July 30, 2010

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 July 29, 2010 (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, 2010

Please note that today we disclosed “Financial Statements for Fiscal 2009 <under US 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, 2010

(in billions of yen)

	Total MHFG shareholders' equity	Net income attributable to MHFG shareholders
U.S. GAAP	¥2,966.2	¥999.7
Differences arising from different accounting for:		
1. Derivative financial instruments and hedging activities	(19.3)	(41.8)
2. Investments	(75.3)	(88.6)
3. Loans	127.3	(7.5)
4. Allowances for loan losses and off-balance-sheet instruments	97.7	(10.1)
5. Premises and equipment	(34.7)	0.5
6. Real estate sales and leasebacks	44.1	(13.0)
7. Land revaluation	177.7	(8.3)
8. Business combinations	(56.5)	(85.2)
9.Non-interest-earning deposits made under government-led restructuring program	39.3	(11.2)
10. Pension liabilities	456.9	(63.0)
11. Consolidation of variable interest entities	25.9	(37.8)
12. Deferred taxes	(266.0)	(397.3)
13. Other	32.1	3.0
Japanese GAAP	¥3,515.4	¥239.4

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 (from page 116 to page 119) 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 29, 2010.

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 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 8. Business combination

U.S. GAAP and Japanese GAAP differ with regard to accounting for business combinations, primarily in accounting for goodwill. Under U.S. GAAP, goodwill is not amortized and an impairment loss is recorded to the extent the carrying amount of the goodwill exceeds its estimated fair value at the measurement date. Under Japanese GAAP, goodwill is amortized over an appropriate period not to exceed 20 years and an impairment loss is recorded only if the effects of the goodwill are no longer expected. In the fiscal year ended March 31, 2010, the merger between former Mizuho Securities and Shinko Securities which consummated in May 2009 affected net income differently.

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 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 a difference in the amount of the shareholders’ equity between U.S. GAAP and Japanese GAAP.

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.