

July 24, 2012
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 23, 2012 (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, 2012

Please note that today we disclosed “Financial Statements for Fiscal 2011 <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.

This announcement is for information purposes only and does not constitute an offer for sale or solicitation for investment or other similar activity in or outside Japan.
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Reverse Reconciliation as of or for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 2012

(in billions of yen)

	Total MHFG shareholders equity	Net income attributable to MHFG shareholders
U.S. GAAP	¥4,470.8	¥656.4
Differences arising from different accounting for:		
1. Derivative financial instruments and hedging activities	3.9	7.5
2. Investments	12.9	(16.0)
3. Loans	132.1	3.9
4. Allowances for loan losses and off-balance-sheet instruments	88.8	(8.0)
5. Premises and equipment	(35.7)	(1.1)
6. Real estate sales and leasebacks	20.3	(10.6)
7. Land revaluation	184.2	(4.6)
8. Business combinations	41.3	70.8
9. Noninterest-earning deposits made under government-led restructuring program	-	(28.9)
10. Pension liabilities	409.7	(50.8)
11. Consolidation of variable interest entities	30.7	10.3
12. Deferred taxes	(480.6)	(146.2)
13. Other	33.2	1.8
Japanese GAAP	¥4,911.6	¥484.5

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, 2012.

Line item 8. Business combinations

(1) 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.

(2) Under Japanese GAAP, goodwill is recognized on a step-by-step basis, with the purchase of additional ownership interests in a subsidiary being accounted for in accordance with the requirements of business combination accounting. Under U.S. GAAP, a change in the parent's ownership interest in a subsidiary where the parent retains a controlling financial interest in the subsidiary is accounted for as an equity transaction.

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 differences in the amounts of shareholders' equity and net income 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.