</u>
Net book value				
At 31 st March 2015	<u>2.4</u>	<u>23.5</u>	<u>32.0</u>	<u>57.9</u>
At 31 st March 2014	<u>3.7</u>	<u>9.0</u>	<u>14.5</u>	<u>27.2</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

16. OTHER ASSETS

	2015 £ millions	2014 £ millions
Unsettled repo receivables	41.2	103.9
Collateral pledged on derivative trades	47.3	45.7
Other trade receivables	<u>52.4</u>	<u>38.7</u>
Trade receivables	140.9	188.3
Reimbursement of property exit costs	8.1	8.1
Other assets	10.0	6.8
	<u><u>159.0</u></u>	<u><u>203.2</u></u>

In the prior year, development costs for software that is not yet in use were reflected within Other Assets. This year, both the current year and prior year balance has been reflected as Work in Progress within Tangible Fixed Assets (see note 15).

17. DEPOSITS BY BANKS

	2015 £ millions	2014 £ millions
Deposits by banks	<u>655.7</u>	<u>744.1</u>
Amounts include:		
- Due to related parties	<u>623.0</u>	<u>681.8</u>

CUSTOMER ACCOUNTS

	2015 £ millions	2014 £ millions
Customer accounts	<u>273.2</u>	<u>294.0</u>

Interest expense arising from Deposits by banks and Customer accounts amounted to £5.5m (2014: £5.0m).

Further details of the classification and fair value measurement of customer accounts are disclosed in note 27.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

18. DEBT SECURITIES IN ISSUE

	2015 £ millions	2014 £ millions
Debt securities – amortised cost	432.9	224.4
Debt securities – adjusted for fair value hedge accounting	671.8	706.9
Debt securities – designated at fair value through profit and loss	38.0	45.3
	<u>1,142.7</u>	<u>976.6</u>

During the year, changes to the presentation of Medium Term Note Interest payable was required by reclassifying £12.3m from Dealing Profit to Interest Payable to more appropriately reflect the nature of the underlying amounts. No changes to comparative amounts on the face of the profit and loss have been made. However, if this reclassification was also to be applied in the prior period, Interest payable arising from Debt securities would be £13.5m, total Interest payable would be £18.5m and Dealing profit would be £62.7m, and there would have been no impact to profit and loss, reserves or taxation as a result of this adjustment.

Interest expense arising from Debt securities accounted at amortised cost amounted to £16.3m (2014: £4.3m).

Further details of the classification and fair value measurement of debt securities in issue are disclosed in note 27.

Debt securities adjusted for fair value hedge accounting

	2015 £ millions	2014 £ millions
Net loss recognised in profit and loss account	<u>(18.4)</u>	<u>(19.3)</u>
Contractual amount to maturity	<u>648.6</u>	<u>665.3</u>

The net loss recognised in the profit and loss account arising on debt securities that have been adjusted for fair value hedge accounting represents fair value movements relating to interest rate risk effectively hedged by the risk management derivatives designated as fair value hedges of interest rate risk (see note 12).

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Debt securities designated at fair value

	2015 £ millions	2014 £ millions
Net gain / (loss) recognised in profit and loss account	<u>5.6</u>	<u>10.8</u>
Contractual amount to maturity	<u>36.8</u>	<u>50.0</u>

Certain debt securities in issue were designated at fair value since these are managed on a fair value basis. The net loss recognised in the profit and loss account arising on debt securities that is attributable to changes in the Company's credit risk amounted to £0.2 million (2014: £0.1 million).

19. OTHER LIABILITIES

	2015 £ millions	2014 £ millions
Unsettled repo trades	39.0	17.1
Collateral received on derivatives trades	198.5	58.3
Other trade payables	<u>13.8</u>	<u>10.3</u>
Trade payables	251.3	85.7
Other liabilities	2.1	4.1
Tax and social security payable	3.8	3.2
	<u>257.2</u>	<u>93.0</u>

20. PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES

	Property provisions £ millions	Other provisions £ millions	Total £ millions
At 1 st April 2014	12.8	3.5	16.3
Net release	-	(3.3)	(3.3)
Other decrease	-	(0.2)	(0.2)
At 31 st March 2015	<u>12.8</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>12.8</u>

Property provisions

The Company holds a provision of £12.8 million in respect of the estimated costs associated with the Company's future exit from its property lease arrangements and the future shortfall between the rental income due from tenants of the Company's leasehold property and the

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

amount payable by the Company on the head lease, which has been partially utilised during the current year. Of this amount, £8.1 million will be fully reimbursed by tenants of the Company's leasehold property. This corresponding receivable has been recognised within other assets (see note 16).

Other provisions

The Other provisions balance at 1st April 2014 related to a warranty provision arising from the sale of the Life Settlements business in a prior period. This warranty expired in the current year, and therefore the provision was released.

21. PENSION LIABILITIES

Defined benefits scheme

The Company operates a defined benefits scheme, the Mizuho International plc Retirement Benefits Scheme ('Scheme'), which is a final salary scheme, established in 1978 and currently governed by the trust deed and rules dated 18th September 1998. The Scheme is a "registered pension scheme" for tax purposes. All members were contracted-out of the State Second Pension during active membership of the Scheme.

In accordance with the trust deed the Company, as Principal Employer, has the power to appoint and remove the Trustees of the Scheme. The three Trustees include a Company representative, an independent corporate Trustee and a member nominated Trustee.

There are no active members remaining in the Scheme, which is closed to new entrants and future benefit accrual. There were 217 deferred members and 29 pensioner members who have pensions paid directly from the Scheme as at 31st March 2015.

A full valuation was undertaken as at 31st March 2012 and updated to 31st March 2015 by a qualified independent Actuary.

The principal actuarial assumptions at the balance sheet date (expressed as weighted averages) were as follows:

	2015 % p.a.	2014 % p.a.
Discount rate	3.2	4.3
Expected long-term rate of return on Scheme assets	4.2	5.4
Increase in salaries	n/a	n/a
Inflation assumption	3.0	3.3
RPI Pension increases (capped at 5% p.a.)	3.0	3.3
CPI linked increases	2.0	2.3

The underlying mortality assumption is based upon S2PA mortality tables using the CMI_2014 projections. Based on year of birth and with a long term 1% p.a. improvement (2014: S1PA_L mortality tables using the CMI2011 projections based on year of birth and with a long term 1% p.a. improvement).

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

The amounts recognised in the balance sheet are as follows:

	2015 £ millions	2014 £ millions
Present value of Scheme liabilities	(45.0)	(39.9)
Market value of Scheme assets	51.4	42.9
Restriction of Recognisable Surplus	(6.4)	(3.0)
Deficit in the Scheme	-	-
Related deferred tax asset	-	-
Net Pension liability	-	-

The amounts to be recognised in profit and loss for the year are as follows:

	2015 £ millions	2014 £ millions
Current service cost	-	-
Expected return on Scheme assets	1.7	1.6
Interest on Scheme liabilities	(1.7)	(1.6)
Past service cost	-	-
Contribution paid by a related party	0.1	0.1
	<u>0.1</u>	<u>0.1</u>
Actual return on Scheme assets	<u>6.9</u>	<u>1.6</u>

Changes in the present value of the Scheme liabilities are as follows:

	2015 £ millions	2014 £ millions
Present value of Scheme liabilities at 1 st April	39.9	36.5
Current service cost	-	-
Interest cost	1.7	1.6
Past service cost	-	-
Actuarial losses / (gains)	4.2	2.6
Benefits paid	(0.8)	(0.8)
Present value of Scheme liabilities at 31 st March	<u>45.0</u>	<u>39.9</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Changes in the fair value of the Scheme assets for the year are as follows:

	2015 £ millions	2014 £ millions
Market value of Scheme assets at 1 st April	42.9	39.6
Expected return	1.7	1.6
Actuarial gains	5.2	-
Benefits paid	(0.8)	(0.8)
Contributions paid by the Company	2.3	2.3
Contributions paid by a related party	0.1	0.2
Market value of Scheme assets at 31 st March	<u>51.4</u>	<u>42.9</u>

The agreed contributions to be paid by the Company for the forthcoming year ending 31st March 2016 are £2,327,000 payable by the Company. A further contribution of £128,000 is to be paid by DLIBJ Asset Management International, a third party company. All contributions are subject to review at future actuarial valuations (2015: £2,327,000 payable by the Company and £128,000 by DLIBJ Asset Management International).

The amount payable by the Company for the year ending 31st March 2015, was paid in March 2015.

The major categories of Scheme assets as a percentage of total Scheme assets for the year are as follows:

	2015 %	2014 %
Equities	52	54
Bonds	44	41
Cash	4	5
	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>

The expected long-term rate of return on the Scheme assets has been calculated based upon the major asset categories shown in the above table and an expected rate of return on equities and diversified growth fund of 5.7% (2014: 6.9%), an expected rate of return on bonds of 2.9% (2014: 4.0%) and an expected rate of return on cash of 0.5% (2014: 0.5%).

Analysis of amounts recognisable in the statement of total recognised gains and losses (STRGL) for the year are as follows:

	2015 £ millions	2014 £ millions
Actual return less expected return on Scheme assets	5.2	-
Experience gains and losses arising on Scheme liabilities	1.5	(0.4)
Changes in assumptions underlying the present value of Scheme liabilities	(5.7)	(2.2)
Restriction of Recognisable Surplus	(3.4)	0.1
Actuarial loss recognised in STRGL	<u>(2.4)</u>	<u>(2.5)</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

The cumulative amount of actuarial gains and losses recognised in the statement of total recognised gains and losses for the year are as follows:

	2015 £ millions	2014 £ millions
Cumulative actuarial loss at 1 st April	(17.9)	(15.4)
Recognised during the year	<u>(2.4)</u>	<u>(2.5)</u>
Cumulative actuarial loss at 31 st March	<u>(20.3)</u>	<u>(17.9)</u>

Movements in the deficit during the year are as follows:

	2015 £ millions	2014 £ millions
Deficit in Scheme at 1 st April	-	-
Amounts recognised in profit and loss	0.1	0.1
Contributions paid by the Company	2.3	2.4
Actuarial loss	<u>(2.4)</u>	<u>(2.5)</u>
Deficit in Scheme at 31 st March	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

Amounts for the current and previous four accounting years are as follows:

	2015 £ millions	2014 £ millions	2013 £ millions	2012 £ millions	2011 £ millions
Present value of Scheme liabilities	(45.0)	(39.9)	(36.5)	(30.9)	(30.4)
Market value of Scheme assets	51.4	42.9	39.6	33.2	29.5
Restriction of Recognisable Surplus	(6.4)	(3.0)	(3.1)	(2.3)	-
Deficit in the Scheme	-	-	-	-	(0.9)
Actual return less expected return on Scheme assets	5.2	-	3.5	-	0.2
Experience gain / (loss) arising on Scheme liabilities	1.5	(0.4)	(0.7)	(0.5)	0.1
Change in assumptions underlying present value of Scheme liabilities	(5.7)	(2.2)	(4.5)	1.2	0.2

Employment benefit plans

The Company operates a Group Personal Pension ('GPP') arrangement which is a defined contribution scheme. Subject to meeting certain qualifying conditions, all staff joining the Company are eligible to become members of the GPP.

The GPP provides employees with a tax-efficient way of saving for retirement. It is a low-cost, flexible and portable arrangement which the Company also contributes towards.

Contributions are currently subject to the maximum limits as laid down by H M Revenue & Customs for the tax year in question. Company contributions are made as a percentage of salary and/or bonus waivers through a salary sacrifice arrangement.

The assets of the GPP are held separately from those of the Company in independently administered funds. During the year ended 31st March 2015 the Company made contributions of £4.6 million (2014: £5.0 million) to the GPP of which £1.4 million related to the employees' salary sacrifice arrangements (2014: £1.7 million). The total expense to the Company was £3.3m (2014: £3.0m).

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

22. SHARE CAPITAL

	2015 Number	2015 £ millions	2014 Number	2014 £ millions
Authorised, called up and fully paid				
Ordinary shares of GBP 10 each	152,230,381	1,522.3	152,230,381	1,522.3
Ordinary shares of JPY 2,000 each	135,000,000	1,318.0	135,000,000	1,318.0
		<u>2,840.3</u>		<u>2,840.3</u>

The Company increased its share capital (ordinary shares of £10) by £45 million on 24th March 2014.

23. EQUITY

2015	Share capital £ millions	Share premium account £ millions	Pension reserve £ millions	Profit and loss account £ millions	Profit and loss account £ millions	Total £ millions
At 1 st April 2014	2,840.3	15.6	(14.0)	(2,402.3)	(2,416.3)	439.6
Increase in paid up share capital	-	-	-	-	-	-
Profit for the year	-	-	-	4.9	4.9	4.9
Actuarial loss on defined benefit plan	-	-	(2.4)	-	(2.4)	(2.4)
At 31 st March 2015	<u>2,840.3</u>	<u>15.6</u>	<u>(16.4)</u>	<u>(2,397.4)</u>	<u>(2,413.8)</u>	<u>442.1</u>
<hr/>						
2014	Share capital £ millions	Share premium account £ millions	Pension reserve £ millions	Profit and loss account £ millions	Profit and loss account £ millions	Total £ millions
At 1 st April 2013	2,795.3	15.6	(11.5)	(2,374.3)	(2,385.8)	425.1
Increase in paid up share capital	45.0	-	-	-	-	45.0
Loss for the year	-	-	-	(28.0)	(28.0)	(28.0)
Actuarial loss on defined benefit plan	-	-	(2.5)	-	(2.5)	(2.5)
At 31 st March 2014	<u>2,840.3</u>	<u>15.6</u>	<u>(14.0)</u>	<u>(2,402.3)</u>	<u>(2,416.3)</u>	<u>439.6</u>

Explanatory note on equity

1. *Increase in share capital:*

The Company's share capital was increased by 4,500,000 shares at a total value of £45.0 million on 24th March 2014.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

24. OPERATING LEASE COMMITMENTS

Annual commitments under non-cancellable operating leases are analysed below:

	2015	2014
	£ millions	£ millions
	Buildings	Buildings
Expiring:		
Between one year and five years	11.5	11.5

The Company holds surplus office space which is let to related parties and a third party. Future minimum lease receivables are recognised on a straight line basis over the life of the lease. The Company's annual rentals receivable under non-cancellable operating leases for the year ended 31st March 2015 were £7.5m (2014: £7.5m).

25. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

In the normal course of business the Company is involved in various lawsuits. The likelihood of a material adverse impact on the financial position of the Company arising from these proceedings is considered to be remote.

26. EVENTS AFTER BALANCE SHEET DATE

On 2nd April 2015, the Company issued £45 million of subordinated debt to Mizuho Securities Co. Ltd, to meet the Company's ongoing capital requirements. This debt is repayable in 10 years.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

27. FINANCIAL ASSETS AND FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

A Classification of financial assets and financial liabilities

2015	Classification				Fair value	
	Held for trading £ millions	Designated as at fair value £ millions	Loans and receivables £ millions	Financial liabilities £ millions	Fair value instruments £ millions	Non Fair value instruments £ millions
Financial assets:						
Reverse repurchase agreements	16,618.9	-	-	-	16,618.9	-
Trading assets	4,197.3	-	-	-	4,197.3	-
Trading derivative assets	271.9	-	-	-	271.9	-
Derivative assets held for risk management	30.0	-	-	-	30.0	-
Loans and advances to banks	-	-	95.9	-	-	95.9
Loans and advances to customers	-	-	3.2	-	-	3.2
Financial investments	-	3.7	-	-	3.7	-
Trade receivables	-	-	140.9	-	-	140.9
	21,118.1	3.7	240.0	-	21,121.8	240.0
Financial liabilities:						
Deposits by banks	-	-	-	655.7	-	655.7
Customer accounts	-	-	-	273.2	-	273.2
Repurchase agreements	15,481.8	-	-	-	15,481.8	-
Trading liabilities	2,892.2	-	-	-	2,892.2	-
Trading derivatives liabilities	246.4	-	-	-	246.4	-
Derivative liabilities held for risk management	4.5	-	-	-	4.5	-
Debt securities in issue	-	38.0	-	1,104.7	38.0	1,087.7
Trade payables	-	-	-	251.3	-	251.3
	18,624.9	38.0	-	2,284.9	18,662.9	2,267.9

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

2014	Classification				Fair value	
	Held for trading £ millions	Designated as at fair value £ millions	Loans and receivables £ millions	Financial liabilities £ millions	Fair value instruments £ millions	Non Fair value instruments £ millions
Financial assets:						
Reverse repurchase agreements	21,675.5*	-	-	-	21,675.5	-
Trading assets	3,907.2	-	-	-	3,907.2	-
Trading derivative assets	137.9	-	-	-	137.9	-
Derivative assets held for risk management	66.8	-	-	-	66.8	-
Loans and advances to banks	-	-	96.1	-	-	96.1
Loans and advances to customers	-	-	0.4	-	-	0.4
Financial investments	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade receivables	-	-	188.3	-	-	188.3
	25,787.4	-	284.8	-	25,787.4	284.8
Financial liabilities:						
Deposits by banks	-	-	-	744.1	-	744.1
Customer accounts	-	-	-	294.0	-	294.0
Repurchase agreements	20,742.5*	-	-	-	20,742.5	-
Trading liabilities	2,600.9	-	-	-	2,600.9	-
Trading derivatives liabilities	152.5	-	-	-	152.5	-
Derivative liabilities held for risk management	29.1	-	-	-	29.1	-
Debt securities in issue	-	45.3	-	931.3	45.3	872.7
Trade payables	-	-	-	85.7	-	85.7
	23,525.0	45.3	-	2,055.1	23,570.3	1,996.5

* The Company has revised its accounting policy with regard to the netting of reverse repurchase agreements and repurchase agreements during the year, and has restated the prior year balances to reflect this change. The revision is explained in section 2, Accounting Policies, sub-section P.

Explanatory notes on disclosure of fair values for financial assets and financial liabilities

1. Fair value:

The fair values of fair value financial instruments as shown in the table above is further analysed into the fair value measurement hierarchy in note 27B below. Non fair value financial instruments are not included in the fair value hierarchy disclosures.

2. Financial instruments for which fair value approximates carrying value:

For financial assets and financial liabilities that are not subsequently measured at fair value and that are payable on demand or having a short term maturity, carrying amounts approximate fair values. This applies to loans and advances to banks and customers, deposits by banks, customer accounts and trade receivables and payables.

3. Financial liabilities:

Debt securities in issue classified as financial liabilities include certain issues that have been adjusted for fair value hedge accounting (see note 19). The fair value of debt securities in issue that are classified as financial liabilities are calculated for disclosure purposes only using valuation techniques used by the direct parent for similar disclosures including an assessment of the Mizuho Securities group own credit risk.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

B Fair value hierarchy

The Company has allocated its financial instruments into a three-level fair value hierarchy based on the priority of the inputs to the valuation methodology.

The fair value hierarchy gives the highest priority to quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs. If the inputs used to measure the financial instruments fall within different levels of the hierarchy, the categorisation is based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities recorded on the Balance Sheet are categorised based on the inputs to the valuation techniques as follows:

Level 1

Financial assets and liabilities whose values are based on unadjusted quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities in an active market that the Company has the ability to access.

Level 2

Financial assets and liabilities whose values are based on quoted prices in markets that are not active or model inputs that are observable either directly or indirectly for substantially the full term of the asset or liability.

Level 3

Financial assets and liabilities whose values are based on prices or valuation techniques that require inputs that are both unobservable and significant to the overall fair value measurement. These inputs reflect management's own assumptions about the assumptions a market participant would use in pricing the asset or liability.

The following tables show the analysis of the fair values for fair value instruments disclosed in note 27A above categorised in accordance with the hierarchy described above.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

2015	Level 1 £ millions	Level 2 £ millions	Level 3 £ millions	Fair value Total £ millions
Reverse repurchase agreements	-	16,618.9	-	16,618.9
<i>Debt securities</i>	3,047.3	1,136.6	7.2	4,191.1
<i>Equity securities</i>	6.2	-	-	6.2
Trading assets	3,053.5	1,136.6	7.2	4,197.3
<i>Interest rate</i>	2.6	96.5	111.5	210.6
<i>Foreign currency</i>	-	59.7	1.6	61.3
Trading derivative assets	2.6	156.2	113.1	271.9
<i>Interest rate</i>	-	0.7	2.8	3.5
<i>Equity</i>	-	-	1.8	1.8
<i>Foreign currency</i>	-	-	24.4	24.4
<i>Credit</i>	-	0.1	0.2	0.3
Derivative assets held for risk management	-	0.8	29.2	30.0
Financial investments	-	-	3.7	3.7
Financial assets	3,056.1	17,912.5	153.2	21,122.1
Repurchase agreements	-	15,481.8	-	15,481.8
Trading liabilities	2,647.1	245.0	0.1	2,892.2
<i>Interest rate</i>	2.2	100.1	111.4	213.7
<i>Foreign currency</i>	-	26.9	1.7	28.6
<i>Credit</i>	-	1.0	3.1	4.2
Trading derivative liabilities	2.2	128.0	116.2	246.4
<i>Interest rate</i>	-	0.2	2.3	2.5
<i>Equity</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>Foreign currency</i>	-	0.9	0.7	1.6
<i>Credit</i>	-	0.2	0.2	0.4
Derivative liabilities held for risk management	-	1.3	3.2	4.5
Debt securities in issue	-	-	38.0	38.0
Financial liabilities	2,649.3	15,856.1	157.5	18,662.9

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

2014	Level 1 £ millions	Level 2 £ millions	Level 3 £ millions	Fair value Total £ millions
Reverse repurchase agreements	-	21,675.5	-	21,675.5*
<i>Debt securities</i>	2,223.8	1,673.1	6.6	3,903.5
<i>Equity securities</i>	3.7	-	-	3.7
Trading assets	2,227.5	1,673.1	6.6	3,907.2
<i>Interest rate</i>	0.9	68.6	41.2	110.7
<i>Foreign currency</i>	-	24.1	3.1	27.2
Trading derivative assets	0.9	92.7	44.3	137.9
<i>Interest rate</i>	-	0.9	4.0	4.9
<i>Equity</i>	-	-	3.4	3.4
<i>Foreign currency</i>	-	-	58.3	58.3
<i>Credit</i>	-	-	0.2	0.2
Derivative assets held for risk management	-	0.9	65.9	66.8
Financial investments	-	-	-	-
Financial assets	2,228.4	23,442.2	116.8	25,787.4
Repurchase agreements	-	20,742.5	-	20,742.5*
Trading liabilities	2,146.7	454.2	-	2,600.9
<i>Interest rate</i>	0.6	66.6	46.3	113.5
<i>Foreign currency</i>	-	32.7	3.1	35.8
<i>Credit</i>	-	-	3.2	3.2
Trading derivative liabilities	0.6	99.3	52.6	152.5
<i>Interest rate</i>	-	0.5	3.6	4.1
<i>Equity</i>	-	-	0.4	0.4
<i>Foreign currency</i>	-	-	24.3	24.3
<i>Credit</i>	-	0.2	0.1	0.3
Derivative liabilities held for risk management	-	0.7	28.4	29.1
Debt securities in issue	-	-	45.3	45.3
Financial liabilities	2,147.3	21,296.7	126.3	23,570.3

* The Company has revised its accounting policy with regard to the netting of reverse repurchase agreements and repurchase agreements during the year, and has restated the prior year balances to reflect this change. The revision is explained in section 2, Accounting Policies, sub-section P.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

As part of Mizuho International Plc's normal trading activity, the entity trades government bonds (level 1). In the prior period government bonds were incorrectly levelled giving rise to an understatement of level 1 (and overstatement of level 2) financial assets and liabilities of £28.8m and £113.6m respectively. Had these positions been classified correctly in the prior financial year, the level 1 financial assets and liabilities would have been £2,257.2m and £2,260.9m; and level 2 financial assets and liabilities £23,413.4m and £21,183.1m respectively.

C Methods and valuation techniques used to determine fair values

The methods and valuation techniques used to determine fair values used for financial instruments shown at fair value on the balance sheet are described in more detail below by class of financial instrument.

Reverse repurchase and repurchase agreements

The fair value of reverse repurchase and repurchase agreements is determined in accordance with relevant market derived interest rates, which principally vary by reference asset type, currency, maturity and the degree of market demand for collateral which underlies individual contracts.

Debt securities

Highly liquid securities are priced from readily available quoted prices. Less liquid securities are priced giving consideration to quoted prices & market derived rates for those securities.

Illiquid securities are priced using relevant proxy market data as far as possible, and this data chiefly comprises market rates derived from more liquid securities of that issuer, rates implied from recent transactions in that or proxy securities and rates derived from credit derivative markets.

Equity securities

Listed equity securities traded in active markets are valued using exchange prices or dealer price quotations, and positions held in funds are priced based upon fund manager quotations.

Derivative assets and liabilities

Credit derivatives

Credit derivatives that reference liquid reference assets or issuers are valued using observable interest rates, credit spreads and recovery rates. To the extent that credit spreads are unobservable, these are determined with reference to recent transactions or proxy spreads from relevant debt securities.

Other derivatives

Vanilla interest rate and currency derivatives are priced using industry standard models that incorporate observable market interest and currency rates.

Interest rate, currency and equity derivatives that incorporate option related or other more complex features are priced using industry standard and proprietary valuation techniques. These utilise input parameters which include FX rates, interest rates, and equity prices, together with relevant volatility and correlation rates, and other model parameters. Certain derivative transactions executed with other Mizuho Financial Group

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

counterparties have been priced using valuations provided by those counterparties, and those valuations have been based on the techniques described above.

OIS discounting has been applied to the Company's derivative transactions conducted under agreements which provide for collateralisation of credit exposures, taking account of factors such as margin thresholds and the currency of collateral provided.

Credit valuation adjustment

The credit valuation adjustment ("CVA") is the mark to market cost of protection required to hedge credit risk from counterparties in the Group's over the counter ("OTC") derivative and repo portfolio, and depends on potential future exposures, default probability and recovery rates. The calculation takes into account whether collateral or netting arrangements or break clauses are in place.

A CVA approach based on a potential exposure profile is used to adjust the fair value of positive replacement values to reflect counterparty credit risk if necessary. In order to arrive at fair value, credit valuation adjustments are necessary to reflect the credit risk of the counterparty inherent in OTC derivative and repo transactions.

In respect of counterparties that are regarded as distressed, the adjustment is determined through a more judgemental consideration of the likelihood of recovery with regards to the circumstances of those individual counterparties. Key items taken into consideration include the size of the Group's and third party claims upon the counterparty in comparison to the counterparty's available assets.

Historically the Group had adopted a zero debt valuation adjustment ("DVA"). The DVA for the current year is determined symmetrically to the CVA on the same products & calculation methodologies, based on the negative expected exposures and the Group's own creditworthiness.

The effect of CVA on the current year Profit & Loss is a gain of £23k (2014: £47k). The effect of DVA on the current year Profit & Loss is a gain of £19k (2014: £0).

Financial investments

Financial investments principally comprised an investment in a private equity fund, which is valued based upon regular valuation reports provided by the fund manager.

Debt securities in issue

Debt securities in issue are priced using a model that incorporates the valuation of the relevant market rates which drive the calculation of coupon and principal payments, together with an assessment of the Company's own credit spread.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

D Movements in Level 3 financial instruments

Movements in the opening and closing balance of level 3 financial instruments as disclosed in note 27B above are analysed by class of financial instrument in the tables below.

2015

	Opening Balance	Net realised and unrealised gains and losses	Transfers	Purchases	Sales	Issuances	Settlements	Closing balance	Unrealised gains and losses
	£ millions	£ millions	£ millions	£ millions	£ millions	£ millions	£ millions	£ millions	£ millions
Debt securities	6.6	-	-	-	-	-	0.6	7.2	15.1
Trading assets	6.6	-	-	-	-	-	0.6	7.2	15.1
Interest rate	41.2	44.9	-	-	-	-	25.4	111.5	97.0
Foreign currency	3.1	(1.1)	-	-	-	-	(0.4)	1.6	(0.8)
Credit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trading derivative assets	44.3	43.8	-	-	-	-	25.0	113.1	96.2
Interest rate	4.0	(0.4)	-	-	-	-	(0.8)	2.8	(1.0)
Equity	3.4	(1.4)	-	-	-	-	(0.2)	1.8	(0.1)
Foreign currency	58.3	(32.4)	-	-	-	-	(1.5)	24.4	(6.0)
Credit	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	-
Derivative assets held for risk management	65.9	(34.2)	-	-	-	-	(2.5)	29.2	(7.1)
Financial investments	-	3.7	-	-	-	-	-	3.7	3.7
Financial assets	116.8	13.3	-	-	-	-	23.1	153.2	107.9
Debt securities	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1
Trading liabilities	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1
Interest rate	46.3	55.8	(5.1)	-	-	-	14.4	111.4	98.4
Foreign currency	3.1	(1.0)	-	-	-	-	(0.4)	1.7	(0.8)
Credit	3.2	1.1	-	-	-	-	(1.2)	3.1	-
Trading derivative liabilities	52.6	55.9	(5.1)	-	-	-	12.8	116.2	97.6
Interest rate	3.6	(1.6)	0.2	-	-	-	0.1	2.3	(0.7)
Equity	0.4	(0.4)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign currency	24.3	(24.1)	-	-	-	-	0.5	0.7	(0.4)
Credit	0.1	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	0.1
Derivative liabilities held for risk management	28.4	(26.0)	0.2	-	-	-	0.6	3.2	(1.0)
Debt securities in issue	45.3	(9.4)	-	-	-	2.1	-	38.0	6.4
Financial liabilities	126.3	20.5	(5.1)	-	-	2.1	13.4	157.5	103.0

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

2014

	Opening Balance	Net realised and unrealised gains and losses	Transfers	Purchases	Sales	Issuances	Settlements	Closing balance	Unrealised gains and losses
	£ millions	£ millions	£ millions	£ millions	£ millions	£ millions	£ millions	£ millions	£ millions
Debt securities	8.1	(1.5)	-	-	-	-	-	6.6	(0.9)
Trading assets	8.1	(1.5)	-	-	-	-	-	6.6	(0.9)
Interest rate	23.4	20.2	-	-	-	-	(2.4)	41.2	26.9
Foreign currency	13.8	(4.2)	-	-	-	-	(6.5)	3.1	(0.5)
Credit	-	(0.3)	-	-	-	-	0.3	-	-
Trading derivative assets	37.2	15.7	-	-	-	-	(8.6)	44.3	26.4
Interest rate	5.6	(0.7)	-	-	-	-	(0.9)	4.0	(1.2)
Equity	11.4	(9.1)	0.1	-	-	-	1.0	3.4	(0.4)
Foreign currency	101.8	(41.3)	(0.1)	-	-	-	(2.1)	58.3	0.9
Credit	3.6	(3.3)	-	-	-	-	(0.1)	0.2	0.2
Derivative assets held for risk management	122.4	(54.4)	-	-	-	-	(2.1)	65.9	(0.5)
Financial investments	58.5	(2.5)	-	1.7	(55.6)	-	(2.1)	-	-
Financial assets	226.2	(42.7)	-	1.7	(55.6)	-	(12.8)	116.8	25.0
Interest rate	24.5	19.4	-	-	-	-	2.4	46.3	29.4
Foreign currency	13.9	(4.1)	-	-	-	-	(6.7)	3.1	(0.8)
Credit	-	4.1	-	-	-	-	(0.9)	3.2	3.2
Trading derivative liabilities	38.4	19.4	-	-	-	-	(5.2)	52.6	31.8
Interest rate	4.9	(1.8)	0.4	-	-	-	0.1	3.6	(1.2)
Equity	3.3	(4.7)	-	-	-	-	1.8	0.4	(0.8)
Foreign currency	58.9	(37.2)	(0.4)	-	-	-	3.0	24.3	(27.1)
Credit	3.6	(3.5)	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1
Derivative liabilities held for risk management	70.7	(47.2)	-	-	-	-	4.9	28.4	(29.0)
Debt securities in issue	53.9	(8.5)	(0.1)	-	-	-	-	45.3	-
Financial liabilities	163.0	(36.3)	(0.1)	-	-	-	(0.3)	126.3	2.8

Explanatory notes on movements in level 3 financial instruments

1. *Net realised gains and losses:*

Gains and losses for Level 3 assets and liabilities within the reconciliation table may include changes in fair value that are attributable to both observable inputs (Levels 1 and 2) and unobservable inputs (Level 3). Reclassifications impacting Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy are reported as transfers in and out of the Level 3 category as of the beginning of the reporting year in which the reclassifications occur.

2. *Transfers:*

Reclassifications impacting Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy are reported as transfers in and out of the Level 3 category as of the beginning of the reporting period in which the reclassifications occur. There were transfers of £5.1m of Interest Rate Financial Instruments from Level 3 into Level 2 in respect of derivative transactions in

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

order to better reflect the levelling classification. Had a similar classification been applied in the prior period the transfer of Interest Rate Financial Instruments from Level 3 into Level 2 would have been £5.0m

3. *Unrealised gains and losses:*

Unrealised gains and losses represent unrealised profit and loss movements for the financial year for level 3 financial instruments held at the balance sheet date.

E Level 3 financial instruments – sensitivity analysis

	2015 Level 3 £ millions	2015 Sensitivity £ millions	2014 Level 3 £ millions	2014 Sensitivity £ millions
Debt securities	7.2	0.3	6.6	-
Trading assets	7.2	0.3	6.6	-
Trading derivative assets	113.1	9.4	44.3	2.2
Derivative assets held for risk management	29.2	-	65.9	-
Financial investments	3.7	0.2	-	-
Financial assets	153.2	9.9	116.8	2.2
Debt securities	0.1	-	-	-
Trading liabilities	0.1	-	-	-
Trading derivative liabilities	116.2	9.6	52.6	2.4
Derivative liabilities held for risk management	3.2	-	28.4	-
Debt securities in issue	38.0	-	45.3	0.4
Financial liabilities	157.4	9.6	126.3	2.8

Explanatory notes on level 3 financial instruments sensitivity analysis

1. *Trading assets - Debt securities:*

The principal valuation sensitivity is near nil as the legacy debt securities are distressed.

2. *Trading derivative assets / liabilities:*

The trading derivatives balance sheet materially comprises convertible bond option positions, which are traded on a back to back basis. These instruments are priced on an intrinsic value basis. The intrinsic value model does not account for the time value of future cash flows or the volatility of the price of the underlying convertible bonds. The level of stress being applied against the reference convertible bond as an input parameter within the model has increased year on year. This reflects the changing market conditions observed between those periods.

3. *Financial investments:*

The major valuation sensitivity related to the Company's financial investments concerned the size of any required adjustments to reflect potential liquidity premiums required by investors. The sensitivity valuation impact included the provision of additional liquidity premiums of 5% of investment carrying value.

4. *Debt securities in issue:*

The impact of reducing the credit spread used to value the Group's debt securities in issue, which are carried at fair value, by 10 basis points is £0 million.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

5. *Offsetting items:*

Where derivative assets and liabilities that have been included as level 3 financial instruments bear mutually offsetting market risks, or hedge or offset the market risk arising from the Company's debt securities in issue, the sensitivity of these instruments to valuation assumptions has not been disclosed, as changing these assumptions will not impact the Company's profit and loss.

F Significant transfers between level 1 and level 2 financial instruments

	2015	2014
	Transfers	Transfers
	£ millions	£ millions
From level 1 to level 2:		
Trading assets – debt securities	-	-
Trading liabilities	-	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Explanatory note on significant transfers between level 1 and level 2 financial instruments

1. No financial instruments were transferred between level 1 to level 2 for the last two years.

28. RISK MANAGEMENT

This note presents information on the Company's exposure to financial and other risks and how it manages those risks.

The Company has exposure to various risks from its use of financial instruments, including market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. Market risk includes foreign exchange, interest rate and equity price risk.

This note also presents information on how the Company manages operational risk, legal risk and its regulatory capital requirements.

A Risk management framework

The Company has established a comprehensive framework for managing financial and other operational risks which is evolving with its business activities in response to developments in markets and products.

The Company has a Risk Management Committee, chaired by the Chief Risk Officer who advises the Executive Committee on risk methodologies and limits, for market, credit liquidity and operational risk and monitors compliance with these limits.

The Risk Management Committee is also attended by the Chief Financial Officer, the Head of Product Control, the Head of Credit Risk, the Head of Market Risk and Methodology, the Head of Operational Risk, Head of Stress and Structural Balance Sheet and representatives of the front and back office.

The Board Risk Committee (which is a sub-committee of the Board) is chaired by an independent Non-Executive Director. This committee reviews all risks at Company level and ensures that risk is looked at in a holistic way across the firm. This committee focuses on top risks and other key items and its mandate is to consider all the risk items arising from the sub-committees of the Executive Committee.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

B Market Risk

Control environment

Market risk is the risk that changes in interest rates, foreign exchange rates, credit spreads, equity prices and other rates, prices, volatilities, correlations or other market conditions, such as liquidity, will have an adverse impact on the Company's financial condition or results. Market risk arises from both the Company's trading and non trading activities.

Principal market risks

The principal market risks to which the Company is exposed are FX risk, interest rate risk, credit spread risk and equity price risks. The Company's fixed income sales and trading business is the primary source of interest rate and credit spread risk in the Company's trading portfolios. These include trading in debt securities and related derivative hedges. The Company's equity price and equity volatility risks arise from its equity sales and trading business through trading in equities and convertible bonds.

Risk Management is responsible for monitoring compliance with all market risk limits established by the Risk Management Committee. Management of all market risks is the responsibility of the individual business units.

Risk analysis – trading financial instruments

The Company measures and manages the market risk in its trading portfolios through position and sensitivity limits, as well as profit and loss and VaR limits, and stress testing limits. These limits are approved by the Chief Risk Officer and reviewed by the Executive Committee. In addition, the Company has total VaR and Market Risk and Credit Risk Capital limits set by Mizuho Securities Co Ltd.

Stress Testing

Stress testing is an essential component of the tools used for managing risk within the organisation and provides information regarding risks borne by the Company, capturing key risks across Credit, Market, Operational and Liquidity Risk in a holistic manner. This assists senior management in understanding the potential impact of stress events on its business strategy and its available capital resources.

Stress scenarios are forward looking and address a wide range of severities and time horizons, taking into account correlation and diversification across both risks and asset classes. Stress scenarios also address concentration and wrong-way risk. A broad set of severe but plausible scenarios and extreme reverse stress scenarios are used from Company specific events to market wide downturns.

The stress tests have been designed to contain detailed scenarios which assess all of the material risks of the Company, including risks not assessed in the current VaR framework.

The Company's stress testing framework has evolved from examining simple, short-term market related losses, to encompass more complex scenarios that assess combinations of risks and examine impacts over extended holding years to include the impacts of limited market liquidity on more complex products and various stress events.

Stress testing limits are set in line with the Company's Risk Appetite, with additional stress testing triggers at a department level. The stress testing results are presented to the Risk Management Committee and Executive Committee on a weekly basis.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Stress results are calculated on a daily basis for 5 different scenarios. The scenarios apply stress shocks to different risk factors for the Company portfolio according to a shock grid. New stress shocks and scenarios have been implemented in June 2014. Largest Market Risk stress exposure on average for the year was to the Credit Crisis scenario, with average market risk exposure of £43m, ranging between £21m and £68m during the year.

Value at Risk

VaR is a statistical measure that produces an estimate of the potential decrease in the market value of a portfolio over a specified time horizon at a given confidence level under normal market conditions.

The Company's VaR is calculated on a daily basis and assumes a time horizon of one day and a confidence level of 99 per cent.

The Company uses several VaR models across different segments of its business:

- For most interest rate and spread risk factors, a full revaluation non-linear VaR model which employs Monte-Carlo simulations derived from a Variance-Covariance ('VcV') matrix is used;
- Equity VaR is calculated using a sensitivity based method for non-JPY positions and by a daily Global Equity VaR process run by Mizuho Securities for JPY denominated equity risk positions calculated by Mizuho Securities. The Global Equity VaR process makes use of Barra's JPE3 model, Barra's primary Japanese equity model; and
- For its Foreign Exchange ('FX') VaR and Futures Basis VaR, the Company uses a linear variance / covariance model, and for non-JPY equity specific risk it uses a single factor model for each specific stock.

VaR Monte-Carlo simulation assumes that changes in the risk parameters have either a normal or log-normal distribution and the parameters of this distribution (i.e. standard deviations and correlations) are obtained from the Mizuho Financial Group. The method is limited by the relevance of the historical data used.

The Company's VaR should be interpreted in light of the limitations of VaR, which include:

- Risk factors which are not fully addressed by the VaR methodology. These are addressed either by sensitivity or position limits or by stress testing scenarios;
- Changes in risk factors may not follow the assumed distribution. In particular, the normal distribution assumption may underestimate the probability of large market moves;
- Historical data may not be a good estimate of the potential changes to risk factors observed in the future and any modifications to that data may not be adequate; and
- VaR based on a 99 per cent confidence level does not reflect potential losses beyond that percentile.

VaR should not be viewed as a guarantee of the maximum daily loss that can be experienced by the Company on its portfolio, nor can the Company be certain that losses will not exceed the VaR more frequently than once in one hundred trading days. Back-testing is performed between the Company's total daily VaR and clean daily profit and loss.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

A summary of the daily VaR and risk statistics for the trading portfolios, based on a 99 per cent confidence level and a one day time horizon, segregated by type of market risk, is presented below.

VaR Risk Factor	2015 £ thousands	Average 2015 £ thousands	Maximum 2015 £ thousands	Minimum 2015 £ thousands
General interest rate	1,459	859	1,896	343
Currency basis	5	3	7	-
Interest Rate ⁽¹⁾	1,436	859	1,899	343
Futures Basis	485	1,059	2,186	46
Credit Spread	805	940	1,444	474
Equity ⁽¹⁾	-	20	205	-
FX Risk	96	56	156	4
Total VaR ⁽¹⁾	1,659	1,942	3,036	1,199

VaR Risk Factor	2014 £ thousands	Average 2014 £ thousands	Maximum 2014 £ thousands	Minimum 2014 £ thousands
General interest rate	645	743	1,896	211
Currency basis	-	-	-	-
Interest Rate ⁽¹⁾	645	743	1,896	211
Futures Basis	210	198	555	18
Credit Spread	1,057	780	1,327	228
Equity ⁽¹⁾	49	95	1,842	-
FX Risk	59	31	78	4
Total VaR ⁽¹⁾	1,628	1,386	3,379	679

Explanatory note on VaR Risk Factor

- The total VaR shown in the tables above is not a sum of the component risks due to offsets between them.

Sensitivity analysis – non trading financial instruments

Currency risk sensitivity

The Company's foreign currency loans and advances to banks and customers and investments are funded in matched currencies, and in addition funding raised from debt security issuance is also used to support trading activities on a matched currency basis. Foreign currency derivatives are used when required to swap between relevant asset and liability currencies. Consequently no significant currency exposure arises on non trading book activities.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Interest rate risk sensitivity

The Company's non trading books comprise assets and liabilities which are not held or issued for trading purposes. These include the raising and provision of funding to support the Company's trading activities, acceptance of customer deposits and investment activities. Funding and deposit taking activity, including related derivative hedging, is conducted in such a manner as to minimise, where possible, interest rate risk.

The tables below summarise the interest rate sensitivity gaps within the Company's non trading book. Items are allocated to time bands by reference to the earlier of the next contractual interest rate re-pricing or the maturity date.

2015	Less than 3 months	3-6 months	6-12 months	1-5 years	Over 5 years	Non interest bearing	Total
	£ millions	£ millions	£ millions	£ millions	£ millions	£ millions	£ millions
Loans and advances to banks	95.9	-	-	-	-	-	95.9
Loans and advances to customers	3.2	-	-	-	-	-	3.2
Financial investments	-	-	-	-	-	3.7	3.7
Other assets	-	-	-	-	-	159.0	159.0
Prepayments and accrued income	-	-	-	-	-	49.7	49.7
Assets	99.1	-	-	-	-	212.4	311.5
Deposits by banks	277.6	238.3	139.8	-	-	-	655.7
Customer accounts	273.2	-	-	-	-	-	273.2
Debt securities in issue	506.0	146.2	327.3	157.1	6.1	-	1,142.7
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	257.2	257.2
Accruals and deferred income	-	-	-	-	-	78.9	78.9
Defined Benefit Pension Liability	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shareholders' funds	-	-	-	-	-	442.1	442.1
Liabilities and equity	1,056.8	384.5	467.1	157.1	6.1	778.2	2,849.8
Off balance sheet items ⁽¹⁾	(330.9)	(146.4)	322.8	148.4	6.1	-	-
Interest rate sensitivity gap	(1,288.6)	(530.9)	(144.3)	(8.7)	-	(565.8)	(2,538.3)
Cumulative gap	(1,288.6)	(1,819.5)	(1,963.8)	(1,972.5)	(1,972.5)	(2,538.3)	(2,538.3)

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

2014

	Less than 3 months	3-6 months	6-12 months	1-5 years	Over 5 years	Non interest bearing	Total
	£ millions	£ millions	£ millions	£ millions	£ millions	£ millions	£ millions
Loans and advances to banks	96.1	-	-	-	-	-	96.1
Loans and advances to customers	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	0.4
Financial investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other assets	-	-	-	-	-	203.2	203.2
Prepayments and accrued income	-	-	-	-	-	46.2	46.2
Assets	96.5	-	-	-	-	249.4	345.9
Deposits by banks	323.9	254.9	124.0	41.3	-	-	744.1
Customer accounts	294.0	-	-	-	-	-	294.0
Debt securities in issue	396.1	237.9	218.1	114.8	9.7	-	976.6
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	93.0	93.0
Accruals and deferred income	-	-	-	-	-	69.6	69.6
Defined Benefit Pension Liability	-	-	-	-	-	2.3	2.3
Shareholders' funds	-	-	-	-	-	439.6	439.6
Liabilities and equity	1,014.0	492.8	342.1	156.1	9.7	604.5	2,619.2
Off balance sheet items ⁽¹⁾	(448.6)	114.1	216.2	108.6	9.7	-	-
Interest rate sensitivity gap	(1,366.1)	(378.7)	(125.9)	(47.5)	-	(355.1)	(2,273.3)
Cumulative gap	(1,366.1)	(1,744.8)	(1,870.7)	(1,918.2)	(1,918.2)	(2,273.3)	(2,273.3)

Explanatory note on interest rate sensitivity

1. Off balance sheet items:

Where interest rate swaps are hedging debt securities in issue with greater than three months' maturity, the notional of these swaps has been disclosed as an off balance sheet item banded with reference to its next floating rate reset date, to reflect the true sensitivity of the Company to interest rate risk on these structures.

C Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if an issuer of a financial instrument or a customer fails to meet its contractual obligations.

Risk Management has specific responsibility for the implementation of the Company's credit policies for all activities, for performing credit analysis and due diligence on individual counterparties, and for monitoring compliance with individual counterparty, issuer, geographic and product limits. Policy and limits are established by the Risk Management Committee. Day to day management of credit risks is the responsibility of the individual business units.

Risk Management analyses counterparty credit exposures to assess both current and potential credit risk. Current credit exposure represents the replacement cost of those instruments which have a positive carrying value. Potential credit exposures are based on estimates of future replacement costs over the remaining life of the instrument.

Within Risk Management, prescribed levels of authority have been established for approval of standard transactions. Authority levels are governed by the counterparty's credit quality as well as the nature and potential risk of the transactions. Proposed transactions that exceed these prescribed levels must be approved by the Board of Directors.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Maximum exposure and effects of collateral and other credit enhancements

The maximum exposure to credit risk for financial assets, including derivatives, recognised on the balance sheet is typically the carrying amount and is represented on the table below which analyses maximum exposure to credit risk by asset class, representing credit risk arising from counterparty default.

The maximum exposure is shown gross of the use of master netting and collateral agreements unless such credit enhancements meet the offsetting requirements as set out in note 2A.

2015	Maximum exposure £ millions	Collateral £ millions	Netting and set-off £ millions	Other items £ millions	Net exposure to credit risk £ millions
On-balance sheet:					
Reverse repurchase agreements	16,618.9	(16,346.3)	(213.0)	-	59.6
Debt securities	4,191.1	-	-	-	4,191.1
Derivative assets	301.9	(176.2)	(67.1)	(15.9)	42.7
Loans and advances to banks	95.9	(17.7)	-	-	78.2
Loans and advances to customers	3.2	-	-	-	3.2
Trade receivables	140.9	(21.4)	(39.0)	-	80.5
Total on-balance sheet	21,351.9	(16,561.6)	(319.1)	(15.9)	4,455.3
Off-balance sheet:					
Credit lines and other commitments	-	-	-	-	-
Total off-balance sheet	-	-	-	-	-
Total	21,351.9	(16,561.6)	(319.1)	(15.9)	4,455.3
2014	Maximum exposure £ millions	Collateral £ millions	Netting and set-off £ millions	Other items £ millions	Net exposure to credit risk £ millions
On-balance sheet:					
Reverse repurchase agreements	21,675.5*	(21,501.0)	(2.8)	-	171.7
Debt securities	3,903.5	-	-	-	3,903.5
Derivative assets	204.7	(57.8)	(66.0)	(60.2)	20.7
Loans and advances to banks	96.1	(9.7)	-	-	86.4
Loans and advances to customers	0.4	-	-	-	0.4
Trade receivables	188.3	(21.4)	(36.9)	-	130.0
Total on-balance sheet	26,068.5	(21,589.9)	(105.7)	(60.2)	4,312.7
Off-balance sheet:					
Credit lines and other commitments	-	-	-	-	-
Total off-balance sheet	-	-	-	-	-
Total	26,068.5	(21,589.9)	(105.7)	(60.2)	4,312.7

Explanatory notes on collateral and other enhancements obtained

1. *Collateral received:*

Collateral received in the form of securities or cash in respect of reverse repurchase transactions, derivative transactions under relevant credit support agreements, and from a related party under a collateralised funding arrangement is shown above within Collateral.

2. *Netting and set-off:*

The impact of netting and set-off under legally enforceable master netting agreements is disclosed within Netting and set-off above, and is calculated after taking account of the effect of collateral described above.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

3. *Other items:*

The impact of purchased credit protection in respect of debt securities (in derivative or cash form) is disclosed within Other items and is capped at the notional value of the protection. Embedded derivative assets, which have been separated from host securities in issue and reflected within the Maximum exposure of Derivative assets, have been offset within Other items, as these assets bear no exposure to the creditworthiness of third parties.

- * The Company has revised its accounting policy with regard to the netting of reverse repurchase agreements and repurchase agreements during the year, and has restated the prior year balances to reflect this change. The revision is explained in section 2, Accounting Policies, sub-section P.

Concentrations of exposure to credit risk

Concentrations of exposure to credit risk exist when a number of counterparties are engaged in similar activities or operate in the same geographical areas or industry sectors and have similar economic characteristics so that their ability to meet contractual obligations is similarly impacted by changes in economic, political or other conditions. Significant concentrations of exposure to credit risk are discussed below.

Reverse repurchase agreements

The Company's repo trading activities give rise to counterparty risk exposures, which as noted above, are mitigated through the execution of netting agreements and the agreement of margin requirements; such that net counterparty exposures are maintained at a low level. The largest counterparty exposure as at 31st March 2015, excluding central counterparties, totalled £16 million (2014: £14 million), and no remaining exposures exceeded £8 million (2014: £8 million).

Debt securities

The Company's debt trading activities give rise to issuer risk exposures in respect of debt securities held for trading, which total £4,191.1 million (2014: £3,903.5 million). The Company's holdings of debt securities are diversified by issuer, geographic region and industry sector. A summary of the most significant geographic exposures by class of debt is given as follows:

2015	Government £ millions	Other public sector £ millions	Other £ millions	Total £ millions
Italy	777.8	-	74.2	852.0
France	443.2	40.7	135.2	619.1
Germany	511.9	7.1	80.1	599.1
US	252.4	-	58.1	310.5
Japan	148.3	12.1	87.3	247.7
UK	86.6	-	56.3	142.9
Other	660.6	59.8	699.4	1,419.8
Total	2,880.8	119.7	1,190.6	4,191.1

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

2014	Government	Other public sector	Other	Total
	£ millions	£ millions	£ millions	£ millions
Italy	593.3	-	56.1	649.4
France	665.6	6.1	164.5	836.2
Germany	484.6	21.6	147.2	653.4
US	164.3	-	64.5	228.8
Japan	159.3	11.0	44.7	215.0
UK	20.9	-	126.5	147.4
Other	398.7	72.3	702.3	1,173.3
Total	2,486.7	111.0	1,305.8	3,903.5

Derivatives

The Company's derivative trading activities give rise to counterparty risk exposures which as noted above are principally mitigated through the execution of netting agreements and the agreement of margin requirements. The largest such counterparty exposure as at 31st March 2015 totalled £9.9 million (2014: £4.7 million). Counterparty exposure totalled £42.7 million as at 31st March 2015 (2014: £20.7 million), and all exposures greater than £1 million were against investment grade-rated financial institutions, clearing houses or other Mizuho Financial Group subsidiaries. There have been no defaults historically against these counterparties.

Credit quality

The following table represents an analysis by credit quality rating designation of collateral received in respect of reverse repurchase agreements, debt and similar securities and loans and advances, based on internal credit ratings or their equivalent. The internal credit ratings are derived from S&P, Moody's and Fitch. For Japanese securities, the ratings are derived from Japanese rating agencies. For securities where external ratings are not available, the rating is internally calculated by the Company.

Reverse repurchase agreements

2015	Government	Bank	Corporate	Total
	£ millions	£ millions	£ millions	£ millions
AAA	4,602.5	424.7	10.5	5,037.7
AA- to AA+	9,865.2	57.5	21.4	9,944.1
A- to A+	218.1	57.0	375.1	650.2
BBB+ to BBB-	892.9	9.6	46.3	948.8
BB+ to C	9.2	3.0	25.9	38.1
Total	15,587.9	551.8	479.2	16,618.9

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

2014	Government £ millions	Bank £ millions	Corporate £ millions	Total £ millions
AAA	5,237.1	822.3	229.4	6,288.8
AA- to AA+	12,344.2	390.4	599.7	13,334.3
A- to A+	149.4	339.5	537.2	1,026.1
BBB+ to BBB-	656.3	33.3	294.7	984.3
BB+ to C	10.8	3.8	27.4	42.0
Total	18,397.8	1,589.3	1,688.4	21,675.5*

* The Company has revised its accounting policy with regard to the netting of reverse repurchase agreements and repurchase agreements during the year, and has restated the prior year balances to reflect this change. The revision is explained in section 2, Accounting Policies, sub-section P.

Debt securities and Loans and advances

	2015		2014	
	Debt securities £ millions	Loans and advances £ millions	Debt securities (restated) £ millions	Loans and advances £ millions
AAA	1,242.0	-	981.3	-
AA- to AA+	1,104.0	22.6	1,552.3	42.0
A- to A+	426.4	70.2	286.2	54.0
BBB+ to BBB-	1,341.9	-	970.1	-
BB+ to C	63.9	-	102.1	-
Unrated	12.9	6.3	11.5	0.5
	4,191.1	99.1	3,903.5	96.5

D Liquidity Risk

Liquidity Risk is the risk of the Company not being able to comply with its payment obligations as they fall due or raising funds to meet commitments without incurring unacceptable losses. The Company considers its current liquidity risk profile to be relatively low risk as it maintains a funding profile requirement that is largely short dated and matched. In addition the Company manages liquidity risk against a prudent liquidity risk appetite profile which references a suite of severe but plausible liquidity stress scenarios and includes reverse stresses.

The Company has in place robust processes and systems that enable continuous review of the firm's liquidity position.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Control environment

The Company manages liquidity risk in accordance to the requirements laid out by the Prudential Regulation Authority ('PRA') in BIPRU 12. The Company maintains liquidity resources sufficient for it to maintain self sufficiency under the severe funding scenarios laid out in BIPRU 12. The Company documents its approach to liquidity risk management and its assessment of the appropriate level of liquidity resources consistent with its risk appetite within its annual Individual Liquidity Adequacy Assessment, as submitted to the PRA.

Liquidity mismatches and stress results are monitored and reported on a daily basis, and are formally reviewed at the weekly meeting of the Risk Management Committee. Liquidity is actively managed through dealings in the major wholesale money markets and repo markets, thereby enabling ready access to funding. The stress testing results are also periodically reviewed by the Asset and Liabilities Committee, Executive Committee and the Board Risk Committee. Results indicate even under adverse scenarios, the Company would have sufficient resources to meet its funding requirements.

Residual contractual maturity of financial liabilities

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities.

2015	Carrying Amount £ millions	Contractual Amount £ millions	Repayable on demand £ millions	Less than	3-6	6-12	1-5	Over 5
				three months £ millions	months £ millions	months £ millions	years £ millions	years £ millions
Financial liabilities:								
Deposits by banks	655.7	655.7	0.1	277.6	238.3	139.7	-	-
Customer accounts	273.2	273.2	0.2	273.0	-	-	-	-
Repurchase agreements	15,481.8	15,481.8	376.4	12,888.9	2,132.9	83.6	-	-
Trading financial liabilities	2,892.2	2,525.3	499.4	2,022.1	3.8	-	-	-
Trading derivative liabilities	246.4	246.4	-	6.6	0.1	2.9	123.3	113.5
Derivative liabilities held for risk management	4.5	4.5	-	-	-	-	1.8	2.7
Debt securities in issue	1,142.7	1,123.8	-	203.9	14.6	332.7	394.7	177.9
Trade payables	251.3	251.3	-	251.3	-	-	-	-
		20,562.0	876.1	15,923.4	2,389.7	558.9	519.8	294.1

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

2014

	Carrying Amount	Contractual Amount	Repayable on demand	Less than three months	3-6 months	6-12 months	1-5 years	Over 5 years
	£ millions	£ millions	£ millions	£ millions	£ millions	£ millions	£ millions	£ millions
Financial liabilities:								
Deposits by banks	744.1	744.1	0.6	323.3	254.9	124.0	41.3	-
Customer accounts	294.0	294.0	0.2	293.8	-	-	-	-
Repurchase agreements	20,742.5*	20,742.5	241.5	17,178.3	2,510.7	812.0	-	-
Trading financial liabilities	2,600.9	2,419.3	608.9	1,810.1	0.3	-	-	-
Trading derivative liabilities	152.5	152.5	-	13.1	12.4	4.7	52.8	69.5
Derivative liabilities held for risk management	29.1	29.1	-	-	-	1.0	1.4	26.7
Debt securities in issue	976.6	938.7	-	125.9	37.5	204.3	259.7	311.3
Trade payables	85.7	85.7	-	85.7	-	-	-	-
		25,405.9	851.2	19,830.2	2,815.8	1,146.0	355.2	407.5

Explanatory notes on residual contractual maturity of financial liabilities

1. Trading liabilities:

Trading financial liabilities principally comprise short positions in debt securities. The contractual maturity of trading short positions has been presented based upon the maturity of the related reverse repurchase contracts through which the Company has borrowed securities to facilitate the trading short positions.

- * The Company has revised its accounting policy with regard to the netting of reverse repurchase agreements and repurchase agreements during the year, and has restated the prior year balances to reflect this change. The revision is explained in section 2, Accounting Policies, sub-section P.

E Operational Risk

Operational risk is defined as direct or indirect financial or reputational impacts that result from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems or from external events.

Control environment

The Company manages exposure to operational risk via the implementation of an Operational Risk Framework overseen and managed by Operational Risk Management, which is in turn part of an Enterprise Risk Management structure. The framework has four main component parts: Risk identification, Assessment & Measurement, Control and Monitoring and Capital Management.

Assessment of identified risks and the key mitigating controls is an important part of the Framework; key controls are assessed regularly for both design and operational effectiveness and weaknesses identified and remediated.

Operational risk is reviewed, assessed and monitored against defined appetite and tolerance statements via the firm's corporate governance structure using appropriate Key Indicators. In addition, the Company maintains and tests contingency facilities to support operations in the event of disasters and has purchased insurance where required by law or regulation and to address selected business risks.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

F Legal Risk

Legal risk is the risk that the business activities of the Company have unintended or unexpected legal consequences and includes risk arising from inadequate documentation, legal or regulatory incapacity, insufficient authority of a counterparty and uncertainty as to the validity or enforceability of a contract. The Company identifies and manages legal risk through effective use of its legal services department, which is independent of the front office, and external legal advisors.

G Regulatory capital management

The primary objectives of the Company's capital management process is to ensure that the regulated Company entities comply with all externally imposed capital requirements and maintain a strong capital position in order to support the Company's business.

The Company maintains an effectively managed capital base to cover risks inherent in the business. Since the beginning of January 2014 the Capital Requirements Directive and the Capital Requirements Regulation, jointly CRD IV have been the relevant supervisory statements on the prudential requirements for credit institutions and investment firms within the EU. Accordingly the Company's capital adequacy is monitored under the requirements of CRD IV as implemented by the Prudential Regulation Authority.

The Company also performs regular capital projections that include scenario analysis, which are reviewed by the senior management of the Company and are consistent with requirements under Basel Pillar II.

The methodology used by the Company for calculating capital is based upon CRD IV standardised approach requirements for market, credit, settlement, credit valuation adjustment and counterparty risk and the Basic Indicator Approach for Operational Risk. The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of its activities.

The Company's regulatory capital is analysed below:

	2015 £ millions	2014 £ millions
Tier 1 Capital	434.4	438.6
Tier 2 Capital	-	-
Deductions	-	-
Total capital resources	434.4	438.6

Regulatory capital consists of Tier 1 capital, which comprises share capital share premium, retained earnings and current year losses. Certain adjustments are made to UK GAAP based results and reserves as prescribed under CRD IV requirements.

Return on assets (Net profit or loss divided by total balance sheet) is 1.1%.

H Special Purpose Companies

The Company enters into transactions with customers in the ordinary course of business which involve the establishment of special purpose companies.

Where the transactions involve the use of special purpose companies arranged by the Company, these special purpose companies are authorised upon establishment to ensure

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

appropriate purpose and governance. The activities of the special purpose companies sponsored or administered by the Company are closely monitored by senior management. The Company's involvement with the most significant types of special purpose companies and related transactions is described below.

Structured credit intermediation transactions

The Company has used special purpose companies to intermediate structured credit transactions. The Company enters into credit derivative transactions with these special purpose companies. Such special purpose companies were arranged by the Company or by third parties.

The Company has used special purpose companies to provide structured credit transactions to third parties who wish to obtain exposure to reference debt securities. The third parties obtain the risks and rewards of the reference assets through the notes issued by these special purpose companies. The Company may enter into interest rate derivatives with these special purpose companies.

29. SHARE BASED PAYMENT

The Company has adopted a deferral plan as part of its remuneration policy, that creates a mechanism to reward staff in line with the longer term performance of their respective divisions and the Company as a whole. The plan also aims to encourage the ongoing retention and motivation of employees over the longer term.

The deferral plan applies to MRTs and other staff whose variable remuneration exceeds defined thresholds. Half of the variable remuneration awarded to MRTs is required to be in the form of shares in the Mizuho Financial Group (or the cash equivalent value of such shares at distribution). Either 40% or 60% of the total variable remuneration of MRTs must be awarded in deferred form, which vests equally over three and / or five years from the date of the non deferred awards, and is subject to forfeiture conditions. Share based remuneration may also be awarded to non MRTs in the context of hiring, by way of buyout of existing bonus arrangements (including any deferral and / or retention years). Such share based remuneration will be subject to appropriate performance adjustment requirements.

Subject to good leaver provisions, deferred bonuses / awards may be forfeited in the following circumstances: voluntary resignation; or termination of employment for misconduct or gross misconduct; or an employee's failure to comply with the Company's professional standards and / or the PRA's Principles of Approved Persons; or restatement or recalculation of individual, departmental, and / or corporate financial performance; or in the case of MRTs only, assessment or reassessment of individual, departmental, and / or corporate financial performance; material error; or a material failure of risk management.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

The cost of share based awards has been recognised in the profit & loss account in a time apportioned manner over the relevant vesting years. Details of awards made, share based payment liabilities and expenses recognition are provided below:

	2015	2014
	Number	Number
Number of shares granted during the year ⁽¹⁾	2,117,793	2,318,141
	2015	2014
	£ millions	£ millions
Fair value of shares granted during the year ⁽²⁾	2.5	2.2
Carrying value of share based payment liability	2.5	3.0
Carrying value of vested share based payment liabilities ⁽³⁾	-	0.4
Expense arising from share-based payment transactions	1.5	2.5

Explanatory notes on share based payments

1. *The number of shares granted during 2015 contains share awards made in respect of the 2014 financial year. A time apportioned component of these 2014 awards was accrued during the 2015 financial year.*
2. *Measured as at the balance sheet date.*
3. *The carrying value of vested share based payment liabilities was £32,118 (2014: £382,367).*

30. COUNTRY BY COUNTRY TAX PAYMENTS

Country	Income £ million	Profit before tax £ million	Tax paid/(received) £ million	Subsidies received £ million	Average FTE
UK	123.7	4.9	-	-	388
Germany	0.6	-	-	-	2
Total	124.3	4.9	-	-	390

The Company is committed to responsible management of its tax affairs. Tax is managed in accordance with Local laws and the Company is transparent in its interaction with tax authorities. In the UK, the Company has reaffirmed our adoption of the HMRC's Code of Practice on Taxation.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

31. PARENT UNDERTAKINGS

Mizuho International plc is directly owned by Mizuho Securities UK Holdings Ltd a company which is incorporated in the United Kingdom. The Company's ultimate parent undertaking is Mizuho Financial Group, Inc., which is incorporated in Japan.

Copies of the group financial statements of Mizuho Securities UK Holdings Ltd can be obtained from:

Corporate Communications Department
Mizuho Securities UK Holdings Ltd
Bracken House
One Friday Street
London EC4M 9JA
<https://uk.mizuho-sc.com/en/about-us/reports-and-accounts.aspx>

Copies of the group financial statements for Mizuho Financial Group, Inc. can be obtained from:

Corporate Communications
Public Relations Office
Mizuho Financial Group, Inc.
Otemachi Tower
1-5-5 Otemachi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo
100-8176, JAPAN
http://www.mizuho-fg.co.jp/english/investors/financial/fin_statements/index.html