

Reverse Reconciliation as of or for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 2013

(in billions of yen)

	Total MHFG shareholders equity	Net income attributable to MHFG shareholders
U.S. GAAP	¥5,728.1	¥875.4
Differences arising from different accounting for:		
1. Derivative financial instruments and hedging activities	1.3	(20.1)
2. Investments	(18.0)	(199.2)
3. Loans	144.3	6.6
4. Allowances for loan losses and off-balance-sheet instruments	95.4	6.6
5. Premises and equipment	(38.5)	(2.7)
6. Real estate sales and leasebacks	10.7	(9.6)
7. Land revaluation	182.0	(2.2)
8. Business combinations	26.2	(14.6)
9. Pension liabilities	214.8	(51.7)
10. Consolidation of variable interest entities	10.4	(26.0)
11. Deferred taxes	(455.0)	(52.6)
12. Other	28.1	50.6
Japanese GAAP	¥5,929.8	¥560.5

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 fullsome 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, 2013.

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 an anticipated market price recovery or maturity. Regarding debt securities, we consider additional factors such as 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 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 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 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 value are now 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 9. Pension liabilities

Under U.S. GAAP, an employer is required to recognize the overfunded or underfunded status of a defined benefit plan as an asset or liability in its consolidated balance sheets, according to ASC 715. Under ASC 715, actuarial gains or losses and prior service costs or benefits that have not yet been recognized through earnings as net periodic benefit cost are recognized in other comprehensive income, net of tax, until they are amortized as a component of net periodic benefit cost based on corridor approach. Under Japanese GAAP, they are not immediately recognized in the consolidated balance sheets and are instead amortized over a specified number of years. This results in differences in the amounts of shareholders' equity and net income between U.S. GAAP and Japanese GAAP.

Line item 11. 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 unrealized gains on available-for-sale securities. The sources also include tax planning strategies that are prudent and feasible. 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.