

For Immediate Release:

November 25, 2002

Non-Consolidated Financial Statements for the First Half of Fiscal 2002

Date of Approval by the Board of Directors: November 25, 2002

1. Financial Highlights for the First Half of Fiscal 2002 (from April 1, 2002 to September 30, 2002)

(1) Operating Results

Amounts less than one million yen are rounded down.

	Ordinary Income		Ordinary Profit		Net Income		Net Income per Share
	¥ million	%	¥ million	%	¥ million	%	¥
First Half of Fiscal 2002	790,661	(-)	44,880	(-)	34,584	(-)	6.12
First Half of Fiscal 2001		(-)		(-)		(-)	
Fiscal 2001							

Notes: 1. Average Number of Shares

First Half of Fiscal 2002	Average Number of Shares	First Half of Fiscal 2002	Average Number of Shares
Common Stock	5,653,556,612	Preferred Stock (6th)	57,000,000
Preferred Stock (2nd)	64,500,000	Preferred Stock (7th)	57,000,000
Preferred Stock (3rd)	53,750,000	Preferred Stock (8th)	85,500,000
Preferred Stock (4th)	53,750,000	Preferred Stock (9th)	121,800,000
Preferred Stock (5th)	18,810,000	Preferred Stock (10th)	121,800,000

2. Change of Accounting Standards: No

(2) Dividends

Dividends declared per share (¥)

	First Half of Fiscal 2002	First Half of Fiscal 2001	Fiscal 2001
Common Stock	0		
Preferred Stock (2nd)	0		
Preferred Stock (3rd)	0		
Preferred Stock (4th)	0		
Preferred Stock (5th)	0		
Preferred Stock (6th)	0		
Preferred Stock (7th)	0		
Preferred Stock (8th)	0		
Preferred Stock (9th)	0		
Preferred Stock (10th)	0		

(3) Financial Conditions

	Total Assets	Total Shareholders' Equity	Total Shareholders' Equity to Total Assets	Total Shareholders' Equity per Share of Capital Stock	Risk-based Capital Ratio (BIS Capital Ratio)
	¥ million	¥ million	%	¥	%
First Half of Fiscal 2002	65,908,670	1,784,398	2.7	120.36	10.04(*)
First Half of Fiscal 2001					
Fiscal 2001					

*Tentative figure

Note: Outstanding balance of shares at the end of the first half of the fiscal year (Number of shares constituting one unit: 1,000 shares)

First Half of Fiscal 2002	Outstanding balance of shares	First Half of Fiscal 2002	Outstanding balance of shares
Common Stock	5,653,556,612	Preferred Stock (6th)	57,000,000
Preferred Stock (2nd)	64,500,000	Preferred Stock (7th)	57,000,000
Preferred Stock (3rd)	53,750,000	Preferred Stock (8th)	85,500,000
Preferred Stock (4th)	53,750,000	Preferred Stock (9th)	121,800,000
Preferred Stock (5th)	18,810,000	Preferred Stock (10th)	121,800,000

2. Earnings Performance Projection for the Fiscal Year ending March 31, 2003 (from April 1, 2002 to March 31, 2003)

Please refer to the Mizuho Holdings, Inc. Financial Statements for the First Half of Fiscal 2002 for the earnings performance projection for the fiscal year ending March 31, 2003.

Non-Consolidated Balance Sheet

September 30, 2002

Mizuho Corporate Bank, Limited

(Millions of yen)

Assets		Liabilities	
Cash and Due from Banks	3,107,638	Deposits	15,625,087
Call Loans	671,932	Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	6,714,422
Receivables under Resale Agreements	963,031	Debentures	8,819,691
Pledged Money for Securities Borrowing Transactions	2,015,428	Call Money	12,050,363
Other Debt Purchased	129,667	Payables under Repurchase Agreements	4,309,017
Trading Assets	3,928,103	Pledged Money for Securities Lending Transactions	2,194,528
Money Held in Trust	32,101	Bills Sold	1,367,382
Securities	15,208,780	Commercial Paper	80,000
Loans and Bills Discounted	32,160,833	Trading Liabilities	3,076,009
Foreign Exchange Assets	509,485	Borrowed Money	2,798,935
Other Assets	2,694,128	Foreign Exchange Liabilities	232,006
Premises and Equipment	283,247	Bonds and Notes	653,100
Deferred Debenture Charges	57	Other Liabilities	2,009,462
Deferred Tax Assets	1,123,380	Reserve for Bonus Payments	4,217
Customers' Liabilities for Acceptances and Guarantees	3,982,436	Reserve for Employee Retirement Benefits	1,489
Reserves for Possible Losses on Loans	-899,528	Reserve for Contingencies	138,700
Reserve for Possible Losses on Securities	-2,054	Deferred Tax Liabilities for Revaluation	67,421
		Reserve for Land	
		Acceptances and Guarantees	3,982,436
		Total Liabilities	64,124,271
		Shareholders' Equity	
		Capital Stock	710,000
		Additional Paid-in Capital	655,241
		Capital Surplus	655,241
		Retained Earnings	729,464
		Legal Reserve of Retained Earnings	207,761
		Voluntary Reserve	409,353
		Unappropriated Retained Earnings	112,349
		Net Income	34,584
		Revaluation Reserve for Land, net of Taxes	110,283
		Net Unrealized Losses on Securities Available for Sale, net of Taxes	-420,590
		Total Shareholders' Equity	1,784,398
Total Assets	65,908,670	Total Liabilities and Total Shareholders' Equity	65,908,670

Notes to Non-Consolidated Balance Sheet

1. Amounts less than one million yen are rounded down.
2. **Trading Transactions**
Trading transactions intended to take advantage of short-term fluctuations and arbitrage opportunities in interest rates, currency exchange rates, market prices of securities and related indices are recognized on a trade date basis and recorded in Trading Assets or Trading Liabilities on the interim balance sheet. Trading Assets and Trading Liabilities are valued as follows. Securities and Monetary Claims are stated at fair value at the interim balance sheet date. Derivative financial products, such as swaps, forward contracts and option transactions are stated at their theoretical values, assuming that such transactions were settled at the interim balance sheet date.
3. **Securities**
Bonds held to maturity are valued on an amortized cost basis (straight-line method) using the moving average method. Investments in subsidiaries, entities and affiliates are valued on a cost basis using the moving average method. Regarding Securities Available for Sale, Japanese stocks with a market price are valued on a mark-to-market basis using the average market price over the month preceding the interim balance sheet date, others with a market price are valued on a mark-to-market basis at the interim balance sheet date (cost of securities sold is calculated primarily by the moving average method) and securities without a market price are stated at cost as determined by the moving average method or amortized cost. The total unrealized gains (losses) on Securities Available for Sale are booked directly to Shareholders' Equity, after tax adjustments.
4. Securities which are held as trust assets in individually managed Money Held in Trust accounts, in which the principal objective is investment, are valued on a mark-to-market basis.
5. Derivative transactions (other than transactions for trading purposes valued as per paragraph 2. above) are valued on a mark-to-market basis.
6. **Premises and Equipment**
The Bank calculates depreciation of premises and equipment on an annual basis using the declining-balance method (however in the case of buildings, depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method). The estimated annual depreciation cost is divided by the number of months used during the interim fiscal term. The general useful life for buildings and equipment is as follows:
Buildings 3 ~ 50 years
Equipment 2 ~ 20 years
7. Development costs for software internally-used by the Bank are capitalized and amortized using the straight-line method over an estimated useful life of 5 years.
8. Debenture issuance costs are amortized over the term of the debentures up to a maximum of 3 years, which is the longest period permitted under the Commercial Code of Japan.
9. **Foreign Currency Items**
Assets and Liabilities denominated in foreign currencies and accounts of overseas branches of the Bank are translated into Japanese yen primarily at the exchange rates in effect at the interim balance sheet date, with the exception of the stocks of subsidiaries, entities and affiliates, to which are applied the yen exchange rates prevailing at the time of acquisition.
In the case of transactions etc. denominated in foreign currencies, the Bank applies "Accounting and Auditing Concerning Accounting for Foreign Currency Transactions in Banking Industry" (JICPA Industry Audit Committee Report No. 25). For the interim consolidated fiscal term, the Bank applied the methods mentioned in JICPA Industry Audit Committee Report No. 25. and fund-related swap transactions, currency-swap transactions, and internal contracts and handling of inter-consolidated company transactions continue to be treated on the basis of "Temporary Treatment of Accounting and Auditing Concerning Accounting for Foreign Currency Transactions in Banking Industry" (JICPA Industry Audit Committee Report No. 20).

The net amount of yen exchange difference relating to forward foreign exchange transactions etc. is recorded on the interim consolidated balance sheet.

Fund-related swap transactions are booked on the basis of the methods outlined in JICPA Industry Audit Committee Report No. 25. The yen net exchange amount of the amounts equivalent to the credit principal amount and the debt principal amount according to the exchange rate on the interim balance sheet date is recorded on the interim balance sheet. The spot/forward difference amount which reflects the difference in interest rates between the different currencies is accrued during the period from the term in which the settlement date of the forward exchange transaction falls to the term in which the settlement date of the forward foreign exchange transaction falls, and entered in the interim statement of income, together with the accrued income and expense amounts on the interim balance sheet date.

A fund-related swap transaction is a swap transaction involving the borrowing of funds in one currency and the lending of funds in another currency. An amount equivalent to the principal of the funds borrowed and funds lent is exchanged at the spot rate into another currency. A forward exchange contract is concluded to buy or sell foreign currency equivalent to the principal and related interest receivable/payable relating to the said principal accrued and the said date during the swap period.

In a flat currency swap transaction such as a swap transaction involving the borrowing of funds in one currency and the lending of funds in another currency, where the principal swapped at the beginning of the transaction is equal to the principal swapped at the end of the transaction and the interest portion is set at a reasonable rate (includes those flat currency swap transactions in which the amount of currency equivalent to the principal of one of the currencies is changed on each date the amount equivalent to the interest is paid, in order to reflect market exchange rates at the time, and in which moreover the principal swapped at the beginning of each interest payment period is equal to the principal swapped at the end of the interest payment period), transactions are booked on the basis of the methods outlined in JICPA Industry Audit Committee Report No. 25. The yen net exchange amounts equivalent to the credit principal amount and the debt principal amount according to the exchange rate on the interim balance sheet date is entered in the interim balance sheet. The amount of foreign currency equivalent to the interest to be exchanged accrued during the period is entered in the interim statement of income together with the accrued income or expense amounts on the interim balance sheet date.

10. Reserves for Possible Losses on Loans

Reserves for Possible Losses on Loans are provided as follows in accordance with internally-developed standards for write-offs and providing reserves for possible losses on loans.

The reserve for loans to obligors which are classified as substantially bankrupt (“substantially bankrupt obligors”) or which are legally bankrupt, as evidenced by a declaration of bankruptcy, special liquidation, or other similar circumstances (“bankrupt obligors”), is provided based on the amount remaining after deduction of the amount expected to be collected from the disposal of collateral and the amount recoverable from guarantees. Also a reserve is provided for loans to obligors which are not currently bankrupt but are likely to become bankrupt. In this case, the reserve is provided based on the amount the obligor is capable of repaying of the loan amount remaining after deducting the expected amount recoverable from disposal of collateral and amounts under guarantees. In the case of all other loans to such borrowers, a reserve is provided on the basis of the loan failure rates calculated using the amount of actual loan failures etc. during a fixed period in the past.

The Reserve for Loans to Restructuring Countries is provided based on the prospective loss after consideration of the relevant country’s political and economic situation, etc.

All loans are assessed by the business promotion division, office or branch where the credit originated based on the internal rules for self-assessment of assets. A credit review and auditing section, which is independent of the originating sections, reviews the results of the self-assessment of assets for all loans based on the internal rules. The above Reserves for Possible Losses on Loans are provided based on the results of the review.

For loans to bankrupt obligors and substantially bankrupt obligors which are collateralized or guaranteed by a third party etc., the amounts deemed uncollectible (calculated by deducting the anticipated proceeds from the sale of collateral pledged against the claims and amounts that are expected to be recovered from guarantors of the claims) are charged off against the respective loan balances. The total charged-off amounts are ¥ 1,234,370 million.

11. Reserve for Possible Losses on Securities
This reserve is provided to cover any future potential losses on investment securities in other companies. It is booked as the amount deemed necessary taking into consideration the financial situation and other relevant factors of the investment securities' issuers.
12. Reserve for Bonus Payments
This reserve is provided for future bonus payments to employees. It is booked as the amount deemed necessary for employees' bonuses at the end of the interim fiscal term.
13. Reserve for Employee Retirement Benefits
This reserve is provided for future pension payments to employees. It is recorded as the amount deemed to have arisen at the end of the interim fiscal term, based on the projected benefit obligation and the pension asset amount at the end of the fiscal year.
Unrecognized actuarial gains (losses) are recognized as income or expenses from the following fiscal year and amortized over the average remaining service period of the current employees (the amortization period, 10-12 years) using the straight-line method.
With respect to the unrecognized net obligation, the amount is to be amortized over 5 years. For the interim fiscal term, half of the amount to be amortized during the year is charged to current expenses.
14. Reserve for Contingencies
This reserve is provided to cover possible losses arising from matters not covered by specific reserves which are likely to occur and regarding which losses are reasonably determinable. This reserve is provided in accordance with Article 287-2 of the Commercial Code of Japan
15. The Bank treats finance leases which do not involve the transfer of ownership to the lessee as operating leases.
16. The Bank applies the macro-hedge method as a hedge accounting for the overall interest rate risk involved in various financial assets and liabilities, such as loans and deposits, etc. using derivatives. This method is applied on the basis of the accrual method stipulated in "Accounting and Auditing Treatment of Accounting Standards for Financial Instruments in Banking Industry" (JICPA Industry Audit Committee Report No. 24). This is the risk management method stipulated in "Temporary Treatment for Accounting and Auditing Application of Accounting Standards for Financial Instruments in Banking Industry" (JICPA Industry Audit Committee Report No. 15) as "the Risk Adjusted Approach", and uses the deferral method of hedge accounting. Hedge effectiveness is assessed by checking (1) whether the total risk amount of derivative instruments, used as the risk adjusting measure, is within the established risk limit as set out in the risk management policy and (2) whether interest risks from hedged items have been eliminated.
In addition to the macro-hedge method, in order to hedge the foreign exchange risk attendant upon foreign securities of subsidiaries, entities and affiliates as well as other foreign securities (except bonds), the Bank applies the "general method" outlined in the Accounting Standards for Financial Instruments, using deferred hedges and market-value hedges in accordance with certain conditions, such as the stipulation in advance of precisely which company's foreign securities are to be hedged, existence in foreign currency of a spot-forward liability in excess of the acquisition cost of the relevant foreign securities, etc.
For certain assets and liabilities, the Bank applies deferred hedges, market-value hedges or the special method for interest rate swaps.
17. Consumption Taxes and Local Taxes
Consumption Taxes and local taxes are excluded from the transaction amounts.
18. Accumulated depreciation of Premises and Equipment amounted to ¥ 136,303 million.
19. The book value of Premises and Equipment adjusted for gains on sales of replaced assets amounted to ¥ 9,048 million.

20. Loans and Bills Discounted are recorded as follows:
 Balance of Loans to Bankrupt Borrowers: ¥ 363,506 million
 Balance of Non-accrual Delinquent Loans: ¥ 753,826 million
 Of the above loan amounts, ¥ 565 million comprises loans to be disposed of through sales to the Resolution and Collection Corporation (“RCC”) which leads to the final step of disposal under the management-consignment system. Loans to Bankrupt Borrowers are loans, excluding loans written-off, on which delinquencies in payment of principal and/or interest have continued for a significant period of time or for some other reasons there is no prospect of collecting principal and/or interest (“Non-Accrual Loans”) as per Article 96 Paragraph 1 No. 3 subsections 1 to 5 or No. 4 of the Implementation Ordinances for the Corporate Tax Law (Government Ordinance No. 97, 1965). Non-accrual Delinquent Loans represent non-accrual loans other than (1) Loans to Bankrupt Borrowers and (2) loans for which interest payments have been deferred in order to assist or facilitate the restructuring of the borrowers.
21. Balance of Loans Past Due for 3 Months or More: ¥ 30,552 million
 Loans Past Due for 3 Months or More are those loans for which payments of principal or interest have not been received for a period of three months or more beginning with the next day following the last due date for such payments, and are not included in Loans to Bankrupt Borrowers, or Non-accrual Delinquent Loans.
22. Balance of Restructured Loans: ¥ 1,459,947 million
 Restructured Loans represent loans on which contracts were amended in favor of borrowers (e.g. reduction of, or exemption from, stated interest, deferral of interest payments, extension of maturity dates, renunciation of claims) in order to assist or facilitate the restructuring of the borrowers. Loans to Bankrupt Borrowers, Non-accrual Delinquent Loans and Loans Past Due for 3 Months or More are not included).
23. Total balance of Loans to Bankrupt Borrowers, Non-accrual Delinquent Loans, Loans Past Due for 3 Months or More and Restructured Loans: ¥ 2,607,832 million
 Of the above loan amounts, ¥ 565 million comprises loans to be disposed of through sales to the Resolution and Collection Corporation (“RCC”) which leads to the final step of disposal under the management-consignment system.
 The amounts given in the paragraphs 20. through 23. are gross amounts before deduction of amounts for the Reserve for Possible Losses on Loans.
24. Total balance of loan principal in loan participations accounted for as being sold down to other participants during the interim consolidated fiscal term on the basis of JICPA Accounting Committee Report No. 3 dated June 1, 1995: ¥2,788,700 million
25. Bills discounted are treated as financial transactions on the basis of “Accounting and Auditing Treatment of Accounting Standards for Financial Instruments in Banking Industry” (Industry Audit Committee Report No. 24). As a result, the Bank is entitled freely to dispose of the commercial bills and foreign bills of exchange bought etc. obtained as a result of discounting, by sale or (re-)pledging them as collateral. The total face value of commercial bills etc. obtained as a result of discounting is ¥ 366,779 million.
26. Breakdown of assets pledged as collateral by the Bank
 The following assets have been pledged as collateral.
- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|
| Trading Assets: | ¥ 550,066 million |
| Securities: | ¥ 7,373,453 million |
| Loans and Bills Discounted: | ¥ 1,064,779 million |
- The following liabilities are collateralized by the above assets.
- | | |
|--|---------------------|
| Deposits: | ¥ 201,650 million |
| Call Money: | ¥ 1,919,300 million |
| Payables under Repurchase Agreements: | ¥ 4,103,821 million |
| Pledged Money for Securities Lending Transactions: | ¥ 1,573,116 million |
| Bills Sold: | ¥ 1,349,300 million |

In addition to the above, Cash and Due from Banks amounting to ¥ 40,368 million, Securities amounting to ¥ 1,359,106 million and Loans amounting to ¥ 190,790 million are pledged as collateral in connection with foreign exchange settlement and derivative transactions, or as a substitute for margin payments for future transactions. None of the assets has been pledged as collateral in connection with borrowings by subsidiaries, entities and affiliates.

Premises and Equipment include Security Deposits of ¥ 13,797 million and Other Assets include Margin Payments for Future Transactions of ¥ 15,027 million.

Bills re-discounted are treated as financial transactions on the basis of "Accounting and Auditing Treatment of Accounting Standards for Financial Instruments in Banking Industry" (Industry Audit Committee Report No. 24). The total face value of commercial bills and foreign bills of exchange bought as a result of re-discounting: ¥ 18,259 million

27. The net realized and unrealized gains (losses) from hedging instruments are included in Other Assets as Deferred Hedge Losses. The gross amounts of deferred hedge losses and gains before netting were as follows:

Total deferred hedge losses: ¥ 1,622,751 million

Total deferred hedge gains: ¥ 1,561,558 million

28. In accordance with the Land Revaluation Laws (Proclamation No. 34 dated March 31, 1998), land used for the Bank's business activities has been revalued. The amount of tax payable on the amount of the revaluation differences has been shown in the item Deferred Tax Liabilities for Revaluation Reserve for Land indicated under Liabilities. In addition, the amount of revaluation differences less this tax liability has been shown in the item Revaluation Reserve for Land, net of Taxes indicated under Shareholders' Equity.

Revaluation Date: March 31, 1998

Revaluation method as stated in Article 3-3 of the above law:

Land used for the Bank's business activities was revalued by calculating the value on the basis of the valuation by road rating stipulated in Article 2-4 of the Enforcement Ordinance relating to the Land Revaluation Law (Cabinet Order No. 119 promulgated on March 31, 1998) with reasonable adjustments to compensate for sites with long depth, etc. and also on the basis of the appraisal valuation stipulated in Article 2-5.

29. Borrowed Money includes subordinated borrowings of ¥ 2,563,180 million.

30. The total amount of Bonds and Notes comprises subordinated bonds.

31. Figures for the market price and unrealized gains (losses) on securities are as follows. In addition to Securities, Trading Securities, Trading Assets, Securities Held for Hedged Trading Transactions, NCDs and Commercial Paper in Trading Assets, NCDs in Cash and Due from Banks, and some of Other Debt Purchased are also included. The same applies up to and including paragraph 34. below.

Trading Securities for trading purpose

Balance of trading securities at the interim balance sheet: ¥ 1,314,491 million

Unrealized gains (losses) recorded on the interim statement of income: ¥ 7,741 million

Stocks in affiliates which have a market price:

(Millions of yen)

	Amount on Interim BS	Market value	Unrealized Gains (Losses)
Stocks in affiliates	163,604	82,656	-80,948

Securities Available for Sale which have a market price:

(Millions of yen)

	Acquisition Cost	Amount on Interim BS	Unrealized Gains (Losses)	Unrealized Gains (Losses)	
				Gains	Losses
Japanese Stocks	4,487,582	3,938,361	-549,220	134,919	684,139
Japanese Bonds Total	4,453,125	4,465,228	12,103	14,256	2,153
Japanese Government Bonds	4,219,428	4,228,988	9,559	10,416	856
Japanese Municipal Bonds	66,084	68,763	2,679	2,706	27
Japanese Corporate Bonds	167,612	167,477	-135	1,134	1,269
Other	4,739,404	4,856,053	116,649	138,795	22,146
Total	13,680,112	13,259,644	-420,468	287,971	708,439

32. Securities Available for Sale sold during this interim fiscal term are as follows:

Amount Sold	Gains on Sales	Losses on Sales
¥ 11,924,879 million	¥ 84,261 million	¥ 21,669 million

33. Major components of securities without a market price and their book value are as follows:

Details	(Millions of yen) Amount on Interim BS
<u>Bonds held to maturity which have a market price:</u>	
Unlisted Foreign Securities	4,904
<u>Breakdown of stocks in subsidiaries, entities and affiliates without a market price:</u>	
Stocks in subsidiaries/entities	609,195
Stocks in affiliates	174,483
<u>Securities Available for Sale:</u>	
Unlisted Japanese Stocks (other than OTC stocks)	431,184
Private Bonds	384,585
Unlisted Foreign Stocks etc.	212,032

34. The redemption schedule by term for Securities Available for Sale with maturities and bonds held to maturity are as follows:

	(Millions of yen)			
	1 year or less	More than 1 year to 5 years	More than 5 years to 10 years	More than 10 years
Japanese Bonds Total	1,554,185	2,373,579	885,624	36,424
Japanese Government Bonds	1,498,949	1,942,545	787,492	-
Japanese Municipal Bonds	6,407	7,098	42,132	13,124
Japanese Corporate Bonds	48,828	423,935	55,999	23,299
Other	519,256	2,238,754	1,186,030	1,138,932
Total	2,073,442	4,612,334	2,071,655	1,175,356

35. Details of Money Held in Trust are as follows:

For the Purpose of Investing in Securities

Balance of Money Held in Trust on the interim balance sheet: ¥ 32,101 million

Revaluation gains (losses) recognized in the interim statement of income: ¥ -492 million

36. Of those securities borrowed in connection with non-secured borrowed/loaned securities transactions, and those securities etc. received as a result of securities repurchase/resale agreements and cash collateralized borrowed/loaned securities transactions, securities which allow the owner to dispose of them freely either by sale or pledging them (again) as collateral and which are in fact (re-)pledged as collateral amount to ¥ 1,541,253 million, securities which have been (re-)lent amount to ¥ 32,739 million and securities held at the end of the interim fiscal term without disposal by any of the above methods amount to ¥ 1,183,388 million.

37. Overdraft facilities and commitment line agreements relating to loans are agreements which oblige the Bank to lend funds up to a certain limit agreed in advance. The Bank makes the loan upon the request of an obligor to draw down funds under such a loan agreement, as long as there is no breach of the various terms and conditions stipulated in the relevant loan agreement. The unused commitment balance relating to these loan agreements at the interim balance sheet date amounted to ¥ 26,574,840 million. Of this amount, ¥ 22,357,123 million relates to loans where the term of the agreement is one year or less, or unconditional cancellation of the agreement is allowed at any time.

In many cases the term of the agreement runs its course without the loan ever being drawn down. Therefore the unused loan commitment will not necessarily affect future cash flows of the Bank. Conditions are included in certain loan agreements which allow the Bank either to decline the request for a loan draw down or to reduce the agreed limit amount where there is due cause to do so, such as when there is a change in the financial conditions, or when it is necessary to do so in order to protect the Bank's credit. The Bank takes various measures to protect its credit. Such measures include having the obligor pledge collateral to the Bank in the form of real estate, securities etc. on signing the loan agreement, or in accordance with the Bank's established internal procedures confirming the obligor's financial condition etc. at regular intervals after signing, and where necessary amending the agreement conditions accordingly.

In many cases the term of the agreement runs its course without the loan ever being drawn down. Therefore the unused loan commitment will not necessarily affect future cash flows. Conditions are included in certain loan agreements which allow the Bank either to decline the request for a loan draw down or to reduce the agreed limit amount where there is due cause to do so, such as when there is a change in the financial conditions, or when it is necessary to do so in order to protect the Bank's credit.

The Bank takes various measures to protect its credit. Such measures include having the obligor pledge collateral to the Bank in the form of real estate, securities etc. on signing the loan agreement, or in accordance with the Bank's established internal procedures confirming the obligor's financial condition etc. at regular intervals after signing, and where necessary amending the agreement conditions accordingly.

38. Other Assets include provisional tax payments of ¥ 222,682 million made by the Bank. These tax payments were made upon receipt of a Correction Notice from the Tokyo Regional Taxation Bureau ("TRTB") on August 23, 1996 in connection with the write-off of credits due from Japan Housing Loan, Inc. amounting to ¥ 376,055 million recorded in the fiscal year ended March 1996. The Bank disputed the rationale for the proposed correction and filed an application seeking to void the proposed correction to the National Tax Tribunal for administrative review, but this was dismissed. On October 30, 1997 the Bank filed a lawsuit with the Tokyo District Court seeking to void the TRTB's administrative action against the Bank and won the case entirely on March 2, 2001. However this was appealed to the Tokyo High Court on March 16, 2001 and the Bank lost the case on March 14 2002. On March 27, 2002, the Bank filed the final suit to the Supreme Court and appealed against acceptance of the court decision. The Bank believes that its claim is appropriate. Nevertheless, the Bank provided a Reserve for Contingencies amounting to ¥ 134,852 million from the standpoint of sound financial practice. (Please refer to paragraph 14.)
39. As the result of a judgment in the English law courts on November 19, 2002 (local time), liquidation procedures were initiated in relation to one of the Bank's clients, TXU Europe Ltd. The Bank's outstanding loan balance to TXU Europe is ¥ 9,247 million. It is not possible at present to determine the resulting loss for the Bank.

Non-Consolidated Statement of Income

April 1, 2002-September 30, 2002

Mizuho Corporate Bank, Limited

(Millions of yen)

Ordinary Income		790,661
Interest Income	531,415	
<i>Interest on Loans and Bills Discounted</i>	<i>339,710</i>	
<i>Interest and Dividends on Securities</i>	<i>123,225</i>	
Fee and Commission Income	57,765	
Trading Income	36,877	
Other Operating Income	71,802	
Other Income	92,800	
Ordinary Expenses		745,780
Interest Expenses	315,532	
<i>Interest on Deposits</i>	<i>75,148</i>	
<i>Interest on Debentures</i>	<i>59,972</i>	
Fee and Commission Expenses	13,530	
Other Operating Expenses	26,449	
General and Administrative Expenses	151,377	
Other Expenses	238,890	
Ordinary Profit		44,880
Extraordinary Gains		889
Extraordinary Losses		9,488
Income before Income Taxes		36,281
Income Taxes:		
Current		19
Deferred		1,676
Net Income		34,584
Unappropriated Accumulated Deficits Carried Forward from Previous Fiscal Term		78,447
Increase in Unappropriated Retained Earnings Due to Corporate Split		126,444
Unappropriated Retained Earnings Due to Merger		28,868
Transfer from Revaluation Reserve for Land, net of Taxes		898
Unappropriated Retained Earnings		112,349

Notes to Non-Consolidated Statement of Income

1. Amounts less than one million yen are rounded down.
2. Income or expenses on trading transactions are recognized on a trade date basis and recorded in Trading Income or Trading Expenses on the interim statement of income. Trading Income and Trading Expenses represent the interest received/paid during the interim fiscal term plus (1) the gains or losses resulting from any change in the value of securities and monetary claims between the beginning of the interim consolidated fiscal term and the end of the interim fiscal term and (2) the gains or losses resulting from any change in the value of derivative financial instruments between the beginning of the interim consolidated fiscal term and the end of the interim fiscal term, assuming that they were settled at term end.
3. Other Income includes Gains on Sales of Stocks and Other Securities of ¥ 26,201 million, Accrued Refund Related to Foreign Corporation Tax of ¥ 34,338 million, and Gains on Establishment of Retirement Benefit Trusts of ¥ 20,714 million.
4. Other Expenses include Provision of Reserves for Possible Losses on Loans of ¥ 32,689 million, Write-offs of Claims of ¥ 101,216 million, and Losses on Devaluation of Stocks and Other Securities of ¥ 49,039 million.
5. Extraordinary Losses include Loss on Disposal of Premises and Equipment of ¥ 5,112 million and amortization of unrecognized net obligation at date of initial application of the new accounting standard for employee retirement benefits of ¥ 4,375 million.