

Reverse Reconciliation as of or for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 2015

(in billions of yen)

	Total MHFG shareholders equity	Net income attributable to MHFG shareholders
U.S. GAAP	¥7,930.3	¥803.0
Differences arising from different accounting for:		
1. Derivative financial instruments and hedging activities	¥37.2	(¥61.1)
2. Investments	¥25.1	(¥280.9)
3. Loans	¥182.3	¥10.9
4. Allowances for loan losses and off-balance-sheet instruments	¥55.8	(¥14.7)
5. Premises and equipment	(¥35.4)	(¥4.0)
6. Land revaluation	¥182.8	(¥2.2)
7. Business combinations	(¥6.6)	(¥16.9)
8. Pension liabilities	¥7.2	(¥22.3)
9. Consolidation of variable interest entities	(¥9.3)	(¥34.6)
10. Deferred taxes	(¥251.1)	¥132.9
11. Foreign currency translation	-	¥107.5
12. Other	¥46.6	(¥5.7)
Japanese GAAP	¥8,164.9	¥611.9

The following is a summary of the adjustments made to net income that were particularly significant. Other important information regarding the adjustments made to total MHFG shareholders' equity and net income attributable to MHFG shareholders, including a more detailed summary of the adjustments referred to below and summaries of the other adjustments set forth in the table above, is set forth in "Item 5. OPERATING AND FINANCIAL REVIEW AND PROSPECTS—Reconciliation with Japanese GAAP" included in our annual report under Form 20-F (<http://www.mizuho-fg.co.jp/english/investors/financial/sec/form20f.html>) filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission on July 23, 2015.

Line item 2. Investments

- (1) Under U.S. GAAP, declines in the fair value of available-for-sale securities below cost that are deemed to be "other-than-temporary" are recorded in earnings. Both quantitative and qualitative factors are considered to determine whether the impairment is "other-than-temporary," including the duration and extent of the decline, near-term prospects of the issuer, as well as our ability and intent to hold the investments until a forecasted recovery of fair value or maturity. Regarding debt securities, we consider additional factors such as whether we have the intent to sell or more likely than not will be required to sell before recovery to determine whether the impairment is "other-than-temporary." Under Japanese GAAP, significant declines in the fair value of securities below cost that are deemed to be "other-than-temporary" are recorded in earnings unless short term recovery is reasonably expected. A decline in the fair value of a security of 50% or more of its cost is a strong indicator of an other-than-temporary decline, which requires compelling evidence to prove otherwise. A decline in the fair value of 30% or more but less than 50% of its cost is an indicator of an other-than-temporary decline in which case the probability of recovery must be evaluated to determine whether an other-than-temporary decline has occurred. Generally, if the decline in the fair value is less than 30%, it is not considered to be an other-than-temporary decline.
- (2) Under U.S. GAAP, the election of the fair value option for financial assets and liabilities is permitted according to ASC 825, while it is not permitted under Japanese GAAP. As we elected the fair value option for foreign currency denominated available-for-sale securities under U.S. GAAP, these securities were reclassified as trading securities and the entire amount of changes in their fair values are recognized in earnings, while under Japanese GAAP, only the changes attributable to movements in foreign currency exchange rates are recognized in earnings.
- (3) Reconciliation amounts for investments in the above table are presented net of taxes.

Line item 10. Deferred taxes

- (1) Under U.S. GAAP, all available evidence, both positive and negative, must be considered to determine whether, based on the weight of that evidence, deferred tax assets are realizable or whether a valuation allowance is needed. Possible sources of taxable income, which are considered to determine whether deferred tax assets are realizable, include net unrealized gains on available-for-sale securities. Under Japanese GAAP, the assessment as to whether deferred tax assets are realizable is primarily based on estimates of future taxable income.
- (2) Additionally, differences in the carrying amount of assets and liabilities between U.S. GAAP and Japanese GAAP create temporary differences that result in differences in deferred tax assets and liabilities.

Line item 11. Foreign currency translation

- (1) Under U.S. GAAP, the income statement items of our foreign entities are translated into Japanese yen, our presentation currency, using the average rates of exchange for the respective fiscal years, while under Japanese GAAP they are translated into the presentation currency using the respective fiscal-year-end exchange rates.
- (2) Moreover, under U.S. GAAP, retained earnings in the foreign branches of Mizuho Bank are recognized as the sum of the retained earnings for each fiscal year translated by the average rates of exchange for the respective fiscal years, whereas under Japanese GAAP they are translated into Japanese yen by the exchange rate at the end of the most recent reporting period comprehensively.