August 20, 2009

Mizuho Financial Group, Inc.

Announcement Regarding Filing of Annual Report on Form 20-F with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission

We, Mizuho Financial Group, Inc., hereby announce that we filed an annual report on Form 20-F with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission on August 19, 2009 (local time).

A copy of the Form 20-F annual report can be obtained from our website at http://www.mizuho-fg.co.jp/english/investors/financial/sec/form20f.html. Holders of our American Depository Receipts may request a hard copy of the completed audited financial statements free of charge by emailing 20-F@mizuhofg.co.jp (See Note at the bottom of this page).

END

（Attachment）Reference

Reverse Reconciliation as of or for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 2009

Please note that today we disclosed “Financial Statements for Fiscal 2008 <under U.S. GAAP>” on TDnet which is operated by the Tokyo Stock Exchange.

(http://www.mizuho-fg.co.jp/english/investors/financial/fin_statements/us/index.html)

Note : In the e-mail request, please include the following information:

- your name;
- your mailing address with zip/postal code; and
- your e-mail address.

Reverse Reconciliation as of or for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 2009

(in billions of yen)

	Shareholders' equity	Net income
U.S. GAAP	¥846.0	(¥1,058.4)
Differences arising from different accounting for:		
1. Derivative financial instruments and hedging activities	(1.0)	(83.9)
2. Investments	28.7	(89.8)
3. Loans	136.3	3.3
4. Allowances for loan losses and off-balance-sheet instruments	137.7	105.7
5. Premises and equipment	(35.1)	5.8
6. Real estate sales and leasebacks	57.2	(18.2)
7. Land revaluation	186.0	(3.0)
8. Business combinations	(14.9)	1.1
9.Non-interest-earning deposits made under government-led restructuring program	50.5	(10.7)
10. Pension liabilities	751.1	(49.6)
11. Consolidation of variable interest entities	59.2	75.1
12. Deferred taxes	(100.4)	583.7
13. Other	33.6	(49.9)
Japanese GAAP	¥2,134.9	(¥588.8)

The following is a summary of the adjustments made to net income that were particularly significant. Other important information regarding the adjustments made to shareholders' equity and net income, 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 (from page 119 to page 122) 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 August 19, 2009.

Line item 1. Derivative financial instruments and hedging activities

(1) The criteria for designation and measurement of hedge effectiveness under U.S. GAAP are more rigorous than under Japanese GAAP. As a result, most of the eligible hedge derivatives under Japanese GAAP are accounted for as trading account assets or liabilities under U.S. GAAP with changes in fair value of the derivatives recognized in earnings.

(2) Embedded derivatives that are deemed to be clearly and closely related to their host contract are not bifurcated under U.S. GAAP, while Japanese GAAP allows an entity to bifurcate embedded derivatives if the entity manages the risk of the embedded derivatives and host contracts separately.

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. 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 more than 50% 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 more than 30% 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 SFAS No. 159, 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 on April 1, 2008, 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 4. Allowances for loan losses and off-balance-sheet instruments

(1) The differences between Japanese GAAP and U.S. GAAP arise from the difference in application of the formula allowance and the scope of the loans that are subject to the individual and portfolio impairment analysis. In addition to these effects based on differences between Japanese GAAP and U.S. GAAP, provision (credit) for loan losses may differ between Japanese GAAP and U.S. GAAP due to the difference in the timing of accounting closings between our consolidated financial statements under U.S. GAAP and those under Japanese GAAP.

(2) This reconciling item also includes the differences between U.S. GAAP and Japanese GAAP relating to the allowance for off-balance-sheet instruments. We generally use the same methodology to reserve for losses on these instruments as we do for loans.

Line item 12. 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.

In addition, the following is a summary of the adjustment made to shareholders' equity that was particularly significant.

Line item 10. 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 SFAS No.158. Under SFAS No.158, 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. 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 a difference in the amount of the shareholders’ equity between U.S. GAAP and Japanese GAAP.