

The Mizuho logo consists of the word "MIZUHO" in a bold, white, sans-serif font, positioned above a white horizontal swoosh that tapers at both ends. The logo is set against a dark blue rectangular background.

MIZUHO

Pillar 3 disclosures for the year ended 31 March 2022

Mizuho Securities
Europe GmbH

Contents

1	Introduction	2
1.1	Objective	2
1.2	Regulatory and Company Information	2
1.3	Forward Looking Statements	2
1.4	Currency	2
2	Business Overview	3
3	Risk Management	3
3.1	Risk Management Framework	3
3.2	Risk Culture	3
3.3	Risk Principles	3
3.4	Risk Governance	4
3.5	Risk Profile	4
3.6	Principal Risks	4
3.7	Uncertainties	9
3.8	Risk Control and Mitigation	10
3.9	Risk Limits	10
3.10	Risk Monitoring and Reporting	10
4	Governance	10
4.1	Number of Directorships	10
4.2	Policy on Diversity: Objectives and Targets	11
4.3	Risk Committee Status and Meeting Structure	11
5	Own Funds Disclosures	12
5.1	Reconciliation of CET1, AT1, CET2 and Deductions Applied to Own Funds	12
5.2	Description of CET1, AT1 and CET2 Instruments	13
6	Capital Adequacy	15
6.1	Approach to Capital Adequacy	15
6.2	Capital Requirements as at 31 March 2022	15
7	Remuneration Policy and Practices	16
7.1	Introduction	16
7.2	Remuneration Policy	17
7.3	Determination of Remuneration	17
7.4	Pension	17
7.5	Quantitative Disclosure Information Remuneration Structure	18
8	Investment Policy	18

1 Introduction

1.1 Objective

This document sets out disclosures in respect of Mizuho Securities Europe GmbH (“MHEU” or “the Company”), required under the German Securities Institutions Act “WpIG” and, in particular, Part Six of the Investment Firms Regulation ((EU) 2019/2033) (IFR), which became applicable from 26 June 2021. MHEU is classified as a Class 2 Investment Firm according to IFR / WpIG. Pillar 3 disclosures provide market participants with information on a firm's governance arrangements, risk management objectives and processes, risk exposures, capital resources, key metrics, and remuneration practices.

The information presented in this document is for the financial year ending 31 March 2022 (reference date) on a solo basis. This is MHEU's first disclosure report, due to the recent introduction of the WpIG and the IFR, and therefore no changes to previous disclosure periods can be shown. In accordance with Art. 46 para. 1 IFR, the disclosure report is issued along with the annual financial statements and can be found together with the annual financial statement on MHEU's homepage <https://www.mizuhogroup.com/emea/who-we-are/governance/mizuho-securities-europe-gmbh-legal-and-compliance>. The disclosure report has been prepared in accordance with the Implementation Regulation (EU) 2021/2284, with regard to the prudential reports and disclosures by investment firms, and covers the period for the full financial year from 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022.

1.2 Regulatory and Company Information

The Company was established in June 2018 in Frankfurt am Main/Germany as a subsidiary of Mizuho International plc (“MHI”) based in London/United Kingdom (together “MHI Group”) to ensure the smooth and uninterrupted continuation of services to MHI's clients in the European Union (“EU”) and the European Economic Area (“EEA”) after the exit of the United Kingdom from the EU (Brexit). To this end, the Company obtained a licence by the Bundesanstalt für Finanzdienstleistungsaufsicht (“BaFin”) in December 2018 to provide a range of financial and banking services to its clients.

In March 2019, the Company obtained the permission to operate cross-border to provide its services to clients domiciled in other countries of the EU („EU Passporting“). After the Company commenced business activities in April 2019, branches in Madrid/Spain and Paris/France were established in July 2019 and January 2020 to promote business in the Iberian and Italian markets and the French and Belgian and Luxembourg markets, respectively.

MHEU is authorised and regulated by BaFin. MHEU has been entered into BaFin's database of authorised companies with ID number 149548. MHEU's LEI is 213800G8QEXN34A2YG53.

1.3 Forward Looking Statements

Certain statements in this disclosure document are forward looking with respect to plans, goals and expectations relating to the future financial position, business performance and results of the Company. Although MHEU believes that the expectations reflected in these forward-looking statements are reasonable, MHEU can give no assurance that these expectations will prove to be an accurate reflection of actual results. As these statements involve risks and uncertainties, actual results may differ materially from those expressed or implied by these forward-looking statements. MHEU shall not be under any obligation to update any forward-looking statements whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

1.4 Currency

Financial information presented in this document is expressed in thousands of Euros (TEUR) - rounded to the nearest 1,000 Euros, unless otherwise stated.

2 Business Overview

MHEU and its UK parent company are part of Mizuho Financial Group Inc. (“Mizuho Financial Group”), one of the world's largest full-service financial conglomerates. With offices in over 100 locations outside of Japan, Mizuho Financial Group employs approximately 52,000 employees worldwide and looks proudly back on 140+ years of banking experience.

Closely aligned to the Mizuho Financial Group Inc. strategy, MHEU provides tailored financial products and solutions to institutional and corporate clients across the EEA. There are two main business lines in MHEU, Global Investment Banking (“GIB”) and Global Markets (“GMK”):

- GIB arranges and underwrites new debt issuances for major EU/EEA corporate and financial institution clients of Mizuho Financial Group. GIB also provides underwriting of international equity offerings and convertible bonds of EU/EEA corporations, and selective M&A services.
- GMK provides sales and trading of debt securities and cleared derivatives for EU/EEA institutional investor clients, and the sourcing of EU/EEA-originated products for Mizuho Financial Group’s Japanese client base. GMK also provides Japanese equity sales, facilitation and investor relations services for EU/EEA clients.

3 Risk Management

3.1 Risk Management Framework

The Company maintains a prudent approach to risk to ensure that it can operate safely and to support a sustainable business development in keeping with its Management Board's strategy. The Company's Management Board (“the Board”) and the Chief Risk Officer (“CRO”) set the guidelines from the top and foster a culture that is supportive of strong risk management and in line with clear principles and tolerances for risk. The Company has a strong and independent risk management function responsible for the identification of principal risks, the maintenance of an appropriate risk and control framework, and for keeping the Board informed about any changes of the Company's risk profile.

3.2 Risk Culture

The Company believes that a strong risk management culture is essential to achieve its business objectives. With ultimate accountability for risk governance in the Company, the Board embeds a strong risk management culture through the CRO and the establishment of an independent risk management function, which works closely with its businesses and ensures that risk management is understood as a shared responsibility.

3.3 Risk Principles

The Board has established clearly defined risk principles that describe the Company's key risk management objectives in support of its business strategy, which are summarised below:

- Maintain a predictable, moderate risk profile in line with the established risk appetite
- Ensure that effective control of balance sheet usage and concentration risk is exercised, without tolerating breaches of the limit framework. A “large exposures” statement is approved by the MHEU Board, and limits are set for large financial groups within the regulatory limits prescribed
- Preserve strong capital and liquidity ratios and comply with all regulatory requirements
- Maintain a robust funding strategy with regard to both the sources and tenor of funding
- Ensure that remuneration arrangements are aligned to risk appetite

3.4 Risk Governance

In keeping with the governance approach of MHI Group, responsibilities for risk management are assigned to multiple functions within the organisation using a three lines of defence (“LoD”) model. This model is used for managing financial and other operational risks that evolve in course of its business activities and in response to developments in markets and products.

- **The first line (“1. LoD”)** is any business or corporate function that originates risk, owns it and is responsible for that risk. The first line function is obliged to understand the implication of any risks run by it and to conduct its own supervision to control/manage the risk
- **The second line (“2. LoD”)** is provided by Risk Management and Compliance who are responsible for conducting independent challenge, oversight, escalation and reporting of risk and validating the management of risk by the first line of defence
- **The third line (“3. LoD”)** is provided by the Internal Audit Function that is independent of both the first and second line of defence. The role of the third line is to independently check and verify the effectiveness of the first and second lines of defence and to escalate to the Board any deficiencies that it identifies

3.5 Risk Profile

MHEU provides advisory, primary and secondary sales and trading functions to institutional European clients. The Company’s client base consists primarily of financial institution, corporate, and sovereign, supranational and agency (“SSA”) clients as well as a range of institutional investor clients. It excludes any private clients. MHEU trades in a relatively vanilla product set, comprising equity and debt securities and cleared derivatives, a significant portion of which fall under a back-to-back booking model established with MHI and other Mizuho affiliates.

In compliance with MHEU’s current risk management framework most market risk exposures arising from MHEU’s primary and secondary market activities are transferred to other group entities. MHEU has started to assume some market risk since the inception of its European Government Bond (“EGB”) trading activity.

The Company’s investment banking and equity broking activities result in low levels of risk exposure as the underwriting activity is predominantly conducted without accepting significant underwriting risk and the equity broking activity does not expose the Company directly to equity market risk. Fixed income sales activities result in low issuer risk due to position taking in EGBs only; other positions are subject to the back-to-back booking model. Any derivative risk management exposures to clients are back-to-back and cleared.

3.6 Principal Risks

The Company’s principal risks as an international investment banking and securities business within the Mizuho Financial Group of companies are as shown in table 1:

Table 1: Principal Risks

Principal risk	Description	How risk is managed
Market risk	The risk that changes in interest rates, foreign exchange rates, credit spreads, equity prices and other rates, prices, volatilities, cor-	Management of all market risks is the responsibility of the individual business units. Risk Management is responsible for monitoring compliance with all market risk limits and policies.

Principal risk	Description	How risk is managed
	<p>relations or other market conditions, such as liquidity, will have an adverse impact on the Company's financial condition or results.</p> <p>The Principal Market Risks to which MHEU is exposed to are FX risk and interest rate risk. Since starting trading in EGB, MHEU has assumed interest rate risk from market positions. In addition, the Treasury positions in HQLAs and repos are also a source of interest rate risk.</p>	<p>Market risk in the Treasury funding and HQLA portfolio is measured using yield curve sensitivities (PV01) and stress test scenarios, even though the numbers generated by these scenarios are generally small.</p> <p>Market risk in trading books is controlled using VaR-, Stress-, Stress VaR and revenue-Limits in addition to the established curve sensitivity limit framework. With the gradual shift away from a pure back-to-back booking model and the sole occurrence of market risk in the Treasury funding and HQLA portfolio, market risk is starting to become more material for MHEU. The company responds to that through daily analysis of the trading book composition, changes in market risk and explanation of profit and loss.</p>
Credit and Counterparty risk	<p>The risk of financial loss to the Company if an issuer of a financial instrument or a customer fails to meet its contractual obligations.</p>	<p>The Risk Management Department performs independent credit analysis and due diligence on individual entities relevant to the Company's credit risk profile. Further, it ensures compliance with credit risk limits and policies to ensure that the Company operates within the agreed credit risk appetite framework. The Company's credit risk limit framework integrates with the Company's risk appetite owned by the Board and it includes limits for country, sector, asset class and counterparty.</p> <p>The Company's counterparty credit exposures are quantified to assess both current and potential credit risk. Current credit exposure represents the replacement cost of those instruments that have a positive carrying value. Potential credit exposures are based on estimates of future replacement costs over the remaining life of the instrument.</p> <p>The Company's credit risk profile is reviewed at the monthly Risk Management Committee.</p> <p>The Company's risk policies define levels of authority 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.</p>

Principal risk	Description	How risk is managed
Liquidity risk	The risk that the Company, although solvent, does not have available sufficient financial resources to enable it to meet its obligations as they fall due, even during times of idiosyncratic and / or market stress.	<p>The Company's liquidity risk management framework enables and ensures continuous review of the Company's liquidity position.</p> <p>Liquidity mismatches and stress testing results are monitored and reported on a daily basis, and are formally reviewed at the monthly MHI Group Risk Management Committee, of which the MHI Group Asset and Liability Committee is a sub-committee. MHEU maintains liquidity in excess of regulatory and internal risk appetite requirements</p> <p>Intraday liquidity risk and the risk of unforeseen initial margin posting requirements are considered the most material. The Company maintains liquidity resources that are adequate, both as to amount and quality, to ensure that there is no significant risk that its liabilities cannot be met as they fall due. Liquidity and funding is actively managed even though MHEU's funding sources are currently limited to MHI Group funding, and include lending from MHI and – if needed – capital injections.</p> <p>The Company documents its approach to liquidity risk management and its assessment of the appropriate minimum level of liquidity resources consistent with its liquidity risk appetite through its Internal Liquidity Adequacy Assessment Process (“ILAAP”). The approval and overall ownership of the ILAAP forms part of the accountabilities of the Board.</p>
Operational risk	The risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems or from external events.	<p>The Company manages its exposure through an Operational Risk Framework overseen and managed by Risk Management. The Framework includes risk identification and assessment, control and monitoring, and capital management.</p> <p>Operational risk exposures are assessed and measured using a variety of approaches, including: risk and control self-assessments, the setting and reporting of key operational risk indicators, internal loss event reporting, external loss event capture and scenario stress testing.</p> <p>Operational risk is reviewed, assessed and monitored against defined tolerance</p>

Principal risk	Description	How risk is managed
		<p>statements via the Company's corporate governance structure. In addition, the Group maintains and tests contingency facilities to support operations in the event of business disruption and has purchased insurance where required by law or regulation and to address selected business risks.</p> <p>The Company's operational risk profile is reviewed at the monthly Risk Management Committee whose attendees include the Board members. Significant matters are escalated to the Board and the MHI Board Risk Committee.</p> <p>WpIG/IFR does not allocate capital for operational risk directly. The Group uses an internal model to calculate the internal capital requirements for operational risk. MHEU's internal capital model utilised a scenario-based loss distribution model combining hypothetical severe losses and probabilities from subject matter experts within the bank together with estimated correlations.</p>
Cyber risk	The risk of financial loss, disruption or damage to the reputation of an organisation from a failure of its information systems.	The Company maintains a comprehensive suite of policies, standards and controls to manage information and cyber security risk that is aligned with Group-wide practices and industry standard frameworks (ISO27001/NIST).
Conduct risk	The risk that actions undertaken by the Company may lead to customer detriment or have an adverse effect on market integrity, including with regards to financial crime.	<p>The Company is committed to operating at all levels with the right culture and in accordance with its three pillars of Inspiring trust, valuing and encouraging Diversity of thought and driving forward a Winning spirit.</p> <p>The Company identifies, manages and mitigates conduct risk through its conduct risk management framework. Whilst the CRO has overall responsibility for oversight of this framework, senior managers and staff are responsible for conduct risk management within their own business areas.</p> <p>Conduct risk is managed through a variety of means, which encompass clear communication of expected values, objective setting, articulation of policy, certification processes, training, conduct risk assessment, monitoring, reporting</p>

Principal risk	Description	How risk is managed
		<p>and appraisal processes. The Company's objective setting, appraisal and remuneration processes are designed to incentivise good conduct and to discourage poor conduct.</p> <p>MHI Group's Audit & Compliance Committee receives regular updates with regard to significant conduct risk matters and reviews key conduct risk metrics.</p>
Legal risk	<p>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. It also includes the risks arising from failure to comply with all applicable laws and regulations and the corresponding penalties that may be imposed, including significant financial fines and the loss of reputation.</p>	<p>The Company identifies and manages legal risk through effective use of its Legal and Compliance departments (which are independent of the front office), as well as the use of external legal advisors where prudent.</p>
Financial risks from climate change	<p>These risks arise through two primary channels, or 'risk factors': Physical and Transition.</p> <p>Physical risks from climate change relate to specific weather events (such as heatwaves, floods, wildfires and storms) and longer-term shifts in the climate (such as changes in precipitation, extreme weather variability, sea level rise, and rising mean temperatures).</p> <p>Transition risks arise from the process of adjustment towards a low-carbon economy. These risks manifest, for example, as increasing underwriting, reserving, credit, or market risk for firms.</p>	<p>Financial risks from climate change have been embedded into existing risk management frameworks so that they can be considered and managed as part of the other principal risks.</p>
Reputation risk	<p>Risk to reputation arises from negative perception on the part of stakeholders that can adversely affect the company's ability to maintain existing, or establish new, business relationships and continued access to sources of funding and liquidity. This could be as a direct result of poor or inappropriate execution of business activities,</p>	<p>The Company has a well-established policy and framework for identifying, assessing and managing reputation risk; the policy is attested to annually by staff. The framework defines the company's governance arrangements, responsibilities of staff, and escalation paths in the event of actual or potential damage to the Company's reputation.</p>

Principal risk	Description	How risk is managed
	staff behaviour or external factors such as false information or market rumours. Stakeholders include clients, counterparties, shareholders, investors, debtholders, market analysts, suppliers, and regulators.	Reputation Risk is considered when entering new products and markets, when executing specific transactions, when exiting business lines or customer groups, and when assessing the suitability of business partners, for example outsourcing arrangements. Staff behaviour is guided by the Company's values and individual conduct rules.
Fraud risk	Fraud is an intentional act by one or more individuals among management, those charged with governance, employees, or third parties, involving the use of deception to obtain an unjust or illegal advantage.	The nature of our activities puts the Company at risk of loss due to fraud and corruption both from within and outside the company. The Company aims to ensure that fraud and corruption are reduced to the lowest possible risk and that, should they occur, are dealt with in a firm and controlled manner. The Company has an Anti-Fraud Policy that sets out roles and responsibilities of specific departments in combatting fraud; the Policy is attested to annually by staff. The Company has controls designed to prevent and, where prevention is not possible, to detect fraud. The design and operating effectiveness of controls is reviewed regularly and reported to senior management together with assessments on the level of risk. There are defined processes for escalating and investigating cases of actual or suspected fraudulent activity.

3.7 Uncertainties

A number of risks have also been identified which require closer senior management attention and could cause disruption to delivery of the Company's strategy, and/or material deviation of financial results/financial condition from the Company's business plan. These are typically emerging risks which have more uncertain components, with impact crystallising over a longer time frame. Additionally, there may also be exacerbating factors which are beyond the Company's control which fall within this category of uncertainties. Some of the uncertainties actively considered by Management over the year included:

- The market and operational impacts in response to new COVID variants, even though COVID-19 has not had a material adverse effect on either business, operations, or staff of MHEU.
- Macroeconomic concerns such as rising inflationary pressures, increasing trends for corporate delinquencies, asset bubbles and unexpected/sudden market corrections.
- Major international current affairs/incidents such as escalations of geopolitical tensions including the Russia-Ukraine conflict, supply chain interruptions, or humanitarian/natural disasters.
- Business risk as the risk that revenues do not cover costs because of a deterioration of the company's business operation as the result of external factors.

- Dependency risk which arises from outsourcing arrangements, the back-to-back booking model, its funding and results in a dependency of MHEU on MHI, at least in the early years following its establishment.

These risks are discussed and monitored at the regular risk committee meetings, which are attended by members of the Board. For particularly impactful breaking news and events, Management adopt an agile approach to managing the events as they unfurl, with Board monitoring key metrics and dashboards daily, and convening at short notice for regular catch ups to ensure downside risks are proactively managed.

3.8 Risk Control and Mitigation

Risk exposures are managed by business and corporate functions, using a range of techniques relevant to the individual risk class. Such techniques encompass the hedging of market risk positions, risk transfers, credit risk mitigation techniques, business continuity planning and the purchase of insurance.

3.9 Risk Limits

Risk control limits and key risk indicators are established to ensure that risk exposures remain within specified levels, and that the Company is able to operate in accordance within its defined risk appetite. A comprehensive limit framework is maintained by risk class, with defined levels of authorisation to ensure that risk exposure levels are authorised and monitored at the appropriate level within the Company's governance hierarchy.

3.10 Risk Monitoring and Reporting

Reporting of risk exposures in relation to risk limits, and more broadly with regards to trends in the Company's risk profile and emerging risks, is performed by the Risk Management function (and by the Compliance function with regards to AML risks and conduct related matters). Reporting is conducted in relation to all principal risk factors, and is designed to enable effective governance of the Company's risk profile.

The Board is regularly informed of the Company's risk exposures and compliance with risk limits. In addition to monitoring current risk exposures, the Company also monitors potential future adverse developments in the markets it is active in by establishing entity-specific early warning indicators whose breach may indicate deterioration in the capital and liquidity strength. Monitoring and reporting the status of these early warning indicators forms part of the Company's recovery planning arrangements.

For the majority of risk metrics and limits, exposures are reported daily by automated processes to support timely management information including daily risk reports to the board, monthly risk reports to the Risk Management Committee, which is attended by the Board members, and a monthly risk report to the MHI Board.

4 Governance

4.1 Number of Directorships

Directorships held by Board members are reviewed to ensure compliance with the German Corporate Governance Code (Deutscher Corporate Governance Kodex, "DCGK") requirements regarding the total number of such positions which may be held. As at 31 March 2022, the Board comprised of 3 executives who held no external directorships. The total of such directorships held by each individual director was therefore in compliance with the requirements of the DCGK.

4.2 Policy on Diversity: Objectives and Targets

Valuing diversity is an integral part of our strategy, driving business performance and success. Creating an inclusive workplace is paramount, underpinned by our values of Customer First, Innovative Spirit, Speed, Team Spirit and Passion.

The senior management team are fully committed to the Group's inclusion and diversity agenda, both within the organisation and the management body itself, and receive regular updates on the inclusion and diversity initiatives as well as progress towards achieving gender balance. Our Head Office in Tokyo has its own targets in relation to gender balance and their commitment is demonstrated by their inclusion in the 2021 Bloomberg Financial Services Gender–Equality Index for the fifth year running.

MHEU's Policy on Diversity is inherited from the MHI Group's Policy on Diversity, which is disclosed in Section 2 of the MHI Consolidated Pillar 3 on Mizuho Group's website. Details on MHEU's Policy on Diversity can also be found in Section 8 of the Annual Report on MHEU's website.

4.3 Risk Committee Status and Meeting Structure

The Board has established a number of committees under the Board to enable detailed oversight of particular areas of Board responsibility and to facilitate oversight of senior management.

MHEU has a Risk Management Committee, chaired by the CRO which evaluates MHEU's governance, risk and control framework. It makes recommendations to the Board concerning MHEU's risk appetite and reviews the supporting Board level limit framework and key metrics. It advises the Board on risk methodologies, policies and limits for market, credit, liquidity and operational risk and monitors compliance with these limits. It evaluates and reports to the Board on matters concerning MHEU's overall risk profile and performance against risk appetite, giving consideration to key trends and concentrations, compliance with limits and significant risk issues. It also provides advice and support to the Board on sustainability and climate risk.

5 Own Funds Disclosures

5.1 Reconciliation of CET1, AT1, CET2 and Deductions Applied to Own Funds

MHEU complies with the capital requirements as set out in IFR/WpIG for a Class 2 Investment Firm. The composition of own funds as per Article 49 IFR is shown in table 2.

Table 2: EU IF CC1.01 - Composition of regulatory own funds

		Amounts TEUR	Source based on reference numbers/letters of the bal- ance sheet in the audited fi- nancial statements
Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital: instruments and reserves			
1	OWN FUNDS	44,952	
2	TIER 1 CAPITAL	44,952	
3	COMMON EQUITY TIER 1 CAPITAL	44,952	
4	Fully paid up capital instruments	35,000	Fully paid up Share Capital
5	Share premium		
6	Retained earnings	5,039	Retained Earnings
7	Accumulated other comprehensive income		
8	Other reserves	5,000	Other Reserves
9	Minority interest given recognition in CET1 capital		
10	Adjustments to CET1 due to prudential filters	-87	
11	Other funds		

Under IFR, MHEU is required to provide a reconciliation of the Company's audited financial statements to regulatory own funds, as shown in table 3. The annual financial statements of MHEU were prepared in accordance with the principles of the German Commercial Code (HGB) and the German Ordinance on Accounting for Banks and Financial Services Institutions (RechKredV) which also applies for Investment Firms.

Table 3: EU IFCC2: Own funds: reconciliation of regulatory own funds to balance sheet in the audited financial statements

		Balance sheet (from published /audited financial statements) in TEUR	Cross reference to EU IF CC1
		As at period end	
Assets - Breakdown by asset classes according to the balance sheet in the published/audited financial statements			
1	Receivables from credit institutions	34,060	
2	Receivables from customers	52	
3	Bonds and other fixed-income securities	41,092	
4	Equity shares and other non-fixed income securities	761	
5	Trading assets	726,418	
6	Tangible assets	1,000	
7	Other assets	4,099	
8	Prepaid Expenses	286	
	Total Assets	807,768	
Liabilities - Breakdown by liability classes according to the balance sheet in the published/audited financial statements			
1	Liabilities to credit institutions	182,845	
2	Liabilities to customers	316	
3	Trading liabilities	568,281	
4	Other liabilities	943	
5	Deferred income	31	
6	Provisions	7,394	
7	Fund for general banking risk	96	
	Total Liabilities	759,906	
Shareholders' Equity			
1	Subscribed capital	35,000	(row 4) Fully paid up capital instrument
2	Capital reserve	5,000	(row 8) Other reserves
3	Retained earnings	5,039	(row 6) Retained Earnings
4	Net Income	2,822	
	Total Shareholders' equity	47,861	

5.2 Description of CET1, AT1 and CET2 Instruments

Under IFR, MHEU is required to provide a description of the main features of "Own Instruments issued by the Company". MHEU has issued ordinary share capital, the details of which are set out below.

All capital resources included are of standard form and the main terms and conditions of the capital instruments are disclosed in table 4. The Company's regulatory capital resources comprised of €44.9m of CET 1 capital. This figure includes share capital, retained earnings and other reserves.

In 2022 the Firm did not hold any AT1 and CET2 instrument.

Table 4: EU I CCA: Own funds: Main features of own instruments issued by the firm

1	Issuer	MHEU
2	Unique identifier (e.g. CUSIP, ISIN or Bloomberg identifier for private placement)	N/A
3	Public or private placement	Private
4	Governing law(s) of the instrument	German Commercial Code (Handelsgesetzbuch)
5	Instrument type (types to be specified by each jurisdiction)	Common Shares
6	Amount recognised in regulatory capital (currency in million, at most recent reporting date)	€ 35,000,000
7	Nominal amount of instrument	€ 35,000,000
8	Issue price	1 EUR
9	Redemption price	N/A
10	Accounting classification	Shareholders' equity
11	Original date of issuance (€ 35,000,000)	7 January 2019
12	Perpetual or dated	Perpetual
13	Original maturity date	N/A
14	Issuer call subject to prior supervisory approval	No
15	Optional call date, contingent call dates and redemption amount	N/A
16	Subsequent call dates, if applicable	N/A
	<i>Coupons / dividends</i>	
17	Fixed or floating dividend/coupon	N/A
18	Coupon rate and any related index	N/A
19	Existence of a dividend stopper	No
20	Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory (in terms of timing)	Fully discretionary
21	Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory (in terms of amount)	Fully discretionary
22	Existence of step up or other incentive to redeem	No
23	Noncumulative or cumulative	Non-cumulative
24	Convertible or non-convertible	Non-convertible
25	If convertible, conversion trigger(s)	N/A
26	If convertible, fully or partially	N/A
27	If convertible, conversion rate	N/A
28	If convertible, mandatory or optional conversion	N/A
29	If convertible, specify instrument type convertible into	N/A
30	If convertible, specify issuer of instrument it converts into	N/A
31	Write-down features	N/A
32	If write-down, write-down trigger(s)	N/A
33	If write-down, full or partial	N/A
34	If write-down, permanent or temporary	N/A
35	If temporary write-down, description of write-up mechanism	N/A
36	Non-compliant transitioned features	The most subordinated claim
37	If yes, specify non-compliant features	N/A
38	Link to the full term and conditions of the instrument (signposting)	N/A

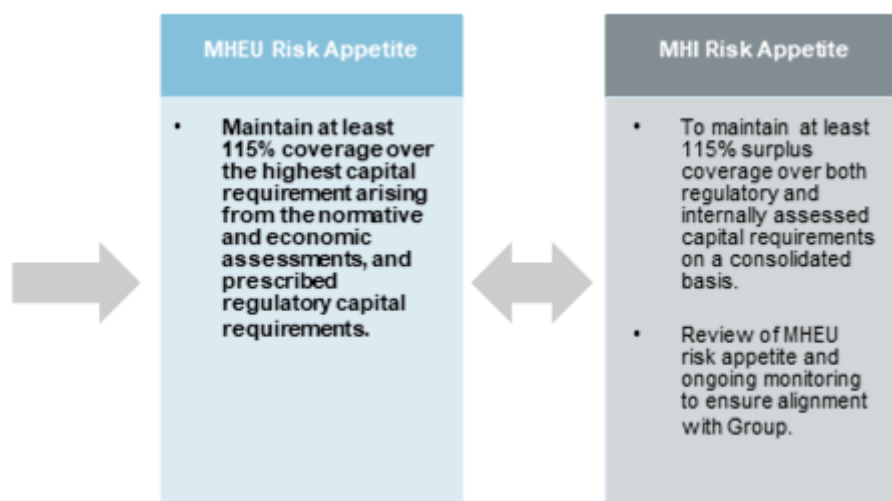
6 Capital Adequacy

6.1 Approach to Capital Adequacy

Assessment of capital adequacy and the Company's approach is refreshed in its entirety once a year for the Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process ("ICAAP"), but is both monitored and modified - if needed - for material events throughout the year. This process is undertaken with the aim of establishing levels of internal capital to maintain adequacy on an ongoing basis over the medium term, based on two complementary internal perspectives, plus the regulatory IFR capital assessment:

Graphic 1: Overview over MHEU's approach to Capital Adequacy

Normative capital assessment	Economic capital assessment	IFR capital assessment
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Medium-term projections over 3 years. • Covers ongoing fulfilment of all relevant regulatory requirements (including under adverse scenarios) and external constraints. • Takes into account all material risks and changes in legal / regulatory / accounting frameworks. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Internal assessment over a 1 year horizon. • Assesses level of internal capital required to cover risks that may cause economic losses, based on fair value considerations. • Point-in-time quantification of current situation feeding into a medium-term assessment covering future developments. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Internal assessment over a 1 year horizon. • Covers the fulfilment of the soon to be implemented IFR/IFD requirements.



6.2 Capital Requirements as at 31 March 2022,

Under IFR/IFD, MHEU calculates its Pillar 1 requirement as being the higher of the following on a daily basis:

- Permanent Minimum Capital Requirement
- Fixed Overhead Requirement
- Total K-Factor Requirements

Consequently, during the year ended 31 March 2022, the Company's Pillar 1 Requirement was the Company's Fixed Overhead Requirement, being TEUR 4,713, shown in table 5. The risk to market K-Factor is determined by the general market risk in EGB trading, while the risk to the firm's K-Factor overall is equalling the Daily Trading Flow of cash trades in GMK.

Table 5: Own Funds Requirements

OWN FUNDS REQUIREMENTS	Amounts TEUR
Own Funds requirement	4,713
Permanent minimum capital requirement	750
Fixed overhead requirement	4,713
Total K-Factor Requirement	2,395
Risk to client	0.2
Risk to market	772
Risk to firm	1,624

As of 31 March 2022, the Company had total regulatory capital of TEUR 44,952. The increase in total regulatory capital is due to the retained earnings from the last financial year. The Own Funds Requirements of the Company of TEUR 4,713 are exclusively driven by the Fixed Overhead Requirements and are calculated as per the IFR.

All key regulatory ratios were above the legal and the internally set minimum requirements. Consequently, the adequacy of MHEU's own funds were ensured at all times during the financial year. This includes the requirement under Article 43 of the IFR for the Company to hold minimum liquid assets of at least 1/3 of its Fixed Overhead Requirement, which was 1.8m EUR. MHEU held 167m EUR in Liquid assets as of 31 March 2022, and also has met the minimum Liquidity Requirements at all times during the financial year.

7 Remuneration Policy and Practices

7.1 Introduction

Within our company, our employees are our most valuable asset. The success and reputation of MHEU as part of the MHI Group is determined by the commitment, hard work and integrity of its employees. The Company and its business operations are managed in accordance with a variety of measures that are regularly reported to the Board. The primary metrics used to monitor and manage performance within the Group include profit before tax, capital utilisation, VaR utilisation and stress test results.

Class 2 Investment Firms must disclose their remuneration policies or practices in accordance with Article 51 IFR. The duty of disclosure applies to the Board and employees whose professional activities have a significant impact on the risk profile of the Investment Firm ("Identified Staff or Material Risk Takers (MRTs)"). Since the corresponding ordinance of the German Federal Ministry of Finance based on the authorisation of § 46 para. 3 WpIG is still pending, there is no legal requirement to determine the Identified Staff of MHEU on a solo basis. However, the Company is obliged to comply with certain requirements of MHI Group with respect to their remuneration. Therefore, under CRD V the parent company MHI is required to identify Material Risk Takers ("MRTs") throughout its consolidation group. These individuals are referred to as "Group MRTs" and are subject to the UK regulatory remuneration rules - MHI's remuneration policy takes this into account accordingly for its employees. MHEU has four Group MRTs of which three are Board members. The remuneration of the three Board members is

disclosed in the Annual Report, so as not to make available the remuneration of the other Group MRT (in table 6), only the aggregated remuneration of the Board Members (Geschäftsführer) is shown.

7.2 Remuneration Policy

In June 2021, MHEU became a medium-sized (Class 2) Investment Firm regulated under the IFR and IFD/WpIG. However, some remuneration aspects of the CRD and the Remuneration Ordinance for Institutions (the "IVV") still continued to apply for the full financial year. Within the meaning of the IVV MHEU itself is not a "significant" institution.

The MHI Group has adopted a remuneration policy that takes into account the remuneration part of the PRA framework and the FCA remuneration codes for double-regulated companies (which promote effective risk management but should retain the flexibility to change depending on external factors, including, but not limited to, future legislative or regulatory measures).

The compensation practices, policies and procedures of the MHI Group are consistent with the principles as defined by the PRA and FCA in the documents mentioned above. In addition, MHEU is complying with the EBA Guidelines for Sound Compensation Policy, the KWG, the IVV and the interpretative guidelines to the IVV, and the WpHG, which are all aimed at promoting sound and effective risk management.

7.3 Determination of Remuneration

When determining the size of the overall bonus pool, the cost of economic or regulatory capital, the liquidity and the need to maintain and/or strengthen a sound capital base are taken into account. Individual awards are then allocated using the results of a balanced scorecard appraisal. MRTs are subject to bonus deferral in accordance with the Remuneration Codes (i.e. deferral periods of three to seven years); a general deferral plan is in place for all other staff whose bonus award is above a threshold set out in the Remuneration Policy. Bonus awards are subject to malus adjustment (including forfeiture) and deferred bonuses will vest only to the extent determined by MHEU's sole discretion, having regard to matters set out in the Remuneration Policy. At least 50% of any variable remuneration awarded to Group MRTs will be allocated in the form of awards based on Mizuho Financial Group Inc. shares and is subject to a retention period of six or twelve months. The Remuneration Codes require the Group to be contractually entitled to apply clawbacks to the variable remuneration of Group MRTs for seven years after the award has been made (this can be extended to ten years for Senior Managers in the event of an investigation).

The remuneration policy is designed to align employees' rewards with performance and aims to protect and promote the interests of shareholders by encouraging employees to deliver sustainable performance and create long-term value by implementing both the Company's and MHI Group's objectives. The compensation strategy also provides a market-driven compensation structure to attract and retain high-calibre employees.

7.4 Pension

Additionally, MHEU provides a company pension scheme, which is a defined contribution scheme. It is based on and secured by a reinsurance company ("Rückdeckungsversicherung") and does not affect the Company's accruals. Subject to meeting certain qualifying criteria, including employee's contribution into a portable and tax-efficient direct insurance, all staff joining MHEU in Frankfurt are eligible to benefit from the scheme.

7.5 Quantitative Disclosure Information Remuneration Structure

Table 6: Quantitative Disclosure Information Remuneration Structure

<i>in million Euro - Financial Year 2021/2022</i>	Board	Other Group MRTs*
Remuneration awarded in the financial year - 2021/2022 - Art. 51 c) (i)		
Beneficiaries (by headcount)	3	1
Beneficiaries (full time equivalent)	3	1
Total Remuneration 2021/2022	2.0	N/A.*
thereof fixed remuneration	1.1	
thereof fixed remuneration in cash	1.1	
thereof fixed in shares or in instruments linked to shares	-	
thereof fixed in other instruments	-	
thereof total variable remuneration	0.9	
Total amount of variable remuneration from financial year 2021/2022 - Art. 51 c) (ii)	0.9	N/A
thereof upfront variable in cash non-deferred	0.2	
thereof upfront variable in shares or in instruments linked to shares	0.2	
thereof upfront variable in other instruments	-	
thereof deferred variable remuneration in cash	0.3	
thereof deferred variable remuneration in shares or in instruments linked to shares	0.3	
thereof deferred variable remuneration in other instruments	-	
Total amount of outstanding variable remuneration withheld in previous years (before 2021/2022) - Art. 51 c) (iii)	2.6	N/A.*
thereof paid in 2021/2022	0.6	
thereof only due in future subsequent years	2.0	
Total amount of deferred remuneration to vest and to be paid with explicit risk adjustment (malus and clawbacks) applied in 2021/2022 - Art. 51 c) (iv)	0	0
Total amount of guaranteed variable remuneration (new recruitment bonuses) - Art. 51 c) (v)	0	0
Total severance payments from previous periods paid out in the current year 2021/2022 - Art. 51 c) (vi)	0	0
Total amount of severance payments awarded in the current financial year 2021/2022 - Art. 51 c) (vii)	0	0

* Other Group MRTs not reported in the financial year 2021/2022, as this would inevitably lead to the identification of the employee's remuneration.

A derogation under Article 32(4) of the IFD was not claimed.

8 Investment Policy

In conjunction with its current business activities, MHEU does not hold any shares with voting rights and does therefore not vote in general meetings of other companies.



Mizuho Securities Europe GmbH
Taunustor 1
60310 Frankfurt am Main, Germany

mizuhogroup.com/emea