

C0. Introduction

C0.1

(C0.1) Give a general description and introduction to your organization.

The Mizuho Financial Group is one of the largest financial institutions in the world, offering a broad range of services including banking, trust and securities, and other business related to financial services through its group companies. The group has approximately 51,212 staff working in approximately 855 offices inside and outside Japan, and total assets of over 1.90 trillion USD.

The group was created in September 2000 through the establishment of a holding company of our three predecessor banks, The Dai-ichi Kangyo Bank (DKB), The Fuji Bank (Fuji) and The Industrial Bank of Japan (IBJ). Under the umbrella of the holding company Mizuho Financial Group, our major group companies include Mizuho Bank (MHBK), Mizuho Trust & Banking (MHTB) and Mizuho Securities (MHSC).

MHBK marked a new beginning by merging with Mizuho Corporate Bank on July 1, 2013. The new MHBK will strive to respond to the varying needs of all individual and corporate customers more precisely and expeditiously than ever before by making optimal use of the strengths and advantages that the two banks have cultivated to date.

MHTB is a trust bank with strengths in both the corporate and individual sectors. MHSC is a global full-line securities company that primarily serves individuals, corporations, financial institutions, public sector entities and institutional investors.

Unless otherwise noted these responses cover Mizuho Financial Group, Inc. (MHFG) and the principal banking subsidiaries and certain other core group companies of the Mizuho Financial Group in Japan (Mizuho Bank (MHBK), Mizuho Trust & Banking (MHTB), Mizuho Securities (MHSC), Asset Management One (AMO), Mizuho Research & Technologies (MHRT), and Mizuho Americas.

C0.2

(C0.2) State the start and end date of the year for which you are reporting data and indicate whether you will be providing emissions data for past reporting years.

Reporting year

Start date

April 1 2022

End date

March 31 2023

Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years

No

Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 1 emissions data for

<Not Applicable>

Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 2 emissions data for

<Not Applicable>

Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 3 emissions data for

<Not Applicable>

C0.3

(C0.3) Select the countries/areas in which you operate.

- Australia
- Austria
- Belgium
- Brazil
- Cambodia
- Canada
- Chile
- China
- France
- Germany
- India
- Indonesia
- Italy
- Japan
- Luxembourg
- Malaysia
- Myanmar
- Philippines
- Republic of Korea
- Russian Federation
- Saudi Arabia
- Singapore
- South Africa
- Switzerland
- Taiwan, China
- Thailand
- United Arab Emirates
- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
- United States of America
- Viet Nam

C0.4

(C0.4) Select the currency used for all financial information disclosed throughout your response.

JPY

C0.5

(C0.5) Select the option that describes the reporting boundary for which climate-related impacts on your business are being reported. Note that this option should align with your chosen approach for consolidating your GHG inventory.

Operational control

C-FS0.7

(C-FS0.7) Which activities does your organization undertake, and which industry sectors does your organization lend to, invest in, and/or insure?

	Does your organization undertake this activity?	Insurance types underwritten	Industry sectors your organization lends to, invests in, and/or insures
Banking (Bank)	Yes	<Not Applicable>	Exposed to all broad market sectors
Investing (Asset manager)	No	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Investing (Asset owner)	No	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Insurance underwriting (Insurance company)	No	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C0.8

(C0.8) Does your organization have an ISIN code or another unique identifier (e.g., Ticker, CUSIP, etc.)?

Indicate whether you are able to provide a unique identifier for your organization	Provide your unique identifier
Yes, a Ticker symbol	MFG

C1. Governance

C1.1

(C1.1) Is there board-level oversight of climate-related issues within your organization?

Yes

C1.1a

(C1.1a) Identify the position(s) (do not include any names) of the individual(s) on the board with responsibility for climate-related issues.

Position of individual or committee	Responsibilities for climate-related issues
Chief Executive Officer (CEO)	<p>Mizuho positions climate change efforts as one of our highest priority issues. And in our governance stance regarding climate change, our CEO has the role of overseeing the executive side of the effort, i.e., the highest level of responsibility.</p> <p>As our various climate change initiatives are closely connected with sustainability promotion, risk management, and other areas, climate change initiatives are discussed at the business execution line, which includes the Sustainability Promotion Committee, Risk Management Committee, and Executive Management Committee. Reports based on these discussions are made to the Board of Directors and supervision is performed by the Board of Directors and Risk Committee in accordance with the structure for advancing and managing each initiative. The Group Chief Sustainability Officer (CSuO) (established in FY2022) and Group Chief Risk Officer (CRO) advance initiatives in their respective areas under the Group CEO's supervision.</p> <p>The Net Zero Transition Plan formulated in 2022 has been fleshed out and revised in order to promote a more integrated response to climate change at the Group from the perspectives of facilitating real economy transition, capturing business opportunities, and enhancing risk management. The plan was revised in reference to the transition plan frameworks from TCFD, GFANZ, and other organizations and was adopted by the Mizuho Financial Group's Board of Directors. Regarding the transition plan's progress, the Board of Directors oversees information reported to it after discussions by the business execution line.</p> <p>Matters in which the CEO played a leading role were as follows.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strengthen systems that promote climate change responses - Net Zero Transition Plan - Basic Policy on Climate-Related Risk Management - Medium-term targets for GHG emissions reductions - Status of correspondence with the TCFD Recommendations

C1.1b

(C1.1b) Provide further details on the board's oversight of climate-related issues.

Frequency with which climate-related issues are scheduled agenda item	Governance mechanisms into which climate-related issues are integrated	Scope of board-level oversight	Please explain
Scheduled – some meetings	<p>Overseeing and guiding employee incentives</p> <p>Reviewing and guiding strategy</p> <p>Overseeing and guiding the development of a transition plan</p> <p>Monitoring the implementation of a transition plan</p> <p>Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis</p> <p>Monitoring progress towards corporate targets</p> <p>Reviewing and guiding the risk management process</p>	<p>Climate-related risks and opportunities to our own operations</p> <p>Climate-related risks and opportunities to our banking activities</p> <p>The impact of our own operations on the climate</p> <p>The impact of our banking activities on the climate</p>	<p>As our various climate change initiatives are deeply interrelated with sustainability promotion, risk management, etc., following discussions at the business execution line, e.g. the Sustainability Promotion Committee (established in January 2022), the Risk Management Committee and Executive Management Committee, and reporting to the Board of Directors, oversight is provided by the Board of Directors and Risk Committee in accordance with the structure for advancing and managing each initiative.</p> <p>The main roles of the Board of Directors are making decisions on business execution such as basic management policy and supervising the execution of duties by directors and executive officers. In order to fulfill these roles, the Board of Directors appropriately establishes and supervises the operation of the internal control systems (regarding matters such as risk management, compliance, and internal auditing) and risk governance systems of Mizuho.</p> <p>In addition, the Board of Directors resolves the basic matters relating to Mizuho Financial Group's sustainability, and the Environmental Policy revised by Mizuho Financial Group in April 2021 states clearly that the Board of Directors provides oversight regarding matters including the status of environmental initiatives. Based on the Environmental Policy, the business execution line periodically reports on environmental initiatives, including the status of responses to TCFD Recommendations, to the Board of Directors, which provides oversight.</p> <p>In order to further strengthen its control environment centering on climate change, Mizuho deliberated at Executive Management Committee and the Risk Committee, and the Board of Directors approved and supervised the following issues.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Mizuho's stance on climate change, our aims and actions, and our medium and long-term strategies and initiatives are clarified in our Environmental Policy, Mizuho's Approach to Achieving Net Zero by 2050, and our Net Zero Transition Plan (2023 Revision), which have been approved by the Board of Directors. -As part of our management of top risks, which are risk events designated by top management as having major potential impact on Mizuho, we designated the increasing severity of climate change impacts as a top risk. We examine additional risk control measures for risk events designated as top risks and report on the status of their implementation to the Board of Directors and other committees. -Mizuho set medium-term targets for the electric power sector, oil and gas sector, and thermal coal mining sector in FY2022. The targets were established based on the NZBA's target-setting guidance and were discussed at the Executive Management Committee and resolved by the Board of Directors.

C1.1d

(C1.1d) Does your organization have at least one board member with competence on climate-related issues?

	Board member(s) have competence on climate-related issues	Criteria used to assess competence of board member(s) on climate-related issues	Primary reason for no board-level competence on climate-related issues	Explain why your organization does not have at least one board member with competence on climate-related issues and any plans to address board-level competence in the future
Row 1	Yes	<p>At Mizuho, our "Corporate Governance Guidelines" sets forth appointment standards for Directors. For outside Director candidates in particular, having a high level of knowledge and a wealth of experience in fields including corporate management, risk management, legal compliance, crisis management, finance and accounting, internal control, and macro policy is one of our standards. By setting "Sustainability" (including climate related issues) as one of the skills that Mizuho's Board of Directors as a whole should maintain, we confirm that our Board of Directors possesses the necessary skills. Within our top risk management, we assigned "the severity of climate change impact" as the top risk and conduct repeated discussions concerning it in our Board of Directors meetings. Directors offer opinions and recommendations on sustainability based in their experience and high level of corporate governance insight, etc. Additionally, outside Directors provide opinions and recommendations concerning the promotion of sustainability, including the field of climate change, from an independent and objective standpoint drawing on a rich knowledge and expertise regarding sustainability through corporate management. For internal Directors, from the stance of setting as an appointment standard the expectation that the Directors will employ rich experience and knowledge to contribute to the sustained and stable growth of Mizuho as well as to the improvement of our corporate value, we appoint as Directors individuals who possess a high level of knowledge regarding risk management. In the cultivation of our risk management system and the enhancement of sophistication in our scenario analysis methods, we employ appropriate advice from internal Directors. With these achievements in mind, we confirm that our Directors have no problems concerning wisdom pertaining to sustainability issues including climate change, and are able to perform a supervisory function.</p>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C1.2

(C1.2) Provide the highest management-level position(s) or committee(s) with responsibility for climate-related issues.

Position or committee

Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

Climate-related responsibilities of this position

- Providing climate-related employee incentives
- Developing a climate transition plan
- Implementing a climate transition plan
- Integrating climate-related issues into the strategy
- Conducting climate-related scenario analysis
- Monitoring progress against climate-related corporate targets
- Assessing climate-related risks and opportunities
- Managing climate-related risks and opportunities

Coverage of responsibilities

- Risks and opportunities related to our banking
- Risks and opportunities related to our own operations

Reporting line

CEO reporting line

Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues via this reporting line

Quarterly

Please explain

The CEO heads the Executive Management Committee, which is the highest decision-making body at the executive level, and at the same time has ultimate responsibility for climate change-related issues as the head of Sustainability Promotion Committee.

Specifically, in the Executive Management Committee, CEO deliberates on key policies and plans as well as on the setting of metrics and targets relevant to the Environmental Policy, Transition Plan, and other policies. Also, regularly reports to the Board of Directors on the status of environmental initiatives .

The policies and plans listed below were deliberated by the Executive Management Committee.

- Sustainability promotion framework
- Net Zero Transition Plan
- Basic Policy on Climate-Related Risk Management
- Medium-term targets for GHG emissions reductions
 - Status of correspondence with the TCFD Recommendations
 - Status of the management of climate-related risks (risk controls in carbon-related sectors, materiality assessments)
 - Reviews of management systems for responsible financing and investment and the management status

Climate change-related matters listed below were deliberated on and coordinated at Sustainability Promotion Committee.

- Strengthen systems that promote climate change responses
- Directions to improve the Net Zero Transition Plan
- Identify key sectors and technologies for net zero transition
- Set reduction targets for GHG emissions from financing and investment (oil and gas and coal mining sectors) and works toward target achievement
- Approaches to sustainable business growth strategies and transition support for carbon-related sectors
- Raise targets for sustainable finance/ Environment and Climate Change related finance
- Boost initiatives for climate-related risk management
- Risk control policies in carbon-related sectors
- Revisions to the ES Policy, etc.

C1.3

(C1.3) Do you provide incentives for the management of climate-related issues, including the attainment of targets?

	Provide incentives for the management of climate-related issues	Comment
Row 1	Yes	Corporate officer compensation system adopts a framework that reflects the sustainable growth and development of the Group and our stakeholders, including clients, the economy and society, and employees, in executive compensation. Sustainability-related indicators have been adopted — such as sustainable finance amounts, climate change initiatives, and assessments by ESG evaluation institutions — as determining factors for Medium to Long Term Incentive Compensation (Stock Compensation).

C1.3a

(C1.3a) Provide further details on the incentives provided for the management of climate-related issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Entitled to incentive

Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

Type of incentive

Monetary reward

Incentive(s)

Shares

Performance indicator(s)

- Achievement of climate transition plan KPI
- Achievement of a climate-related target

Company performance against a climate-related sustainability index (e.g., DJSI, CDP Climate Change score etc.)
Other (please specify) (サステナブルファイナンス額)

Incentive plan(s) this incentive is linked to

Long-Term Incentive Plan

Further details of incentive(s)

At Mizuho, we have positioned addressing climate change as a key part of our corporate strategy. For corporate officer remuneration, sustainable finance amounts, which is one of the indicators and goals of the transition plan, climate change initiatives, and sustainability initiatives (including initiatives addressing climate change) that leverage evaluations comparing results from previous fiscal years and other companies, and that are conducted by the four main ESG evaluation agencies, are adopted as determining factors for Medium to Long Term Incentive Compensation (Stock Compensation). Sustainable finance amounts and climate change initiatives are Evaluated on the target achievement rates on related internal indicators.

Explain how this incentive contributes to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

As per Mizuho Group's corporate vision, and based on the basic management policy, we aim to realize management that contributes to the creation of value for various stakeholders and improve corporate value through sustainable, stable growth for the Mizuho Group. In order to do this, officers receive remuneration, which is equivalent in value to the responsibilities they carry and the results they produce, while simultaneously functioning as an incentive for each officer to fulfill their role to the best of their ability.

Entitled to incentive

Executive officer

Type of incentive

Monetary reward

Incentive(s)

Shares

Performance indicator(s)

Achievement of climate transition plan KPI

Achievement of a climate-related target

Company performance against a climate-related sustainability index (e.g., DJSI, CDP Climate Change score etc.)

Other (please specify) (サステナブルファイナンス額)

Incentive plan(s) this incentive is linked to

Long-Term Incentive Plan

Further details of incentive(s)

At Mizuho, we have positioned addressing climate change as a key part of our corporate strategy. For corporate officer remuneration, sustainable finance amounts, which is one of the indicators and goals of the transition plan, climate change initiatives, and sustainability initiatives (including initiatives addressing climate change) that leverage evaluations comparing results from previous fiscal years and other companies, and that are conducted by the four main ESG evaluation agencies, are adopted as determining factors for Medium to Long Term Incentive Compensation (Stock Compensation). Sustainable finance amounts and climate change initiatives are Evaluated on the target achievement rates on related internal indicators.

Explain how this incentive contributes to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

As per Mizuho Group's corporate vision, and based on the basic management policy, we aim to realize management that contributes to the creation of value for various stakeholders and improve corporate value through sustainable, stable growth for the Mizuho Group. In order to do this, officers receive remuneration, which is equivalent in value to the responsibilities they carry and the results they produce, while simultaneously functioning as an incentive for each officer to fulfill their role to the best of their ability.

Entitled to incentive

Business unit manager

Type of incentive

Monetary reward

Incentive(s)

Bonus - % of salary

Performance indicator(s)

Increased share of revenue from low-carbon products or services in product or service portfolio

Increased engagement with investee companies on climate-related issues

Incentive plan(s) this incentive is linked to

Short-Term Incentive Plan

Further details of incentive(s)

Achievement of environment-related businesses (measures to address climate change), including increased loan balances and new product development, large contract.

Explain how this incentive contributes to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

By providing incentives based on environmentally related business performance, we contribute to the promotion of our climate change response.

Entitled to incentive

All employees

Type of incentive

Non-monetary reward

Incentive(s)

Internal company award

Performance indicator(s)

Increased share of revenue from low-carbon products or services in product or service portfolio

Increased engagement with investee companies on climate-related issues

Implementation of employee awareness campaign or training program on climate-related issues

Other (please specify) (Environmental preservation activity)

Incentive plan(s) this incentive is linked to

Short-Term Incentive Plan

Further details of incentive(s)

Noteworthy business achievements such as environment-related businesses or reducing environmental impact and noteworthy achievements related to social contribution activities, which include environmental preservation activities.

Explain how this incentive contributes to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

By providing incentives based on environmentally related business performance, we contribute to the promotion of our climate change response.

C-FS1.4

(C-FS1.4) Does your organization offer its employees an employment-based retirement scheme that incorporates ESG criteria, including climate change?

	Employment-based retirement scheme that incorporates ESG criteria, including climate change	Describe how funds within the retirement scheme are selected and how your organization ensures that ESG criteria are incorporated	Provide reasons for not incorporating ESG criteria into your organization's employment-based retirement scheme and your plans for the future
Row 1	Yes, as the default investment option for all plans offered	Of retirement pay system's products provided to employees, those of asset management companies that incorporates ESG principles, including climate change, as their investment policies, are adopted in the management products of defined benefit pension plans. Because the pension plan manages the assets of all members of the plan in a lump sum, the same product is automatically selected for all members.	<Not Applicable>

C2. Risks and opportunities

C2.1

(C2.1) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and responding to climate-related risks and opportunities?

Yes

C2.1a

(C2.1a) How does your organization define short-, medium- and long-term time horizons?

	From (years)	To (years)	Comment
Short-term	0	3	<p>Mizuho sets a fiscal business plan annually. In formulating our FY2022 business plan (resolved by the Board of Directors), we have analyzed opportunities and risks related to social issues, including climate change, and planned out initiatives, and we continue to monitor and manage our progress on a regular basis.</p> <p>In FY2022, Mizuho Financial Group defined climate-related risks and opportunities for each materiality when creating its new medium-term management plan (FY2023-2025).</p> <p>The plan sets forth our vision for the future — personal well-being and a sustainable society and economy to support such personal well-being. To achieve this vision, the plan defines strategies to be focused on by backcasting from the vision of the world we aim to attain in 10 years' time. The three years covered by new medium-term business plan are defined as "three years of connecting the initiatives being carried out across Mizuho and creating new solutions to the challenges facing our clients and society as a whole". Over this period, sustainability and innovation is set as one of the Group's business focus areas. In this area, we will contribute to the vitality of Japan and the sustainable growth of the world and work with clients and society to build the foundation for future prosperity with sustainability as the core.</p> <p>In the process for evaluating the materiality of climate-related risks, the short term is 1-3 years for the time required to control the controllability evaluation.</p>
Medium-term	3	8	<p>The plan sets forth our vision for the future — personal well-being and a sustainable society and economy to support such personal well-being. To achieve this vision, the plan defines strategies to be focused on by backcasting from the vision of the world we aim to attain in 10 years' time.</p> <p>As our medium-term environment target, in May 2022, we revised and released our Scope 1 and 2 targets for GHG emission, and we brought forward our target date for becoming carbon neutral from FY2050 to FY2030. In addition, we set a target of net zero by 2050 for greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions originating from our finance portfolio (Scope 3).</p> <p>We have a long-term goal of achieving net-zero GHG emissions from financing and investment by 2050. To make the pathway to reaching this goal more tangible, we are pressing forward with setting sector-specific mid-term targets (to be reached by FY2030), starting with priority sectors. In addition to the electric power sector as Mizuho's first mid-term targets, in FY2022, we set new medium-term targets for the oil and gas and the thermal coal mining sectors.</p>
Long-term	8	28	<p>As our long-term environment target, in May 2022, we set and released a target of net zero by 2050 for greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions originating from our finance portfolio (Scope 3).</p> <p>Mizuho set long-term targets pertaining to key opportunities and risks presented by climate change, based on our Environmental Policy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provision of financing for the realization of a low-carbon society: We boosted our total sustainable finance target over the FY2019 to FY2030 period to 100 trillion yen, of which 50 trillion yen is earmarked for Environment and Climate Change related finance. - Target to reduce the outstanding credit balance for coal-fired power generation facilities based on our Environmental and Social Management Policy for Financing and Investment Activity. <p>Reduce the FY2019 amount by 50% by FY2030, and achieve an outstanding credit balance of zero by FY2040.</p> <p>Our outstanding credit balance as of the end of FY2022 was 235.5 billion yen.</p>

C2.1b

(C2.1b) How does your organization define substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

1. A definition of 'substantive financial or strategic impact' when identifying or assessing climate-related risks

In FY2022, on the opportunity side of financial impacts, began work on quantifying market sizes and analyzing the revenue impact of sustainable finance; on the risk side, analyzed scenarios to determine the impact on credit costs and other costs.

After discussion in FY2022, Mizuho instituted the Basic Policy on Climate-Related Risk Management, which is based on the basic approach, in April 2023 in the interest of establishing an effective management system based on the characteristics of climate-related risks. This policy defines climate-related risks as "the risk of tangible and intangible losses due to transition risks and physical risks arising from climate change that cause or exacerbate other risks" and repositions climate-change risks within a series of risk management structures.

Regarding risks associated with climate change, Mizuho recognizes and organizes each climate related risk into separate risk categories. Our risk categories are the categories of credit risk, market risk, liquidity risk, operational risk, reputational risk. Also, regarding climate related risks, we recognize and organize them into the categories of transition risk and physical risk.

In FY2022, we conducted qualitative evaluations for each risk category in order to gain an integrated understanding of climate-related risks. As a result of our assessment, we recognize that credit risk (deterioration in the performance of clients) and market risk (decline in the value of equity holdings) are of particular importance.

In terms of credit risk, we identify three risks. The first is "the risk of the Mizuho group's credit related costs increasing due to clients seeing their business performance deteriorate as a result of the business environment shifting towards decarbonization [short / medium / long term]," as a transition risk. We also identify as physical risks, "the risk of credit-related costs increasing and damage to Mizuho group's committed collateral assets due to deterioration in client business performance associated with windstorms, floods, and other disasters [medium / long term]". The third is market risks, "the risk of decline in the value of equity holdings associated with business landscape changes or macroeconomic landscape changes in view of decarbonization [short / medium / long term]" .

2. A description of the quantifiable indicators

Mizuho conducts qualitative evaluations based on the impact and probability of climate-related risks in order to identify important climate-related risks for which management should be strengthened on a priority basis.

- Carbon-related sectors risk control
- Understanding and managing quantitative impacts through scenario analysis

Mizuho controls risks through directed engagement for the purposes described below in sectors recognized in qualitative evaluations as having high transition risks (carbon-related sectors). We evaluate the degree of risk for each client along two axes: the client's sector (vertical axis) and the status of the client's responses to transition risk (horizontal axis). From these evaluations, we provide appropriate support for the client's transition. The criteria for risk assessment is "the highest sales/ power composition in the company's business structure."

We evaluate the status of client company responses to transition risk in four levels and calculate the ratio of each level on a company quantity basis and an Exposure monetary amount basis to assess the status of progress.

Probability and impact are assessed based on quantitative and qualitative criteria. It is difficult to provide a quantitative indicator used to define "substantive financial or strategic impact", but the following are considered.

Credit risk: As a result of scenario analysis concerning transition risk, we forecast a 1.65 trillion yen increase to total credit cost by 2050 under the Net Zero 2050 (1.5°C) scenarios. Also, in our physical risk analysis, the analysis confirmed the possibility of additional losses of approximately 90 billion yen in a single year if the largest stress event (wind- and water-related damage) materializes.

Reputational risk: If the share price were to decline by 1% due to reputational risk related to climate change, it could result in a market value loss of approximately JPY 47 billion in our company. This can be described as a substantive financial impact.

C2.2

(C2.2) Describe your process(es) for identifying, assessing and responding to climate-related risks and opportunities.

Value chain stage(s) covered

Direct operations

Risk management process

Integrated into multi-disciplinary company-wide risk management process

Frequency of assessment

More than once a year

Time horizon(s) covered

Short-term
Medium-term
Long-term

Description of process

Mizuho identifies materiality based on social expectations and the importance for the Group. One materiality is the environment and society.

As our various climate change initiatives are closely connected with sustainability promotion, risk management, and other areas, climate change initiatives are discussed at the business execution line, which includes the Sustainability Promotion Committee, Risk Management Committee, and Executive Management Committee. Reports based on these discussions are made to the Board of Directors and supervision is performed by the Board of Directors and Risk Committee in accordance with the structure for advancing and managing each initiative.

In FY2022, following the establishment of the new CSuO position, we strengthened Group-wide climate change-related structures.

We have instituted a promotion framework to improve and accelerate our initiatives in the interest of further enhancing how we are addressing climate change throughout the Group. In FY2022, we set up the Climate Change Response Taskforce to oversee five working groups that tackle specific climate change themes through the partnership of multiple departments. The progress status of these initiatives is reported at meetings of the Sustainability Promotion Committee, attended by senior management officials including the Group CEO. Matters requiring decision-making are settled at the Committee meetings.

【Risks】

1. Identification

- Identification of climate-related risk and its integration into our risk appetite framework and comprehensive risk management.

- We identify transition risks and physical risks resulting from climate change and integrate them into our risk appetite framework and our comprehensive risk management framework for managing credit, operational, and other types of risk.

- Basic matters pertaining to the RAF and specific risk appetites are documented in risk appetite statements that are approved by the Board of Directors. With the RAF, we simulate future risks taking into account the current underlying risk situations in carbon-related sectors and the impact of climate change. The simulations are used to estimate the degree of expected medium and long term climate change-related risks, which are then reported to the Executive Management Committee, the Board of Directors, and other committees.

- We have established the Basic Policy on Climate-Related Risk Management in the interest of establishing an effective management system based on the characteristics of climate-related risks and defines climate-related risks.

- As part of our management of top risks, which are risk events designated by top management as having major potential impact on Mizuho, we designated the increasing severity of climate change impacts as a top risk. We examine additional risk control measures for risk events designated as top risks and report on the status of their implementation to the Board of Directors and other committees.

2. Evaluation

The process for evaluating the materiality of climate-related risks as bellow.

Step1) Risk identification: Assume four risk transmission mechanisms and identify the risks that climate change-related changes pose to finance and business management. (1. Transmission via individual clients, 2. Transmission through macroeconomic/ financial market changes, 3. Transmission to the operations of financial institutions, and 4. Reputation of financial institutions)

Step2) Impact evaluation: Classify impacts as high, medium, or low (1. Risks anticipated to have financial impacts are evaluated according to the amount of impact, 2.

Other risks are evaluated qualitatively)

Step3) Controllability evaluation: Controllability evaluation (1. Time required for control; short is 1-3 years, and long is longer than 3 years, 2. Impact on clients associated with controls is impact or no impact)

Step4) Strengthen management: Strengthen management of risks that meet any of the criteria (1. Impact is high, 2. Impact is medium and time is long or there is an impact on clients)

3. Action

- Risk control in carbon-related sectors

- We have established a structure to assess risk in carbon-related sectors (electric utilities, oil and gas, coal, steel, and cement sectors) along two axes — the client's sector and the status of the client's measures to address transition risk — in order to identify and monitor high-risk areas.

- We control risk in high-risk areas under the following exposure control policy.

- We pursue greater engagement with clients to support them in formulating effective strategies for transition risks, in disclosing their progress, and in embarking at an early stage on business structure transformations in order to move into a lower risk sector.

- In order to facilitate a client's business structure transformations, we provide necessary transition support after having confirmed that the client has set valid targets and has planned an appropriate transition strategy in line with international standards. (In FY2022, we established sightlines and a process to confirm transition strategies.)

- We carefully consider whether to continue business with a client in the event that the client is not willing to address transition risk and has not formulated a transition strategy even one year after our initial engagement.

- In the ways described above, we are reducing our exposure over the medium to long term.

【Opportunities】

1. Identification

- Key sectors that we will focus on and engagement with from the perspective of the Net Zero transition and next-generation technologies related to decarbonization in each sector have been identified.

2. Evaluation

- Recognition of opportunities

- We view as business opportunities transformations in industrial and business structures toward the transition to a low-carbon society and investments in the practical application of new technologies and their social implementation.

- We positioned sustainability and innovation as one of our five business focus areas in the latest Mizuho medium-term business plan (FY2023 through FY2025).

3. Action

- Based on our sustainable business strategy, we actively support client efforts to transition to a low-carbon society and tackle climate change.

- Provision of financing for the realization of a low-carbon society: We boosted our total sustainable finance target over the FY2019 to FY2030 period to 100 trillion yen, of which 50 trillion yen is earmarked for Environment and Climate Change related finance.

- Constructing and scaling up decarbonization infrastructure: We have set an investment budget for transition areas and expanded the target scope for economic and industrial structural transformations and practical technology applications. We disseminate initiatives to middle market firms and SMEs in Japan and to Asia through collaborations with strategic external partners.

- Capability building: We have enhanced sustainability transformation personnel and knowledge (with targets set for FY2025).

(C2.2a) Which risk types are considered in your organization's climate-related risk assessments?

	Relevance & inclusion	Please explain
Current regulation	Relevant, always included	Under the Mizuho's risk management system, "Current regulations" are always taken into account when identifying and assessing climate-related risks. For example, in Tokyo, where the headquarters of MHFG and many of its bases are located, the Tokyo Metropolitan Government's "Cap & Trade" system is in place. Therefore, if regulations become stricter as climate change progresses, there is a risk that response costs, such as costs for energy conservation measures and the purchase of emission credits, will increase.
Emerging regulation	Relevant, always included	Under the Mizuho's risk management system, "emerging regulations" are always taken into account when identifying and assessing climate-related risks. For example, there is a possibility that costs related to addressing further tightening of laws and ordinances related to environmental pollution and GHG emissions could increase. In addition, the Ministry of the Environment's Council has been discussing the introduction of a new carbon tax, therefore there is a risk that the costs of responding to such new regulations and changes in legislation will increase. If U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission climate related risk disclosure regulations are enacted, the potential exists for consolidated base accounting and third-party guarantees to become required, resulting in the risk of increases in system introduction expenses and third-party guarantee expenses.
Technology	Relevant, always included	Under the Mizuho's risk management system, "Technology" is always taken into account when identifying and assessing climate-related risks. As specific examples, when examining investment and financing for the construction of new power generation facilities, the impact of environmental and social risks is identified and evaluated in light of the group's policies on specific industrial sectors and Equator Principles, as well as technical trends such as emission control measures. In the event that tabs are not kept on technological innovation to help relieve or adapt to climate change or appropriate financial products and services are not provided, there is a possibility of lost opportunities.
Legal	Relevant, always included	Under the Mizuho's risk management system, "Legal" is always taken into account when identifying and assessing climate-related risks. As environmental regulations are tightened and ESG investment expands, the Mizuho Group recognizes the risk of lawsuit and penalties arising from climate change due to the delay in responding to these regulations. In addition to monitoring domestic and international institutional regulatory trends closely and responding appropriately to requests, MHFG approves with TCFD Recommendations, formulates transition contracts and action plans based in those recommendations, and is working to reduce the risk by actively promoting information disclosure.
Market	Relevant, always included	Under the Mizuho's risk management system, "Market" is always taken into account when identifying and assessing climate-related risks. Concerning transition risk, in the event of a drastic change in energy costs or a change in investor preferences due to the strengthening of regulations in response to climate change in the short-, medium-, or long-term, there is a risk that credit risk will increase due to a decline in the value of fossil fuel assets. There is a possibility that those risks could result in damage depending on the scale, causing economic decline or worsening of management conditions at many companies, bringing about a negative impact on the Group's business results and financial standing. In addition, physical risks include the medium- to long-term risk of a decline in the value of equity holdings associated with 1) business performance deterioration caused by windstorms, floods, and other disasters, or 2) business landscape changes caused by temperature increases.
Reputation	Relevant, always included	Under the Mizuho's risk management system, "Reputation" is always taken into account when identifying and assessing climate-related risks. In the event of delay in making changes to systems related to addressing climate change or appropriate action is not taken with respect to demands of the public concerning climate change, there is a risk that the Group could incur damages as a result of decline in reputation. In support of the TCFD Recommendations, MHFG has formulated an action plan based on the recommendations and is working to reduce the risk by actively promoting Information disclosure. MHFG will also properly implement carbon-related sector risk control and high risk domain exposure control, Equator Principles compliance, and the operation of initiative policies for investments and loans that consider the environment and society.
Acute physical	Relevant, always included	Under the Mizuho's risk management system, "Acute physical" is always taken into account when identifying and assessing climate-related risks. There is a possibility that natural disasters arising from worsening climate change could result in damage to branches, computer centers and other facilities in Japan and other countries depending on the scale.
Chronic physical	Relevant, always included	Under the Mizuho's risk management system, "Chronic physical" is always taken into account when identifying and assessing climate-related risks. Higher average temperatures could increase response costs such as more efficient data center air conditioning equipment and increased energy consumption.

C-FS2.2b

(C-FS2.2b) Do you assess your portfolio's exposure to climate-related risks and opportunities?

	We assess the portfolio's exposure	Explain why your portfolio's exposure is not assessed and your plans to address this in the future
Banking (Bank)	Yes	<Not Applicable>
Investing (Asset manager)	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Investing (Asset owner)	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Insurance underwriting (Insurance company)	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C-FS2.2c

(C-FS2.2c) Describe how you assess your portfolio's exposure to climate-related risks and opportunities.

	Type of risk management process	Proportion of portfolio covered by risk management process	Type of assessment	Time horizon(s) covered	Tools and methods used	Provide the rationale for implementing this process to assess your portfolio's exposure to climate-related risks and opportunities
Banking (Bank)	A specific climate-related risk management process	6.4	Qualitative and quantitative	Short-term Medium-term Long-term	Scenario analysis External consultants	<p>1. How 'Portfolio coverage' is defined</p> <p>At the Mizuho Group, we conduct sector-specific qualitative evaluations of risk and opportunity in order to identify climate-related risks. From FY2021 onward, the scope of qualitative evaluations is for 19 sectors based on the TCFD Recommendations. Based on sector-specific GHG emissions, carbon efficiency, and other evaluation criteria, we categorized transition risk into five levels: "Very high", "high", "medium", "low", and "very low". These were used as reference when choosing sectors for scenario analysis. We also rated physical risk and the size of clients' business opportunities as fitting into one of three levels, and are working to increase risk awareness regarding climate change.</p> <p>Taking into account the results of our qualitative evaluation and the sector-specific status of our portfolio, out of the sectors rated as "very high", or "high" in our qualitative evaluation, the electric utilities, oil, gas, coal, and steel sectors were chosen as the targets of our analysis. In addition, we also added the automobile sector, which was found to have a large client business opportunity, from the sectors found to have Medium transition risks, and we included the transportation (maritime transportation and aviation) sector, as it is designated as a carbon-intensive sector by the NZBA.</p> <p>As such, we added it to the targeted sectors, in order to confirm the impact associated risk may have on our pursuit of finance opportunities.</p> <p>At Mizuho, we establish exposure control policies and control risk in high-risk areas among sectors recognized as facing transition risk at particularly high levels (carbon-related sectors). These high-risk areas are identified by evaluating risk along two axes: (1) our clients' sectors, and (2) our clients' measures to address transition risk. Our risk evaluation determines (1) the client's sector based on the largest component in the sales/ energy mix of their business activities, and (2) the client's transition risk response based on their formulation of transition strategies and targets, the level of their targets, the progress on their strategy, and similar factors.</p> <p>We control risk in high-risk areas under the following exposure control policy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -We are more thoroughly engaging with clients to support them in formulating effective strategies for transition risks, in disclosing their progress, and in embarking on business structure transformation towards a lower risk sector at an early stage. -With the aim of facilitating business structure transformation, we provide any necessary support for transition when we have been able to confirm that the client has set valid targets and planned an appropriate transition strategy in line with international standards. "Confirmation targets for transition strategies (established in FY2022)" -We carefully consider whether or not to continue our business with a client in the event that the client is not willing to address transition risk and has not formulated a transition strategy even one year after the initial engagement. -In this way, we are reducing our exposure over the medium to long term. <p>In FY2022, we improved our risk control policies for exposure in high-risk areas and established confirmation targets for transition strategies. We will continue to clarify and improve our scope and approaches to high-risk areas as well as the conditions on providing support for business structural transformations. And as part of our risk management and responsible financing and investment efforts, we engaged with approximately 1,100 client companies. Through this, we confirmed the status of our clients' responses to environmental and social risk. We will continue to confirm these at least once a year.</p> <p>Total of Mizuho Bank and Mizuho Trust & Banking's loans, foreign exchange assets, acceptances and guarantees, and committed lines of credit as of March 31, 2022.</p> <p>2. The tools used to assess the portfolio's exposure to climate-related risks and opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -We use four of six scenarios formulated by the NGFS in our transition risk analysis: Net Zero 2050, Below 2°C, Delayed Transition, and Current Policies. We chose to use NGFS scenarios with comprehensive region-specific parameters for 1.5°C scenario analysis. We collaborated with a consulting firm to conduct our analysis on physical risk. We use Net Zero 2050 and Current Policies scenarios for acute risks and chronic risks. -Carbon-related sectors are from the industries listed under "Type of industry" in "Types of Industries in Survey of Loans and Bills Discounted by Type of Industry" (Attachment 1 of the Bank of Japan Research and Statistics Department's "Guidelines for Completing the Financial Statistics Survey" (provisional translation)).
Investing (Asset manager)	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Investing (Asset owner)	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Insurance underwriting (Insurance company)	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C-FS2.2d

(C-FS2.2d) Does your organization consider climate-related information about your clients/investees as part of your due diligence and/or risk assessment process?

	We consider climate-related information	Explain why you do not consider climate-related information and your plans to address this in the future
Banking (Bank)	Yes	<Not Applicable>
Investing (Asset manager)	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Investing (Asset owner)	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Insurance underwriting (Insurance company)	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C-FS2.2e

(C-FS2.2e) Indicate the climate-related information your organization considers about clients/investees as part of your due diligence and/or risk assessment process, and how this influences decision-making.

Portfolio

Banking (Bank)

Type of climate-related information considered

Emissions data
Emissions reduction targets
Climate transition plans
TCFD disclosures

Process through which information is obtained

Directly from the client/investee
Public data sources

Industry sector(s) covered by due diligence and/or risk assessment process

Energy
Materials
Transportation
Automobiles & Components
Utilities

State how this climate-related information influences your decision-making

Mizuho has established an Environmental and Social Management Policy for Financing and Investment Activity (ES policy) for the purpose of avoiding and mitigating adverse environmental and social impacts resulting from our financing and investment activity. The policy identifies industries and sectors that have a high possibility of contributing to adverse impacts.

During the transaction term, a frontline office engages in constructive dialog with the client at least once a year and urge the client to take immediate remedial actions if any act that violates the ES Policy is discovered during the transaction term.

Towards transition risk sector clients, Mizuho implements engagement as specified below. In this Policy, Mizuho sets forth the implementation of engagement.

1) We will engage so as to strengthen by stages the following initiatives with clients in the transition risk sectors.

- Develop a strategy for a low-carbon society
- Set quantitative targets and/or KPIs (medium term, long term) to ensure the transition strategy is effective
- Take actions based on the strategy, targets, and KPIs, as well as disclose the progress
- Measure and disclose greenhouse gas emissions volume
- Enhance disclosures based on TCFD or equivalent framework

2) For clients in transition risk sectors, we will specify risk categories based on the primary business of these companies and their transition risk response level.

3) Through engagement, we will check at least once per year on the status of transition risk response, based on the following criteria.

- Willingness to take measures against transition risks
- Development of the strategy, setting of quantitative targets
- Target levels, specificity of means of achievement and status of efforts, performance and objectivity, etc.

4) If there is no willingness to respond to transition risks and no transition strategies have been developed by clients even one year after the initial engagement based on the above, we make decisions on whether or not to continue our business with them based on careful consideration.

Our business execution and supervisory lines regularly review the appropriateness and sufficiency of the ES Policy, with consideration of its operation performance and the external business landscape, and revise the ES Policy and take measures to improve its operation.

Based on the above results, we revise our financing and investment policies so they accurately reflect the state of the environment and society.

C2.3

(C2.3) Have you identified any inherent climate-related risks with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

Yes

C2.3a

(C2.3a) Provide details of risks identified with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business.

Identifier

Risk 1

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Banking portfolio

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Emerging regulation	Other, please specify (Increase in credit costs for sectors with high levels of GHG emissions, as a result of the shift to low carbon due to policy, legal, technological and market risks.)
---------------------	--

Primary potential financial impact

Increased credit risk

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification

Credit risk

Company-specific description

At Mizuho, we define climate change-related risk as "the risk of tangible and intangible losses due to transition risks and physical risks arising from climate change that cause or exacerbate other risks".

We ascertain the entirety of risks associated with climate change by identifying the risks caused by or exacerbated by transition risks and physical risks and assessing their

importance in each risk category (qualitative evaluations). We recognize credit risk (deterioration of client businesses) and market risk (decline in the value of held shares) to be of particularly high importance.

Regarding "Emerging regulation", we recognize that there are risks such as increase in credit costs for sectors with high levels of GHG emissions, as a result of the shift to low carbon and compliance with regulatory changes reflecting increasing international demand for more drastic responses to climate change.

Our Group conducts qualitative evaluations of risks and opportunities by sector in order to identify climate-related risks. The evaluations target 19 sectors, based on the TCFD disclosure recommendations.

Transition risks are evaluated on a five-level scale — Very High, High, Medium, Low, and Very Low — based on sector-specific evaluation criteria such as GHG emissions and carbon efficiencies.

Taking into account the results of our qualitative evaluation and the sector-specific status of our portfolio, the following sectors, both domestic and international, are targeted in transition risk analysis.

- the sectors rated as "very high", or "high" in our qualitative evaluation, the electric utilities, oil, gas, coal, and steel sectors in Japan and overseas.
- the automobile sector, which was found to have a large client business opportunity, from the sectors found to have Medium transition risks, and we included the transportation (maritime transportation and aviation) sector, as it is designated as a carbon-intensive sector by the NZBA.

We used the four of six scenarios formulated by the NGFS in our transition risk analysis: Net Zero 2050, Below 2°C, Delayed Transition, and Current Policies.

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

Virtually certain

Magnitude of impact

Medium-low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

1650000000000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

The financial impact from climate change transition risk, i.e., the cumulative increase in credit cost, is calculated at a maximum of approximately 1.65 trillion yen.

The cumulative increase in credit costs by 2050 is calculated assuming that exposure remains at the same level as on March 31, 2023 through 2050.

Compared to the Current Policies scenario, which assumes that only currently implemented policies are preserved, the respective estimated increases in credit costs of the Net Zero 2050, Below 2°C, and Delayed Transition scenarios are 1.65 trillion yen, 360 billion yen and 1.17 trillion yen. While this does, at most, amount to an increase in credit costs of over 1 trillion yen, that number represents the cumulative amount up until 2050, and we concluded that the financial impact on our Group would be limited.

(Methodology)

For our transition risk analyses, 1) we selected critical risks and opportunities, pertaining to demand, prices, tighter regulations, and other factors, faced by clients in the sectors being analyzed, and 2) we defined the parameters necessary to evaluate the risks and opportunities based on future projections in the NGFS scenarios and publicly available data from our clients.

3) Performance Impact Analysis: Create BS/PL forecasts to 2050 for customers

4) Calculation of credit costs: The results of the performance impact analysis for each sector are developed into sub-sector units broken down by region, etc., and then the overall credit cost for the sector is calculated.

$\Sigma \{ \text{Exp for each sub sector broken down by region, etc.} \times \text{Increase in allowance rate due to transition risk (difference with Current Policies)} \}$

The above figure (Potential financial impact figure) is converted into U.S. dollars (as of March 31, 2022)

Under the Delayed Transition and Net Zero 2050 scenarios, credit costs increase sharply after 2030. A breakdown by sector shows that the main contributors to the increase in credit costs are the steel, oil and gas, and coal sectors. According to the NGFS and other parameters, these sectors increase credit costs because of the considerable investments required for their business structural transformations and because of their large carbon costs, as GHG emissions will still be present even in 2050.

Cost of response to risk

11500000

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

The results of this report's scenario analysis confirmed the importance of early business structural transformations by clients and an orderly transition by society as a whole. Consequently, Mizuho will work to strengthen the following initiatives.

- (1) Promote the early business structural transformations by clients through in-depth engagement
- (2) Through voicing our positions and opinions at rulemaking bodies and our activities at industrial organization/ private sector initiatives, support the formulation and execution of orderly transition policies by governments

In FY2022, we saw steady progress on transition risk responses among clients in the energy and resources sectors (678 companies, 13.6trillion yen).

For FY2022, the ratio of clients corresponding to Level 3 (we set our targets at a level conforming to the Paris Agreement targets) and Level 4 ("able to confirm that the client is on track to meet targets by means of third-party accreditation such as SBT" / "confirmed targets have been met") is improving at an Exp monetary amount base. (Power: from 87% to 90%, resources: from 67% to 73%, Steel: from 90% to 94%, cement: from 73% to 98%).

From a personnel standpoint, engagement is primarily conducted by the relationship managers, so additional costs are not incurred.

We have been applying the Equator Principles for the financing of projects involving large-scale development or construction, while working with clients to identify, assess, and manage environmental and social risks and impacts. The acquisition and management of risk information and the education of executive officers and employees are quite important in promoting engagement.

In addition, in order to proactively confirm the environmental and social risks in the project, information from risk information providers is utilized for training related employees and risk management.

The main content of risk response expenses (11.5 million yen) = expenses related to the Equator Principles (membership fees, third-party verification, etc. 9.3 million yen) + expenses for risk information providers etc. (2.2 million yen). In FY2022, training costs for EP and sustainability businesses were substantially 0 yen because they were conducted online due to COVID-19.

As a result of above initiatives, we are able to control the occurrence of damage.

Comment

Concerning physical risk, the financial impact amount when stress phenomena manifest has been calculated (for example, the acute risk for wind and flood disasters is 90 billion yen), but we answered regarding transition risks that have an even larger financial impact for our company.

C2.4

(C2.4) Have you identified any climate-related opportunities with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

Yes

C2.4a

(C2.4a) Provide details of opportunities identified with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business.**Identifier**

Opp1

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Banking portfolio

Opportunity type

Products and services

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Development and/or expansion of low emission goods and services

Primary potential financial impact

Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

Company-specific description

-At Mizuho, we view as business opportunities transformations in industrial and business structures toward the transition to a low-carbon society and investments in the practical application of new technologies and their social implementation.
 -We positioned sustainability and innovation as one of our five business focus areas in the latest Mizuho medium-term business plan (FY2023 through FY2025).
 -Base of basic policies in the new medium-term business plan, to capture business opportunities associated with the transition to a low-carbon society, Mizuho is working with clients to co-create industrial and business structural transformations and practical applications of technologies and then transferring these initiatives to middle market firms and SMEs in Japan and to Asian countries. We are providing the necessary transition funds through public-private partnerships and further bolstering our personnel and knowledge, which are our core strengths.
 -Mizuho has been working to achieve the long-term targets we set in April 2020 for sustainable finance and environmental finance (25 trillion yen from FY2019 to FY2030, of which 12 trillion yen is earmarked for environmental finance). We are making significant progress, having provided 21.2 trillion yen in sustainable finance (of which 8.1 trillion yen was environmental finance) between FY2019 and FY2022.

According to Japanese government, the green transformation (GX) investments through 2030 will require 4 trillion yen per year globally and 150 trillion yen over the next 10 years in Japan. The market is expected to continue expanding in Japan as one of our major business development regions, and we foresee capital demand to advance climate change prevention efforts to continue being an opportunity for our company moving forward as well.

In April 2023, we raised the sustainable finance target to the ambitious level of 100 trillion yen — of which 50 trillion yen is earmarked for Environment and Climate-Change related finance — in order to create larger finance flows directed toward a low-carbon society, which is key to achieving a low-carbon society. Mizuho is working aggressively to achieve our sustainable finance target by proactively providing green transition funds and risk money for the practical application of technologies to clients who are taking on the challenge of decarbonization with us.

Time horizon

Long-term

Likelihood

Very likely

Magnitude of impact

Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

5000000000000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

The numerical value we answered as potential financial impact (50 trillion yen) is the FY2030 environment and climate change response finance target value.

Mizuho has been working to achieve the long-term targets we set in April 2020 for sustainable finance and environmental finance (25 trillion yen from FY2019 to FY2030, of which 12 trillion yen is earmarked for environmental finance).

We are making significant progress, having provided 21.2 trillion yen in sustainable finance (of which 8.1 trillion yen was environmental finance) between FY2019 and FY2022.

As specified in the company specific description, because over the next decade GX investments are needed and market expansion is foreseen, Mizuho sees as opportunities investments and social implementation in industrial and business structural transformations and practical applications of new technology toward the transition

to a low-carbon society. After going through the consideration process in FY2022, we raised the sustainable finance target to the ambitious level of 100 trillion yen — of which 50 trillion yen is earmarked for Environment and Climate Change related finance — in order to create larger finance flows directed toward.

Concerning the 50 trillion yen, in light of the discovery during the increase consideration process (FY2022) that the total was 21.2 trillion yen for the sum of the 8.1 trillion yen environment and climate change response finance (underwriting of green bonds 2.6 trillion yen, arranging of green loans 1.3 trillion yen, arranging of project finance for renewable energy, and others 2.8 trillion yen) performance up to FY2019-2022 and the 13.1 trillion yen of other sustainable finance, the increase (+8.1 trillion yen) from the previous FY (13.1 trillion yen), and future market growth, we set the 50 trillion yen based on increased performance up to 2030, with performance up to 2030 considered to be steadily growing. Calculation was made with the sustainable finance target amount (100 trillion yen) equaling the FY22 performance (21.2 trillion yen) + future cumulative estimate (slightly under 10 trillion yen per year) x the number of years to the target (8 years), and the environment and climate change response finance target amount was calculated as half of that amount.

Cost to realize opportunity

166060000000

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

1,2) Status and issues

In "Mizuho's steps to achieving net-zero emissions" within "Mizuho's Approach to Achieving Net Zero by 2050" formulated in April 2022, we recognize the importance of the role financial institutions play in achieving a net-zero real economy. Financial institutions should support clients' climate change countermeasures and the transition to a low-carbon society. This support should be grounded in an understanding that the transition process will differ by location and industry type.

We view as business opportunities transformations in industrial and business structures toward the transition to a low-carbon society and investments in the practical application of new technologies and their social implementation.

3) Action

In FY2022, Mizuho engaged with about 1,700 client companies (around 1,000 of which were climate change related), from the perspective of capturing business opportunities for Mizuho, and offered a variety of solutions, ranging from consulting to finance, to aid client initiatives. As a result, environment and climate change response finance has shown a +3.5 trillion yen (+75%) cumulative increase since the last fiscal year.

4) Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

Furthermore, concerning the opportunity cost, for the domestic amount (1.2 trillion yen) and foreign amount (2.3 trillion yen) which total the 3.5 trillion yen for the FY2022 single fiscal year performance of environment and climate change response finance, as the ratio of funding costs to loans, we took the sum (domestic: 1.1 billion yen, foreign: 115.1 billion yen) multiplying the domestic 0.10% (52.9 billion yen/ 55.4774 trillion yen) and the foreign 5.00% (1.7403 trillion yen/ 34.7765 trillion yen), set it as the procurement cost for the 3.5 trillion yen sustainable finance single fiscal year performance, and after assuming the same ratios as above for domestic and foreign performance, we calculated the opportunity cost as an assumption for the cost of sustainable finance procurement with the estimate that sustainable finance performance would rise to 50 trillion yen (the target amount).

The specific formula is below.

$(1.2 \text{ trillion yen} \times 0.10\% + 2.3 \text{ trillion yen} \times 5.00\%) \times 50 \text{ trillion yen} / 3.5 \text{ trillion yen} = \text{approx. } 1,660.6 \text{ billion yen}$

The numerical values we responded as the expenses needed to actualize opportunity.

Comment

C3. Business Strategy

C3.1

(C3.1) Does your organization's strategy include a climate transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world?

Row 1

Climate transition plan

Yes, we have a climate transition plan which aligns with a 1.5°C world

Publicly available climate transition plan

Yes

Mechanism by which feedback is collected from shareholders on your climate transition plan

We have a different feedback mechanism in place

Description of feedback mechanism

Sustainability has been gaining greater attention in recent years. In our engagement (dialogue) with shareholders and investors, the key topics for sustainable improvement of corporate value have expanded beyond business strategy and capital management policy to sustainability initiatives, including addressing climate change. Considering these circumstances, we believe that deepening bilateral communication between Mizuho and our shareholders and investors is integral to the improvement of our corporate value. For this reason, we have worked hard to further improve our disclosures and enhance our engagement. At Mizuho, we hold events on a regular basis as opportunities for engagement, including presentations on our financial results for institutional investors, IR Day, which is a briefing about the business strategies of each in-house company, and IR Select, which is an event covering specific strategic topics including ESG. We have also continued holding presentations for individual investors via online video linkup since 2015.

In recent years, opportunities have increased for discussions inspired by the rise in interest regarding the arena of sustainability, including responses to climate change. The number of discussions with institutional investors in FY2022 was 520 (190 of which were foreign). Mizuho has taken to heart the feedback received from our wide range of stakeholders, including all of our shareholders and investors. As a result, we are advancing an array of efforts with examples such as the formulating of Mizuho's Approach to Achieving Net Zero by 2050, which demonstrates our aims and actions towards realizing a low-carbon society by 2050, and the Net Zero Transition Plan, which indicates the direction of our initiatives. We are also striving for improvement in disclosures, such as our TCFD Report.

Frequency of feedback collection

More frequently than annually

Attach any relevant documents which detail your climate transition plan (optional)

- TCFD Report 2023
- TCFD Report 2023 (Japanese).pdf
- Draft TCFD Report 2023 (English).pdf

Explain why your organization does not have a climate transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world and any plans to develop one in the future

<Not Applicable>

Explain why climate-related risks and opportunities have not influenced your strategy

<Not Applicable>

C3.2

(C3.2) Does your organization use climate-related scenario analysis to inform its strategy?

	Use of climate-related scenario analysis to inform strategy	Primary reason why your organization does not use climate-related scenario analysis to inform its strategy	Explain why your organization does not use climate-related scenario analysis to inform its strategy and any plans to use it in the future
Row 1	Yes, qualitative and quantitative	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C3.2a

(C3.2a) Provide details of your organization’s use of climate-related scenario analysis.

Climate-related scenario		Scenario analysis coverage	Temperature alignment of scenario	Parameters, assumptions, analytical choices
Transition scenarios	NGFS scenarios framework	Portfolio	<Not Applicable>	<p>1)Parameter We used the four of six scenarios formulated by the NGFS in our transition risk analysis: Net Zero 2050, Below 2°C, Delayed Transition, and Current Policies. The analyses used parameters from the NGFS scenarios (Phase III) and parameters not included in the NGFS scenarios were supplemented with conservative assumptions based on references from the IEA and other sources. For our transition risk analysis, we selected critical risks and opportunities which companies in the targeted sectors are facing and which relate to demand, prices, tighter regulations, and similar. In order to evaluate the risks and opportunities, we defined parameters using the projections from the NGFS scenarios, as well as publicly disclosed data from our clients. Parameters we used are such as carbon prices, GHG emissions, and others. Using said data, we then analyzed changes in Mizuho’s credit costs by formulating an outlook for the impact on clients’ financial results.</p> <p>2)Assumptions The following assumptions were made about how the parameters would develop under the Net Zero 2050 scenario. -Carbon prices: The cost burden for carbon taxes is higher than in other scenarios, but it gradually decreases as the energy transition progresses. -GHG emissions: Net Zero 2050 and Below 2°C decrease after 2020, Delayed transition decreases rapidly after 2030, and the decrease rate declines after 2050. -Global power generation: Overall power generation in 2050 is double that of 2020. -Global energy consumption: Fossil fuel sources account for 45% of energy consumption by 2050. -Global crude steel production: Crude steel production quantity plateaus after falling.</p> <p>3)Analytical choice i)Time Horizon In response to the carbon neutral target by 2050 announced by the Japanese government, the target period for the analysis was set at 2050. ii)Targets of analysis Taking into account the results of our qualitative evaluation and the sector-specific status of our portfolio, out of the sectors rated as “very high”, or “high” in our qualitative evaluation, the electric utilities, oil, gas, coal, and steel sectors were chosen as the targets of our analysis. We also added the automobile sector, which was found to have a large client business opportunity, from the sectors found to have Medium transition risks, and we included the transportation sector, as it is designated as a carbon-intensive sector by the NZBA. iii)Data sources and models used The NGFS, REMIND model was used for analysis.</p>
Physical climate scenarios	Customized publicly available physical scenario	Facility	1.5°C	<p>1) Assumptions and analytical choice i)Time Horizon and Reported values Maximum single-year increase if climate change-related stress events materialize up to the year 2100 (Damage to Group assets + credit costs) ii) Estimate details In the scenarios for these analyses, we estimated the amount of additional increases if a sudden stress event materialized based the temperature increase pathways in the NGFS scenarios. -Acute risks · Windstorms and floods: Increase or decrease in the amount of damages due to changes in the probability of river flood stress events based on typhoon paths and intensities, precipitation, and other factors · Wildfires: Increase or decrease in the amount of damages due to changes in the probability of wildfire stress events based on precipitation, historical disaster data, and other factors · Droughts: Increase or decrease in the amount of damages due to changes in the probability of drought stress events based on the amount of available water resources, precipitation, and other factors -Chronic risks · Temperature fluctuations: Increase or decrease in the amount of damages due to changes in the probability of stress events due labor force reductions or increased air conditioning usage based on maximum temperatures and other factors iii) Analysis scope -Areas: Worldwide -Targets: Mizuho Group and credit clients (Middle market firms and SMEs (location of headquarters), and large corporations (location of major properties and headquarters)) From this year on, our analyses will also estimate the impacts on large corporations with dispersed bases and overseas clients. Estimates use the rate of increase or decrease of damages in the location of each major property for large corporations and overseas clients with identifiable major properties, while using the rate of increase or decrease of damages in the location of the headquarters for all other clients. iv) Measurement results The scenario analyses for this report found that the potential impact on the Group could be approx. 90 billion yen in additional losses in a single year if a high-risk windstorm or flood materialized centered on Japan, where a large portion of the Group assets and clients are located. The analyses also confirmed the potential for losses of approximately 30 billion yen from wildfires, 1.5 billion yen from droughts, and 40 billion yen from temperature fluctuations. These disasters were added for the first time to the analyses’ measurement targets and casual factors.</p>

C3.2b

(C3.2b) Provide details of the focal questions your organization seeks to address by using climate-related scenario analysis, and summarize the results with respect to these questions.

Row 1

Focal questions

The results of this report's scenario analyses confirmed the importance of early business structural transformations by clients and an orderly transition by society as a whole. Consequently, Mizuho recognizes that following are challenges and will work to strengthen these measures.

- 1) Promote early business structural transformations by clients through in-depth engagement
- 2) By voicing our positions and opinions at rulemaking bodies and through our activities at industry organizations/ private sector initiatives, support the formulation and execution of orderly transition policies by governments

Results of the climate-related scenario analysis with respect to the focal questions

1) The results showed that credit costs will increase over time under all scenarios, and while Mizuho may experience some financial impact over the medium to long term, any impact on its short-term financial soundness is limited.

Under the Delayed Transition and Net Zero 2050 scenarios, credit costs increase sharply after 2030. A breakdown by sector shows that the main contributors to the increase in credit costs are the steel, oil and gas, and coal sectors. According to the NGFS and other parameters, these sectors increase credit costs because of the considerable investments required for their business structural transformations and because of their large carbon costs, as GHG emissions will still be present even in 2050. In all sectors, not just the steel, oil and gas, and coal sectors, credit costs may increase significantly in the phase when carbon prices shoot up while client measures to reduce GHG emissions are not fully implemented. From this, we confirmed the importance of promoting business structural transformations as early as possible, prior to the materialization of medium and long term risks, through in-depth engagement with clients.

In both the Below 2°C scenario, which assumes a quick and smooth response to climate change (an orderly transition), and the Delayed Transition scenario, which assumes an initial delayed response to climate change and a rapid transition from 2030 onward (a disorderly transition), the global average temperature increase is kept below 2°C. However, the credit costs are much smaller in the Below 2°C scenario, which confirms the importance of making an orderly transition.

For our scenario analyses of physical risks, electing to use NGFS scenarios for all analyses, were the addition of wildfires and droughts to the acute risks and increased air conditioning usage due to temperature fluctuations to the chronic risks as well as expanding the analysis scope to companies worldwide and to large corporations.

With the results of the scenario analysis, our FY2023 action plan is to further improve the scenario analyses (including verification of scenario adequacy, expansion of the scope of analyses, model advancements, incorporation into individual company plans, and documentation of analysis logic and processes).

2) Our scenario analyses quantitatively measure the financial impact of climate-related risks and verify the resilience of strategies. We recognize that scenario analyses are a tool that can be useful for risk management, strategy formulation, and other aspects of our business management. At the same time, we always work to improve our analytic methodologies using our Group's industry and environmental knowledge and expertise and discussions with diverse stakeholders, as we believe it is necessary to conduct analyses grounded on scenarios that reflect client transition strategies and outlooks on the future of society and industry.

C3.3

(C3.3) Describe where and how climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced your strategy.

	Have climate-related risks and opportunities influenced your strategy in this area?	Description of influence
Products and services	Yes	<p>"Products and services" have impacted as opportunities for our business and its term is from short to long.</p> <p>1) To achieve a low-carbon society, it will require green transformation (GX) investments of \$4 trillion per year globally until 2030 and 150 trillion yen over the next 10 years in Japan. Mizuho sees opportunities in the investments in industrial and business structural transformations and practical applications and social implementation of new technology toward the transition to a low-carbon society. With client engagement as a starting point, we proactively support clients' transitions to a low-carbon society and their responses to climate change.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide sustainable finance, transition finance, and environmental finance. - Provide financial and non-financial solutions that meet the diverse needs of clients. - Increase medium- to long-term business opportunities for Mizuho by supporting clients' continuous growth. <p>2) For this reason, it is necessary to gain a deep understanding of the issues and needs of each customer, and to accumulate relationship managers' knowledge on sustainability.</p> <p>3) We are particularly strengthening our transition finance initiatives to support the transition of clients in sectors with high levels of carbon emissions. After discussion during FY2022, Mizuho is working to further bolster our strengths in expertise in environment and technologies and in sustainability transformation personnel. As part of this, we set new targets for capability building: namely, to reach 150 environmental and energy sector consultants and 1,600 sustainability business experts by FY2025.</p> <p>4) As a result of these efforts, we have contributed to support clients' transitions through client engagement, in which we confirm the status of clients' response to transition risk and provide financing and investment. We are making strong progress, as our result for environmental finance FY2019 to FY2022 was 8.1 trillion yen. In April 2022, we launched a transition investment budget, aiming for a scale of over 50 billion yen over 10 years, to invest in client-operated projects and companies in transition areas that are in the development or incubation stages, such as the seed and early stages. As of March 2023, we have invested in three projects.</p>
Supply chain and/or value chain	Yes	<p>Supply chain and/or value chain has impacted as risks and opportunities for our business and its term is short, mid and long.</p> <p>1) Risks concerning the continued medium to long-term feasibility of business models for industries and companies facing high levels of transition risk may increase if these industries and companies are slow to address the transition or if their response is not sufficient.</p> <p>2) We set medium-term targets for emission reductions, monitor performance, and pursue client engagement for each key sector, such as electric power and oil and gas, based on the sector's position relative to decarbonization and on Mizuho's opportunities and risks. Mizuho has appointed companies whose primary businesses are in coal-, oil-, or gas-fired power generation, steel, and cement as belonging to transition risk sectors. Focusing on the medium to long term, we are formulating policies to support these companies in their climate change countermeasures and transition to a low-carbon society. In FY2021, we implemented engagement with around 1,000 corporate clients as part of our risk management and responsible financing and investment.</p> <p>We are more thoroughly engaging with clients to support them in formulating effective strategies for transition risks, in disclosing their progress, and in embarking on business structure transformation towards a lower risk sector at an early stage. We carefully consider whether or not to continue our business with a client in the event that the client is not willing to address transition risk and has not formulated a transition strategy even one year after the initial engagement. In this way, we are reducing our exposure over the medium to long term.</p> <p>3) As a result of the above efforts, we could control business damage and we are steadily advancing our targets to reduce the outstanding credit balance for coal-fired power generation facilities. Furthermore, our percentage of total credit exposure in high-risk areas (electric utilities, oil, gas, coal, steel, and cement) has declined from 6.8% as of March 31, 2022 to 6.4% as of March 31, 2023. We will continue to improve our scope of analysis and approach for high-risk areas.</p>
Investment in R&D	Yes	<p>Investment in R&D has impacted as opportunities for our business and its term is from short to long.</p> <p>1.2) Research on climate change-related orders is increasing year by year.</p> <p>Long-term strategies related to fostering industries in line with societal changes by Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation will be impacted. Changes in the business environment surrounding energy—technological innovation, deregulation and the spread of next-generation automobiles and IoT will cause structural changes in related industries, and our business strategies will be affected as a result. Led by the Research & Consulting Unit, we strategically work to make policy proposals and foster industries that take into account these structural changes.</p> <p>3) While not in the reporting year, to support Mizuho in responding as a united group to clients' varied sustainable business needs, beginning with the SDGs and ESG issues, in 2020 we launched the Sustainability Promotion Project.</p> <p>By the collaboration within the research function of the Mizuho group, we have formed a Task Force on Climate Change Research. This Task Force is composed of employees from Mizuho Research & Technologies and Mizuho Bank's Industry Research Department and is researching climate change impacts from macroeconomic and industrial perspectives. We also joined the PCAF in 2021, and conducting research on the calculation of Scope 3.</p> <p>4) As a result of these efforts, we have expanded our business.</p>
Operations	Yes	<p>"Operations" have impacted as risks and opportunities for our business and its term is short.</p> <p>1.2) Climate change is closely tied to various economic and social issues, and Mizuho recognizes it as a significant challenge that must be addressed from a medium- to long-term standpoint. It is necessary to develop environmental policies and investment and financing policies and promotion systems in order to steadily promote initiatives and operations.</p> <p>3) In FY2022, we created the Group Chief Sustainability Officer (CSuO). This CSuO promotes efforts in each area together with Group Chief Risk Officer. Also, we set up the Climate Change Response Taskforce to oversee all initiatives as well as five working groups that tackle specific climate change themes through the partnership of multiple departments. In the Low-carbon Support Business Promotion Working Group, we are working under the theme of discovering future business seeds and commercializing them. We revised our Environmental Policy in April 2021 and clarified our contribution to achieving a low-carbon society (net-zero greenhouse gas emissions) by 2050, our support for the objective of the Paris Agreement, and our phased transformation to a portfolio aligned with the targets in the Paris Agreement. Strengthened risk management by revising our Environmental and Social Management Policy for Financing and Investment Activity (enhanced it to further address climate change, biodiversity, and human rights), practicing due diligence in line with the Equator Principles and other actions.</p> <p>To capture business opportunities, in addition to appointing employees in charge of advancing sustainable business in each in-house company and unit, we regularly hold the Sustainable Business Strategy Meeting with working-level staff members involved in the group's sustainable business. Through these meetings, we are establishing our group-wide support of sustainable business by sharing information related to changes in the business environment and the status of group initiatives, and by holding discussions toward strengthening our business.</p> <p>4) As a result of the above efforts, we could control business damage.</p>

C3.4

(C3.4) Describe where and how climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced your financial planning.

	Financial planning elements that have been influenced	Description of influence
Row 1	Revenues	<p>1,2) With reduction targets being set in all countries and regions since the Paris Agreement, Japan has also formulated a long term strategy for 2050. This will require green transformation (GX) investments of \$4 trillion per year globally until 2030 and 150 trillion yen over the next 10 years in Japan. An increasing number of companies are reconstructing their business strategies in connection with the actualization of these decarbonization policies, and business opportunities are increasing for environmental finances and MHRT which has strengths in these areas.</p> <p>3) To capture such business opportunities, we are establishing our group-wide support of sustainable business. Mizuho develops and provides financial and non-financial solutions in order to support clients' initiatives toward environmental, social, and governance (ESG) and Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)-related challenges, such as the transition to a low-carbon society. We have been pursuing the long-term target we set for sustainable finance and environmental finance in April 2020 (FY2019 - FY2030: 25 trillion yen, of which 12 trillion yen for environmental finance). In April 2023, we raised the sustainable finance target to the ambitious level of 100 trillion yen — of which 50 trillion yen is earmarked for Environment and Climate Change related finance — in order to create larger a flow of funding, which is key to achieving a low-carbon society. While promoting finance aimed at increasing the adoption of renewable energy, we are also supporting clients in setting goals and advancing initiatives toward ESG and SDG-related measures, including for climate change, through the provision of various forms of sustainable finance.</p> <p>In addition, we are proactively developing and providing new financial products and have expanded our product offerings in order to meet the diversifying needs of clients related to SDGs and ESG. Mizuho is working aggressively to achieve our sustainable finance target by proactively providing green transition funds and risk money for practical applications of technologies to clients who are taking on the challenge of decarbonization with us. Leveraging the industry insight, research knowledge, and consulting expertise that we have cultivated over many years, we are also providing support and information for clients' ESG and SDG-related challenges.</p> <p>4) As a result of the above efforts, we are making strong progress, as our overall result for FY2019 to FY2022 was 21.2 trillion yen (of which 8.1 trillion yen went to Environment and Climate Change related finance). We provided sustainability-related consulting in approximately 500 cases in FY2022. Also, in April 2022, we launched a transition investment budget to invest in client-operated projects and companies in transition areas that are in the development or incubation stages, such as the seed and early stages, with the intention to invest more than 50 billion yen over 10 years. As of March 2023, we have invested in three projects.</p>

C3.5

(C3.5) In your organization's financial accounting, do you identify spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition?

	Identification of spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition	Indicate the level at which you identify the alignment of your spending/revenue with a sustainable finance taxonomy
Row 1	No, but we plan to in the next two years	<Not Applicable>

C-FS3.6

(C-FS3.6) Does the policy framework for your portfolio activities include climate-related requirements for clients/investees, and/or exclusion policies?

	Policy framework for portfolio activities that include climate-related requirements for clients/investees, and/or exclusion policies	Explain why the policy framework for your portfolio activities do not include climate-related requirements for clients/investees, and/or exclusion policies
Row 1	Yes, our framework includes both policies with climate-related client/investee requirements and climate-related exclusion policies	<Not Applicable>

C-FS3.6a

(C-FS3.6a) Provide details of the policies which include climate-related requirements that clients/investees need to meet.

Portfolio

Banking (Bank)

Type of policy

Credit/lending policy

Engagement policy

Other, please specify (Environmental and Social Management Policy for Financing and Investment Activity)

Portfolio coverage of policy

100

Policy availability

Publicly available

Attach documents relevant to your policy

Environmental and Social Management Policy for Financing and Investment Activity

TCFD Report 2023 (Japanese).pdf

Draft TCFD Report 2023 (English).pdf

Environmental and Social Management Policy for Financing and Investment Activity_Mizuho FG.pdf

Criteria required of clients/investees

Disclosure of Scope 1 emissions

Disclosure of Scope 2 emissions

Disclosure of Scope 3 emissions

Set a science-based emissions reduction target

Set an emissions reduction target

Be on track to achieving a science-based emissions reduction target

Develop a climate transition plan

Other, please specify (Support clients in formulating effective strategies for transition risks, in disclosing their progress, and in embarking on business structure transformation towards a lower risk sector at an early stage.)

Value chain stages of client/investee covered by criteria

Direct operations and supply chain

Timeframe for compliance with policy criteria

Complying with criteria is a pre-requisite for business

Industry sectors covered by the policy

Energy

Materials

Utilities

Other, please specify (Large-scale hydropower, Lumber and pulp, Large-scale agriculture, and Palm oil.)

Exceptions to policy based on

<Not Applicable>

Explain how criteria required, criteria coverage and/or exceptions have been determined

We have also established an Environmental and Social Management Policy for Financing and Investment Activity (ES policy) for the purpose of avoiding and mitigating adverse environmental and social impacts resulting from our financing and investment activity. The policy identifies industries and sectors that have a high possibility of contributing to adverse impacts.

Towards transition risk sector clients, Mizuho implements engagement as specified below. In this Policy, Mizuho sets forth the implementation of engagement.

1) Mizuho will request our clients to take the following measures for stepwise enhancement:

- Develop a strategy for shifting to a low-carbon society
- Set quantitative targets and/or medium and long-term KPIs to give validity to the strategy
- Take actions based on the strategy, targets and KPIs, as well as disclose the progress
- Measure and disclose greenhouse gas emissions volume
- Enhance disclosures based on TCFD or equivalent framework

2) Mizuho will identify the risk classification of clients based on their primary business and transition risk response level

3) Mizuho will check and evaluate client's transition risk response level at least annually

4) If the client has not developed a transition strategy one year after the first engagement, we make decisions whether or not to continue our business with them based on careful consideration

In addition to the ES policy, we have been applying the Equator Principles for the financing of projects involving large-scale development or construction, while working with clients to identify, assess, and manage environmental and social risks and impacts.

Core Group companies operate the ES Policy in line with the characteristics of their particular businesses and have developed verification processes for the project screening stage and throughout transaction terms.

Mizuho periodically revises the ES Policy, taking into account the expectations and perspectives of our stakeholders, and enhances our initiatives to avoid and mitigate adverse impacts on the environment and society, in the interest of responding to climate change, protecting biodiversity, and advancing respect for human rights, from its installation in 2018 onward.

In March 2023, we revised elements of the ES Policy on initiatives for the thermal coal mining sector and the oil and gas sector, from the perspective of enhancing responses to climate change.

C-FS3.6b

(C-FS3.6b) Provide details of your exclusion policies related to industries and/or activities exposed or contributing to climate-related risks.

Portfolio

Banking (Bank)

Type of exclusion policy

Thermal coal
Coal mining

Year of exclusion implementation

2020

Timeframe for complete phase-out

By 2040

Application

New business/investment for new projects
New business/investment for existing projects
Existing business/investment for existing projects

Country/Area/Region the exclusion policy applies to

Other, please specify (The whole world)

Description

We recognize that mining of thermal coal, when not managed properly, entails risk of adverse environmental and social impacts, which may include damage to ecosystems from hazardous waste produced in coal mines, as well as deaths or injuries resulting from mining accidents. Further, mined coal may also increase greenhouse gas emissions when burned for power generation or other purposes in the future.

Prohibitions

Mizuho will not provide financing and investment to:

- Companies with no existing financing and investment transactions and whose primary business is coal mining (thermal coal)
- Companies with no existing financing and investment transactions and whose primary business is infrastructure operations linked with coal mining (thermal coal)

Mizuho will not provide financing and investment which will be used for:

- Development of new coal mine (thermal coal)
- Expansion of existing coal mine (thermal coal)
- Acquiring an interest in existing coal mine (thermal coal), only when it is vital to the stable energy supply of a country which has announced a target of Net Zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050, we may provide financing or investment based on careful consideration,
- Development of new infrastructure linked with coal mining (thermal coal)
- Expansion of existing infrastructure linked with coal mining (thermal coal)

Other policies

- To prevent and mitigate adverse impacts, Mizuho will make transactional decisions after verifying the measures taken by the client based on the risks that Mizuho should recognize.
- Mizuho will not provide financing and investment if a risk assessment reveals that the client has not properly addressed environmental and social agenda and as a result faces crucial difficulty continuing its business.

Portfolio

Banking (Bank)

Type of exclusion policy

All oil & gas

Year of exclusion implementation

2018

Timeframe for complete phase-out

By 2040

Application

New business/investment for new projects
New business/investment for existing projects
Existing business/investment for existing projects

Country/Area/Region the exclusion policy applies to

Other, please specify (The whole world)

Description

We recognize that oil and gas extraction and pipeline construction entail risk of adverse environmental and social impacts, which may include pollution of oceans and waterways from oil spills and gas leaks, as well as violations of the human rights of indigenous peoples. Accordingly, our decisions regarding financing and investment for oil and gas projects involve a thorough examination of the impacts on the environment and of the potential for conflicts with indigenous peoples or local communities.

Further, in light of the fact that oil, gas, and other fossil fuels contribute to emissions of greenhouse gases, we undertake engagement with clients to confirm their measures for addressing transition risk accompanying climate change.

We verify whether sufficient measures are in place to reduce GHG emissions when considering the provision of new financing and investment that will be used for oil or gas extraction projects. In particular, we recognize that the Arctic Circle (the region with latitude 66°33' north of the Equator) requires consideration for the conservation of endangered species and the lives of indigenous peoples. We also recognize that oil sands, shale oil, and shale gas development causes significant environmental degradation and may violate the human rights of indigenous peoples, among other risks. Because of this, we conduct appropriate environmental and social risk evaluations based on the inherent risks when considering the provision of financing and investment that will be used for oil or gas extraction projects in the Arctic, oil sands extraction projects, shale oil or gas extraction projects, or pipeline projects. (Clarified due diligence items for oil sands and shale oil and gas extraction projects: Impact on water resources, contamination of soils and sediments, impact on water quality, impact on subsoil, etc.)

This policy was established in fiscal 2018 and revised in 2023.

Portfolio

Banking (Bank)

Type of exclusion policy

Power from coal

Year of exclusion implementation

2018

Timeframe for complete phase-out

By 2040

Application

New business/investment for new projects
New business/investment for existing projects
Existing business/investment for existing projects

Country/Area/Region the exclusion policy applies to

Other, please specify (The whole world)

Description

Climate change is closely tied to various economic and social issues, and we recognize that addressing climate change is an important issue in the medium to long term. As a financial services group, we are dedicated to holding dialogue with clients and other stakeholders and fulfilling our consulting role, and will proactively address climate change and support the shift to a low-carbon society. These initiatives will also be promoted for the purpose of securing stable energy supplies in countries around the world.

Compared to other forms of power generation, coal-fired power generation produces more greenhouse gases, in addition to producing harmful substances such as sulfur oxide and nitrogen oxide. Therefore, it presents a higher risk of contributing to climate change, air pollution, and other environmental impacts.

In light of this, we do not provide financing or investment which will be used for new construction of coal-fired power plants. (This excludes business to which Mizuho is already committed as of the start of this policy.)

However, when a proposed coal-fired power plant is essential to the relevant country's stable energy supply and will contribute to reduction of greenhouse gas emissions by replacing an existing power plant, we may provide financing or investment for the project, based on careful consideration.

We will also continue to support development of innovative, clean, and efficient next-generation technology that will contribute to the expansion of sustainable energy, as well as other initiatives for the transition to a low-carbon society.

This policy was established in 2018 and revised in 2020.

Portfolio

Banking (Bank)

Type of exclusion policy

Other, please specify (Palm oil, Lumber and pulp)

Year of exclusion implementation

2018

Timeframe for complete phase-out

By 2040

Application

New business/investment for new projects
New business/investment for existing projects
Existing business/investment for existing projects

Country/Area/Region the exclusion policy applies to

Other, please specify (The whole world)

Description

While we recognize that palm oil, lumber, pulp, and other forest products are essential commodities for maintaining our lifestyles and infrastructure, we are also aware of the potential human rights abuses within the production process, such as the violation of indigenous people's rights or the use of child labor, in addition to environmental issues such as deforestation (including forest burning) and damage to biodiversity.

In order to avoid becoming involved in such projects which may inflict human rights abuses or environmental destruction, our business decisions involve a thorough examination of whether there are any potential conflicts involving indigenous people or local communities, and we take into consideration whether the client/project has received certification for the production of sustainable palm oil or whether they have been certified for responsible forest management.

In the event that we identify any unlawful act during the term of a transaction, we urge the client to take immediate remedial measures. In the event that the client has not taken appropriate measures to address social issues, we undertake engagement with the client to promote remedial measures and, if the client's remedial measures are unsatisfactory, we suspend new financing and investment.

Further, we urge our clients in these sectors to formulate sustainable environmental policy, such as No Deforestation, No Peat, and No Exploitation (NDPE), and to respect Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) in relation to local communities.

This policy was established in fiscal 2018.

Portfolio

Banking (Bank)

Type of exclusion policy

Other, please specify (Large-scale hydropower)

Year of exclusion implementation

2020

Timeframe for complete phase-out

By 2040

Application

New business/investment for new projects

New business/investment for existing projects
 Existing business/investment for existing projects

Country/Area/Region the exclusion policy applies to

Other, please specify (The whole world)

Description

We recognize that large-scale hydropower construction (an output of 25MW or more and a dam wall of 15m or more) entails risk of adverse environmental and social impacts, which may include disturbance of river basin ecosystems and destruction of biodiversity, as well as violation of the human rights of indigenous peoples and local communities due to resettlement. Accordingly, our decisions regarding financing and investment for large-scale hydropower projects involve a thorough examination of the impacts on the environment and of the potential for conflicts with indigenous peoples or local communities.

Further, when providing financing or investment for large-scale hydropower projects, we recommend the client perform an environmental and social impact assessment based on the Hydropower Sustainability Assessment Protocol.

This policy was established in fiscal 2021 after internal discussion during FY2020.

Portfolio

Banking (Bank)

Type of exclusion policy

Other, please specify (Large-scale agriculture (soybeans and similar))

Year of exclusion implementation

2020

Timeframe for complete phase-out

By 2040

Application

New business/investment for new projects
 New business/investment for existing projects
 Existing business/investment for existing projects

Country/Area/Region the exclusion policy applies to

Other, please specify (The whole world)

Description

We recognize that development of large-scale agriculture of soybeans and similar crops (agriculture covering 10,000 ha or more) may entail environmental issues such as deforestation (including forest burning) and damage to biodiversity, in addition to potential human rights abuses such as the violation of indigenous peoples' rights or the use of child labor. Accordingly, our decisions regarding financing and investment for such agriculture involve a thorough examination of the client's measures to address environmental and social issues.

Further, we urge our clients in these sectors to formulate sustainable environmental and human rights policy, such as No Deforestation, No Peat, and No Exploitation (NDPE), and to respect Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) in relation to local communities.

This policy was established in fiscal 2021 after internal discussion during FY2020.

C-FS3.8

(C-FS3.8) Does your organization include covenants in financing agreements to reflect and enforce your climate-related policies?

	Climate-related covenants in financing agreements	Primary reason for not including climate-related covenants in financing agreements	Explain why your organization does not include climate-related covenants in financing agreements and your plans for the future
Row 1	Yes	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C-FS3.8a

(C-FS3.8a) Provide details of the covenants included in your organization's financing agreements to reflect and enforce your climate-related policies.

Types of covenants used	Asset class/product types	Coverage of covenants	Please explain
Purpose or use of proceeds clause refers to sustainable project Margin or pricing depends on sustainability criteria Minimum level of green assets mandated Covenants related to compliance with your policies	Corporate loans Project finance	Other, please specify ((1) Project finance that promotes renewable energy (2) Asset-based lending that promotes renewable energy (3) Financing for green building)	<p>Mizuho conducts financing in the form of "Sustainability Linked Loans", which are included in financing agreements (covenants). These loans are financed in accordance with the "Sustainability Linked Loan Principles." They set a Sustainability Performance Target (SPT) linked to the borrower's sustainability targets and link the interest rate and other loan terms to the borrower's performance against the SPT. Specific climate change related SPTs are selected based on the situations of each company. Some examples are CO2 emission reduction, acquisition of a -A CDP score, and EV bike financing expansion.</p> <p>At Mizuho, our potential target investment and lending projects are those that are congruent with international principles and government guidelines and with our independent standards, definitions, etc. listed below.</p> <p>(1) Project finance that promotes renewable energy (2) Asset-based lending that promotes renewable energy (3) Financing for green building</p> <p>In order to establish standards for potential target investment and lending projects and make decisions regarding the acceptableness of compliance with potential target investment and lending project standards, we maintain the following specific procedures.</p> <p>In Mizuho, the Executive Management Committee defines sustainable finance and environmental finance and establishes long-term targets. Financing for (1) to (3) above is included in environmental financing as "financing which aims to use loaned capital for environmental projects". Regarding compliance with applicable standards for individual projects, the headquarters division with administrative jurisdiction over the products checks to see if the project falls under the financing listed in (1) to (3) above based on the aim of use for the loaned capital. To avoid and reduce negative impact on the environment and society through investment and lending, we adopt the "Environmental and Social Management Policy for Financing and Investment Activity" (established by Mizuho) and Equator Principles at the Executive Management Committee. Through compliance by sales offices with procedures based in our "Environmental and Social Management Policy for Financing and Investment Activity", we are able to check on the status of environmental and societal risk mitigation measures. Concerning projects falling under the Equator Principles, we appropriately identify, evaluate, and manage environmental and social risks by employing our Equator Principles Implementation Manual.</p>

C4. Targets and performance

C4.1

(C4.1) Did you have an emissions target that was active in the reporting year?

Absolute target
 Portfolio target

C4.1a

(C4.1a) Provide details of your absolute emissions target(s) and progress made against those targets.

Target reference number

Abs 1

Is this a science-based target?

No, and we do not anticipate setting one in the next two years

Target ambition

<Not Applicable>

Year target was set

2021

Target coverage

Company-wide

Scope(s)

Scope 1
 Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method

Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

<Not Applicable>

Base year

2019

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

14756.02

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

164907.82

Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

179663.83

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

100

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

100

Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)

<Not Applicable>

Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100

Target year

2030

Targeted reduction from base year (%)

4.18

Total emissions in target year covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e) [auto-calculated]

Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

11791.79

Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

160362.4

Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

172154.19

Does this target cover any land-related emissions?

No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]**Target status in reporting year**

Underway

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Targets of analysis/ scope of data collection: Seven group companies in and outside Japan (Mizuho Financial Group, Mizuho Bank, Mizuho Trust & Banking, Mizuho Securities, Mizuho Research & Technologies, Asset Management One, and Mizuho Americas).

For facilities and offices in Japan, scope of data is all items of fuel and energy for Scope1 and 2.

For facilities and offices outside Japan, GHG emissions originating from items other than electricity and gasoline were excluded because they were less than 5% of total GHG emissions.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

We have completed the conversion of approximately 70% of our domestic Scope 2 electricity consumption to renewable energy, which accounted for approximately 80% of our GHG emissions in FY2022, toward becoming carbon neutral in FY2030. In the coming years, we will work to switch to renewable energy at leased properties in Japan, which requires coordination with related parties as well continue to study the full-scale adoption of electric vehicles and switching to renewable energy overseas.

List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target

<Not Applicable>

C-FS4.1d**(C-FS4.1d) Provide details of the climate-related targets for your portfolio.****Target reference number**

Por1

Year target was set

2022

Portfolio

Banking (Bank)

Product type/Asset class/Line of business

Corporate loans

Project finance

Sectors covered by the target

Utilities

Target type

Other, please specify (GHG emissions per unit of power generated)

Target type: Absolute or intensity

Intensity

Scopes included in temperature alignment

<Not Applicable>

Metric (or target numerator if intensity)

Other, please specify (kg CO2/MW (GHG emissions per unit of power generated))

Target denominator

Other, please specify (MWh)

Base year

2020

Figure in base year

388

Percentage of portfolio emissions covered by the target

11.7

Monetary metric for portfolio coverage (unit currency as reported in C0.4)

Loan book value

Percentage of portfolio covered by the target, using a monetary metric

14.4

Frequency of target reviews

Annually

Interim target year

2030

Figure in interim target year

232

Target year

2050

Figure in target year

0

Figure in reporting year

353

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]**Aggregation weighting used**

<Not Applicable>

Proportion of portfolio emissions calculated in the reporting year based on asset level data

<Not Applicable>

Proportion of the temperature score calculated in the reporting year based on company targets

<Not Applicable>

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Is this a science-based target?

No, but we are reporting another target that is science-based

Target ambition

<Not Applicable>

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

We have a long-term goal of achieving net-zero GHG emissions from financing and investment by 2050. To make the pathway to reaching this goal more tangible, we are pressing forward with setting sector-specific mid-term targets (to be reached by FY2030), starting with priority sectors.

Mizuho's first mid-term targets were set for the electric power sector.

1. Target applicability

- Targets apply to Scope 1 GHG emissions from power generation projects. These projects are responsible for the majority of emissions from the electric power sector.
- Out of the electric power sector companies (companies whose main business is electric power*1) in Mizuho's finance portfolio, targets apply to corporate finance for companies with power generation projects and project finance for power generation projects*2.

*1 Sectors are determined based on which sector represents the largest component in the sales of a company's business activities. Regarding our classification method, we determine sectors based on the industry type classification established by the Bank of Japan.

*2 Includes close to 100% of targeted project.

The NZBA stipulates that companies receiving more than 5% of their revenue from power generation projects should fall within the scope of these targets. There is currently no set.

2. Basis for selecting the electric power sector

- We recognize that the decarbonization of power generation is essential to the decarbonization of society and industries as a whole, and that it is important to reduce the emission intensity of power generation projects through actions like supporting the widespread adoption of renewable energy and the development and practical application of next-generation technology.
- Emissions from the electric power sector make up a large proportion of emissions from Mizuho's financing and investments.
- Mizuho has appointed companies whose primary businesses are in coal-, oil-, or gas-fired power generation as belonging to transition risk sectors. Focusing on the medium to long term, we are formulating policies to support these companies in their climate change countermeasures and transition to a low-carbon society.
- Progress is being made in the electric power sector in establishing GHG emission disclosures, transition pathways to net zero by 2050, and a variety of international guidance.

Target reference number

Por2

Year target was set

2022

Portfolio

Banking (Bank)

Product type/Asset class/Line of business

Corporate loans
Project finance

Sectors covered by the target

Energy

Target type

Other, please specify (Direct emissions from oil and gas production operations (Scope 1 and 2)/ Upstream oil and gas production volume)

Target type: Absolute or intensity

Intensity

Scopes included in temperature alignment

<Not Applicable>

Metric (or target numerator if intensity)

Other, please specify (CO2e/MJ (Direct emissions from oil and gas production operations (Scope 1 and 2)/ Upstream oil and gas production volume))

Target denominator

Other, please specify (Upstream oil and gas production volume)

Base year

2019

Figure in base year

6.6

Percentage of portfolio emissions covered by the target

12.1

Monetary metric for portfolio coverage (unit currency as reported in C0.4)

Loan book value

Percentage of portfolio covered by the target, using a monetary metric

3.2

Frequency of target reviews

Annually

Interim target year

2030

Figure in interim target year

4.2

Target year

2050

Figure in target year

0

Figure in reporting year

6.5

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]**Aggregation weighting used**

<Not Applicable>

Proportion of portfolio emissions calculated in the reporting year based on asset level data

<Not Applicable>

Proportion of the temperature score calculated in the reporting year based on company targets

<Not Applicable>

Target status in reporting year

New

Is this a science-based target?

No, but we are reporting another target that is science-based

Target ambition

<Not Applicable>

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

We have a long-term goal of achieving net-zero GHG emissions from financing and investment by 2050. To make the pathway to reaching this goal more tangible, we are pressing forward with setting sector-specific mid-term targets (to be reached by FY2030), starting with priority sectors.

Mizuho's first mid-term targets were set for the electric power sector.

1. Target applicability

- Targeted value chain: Companies / projects whose primary business is upstream production (including integrated oil and gas companies)
- Targeted assets : Loans (Aggregate of corporate finance and project finance)

2. Basis for selecting the electric power sector

- The oil and gas sector is a major emitter of greenhouse gases, accounting for approximately 51% of all global GHG emissions (30% from oil and 21% from gas) and approximately 19% of Mizuho's financed emissions. Mizuho recognizes that to achieve net zero by 2050, a phased transition from oil and gas and a shift to decarbonized fuels is essential.
- Additionally, the world has again been made aware of the importance of stable energy supplies, amid the recent energy crisis brought on by the Russia-Ukraine conflict. Mizuho prioritizes orderly transitions, believing in the importance of balancing long-term efforts toward decarbonization with stable energy supplies and with profitable and stable energy prices.

C4.2**(C4.2) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year?**

Net-zero target(s)

Other climate-related target(s)

C4.2b

(C4.2b) Provide details of any other climate-related targets, including methane reduction targets.

Target reference number

Oth 1

Year target was set

2020

Target coverage

Business activity

Target type: absolute or intensity

Absolute

Target type: category & Metric (target numerator if reporting an intensity target)

Green finance	Other, please specify (Applicable business areas of the target is Loans, underwriting, investments, and asset management. Please see comment on Applicable finance areas.)
---------------	--

Target denominator (intensity targets only)

<Not Applicable>

Base year

2019

Figure or percentage in base year

1100000000000

Target year

2030

Figure or percentage in target year

12000000000000

Figure or percentage in reporting year

8100000000000

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]

Target status in reporting year

Revised

Is this target part of an emissions target?

No

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

No, it's not part of an overarching initiative

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Unit of the base year, target year, and reporting year is trillion yen.

Applicable business areas of the target is Loans, underwriting, investments, and asset management.

Applicable finance areas is "finance for clients where the intended use of funds is environmental and/or social projects" and "financing to support and facilitate clients' response to ESG/SDG-related areas, including financing requiring clients to meet certain related conditions, and providing consulting and assessment of clients' response to ESG/SDGs-related areas" for promoting action to address climate change and supporting the transition to a low carbon society.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Our target is as follow and the progress rate of FY2022 is 67.5%.

Environmental finance targets during FY2019 – FY2030 is 12 trillion yen.

Our FY2022 results for environmental finance was 8.1 trillion yen.

Mizuho has been working to achieve the long-term targets we set in April 2020 for sustainable finance and environmental finance (25 trillion yen from FY2019 to FY2030, of which 12 trillion yen is earmarked for environmental finance).

We are making significant progress, having provided 21.2 trillion yen in sustainable finance (of which 8.1 trillion yen was environmental finance) between FY 2019 and FY 2022. In April 2023, we raised the sustainable finance target to the ambitious level of 100 trillion yen— of which 50 trillion yen is earmarked for Environment and Climate Change related finance — in order to create larger finance flows directed toward a low-carbon society, which is key to achieving a low-carbon society.

List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target

<Not Applicable>

C4.2c

(C4.2c) Provide details of your net-zero target(s).

Target reference number

NZ1

Target coverage

Banking (Bank)

Absolute/intensity emission target(s) linked to this net-zero target

Por1

Por2

Target year for achieving net zero

2050

Is this a science-based target?

No, but we are reporting another target that is science-based

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

We have a long-term goal of achieving net-zero GHG emissions from financing and investment by 2050. To make the pathway to reaching this goal more tangible, we are pressing forward with setting sector-specific mid-term targets (to be reached by FY2030), starting with priority sectors.

Mizuho's first mid-term targets were set for the electric power sector. These targets were formulated based on the NZBA's Guidelines for Climate Target Setting for Banks, discussed at Mizuho Financial Group's Executive Management Committee, and approved by the Board of Directors.

Do you intend to neutralize any unabated emissions with permanent carbon removals at the target year?

Unsure

Planned milestones and/or near-term investments for neutralization at target year

<Not Applicable>

Planned actions to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain (optional)

-Provide both financial and non-financial solutions, starting with engagement to help clients reduce their emission intensity by facilitating their business structure transformation and transition risk responses.

-Leverage Mizuho's strengths, such as industry expertise and ESG consulting, to support the planning and execution of clients' transition strategies. Promote transition finance in order to provide financing for such transitions.

-Prohibit financing or investment for use in the new construction of coal-fired power plants and the expansion of existing facilities.

-Target to reduce the outstanding credit balance for coal-fired power generation facilities based on our Environmental and Social Management Policy for Financing and Investment Activity:

Reduce the FY2019 amount by 50% by FY2030, and achieve an outstanding credit balance of zero by FY2040.

-Risk management based on risk control in carbon-related sectors.

-Appoint companies whose primary businesses are in coal-, oil-, or gas-fired power generation as belonging to transition risk sectors.

Confirm the status of our clients' measures to address transition risk at least once a year through engagement. Encourage clients to formulate transition strategies, set quantitative targets, and execute detailed plans.

In FY2021, we implemented engagement with around 1,000 corporate clients as part of our risk management and responsible financing and investment. Through this, we confirmed the status of our clients' responses to environmental and social risk. We will continue to confirm these at least once a year.

Target reference number

NZ2

Target coverage

Company-wide

Absolute/intensity emission target(s) linked to this net-zero target

Abs1

Target year for achieving net zero

2030

Is this a science-based target?

No, but we are reporting another target that is science-based

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

In order to further strengthen our response to climate change, we revised our Environmental Policy in April 2021, clarifying our contribution to achieving a low-carbon society (net-zero greenhouse gas emissions) by 2050, our support for the objective of the Paris Agreement ("strengthen the global response to the threat of climate change"), and our transformation to a portfolio aligned with the targets in the Paris Agreement.

In April 2022, in taking concrete steps forward with our response to climate change as outlined in our Environmental Policy, we are pursuing efforts to limit the rise in global temperature to 1.5°C. To this end, we formulated Mizuho's Approach to Achieving Net Zero by 2050, which demonstrates our aims and actions towards realizing a low-carbon society by 2050, and the Net Zero Transition Plan, which indicates the direction of our initiatives.

In the Mizuho's Approach to Achieving Net Zero by 2050, it is clearly stated as follows.

"Mizuho recognizes that the impact of climate change would be much less if the global temperature were to increase by 1.5°C instead of 2°C. We believe that the next ten years will be crucial in terms of limiting the rise in temperature to the 1.5°C target. This is why we are pursuing efforts to limit the temperature increase to this amount. As part of such efforts, Mizuho is aiming to become carbon neutral for Scope 1 and 2 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by FY2030, and to reduce Scope 3 GHG emissions produced via our finance portfolio to net zero by 2050."

Based on this, we revised our Scope 1 and 2 targets for GHG emissions from seven group companies in and outside Japan, and we brought forward our target date for becoming carbon neutral from FY2050 to FY2030.

Targets of analysis/ scope of data collection: Seven group companies in and outside Japan (Mizuho Financial Group, Mizuho Bank, Mizuho Trust & Banking, Mizuho Securities, Mizuho Research & Technologies, Asset Management One, and Mizuho Americas).

For facilities and offices in Japan, scope of data is all items of fuel and energy for Scope1 and 2.

For outside Japan, GHG emissions originating from items other than electricity and gasoline were excluded because they were less than 5% of total GHG emissions.

Do you intend to neutralize any unabated emissions with permanent carbon removals at the target year?

Yes

Planned milestones and/or near-term investments for neutralization at target year

We have completed the conversion of approximately 70% of our domestic Scope 2 electricity consumption to renewable energy, which accounted for approximately 80% of our GHG emissions in FY 2022, toward becoming carbon neutral in FY2030. We have implemented the following measures.

- ~200 locations have switched to renewable energy
- Completed switchover of Mizuho Bank's direct contracts, including large locations such as the head office and data centers
- Decided to adopt corporate power purchase agreements

Scope1 :

- Introduced trials of electric vehicles in conjunction with adoption of renewable energy at Mizuho Bank branches
- Future initiatives: Examine full-scale adoption of electric vehicles based on trial results

We will also continue to consider methods that can directly reduce Scope 1 emissions, such as the adoption of electric vehicles. While a number of our offices outside of Japan are already making use of renewable energy, we will work to switch to renewable energy at leased properties in Japan, which requires coordination with related parties, as well as continue to study the full-scale adoption of electric vehicles and the switchover to renewable energy at overseas locations.

Planned actions to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain (optional)

Regarding properties that a group company occupies as a tenant, we will aim to shift power contracts to those that are in effect using renewable energy options by approaching the topic with the owner.

C4.3

(C4.3) Did you have emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year? Note that this can include those in the planning and/or implementation phases.

Yes

C4.3a

(C4.3a) Identify the total number of initiatives at each stage of development, and for those in the implementation stages, the estimated CO2e savings.

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *)
Under investigation	0	0
To be implemented*	8	209
Implementation commenced*	9	298
Implemented*	36	2911
Not to be implemented	0	0

C4.3b

(C4.3b) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Company policy or behavioral change	Other, please specify (Behavioral change)
-------------------------------------	---

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

408

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Mandatory

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

28393000

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

Payback period

<1 year

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

3-5 years

Comment

We have conducted these activities on an ongoing basis since 2011. Efforts are redoubled particularly when power demand goes up between July and September and between December and March.

MHBK, MHTB and MHSC conducted electricity conservation initiatives in line with targets set for each power company service area based on the government's electricity reduction request.

In order to avoid large-scale power outages caused by excess power demand and reduce peak afternoon power output, we have taken a variety of measures to reduce electricity consumption, which have included setting appropriate temperatures on air conditioners and using minimal lighting, even at offices not subject to the aforementioned law. At computer centers used by MHBK and MHRT, we have identified operations capable of being shifted to nighttime hours to equalize power consumption throughout the work day, and are reducing power consumption caused by daytime operations in order to help level our power use and reduce costs. These conservation activities were strengthened from July to September and from December to March based on the government request, but we continued them on a voluntary basis throughout the year to conform with societal demand for reduced electricity use.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings	Other, please specify (Introduction of such energy-conserving equipment as air conditioning equipment, LED lighting fixtures, and motion-sensor switches)
--------------------------------	---

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

3322

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Mandatory

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

231191000

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

86365000

Payback period

11-15 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

11-15 years

Comment

We have conducted this initiative on an ongoing basis since 2002. Since FY2010 in particular, when reductions became mandatory, it has been continually and systematically promoted.

Installation of energy-efficient cooling machine, lighting and other facilities at large-scale buildings with crude oil equivalent usage of over 1,500 kiloliters annually. Some of buildings that conduct reduction activities are subject to reductions under the Tokyo Metropolitan Government's environmental protection ordinance. We are working continuously in order to attain our voluntary target and the reduction duty of Tokyo.

C4.3c

(C4.3c) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

Method	Comment
Compliance with regulatory requirements/standards	<p>Efforts are made to reduce greenhouse gas emissions while complying with the revised Energy Savings Act, the Tokyo Metropolitan Government's environmental protection ordinance and other local ordinances and regulations. Under the revised Energy Savings Act, which applies to all business locations of the four group companies, we will track and report energy use and target reductions to energy use at a rate of 1% each year. The Tokyo Metropolitan Government's environmental protection ordinance applies to three business locations affiliated with two Group companies.</p> <p>It requires using average emissions for a consecutive three-year period between FY2002 and FY2007 as the baseline value and reducing CO2 emissions by 8% on average from FY2010 to FY2014 at the first target period, and by 17% from FY2015 to FY2019 at the second plan period.</p> <p>Further, the mandatory reduction rate during the third plan period (fiscal 2020-2024) is expected to be raised to 27%. So, to fulfill this requirement and achieve the target, we are conducting facilities investment and operational initiatives. If it is estimated that we will not fulfill the requirement, we offset the difference by purchasing green power certificates, etc. each fiscal year. For facilities investment, we determine investment priorities while considering facilities upgrade items listed in the guidelines to the Tokyo Metropolitan Government's environmental ordinance and the timing of upgrades for facilities in use, among other factors, and make decisions on equipment to install by considering the investment recovery period, which is based on effective service life, energy-saving benefits and the investment amount.</p>
Dedicated budget for other emissions reduction activities	<p>After discussions at the Sustainability Promotion Committee and the management meeting and approval by the board of directors, in FY2022, we formulated Mizuho's Approach to Achieving Net Zero by 2050, which demonstrates our aims and actions towards realizing a low-carbon society by 2050. Based on this, in April 2022, Mizuho revised our Scope 1 and 2 targets for GHG emissions from seven group companies in and outside Japan, and we brought forward our target date for becoming carbon neutral from FY2050 to FY2030.</p> <p>We have completed the conversion of approximately 70% of our domestic Scope 2 electricity consumption to renewable energy, which accounted for approximately 80% of our GHG emissions in FY2022, toward becoming carbon neutral in FY2030. In the coming years, we will work to switch to renewable energy at leased properties in Japan, which requires coordination with related parties as well continue to study the full-scale adoption of electric vehicles and switching to renewable energy overseas.</p> <p>To address future legally mandated disclosures, we expanded the scope for Scope 1 and 2 measurements since our FY2022 results from the previous seven Group companies to domestic and overseas consolidated subsidiaries and affiliates, which is the same scope as our consolidated financial reports. In conjunction with this, we will phase in expanded third-party verifications, from all Mizuho Bank branches in Japan, the previous scope, to seven Group companies in FY2022 and to the full consolidated Group scope in FY2023.</p> <p>MHBK is conducting the project to expand environmentally conscious branches by applying the Mizuho Environmental Standards when constructing or renovating sales branches. This reduction activity is voluntary, and it was initially conducted on a trial basis with a view to expanding the scope of target setting in the future. Investment benefits have since been verified and reduction benefits confirmed to be as expected, so the standards were formally adopted in FY2011 and LED lighting is used in principle for new lighting installed since fiscal 2014.</p> <p>Moreover, MHTB is planning to convert to LED lighting and implement other measures when some branches of the head office are relocated.</p>
Employee engagement	<p>With respect to electricity savings related to computer use, MHTB verified the costs and electricity savings when computer settings are changed, and it was found that no cost benefits can be anticipated, so we have chosen to continue to conserve electricity through efforts to raise employee awareness.</p>

C-FS4.5

(C-FS4.5) Do any of your existing products and services enable clients to mitigate and/or adapt to the effects of climate change?

Yes

C-FS4.5a

(C-FS4.5a) Provide details of your existing products and services that enable clients to mitigate and/or adapt to climate change, including any taxonomy used to classify the products(s).

Product type/Asset class/Line of business

Banking	Corporate loans
---------	-----------------

Taxonomy or methodology used to classify product

Green Bond Principles (ICMA)

Description of product

In addition to corporate loans, Project Finance and underwriting are also covered.

Clients' initiatives in the area of decarbonization are steadily progressing into a concrete stage of transition strategy formulation and implementation.

At Mizuho, we are expanding solutions for each stage of corporate conduct towards decarbonization and strengthening initiatives across entire value chains and supply chains. We are doing this by monitoring GHG emission levels, formulating and implementing emission reduction plans and transition strategies, and utilizing carbon credits to offset our remaining emissions.

We have been pursuing the long-term target we set for sustainable finance and environmental finance in April 2020 (FY2019 to FY2030: 25 trillion yen, of which 12 trillion yen for environmental finance).

We are making strong progress, as our overall result for FY2019 to FY2021 was 13.1 trillion yen (of which the result for environmental finance was 4.6 trillion yen). The expansion of general corporate purpose instruments financing (sustainability-linked loans, transition-linked loans) and the increase in the number of clients for whom we raise funds through sustainable finance are two examples of how finance-related needs are diversifying. Based on the deep understanding of clients' issues and needs we have gained through engagement, we will continue to develop and provide new financial products that integrate both financial and non-financial elements.

We are particularly strengthening our transition finance initiatives to support the transition of clients in sectors with high levels of carbon emissions. Transition finance is a financing method that aims to support the initiatives of clients considering climate change measures for greenhouse gas reduction in line with a long-term strategy toward a low-carbon society.

In April 2022, we launched a transition investment budget to invest in client-operated projects and companies in transition areas that are in the development or incubation stages, such as the seed and early stages. As of March 2023, we have invested in three projects.

- Transition Finance: From the "Basic Guidelines on Climate Transition Finance" released by Japan's Financial Services Agency, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, and Ministry of the Environment.

- Transition loan: Follows the Climate Transition Finance Handbook from the International Capital Market Association and the Green Loan Principles from the Loan Market Association.

Product enables clients to mitigate and/or adapt to climate change

Mitigation
Adaptation

Portfolio value (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

810000000000

% of total portfolio value

5

Type of activity financed/insured or provided

Green buildings and equipment
Renewable energy

C5. Emissions methodology

C5.1

(C5.1) Is this your first year of reporting emissions data to CDP?

No

C5.1a

(C5.1a) Has your organization undergone any structural changes in the reporting year, or are any previous structural changes being accounted for in this disclosure of emissions data?

Row 1

Has there been a structural change?

No

Name of organization(s) acquired, divested from, or merged with

<Not Applicable>

Details of structural change(s), including completion dates

<Not Applicable>

C5.1b

(C5.1b) Has your emissions accounting methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition changed in the reporting year?

	Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?	Details of methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition change(s)
Row 1	Yes, a change in boundary	We expanded the scope for Scope 1 and 2 measurements since our FY2022 results from the previous seven Group companies to domestic and overseas consolidated subsidiaries and affiliates, which is the same scope as our consolidated financial reports.

C5.1c

(C5.1c) Have your organization's base year emissions and past years' emissions been recalculated as a result of any changes or errors reported in C5.1a and/or C5.1b?

	Base year recalculation	Scope(s) recalculated	Base year emissions recalculation policy, including significance threshold	Past years' recalculation
Row 1	No, because the impact does not meet our significance threshold	<Not Applicable>	No major impact due to expansion of the scope for Scope 1 and 2 measurements.	No

C5.2

(C5.2) Provide your base year and base year emissions.

Scope 1

Base year start

April 1 2022

Base year end

March 31 2023

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

14401.97

Comment

We expanded the scope for Scope 1 and 2 measurements since our FY2022 results from the previous seven Group companies to domestic and overseas consolidated subsidiaries and affiliates, which is the same scope as our consolidated financial reports.

Scope 2 (location-based)

Base year start

April 1 2022

Base year end

March 31 2023

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

218219.03

Comment

We expanded the scope for Scope 1 and 2 measurements since our FY2022 results from the previous seven Group companies to domestic and overseas consolidated subsidiaries and affiliates, which is the same scope as our consolidated financial reports.

Scope 2 (market-based)

Base year start

April 1 2022

Base year end

March 31 2023

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

178985.99

Comment

We expanded the scope for Scope 1 and 2 measurements since our FY2022 results from the previous seven Group companies to domestic and overseas consolidated subsidiaries and affiliates, which is the same scope as our consolidated financial reports.

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

Base year start

April 1 2009

Base year end

March 31 2010

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

8307.52

Comment

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

Base year start

April 1 2017

Base year end

March 31 2018

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

311.01

Comment

Scope 3 category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

Base year start

April 1 2022

Base year end

March 31 2023

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

23634.67

Comment

We expanded the scope for Scope 1 and 2 measurements since our FY2022 results from the previous seven Group companies to domestic and overseas consolidated subsidiaries and affiliates, which is the same scope as our consolidated financial reports. In line with the above, the scope of calculation for fuel and energy-related activities has been expanded.

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

Base year start

April 1 2009

Base year end

March 31 2010

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

28.139

Comment

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

Base year start

April 1 2014

Base year end

March 31 2015

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

157.58

Comment

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

Base year start

January 1 2014

Base year end

December 31 2014

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5648

Comment

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

Base year start

April 1 2015

Base year end

March 31 2016

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

9333.3

Comment

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

Base year start

April 1 2013

Base year end

March 31 2014

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1625.66

Comment

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 12: End of life treatment of sold products

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

Base year start

April 1 2013

Base year end

March 31 2014

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

13961

Comment

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

C5.3

(C5.3) Select the name of the standard, protocol, or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate emissions.

Japan Ministry of the Environment, Law Concerning the Promotion of the Measures to Cope with Global Warming, Superseded by Revision of the Act on Promotion of Global Warming Countermeasures (2005 Amendment)

The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)

Other, please specify (Act on the Rational Use of Energy, The Tokyo Cap-and Trade Program "Guidelines for creating a "Tokyo automobile environmental management plan" based on Tokyo's environmental protection ordinance)

C6. Emissions data

C6.1

(C6.1) What were your organization's gross global Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

14401.97

Start date

<Not Applicable>

End date

<Not Applicable>

Comment

We expanded the scope for Scope 1 and 2 measurements since our FY2022 results from the previous seven Group companies to domestic and overseas consolidated subsidiaries and affiliates, which is the same scope as our consolidated financial reports.

C6.2

(C6.2) Describe your organization's approach to reporting Scope 2 emissions.

Row 1

Scope 2, location-based

We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure

Scope 2, market-based

We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure

Comment

Regarding electric power other than Japan, which accounts for 10.87% of Scope2 on an energy basis (MWh conversion), there are some bases where the emission factor of electric power companies cannot be grasped depending on the country.

C6.3

(C6.3) What were your organization's gross global Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

Scope 2, location-based

218219.03

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)

178985.99

Start date

<Not Applicable>

End date

<Not Applicable>

Comment

We expanded the scope for Scope 1 and 2 measurements, with our FY 2022 results, from the previous seven Group companies to domestic and overseas consolidated subsidiaries and affiliates, which is the same scope as our consolidated financial reports.

C6.4

(C6.4) Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1, Scope 2 or Scope 3 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure?

No

C6.5

(C6.5) Account for your organization's gross global Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusions.

Purchased goods and services

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

3228.21

Emissions calculation methodology

Other, please specify (Calculated for paper used in large quantities by financial institutions)

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

Please explain

Calculated for paper used in large quantities by financial institutions.

(i) Types and sources of data: Paper volume purchased by main Group companies in fiscal 2022; emissions unit of 1.83t-CO₂/t (Source: "General Guidelines on Supply Chain GHG Emission Accounting Ver 2.5" issued by the Ministry of the Environment and Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (Mar 2023)).

(ii) Data quality : Good.

Activities data: 100% use of actual figures during reporting period.

(iii) Methodologies:

Paper purchase volume (1764 t) multiplied by the emissions unit (1.83t-CO₂/ t)

Capital goods

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

158.91

Emissions calculation methodology

Other, please specify (Base on the amount of capital investment)

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

Please explain

(i) Types and sources of data:

Activities data: The amount of capital investment.

Emission factor: Emissions unit for capital investment amount by financial sector(Source: "General Guidelines on Supply Chain GHG Emission Accounting Ver 2.5" issued by the Ministry of the Environment and Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (Mar 2023)).

(ii) Data quality: Good.

Activities data: 100% use of actual figures during reporting period.

Emissions factors: Data for Japan (as the main area of activity); environmental impact unit via inter-industry tables calculated based on basic data from 2005.

(iii) Methodologies:

The amount of capital investment in FY2022 multiplied by emission factor (1.84tCO₂/million yen).

Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

23634.67

Emissions calculation methodology

Fuel-based method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

Please explain

(i) Types and sources of data:

Activities data: usage for each energy source.

Emission factor: Emission unit data used in Japan's carbon footprint scheme(Source: "General Guidelines on Supply Chain GHG Emission Accounting Ver 2.5" issued by the Ministry of the Environment and Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (Mar 2023)).

(ii) Data quality: Good.

Activities data: 100% use of actual figures during reporting period.

Emissions factors: Data for Japan (as the main area of activity); values formulated by the administrative office for a trial carbon footprint scheme that was run under the leadership of the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry and others from fiscal 2008 to fiscal 2011; values verified by the CO₂ Conversion Unit Data Verification Committee, which is comprised of independent experts.

(iii) Methodologies:

Total of the product of use and emissions unit for each energy source.

Upstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

176.8

Emissions calculation methodology

Fuel-based method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

Please explain

(i) Types and sources of data:

Distance travelled by mail cars and ratios of fuels used in the reporting year (obtained from vendor).

Fuel efficiencies are 10.8 km/l for diesel and 9.8 km/l for LP gas (source: list of vehicle fuel efficiencies from Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism). Emissions factor is 2.58 kg CO₂/l for diesel and 1.71 kg CO₂/l for liquefied petroleum gas. (Standards in the Tokyo Metropolitan Government's Automobile Environment Management Plan).

(ii) Data quality: Good

Activities data uses actual figures during reporting period provided by vendor and fuel efficiency statistics; emissions factors conform to the region and period.

(iii) Methodologies:

-Calculating fuel usage based on distance travelled and ratios of fuels used

-The fuel usage multiplying by the emissions factor

Waste generated in operations

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

87.93

Emissions calculation methodology

Waste-type-specific method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

Please explain

Calculated for waste from 14 main offices, which accounts for 71.2% of number of employees of main group companies.

(i) Types and sources of data:

Activities data: The amount of waste by type from main offices

Emission factor:

· Paper (burned, recycled): Units for waste types and disposal methods (Source: "General Guidelines on Supply Chain GHG Emission Accounting Ver 2.5" issued by the Ministry of the Environment and Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (Mar 2023))

· Regular waste categories are "burn" and "land fill" (Source: Emission unit data used in Japan's carbon footprint scheme)

(ii) Data quality : Very Good.

Activities data: 100% use of actual figures during reporting period.

Emissions factors: Data for Japan (as the main area of activity); values formulated by the administrative office for a trial carbon footprint scheme that was run under the leadership of the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry and others from fiscal 2008 to fiscal 2011; values verified by the CO₂ Conversion Unit Data Verification Committee, which is comprised of independent experts.

(iii) Methodologies:

Totaled by multiplying the amount of waste by the emissions factor for each category: recycled paper, burned paper, regular waste (burn) and regular waste (landfill).

The amount of recycled paper(t)×0.0472tCO₂/t.

The amount of burned paper(t)×0.0837tCO₂/t.

The amount of regular waste (burn) (kg)×0.0334kg-CO₂e/kg.

The amount of regular waste (landfill) (kg)×0.0379kg-CO₂e/kg

Business travel

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

2075.71

Emissions calculation methodology

Distance-based method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

Please explain

Calculated about centrally managed domestic and overseas business trips between January and December 2022 in which air travel was used.

(i) Types and sources of data:

Activities data: Distance between airports on centrally managed business trips that used air travel; compiled using ticket purchase data for business trips and inter-airport distances based on IATA standards.

Emissions factors: 0.11 for domestic flights and 0.083 for international flights

(Source: "General Guidelines on Supply Chain GHG Emission Accounting Ver 2.5" issued by the Ministry of the Environment and Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (Mar 2023)).

(ii) Data quality: Good.

Activities data: 100% use of actual figures during reporting period.

Emissions factors use data based on statistics for Japan, the main aircraft departure point.

(iii) Methodologies:

Totals for domestic and overseas portions calculated by multiplying travel distance by emissions factors.

Employee commuting

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

11185.23

Emissions calculation methodology

Spend-based method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

81.33

Please explain

Calculated for employee commuting.

(i) Types and sources of data:

Activities data: Transport stipends for rail and bus of four Group companies (MHFG, MHBK, MHTB, MHRT) .

Emissions factors: Emissions per unit of transport stipend amount.

Bus 0.00471kgCO2/JPY, Rail 0.00185kgCO2/JPY

(Source: "General Guidelines on Supply Chain GHG Emission Accounting Ver 2.5" issued by the Ministry of the Environment and Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (Mar 2023))

(ii) Data quality: Good.

Activities data: Uses actual amount of stipends paid during the reporting period (accounts for 81.33% of total number of employees).

Emissions factor: appropriate or better for region, period, reliability, technologies and completeness.

(iii) Methodologies:

Total calculated by multiplying rail and bus stipends by the respective emission units; total divided by total number of employees to calculate overall total for main group companies.

Upstream leased assets

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

2422.76

Emissions calculation methodology

Other, please specify (CO2 emissions from MHBK ATM leased machines)

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

Please explain

Among MHBK ATM machines, about 46% are leased (including maintenance), and CO2 emissions associated with their use are calculated (remaining about 44% are owned and already reported in Scope 2). Leased assets also include buildings, vehicles, copy machines, etc., but have already been reported in Scope 1 and 2.

(i) Types and sources of data:

Activities data:

-Sum of operating hours of leased ATMs.

-ATM's electricity used per hour (Data provided by the ATM Maker).

Emission factor: Emission factor for electricity used in Scope 2 calculations.

(ii) Data quality: Good.

Activities data: It is proper about technology, term, and the geographical location.

Emission factor: It is proper about technology, term, and completeness.

(iii) Methodologies:

"Sum of operating hours of leased ATMs" × "Electricity consumption per hour" × "Emission factor for electricity".

Downstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

We believe there is nothing applicable in this category because documents sent to customers, etc. fall under the category of Transport and delivery (upstream).

Processing of sold products

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

Mizuho does not sell manufactured products.

Use of sold products

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

Mizuho does not sell manufactured products.

End of life treatment of sold products

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

Mizuho does not sell manufactured products.

Downstream leased assets

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

17739

Emissions calculation methodology

Lessor-specific method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

Please explain

Calculated for 10 lease assets (contracted land trust properties) in Tokyo owned by MHTB, which owns rental real estate.

(i) Types and sources of data: CO2 emissions reported by the management companies of land trust properties.

(ii) Data quality: Good
Reported CO2 emissions conform in terms of reporting period, region and technology.

(iii) Methodologies: Calculated by the property management companies by multiplying energy use by emission factors along the reporting method of the General Guidelines on Specified GHG Emission Accounting and the Tokyo Carbon Reduction Reporting Program stipulated by the Tokyo Metropolitan Government revised environmental protection ordinance.

Franchises

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

Mizuho does not have franchises.

Other (upstream)

Evaluation status

Not evaluated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

Other (downstream)

Evaluation status

Not evaluated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

C6.10

(C6.10) Describe your gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the reporting year in metric tons CO2e per unit currency total revenue and provide any additional intensity metrics that are appropriate to your business operations.

Intensity figure

0.033

Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)

193388

Metric denominator

unit total revenue

Metric denominator: Unit total

5778772

Scope 2 figure used

Market-based

% change from previous year

23.97

Direction of change

Decreased

Reason(s) for change

Change in renewable energy consumption
Change in revenue
Change in methodology

Please explain

The scope of Scope 1 and 2 measurements was expanded from seven Group companies to the entire consolidated group. Although CO2 emissions increased accordingly, the increase was limited to 28.08% due to the procurement of renewable energy. In addition, the ordinary income, the denominator, increased by 68.46% due to the expansion from seven group companies to the consolidated basis, as well as the growth in business performance. As a result, CO2 emissions per revenue decreased from 0.044 in the last fiscal year to 0.033.

The unit of denominator is in millions of yen.

C7. Emissions breakdowns

C7.7

(C7.7) Is your organization able to break down your emissions data for any of the subsidiaries included in your CDP response?

Yes

C7.7a

(C7.7a) Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions by subsidiary.

Subsidiary name

Mizuho bank

Primary activity

Banks

Select the unique identifier(s) you are able to provide for this subsidiary

No unique identifier

ISIN code – bond

<Not Applicable>

ISIN code – equity

<Not Applicable>

CUSIP number

<Not Applicable>

Ticker symbol

<Not Applicable>

SEDOL code

<Not Applicable>

LEI number

<Not Applicable>

Other unique identifier

<Not Applicable>

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

16528.1

Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

183721.9

Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

144308.6

Comment

Subsidiary name

Mizuho Trust & Banking

Primary activity

Banks

Select the unique identifier(s) you are able to provide for this subsidiary

No unique identifier

ISIN code – bond

<Not Applicable>

ISIN code – equity

<Not Applicable>

CUSIP number

<Not Applicable>

Ticker symbol

<Not Applicable>

SEDOL code

<Not Applicable>

LEI number

<Not Applicable>

Other unique identifier

<Not Applicable>

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

538.6

Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1925.5

Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2064.5

Comment

Subsidiary name

Mizuho Securities

Primary activity

Other financial

Select the unique identifier(s) you are able to provide for this subsidiary

No unique identifier

ISIN code – bond

<Not Applicable>

ISIN code – equity

<Not Applicable>

CUSIP number

<Not Applicable>

Ticker symbol

<Not Applicable>

SEDOL code

<Not Applicable>

LEI number

<Not Applicable>

Other unique identifier

<Not Applicable>

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1583.3

Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

7273.6

Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6429.9

Comment

Subsidiary name

Mizuho Research & Technologies

Primary activity

Other professional services

Select the unique identifier(s) you are able to provide for this subsidiary

No unique identifier

ISIN code – bond

<Not Applicable>

ISIN code – equity

<Not Applicable>

CUSIP number

<Not Applicable>

Ticker symbol

<Not Applicable>

SEDOL code

<Not Applicable>

LEI number

<Not Applicable>

Other unique identifier

<Not Applicable>

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

827.2

Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6754.7

Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6914.7

Comment

C7.9

(C7.9) How do your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined) for the reporting year compare to those of the previous reporting year?

Increased

C7.9a

(C7.9a) Identify the reasons for any change in your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined), and for each of them specify how your emissions compare to the previous year.

	Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Direction of change in emissions	Emissions value (percentage)	Please explain calculation
Change in renewable energy consumption	44529	Decreased	29.49	In FY2022, we have completed the conversion of approximately 70% (200 locations approx.) of our domestic Scope 2 electricity consumption to renewable energy, which accounted for approximately 80% of our GHG emissions. In FY2022, 44527 tons in Japan and 2 tons at the branches in UK and Germany, for a total of 44529 tons, were converted to renewable energy. Scope1,2 emissions in FY2021 were 150987 tons. As a result, the reduction effect by renewable energy is as follows. $(44527+2) / 150987 \times 100 = 29.49\%$
Other emissions reduction activities		<Not Applicable>		
Divestment		<Not Applicable>		
Acquisitions		<Not Applicable>		
Mergers		<Not Applicable>		
Change in output		<Not Applicable>		
Change in methodology		<Not Applicable>		
Change in boundary	87067	Increased	57.66	The scope of calculation for Scope 1 and 2, which previously covered seven major group companies, was expanded to the same scope as financial reporting in FY2022. In addition, major group companies had only measured electricity and gasoline previously, but the scope of measurement has been expanded in FY2022. As a result, Scope1 increased by 3092 tons and Scope2 by 83975 tons, for a total increase of 87067 tons, or 57.66%. So, $(3092+83975) / 150987 \times 100 = 57.66\%$
Change in physical operating conditions	140	Decreased	0.09	As part of structural reforms, we have reduced the number of domestic branches by 126 in FY2022. As a result, 73 tons of heavy oil, 330 tons of city gas, and 143 tons of steam, 13 tons of gasoline from company vehicles, a total of 559 tons of CO2 emissions were reduced. On the other hand, the use of commercial vehicles, which had decreased due to the impact of the COVID-19, recovered slightly, and domestic gasoline consumption increased by 419 tons. As a result, the amount of reduction was 139 tons. So, $(330+73+143+13-419) / 150987 \times 100 = -0.09\%$
Unidentified		<Not Applicable>		
Other		<Not Applicable>		

C7.9b

(C7.9b) Are your emissions performance calculations in C7.9 and C7.9a based on a location-based Scope 2 emissions figure or a market-based Scope 2 emissions figure?

Market-based

C8. Energy

C8.1

(C8.1) What percentage of your total operational spend in the reporting year was on energy?

More than 0% but less than or equal to 5%

C8.2

(C8.2) Select which energy-related activities your organization has undertaken.

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	Yes
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	Yes

C8.2a

(C8.2a) Report your organization's energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh.

	Heating value	MWh from renewable sources	MWh from non-renewable sources	Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)	LHV (lower heating value)	0	67679.43	67679.43
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	<Not Applicable>	102763.58	226779.46	329543.04
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	<Not Applicable>	0	8686.81	8686.81
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	<Not Applicable>	0	6208.43	6208.43
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	<Not Applicable>	0	25009.74	25009.74
Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy	<Not Applicable>	3.56	<Not Applicable>	3.56
Total energy consumption	<Not Applicable>	102767.14	334363.87	437131.01

C8.2g

(C8.2g) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your non-fuel energy consumption in the reporting year.

Country/area

Japan

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

289396.03

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

3.56

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

39902.95

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

Country/area

United States of America

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

12687.5

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

Country/area

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

9078.5

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

Country/area

China

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

6257.9

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

1595.28

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

Country/area

Singapore

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2806.56

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

Country/area

India

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2411.41

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

Country/area

Viet Nam

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1941.31

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

Country/area

Taiwan, China

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

860.69

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

Country/area

Philippines

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

541.88

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

Country/area

Republic of Korea

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

466.45

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

Country/area

Indonesia

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

385.69

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

Country/area

Mexico

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

334.41

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

Country/area

United Arab Emirates

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

303.02

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

Country/area

Luxembourg

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

273.93

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

Country/area

Germany

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

262.55

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

Country/area

Brazil

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

199.21

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

Country/area

Malaysia

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

122.67

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

432.6

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

C9. Additional metrics

C9.1

(C9.1) Provide any additional climate-related metrics relevant to your business.

C10. Verification

C10.1

(C10.1) Indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported emissions.

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 3	Third-party verification or assurance process in place

C10.1a

(C10.1a) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 1 emissions, and attach the relevant statements.

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Underway but not complete for reporting year – previous statement of process attached

Type of verification or assurance

Third party verification/assurance underway

Attach the statement

Thirdparty Verification Report 2022 for Mizuho Financial Group (Scope 1 2).pdf

Page/ section reference

Third party Verification Report 2022 for Mizuho Financial Group (Scope 1 2), P.1

Relevant standard

ISO14064-3

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

82

C10.1b

(C10.1b) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 2 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Scope 2 approach

Scope 2 market-based

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Underway but not complete for reporting year – previous statement of process attached

Type of verification or assurance

Limited assurance

Attach the statement

Thirdparty Verification Report 2022 for Mizuho Financial Group (Scope 1 2).pdf

Page/ section reference

Third party Verification Report 2022 for Mizuho Financial Group (Scope 1 2), P.1

Relevant standard

ISO14064-3

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

90

C10.1c

(C10.1c) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 3 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Scope 3 category

Scope 3: Business travel

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Third party verification/ assurance underway

Attach the statement

Third party Verification Report 2023 for Mizuho Financial Group (Scope 3).pdf

Page/section reference

Third party Verification Report 2023 for Mizuho Financial Group (Scope 3), P.1

Relevant standard

ISO14064-3

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

C10.2

(C10.2) Do you verify any climate-related information reported in your CDP disclosure other than the emissions figures reported in C6.1, C6.3, and C6.5?

Yes

C10.2a

(C10.2a) Which data points within your CDP disclosure have been verified, and which verification standards were used?

Disclosure module verification relates to	Data verified	Verification standard	Please explain
C2. Risks and opportunities	Other, please specify (As part of our risk management, we have taken a third-party verification for the number of Equator Principles.)	ISAE3000	As part of our risk management, we have taken a third-party verification for the number of projects applied Equator Principles. Independent Assurance Report_2022_for Mizuho_EP.pdf

C11. Carbon pricing

C11.2

(C11.2) Has your organization canceled any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?

No

C11.3

(C11.3) Does your organization use an internal price on carbon?

No, and we do not currently anticipate doing so in the next two years

C12. Engagement

C12.1

(C12.1) Do you engage with your value chain on climate-related issues?

Yes, our customers/clients

Yes, other partners in the value chain

C-FS12.1b

(C-FS12.1b) Give details of your climate-related engagement strategy with your clients.

Type of clients

Customers/clients of Banks

Type of engagement

Engagement & incentivization (changing client behavior)

Details of engagement

Engage with clients and potential clients, particularly those with the most GHG-intensive and GHG-emitting activities, on their decarbonization strategies and net-zero transition pathways

Encourage clients to set a science-based emissions reduction target

% client-related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C-FS14.1a

30.4

Portfolio coverage (total or outstanding)

15.5

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

Engagement targeted at clients with the highest potential impact on the climate

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

i) Measures of success

1) Risk assessment in carbon-related sectors

At Mizuho, we establish exposure control policies and control risk in high-risk areas among sectors recognized as facing transition risk at particularly high levels (electric power, resources (coal mining, oil and gas), steel, and cement sectors).

Concerning the status of client company responses to transition risk, we check which of the following four levels the responses reside in and aim to raise the ratio of levels 3 and 4.

1. Response policy and targets for transition risk do not exist
2. Response strategy and targets for transition risk exist
3. Has set targets aligned with the Paris Agreement targets/ Has implemented specific initiatives based on the targets
4. Able to confirm that the client is on track to meet targets by means of third-party certifications (SBT, etc.), etc. / Confirmed targets have been met

2) Response policy for high-risk areas

-We are more thoroughly engaging with clients to support them in formulating effective strategies for transition risks, in disclosing their progress, and in embarking on business structure transformation towards a lower risk sector at an early stage.

-We carefully consider whether or not to continue our business with a client in the event that the client is not willing to address transition risk and has not formulated a transition strategy even one year after the initial engagement.

-Provide necessary transition support to encourage clients' business structural transformations, where it has been possible to confirm the client has set valid targets and planned an appropriate transition strategy in line with international standards.

-In this way, we are reducing our exposure over the medium to long term.

As a result, steady progress was made as follows.

a. Percentage of total worldwide credit exposure to high risk areas decreased from 6.8% at the end of March 2022 to 6.4% at the end of March 2023.

b. The percentage of companies that have progressed to level 3 or 4 in regards to their status of transition risk measures improved significantly: +22% for electric power, +23% for natural resources (from the end of March 2009), 15% for iron and steel, and 23% for cement (from the end of March 2010).

C12.1d

(C12.1d) Give details of your climate-related engagement strategy with other partners in the value chain.

i) A clear explanation of who other partners in the value chain constitutes,

Private financial institutions, government organizations and private businesses, both in Japan and overseas.

Mizuho Bank has been promoting the understanding of the Equator Principles including response to climate change by conducting several outreach events such as proactively holding seminars not only for private financial institutions but also for other stakeholders, including government organizations and private businesses, both in Japan and overseas.

In addition, Mizuho Bank conducts regular training sessions for its employees on environmental and social risks assessment and Equator Principles requirements involved in large-scale project financing.

ii) A case study of your climate-related engagement strategy with other partners in the value chain

Mizuho Bank has been conducting environmental and social risks assessments based on the Equator Principles, and has also been proactively undertaking initiatives to promote them, and raise awareness regarding environmental and social risks impacts such as climate change issues among businesses and other related parties, including the borrowers. These activities have enabled Mizuho Bank to contribute to balanced economic development via financing and environmental preservation, thus fulfilling its social responsibility as a financial institution.

Presence of Asian banks in the world has been increasing with the economic growth. For example, Chinese banks have greatly increased their global influence. In recent years, banks in Singapore, Thailand, Malaysia, and other countries have also placed priority on project finance overseas.

Furthermore, the number of Asian financial institutions have adopted the Equator Principles (10 financial institutions from Japan, 9 financial institutions from China, 17 financial institutions from Taiwan, 6 financial institutions from Korea, 3 financial institutions from Singapore, 1 financial institution from Thailand, and 1 bank from India) has increased significantly since 2021.

In recent years, Asian financial institutions have increased their participation in large scale project finance transactions globally. Consequently, Asian banks are anticipated to become more interested in adopting the Principles. To facilitate this, as a Regional Representative of the Equator Principles Association in Asia-Oceania region (for the term October 2017 to November 2021), Mizuho Bank has been proactively conducting meetings in collaboration with multilateral institutions such as IFC, to enhance the understanding of the Equator Principles requirements among banks in Asia. Mizuho Bank has also been actively engaging with stakeholders including non-financial institutions by holding several outreach seminars in the region. In addition, we deem ourselves socially responsible of our investment and financing. Therefore, by undertaking environmental and social due diligence in accordance with the Equator Principles, we believe that we could share the knowledge and risk management on environment and social impacts to our clients, and "flow of funds" will toward to the environmentally and socially responsible projects.

More than 310 participants from incorporated administrative agency and private financial institutions, university professors/students attended such promotional events undertaken by Mizuho Bank in fiscal years 2018 to 2022 both in Japan and overseas.

Regular training sessions were attended by more than 7,350 employees in 28 countries including Japan.

iii) As a result of those effort such as training and engagement, we have been able to raise awareness and conduct appropriate operation of Equator principles.

C12.3

(C12.3) Does your organization engage in activities that could either directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate?

Row 1

External engagement activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Yes, we engage directly with policy makers

Yes, our membership of/engagement with trade associations could influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Yes, we fund organizations or individuals whose activities could influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Does your organization have a public commitment or position statement to conduct your engagement activities in line with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes

Attach commitment or position statement(s)

TCFD Report 2023

TCFD Report 2023 (Japanese).pdf

Draft TCFD Report 2023 (English).pdf

Describe the process(es) your organization has in place to ensure that your external engagement activities are consistent with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

In April 2022, Mizuho formulated Mizuho's Approach to Achieving Net Zero by 2050 through our Executive Management Committee and Board of Directors.

As part of the "Mizuho's goal", "we believe that the next ten years will be crucial in terms of limiting the rise in temperature to the 1.5°C target. This is why we are pursuing efforts to limit the temperature increase to this amount." Mizuho is committed to this goal.

In the quest to achieve this goal, one part of "Mizuho's steps to achieving net-zero emissions" in this Approach specifies, "The road to net zero will vary by business location and industry type. Strong national leadership with effective policies and the establishment of next-generation technology are essential in speeding up the transition towards net-zero emissions. There is a gap to be filled between current commitments, policies, and technologies and the transition pathway to limit temperature increase to 1.5°C. At Mizuho, we believe we must work together with stakeholders to bridge this gap." Additionally, to fill this gap and provide business environments as well, we recognize that engagement with the external world is also important, and are committed to, "supporting government policy aimed at an orderly transition in the jurisdictions where we operate. We do this through our business activities across regions and economies, industry groups, and initiatives. We also proactively support the development and application of innovative, clean, next-generation technology."

With regard to climate change, one of the comments from the outside directors and risk committee members was as below.

It is also necessary for Mizuho to communicate various opinions and be involved in and contribute to rule-making.

In order to embody these commitments and opinions, we also recognize that issues need to be resolved through collaboration with governments as well as industry associations and initiatives. Given this understanding, we are increasing our involvement in domestic and international rule making by communicating our positions and opinions through study groups organized by government agencies and research institutes to discuss energy policy and to discuss the provision of transition funding, and through Keidanren (Japan Business Federation) and the JBA (Japanese Bankers Association) as well. We are also active at international initiatives on decarbonization such as the GFANZ (NZBA/NZAM) and PCAF.

Primary reason for not engaging in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

<Not Applicable>

Explain why your organization does not engage in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

<Not Applicable>

C12.3a

(C12.3a) On what policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate has your organization been engaging directly with policy makers in the reporting year?

Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

Participate in discussions on the financial side of decarbonization

(Cabinet Office)

- The Public Private Partnership/ Private Finance Initiative Promotion Committee

(Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, Financial Services Agency, Ministry of the Environment)

- Study Group on the Ideal Financing for a Green Transformation of Industry
- Study Group on Creating an Environment for Transition Financing
- Sub-Working Group on Financed Emissions for Promoting Public-Private Transition Finance

Category of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Low-carbon products and services

Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Sustainable finance

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage

National

Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Japan

Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Support with no exceptions

Description of engagement with policy makers

Mizuho recognizes that strong leadership by governments, effective policies, and the establishment of next-generation technologies are all essential to achieve a low-carbon society. We also recognize that issues need to be resolved through collaboration with governments as well as industry associations and initiatives. Given this understanding, we are increasing our involvement in domestic and international rulemaking by communicating our positions and opinions through study groups organized by government agencies and research institutes to discuss energy policy and to discuss the provision of transition funding.

Details of exceptions (if applicable) and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law or regulation

<Not Applicable>

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Please explain whether this policy, law or regulation is central to the achievement of your climate transition plan and, if so, how?

This policy is at the heart of achieving our Climate Transition Plan.

The Net Zero Transition Plan formulated in 2022 has been revised in order to promote a more integrated response to climate change across the Group, from the perspectives of facilitating transition in the real economy, capturing business opportunities, and enhancing risk management.

One of the "strategies" in this Plan is "Business Opportunity Acquisition," which defines support decarbonization transitions and structural transformations through the provision of financial and non-financial solutions, provision of transition funds, and creation of new businesses, etc.

To achieve a low-carbon society, social implementation of existing advanced technologies, such as renewable energy, is necessary, along with technical innovation and practical applications as well as the construction of new supply chains. This will require green transformation (GX) investments of \$4 trillion per year globally until 2030 and 150 trillion yen over the next 10 years in Japan.

We see opportunities in the investments in industrial and business structural transformations and practical applications and social implementation of new technology toward the transition to a low-carbon society. With client engagement as a starting point, we proactively support clients' transitions to a low-carbon society and their responses to climate change.

To capture business opportunities associated with the transition to a low-carbon society, Mizuho is working with clients to co-create industrial and business structural transformations and practical applications of technologies and then transferring these initiatives to middle market firms and SMEs in Japan and to Asian countries. We are providing the necessary transition funds through public-private partnerships and further bolstering our personnel and knowledge, which are our core strengths.

In April 2022, we launched a transition investment budget to invest in client-operated projects and companies in transition areas that are in the development or incubation stages, such as the seed and early stages. As of March 2023, we have invested in three projects.

Furthermore, Mizuho is involved in providing assistance for technological development and technology applications, using our public-private networks and financial and research functions, in promising areas we believe are important to achieve a low-carbon society and will provide significant future business opportunities for us.

C12.3b

(C12.3b) Provide details of the trade associations your organization is a member of, or engages with, which are likely to take a position on any policy, law or regulation that may impact the climate.

Trade association

Japan Business Federation (Keidanren)

Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?

Yes, and they have changed their position

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position
MHFG Senior Advisor Sato serves as the Vice Chair for Keidanren (Japan Business Federation). Regarding our climate change position, we recognize the direction of the Japanese 2050 carbon neutral goal as aligning with the MHFG stance. However, we recognize that because we are a financial institution while Keidanren is an industrial organization, there are differences in this regard.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

<Not Applicable>

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Trade association

Other, please specify (Japanese Bankers Association)

Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?

Yes, and they have changed their position

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

The purpose of the Japanese Bankers Association is to contribute to the growth of the Japanese economy through the sound development of the banking industry. The Japanese Bankers Association is a premier financial organization whose members consist of banks, bank holding companies and bankers associations in Japan. MHBK submitted the following opinions to Japanese Bankers Association and encouraged Japanese Bankers Association in issuing the industry opinion. MHBK also submitted our opinions as one of industry opinions to the following public consultations in FY2021 through Japanese Bankers Association.
(1) Opinion on "Green Bond and Sustainability Linked Bond Guidelines, 2022 Revised Edition (Proposal)" and "Green Loan and Sustainability Linked Loan Guidelines, 2022 Revised Edition (Proposal)"
(2) Comments regarding the "framework for private sector transition plans" of the British Transition Plan Taskforce (TPT)
(3) SEC Consultative document: "The Enhancement and Standardization of Climate-Related Disclosures for Investors"
(4) Comments on the ISSB Exposure Draft "General Requirements for Disclosure of Sustainability-related Financial Information" (S1 standard draft)
(5) Comments on the TNFD "TNFD Nature-Related Risk & Opportunity Management and Disclosure Framework" v0.2 Beta Release

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

<Not Applicable>

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

C12.3c

(C12.3c) Provide details of the funding you provided to other organizations or individuals in the reporting year whose activities could influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate.

Type of organization or individual

Start-up company

State the organization or individual to which you provided funding

Synplogen, a venture company on bioproduction industry originating from Kobe University

Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)

300000000

Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the climate

(Purpose)

In April 2022, we launched a transition investment budget, aiming for a scale of over 50 billion yen over 10 years, to invest in client-operated projects and companies in transition areas that are in the development or incubation stages, such as the seed and early stages. As of March 2023, we have invested in three projects. One of the projects is about the following.

Synplogen is a synthetic biology venture company originating from Kobe University that was founded in 2017.

Synplogen's long-strand DNA synthesis technology is expected to accelerate the creation of a bioproduction industry and contribute significantly to the creation of economic value and resolution of environmental and social issues such as carbon neutrality and cures for difficult diseases through the production of chemical products, fuel, proteins, etc. made from CO2 and the actualization of root-cause therapy, etc. from the development of gene therapy drugs. Mizuho Bank has invested in Synplogen to support its growth and cocreate social value.

Through the cocreation of value with Synplogen, we will continue to contribute to the growth of Japan's bioproduction industry and aim to actualize carbon neutrality for Japanese industry by 2050.

(Potential impact)

According to the "Basic Policy for the Realization of Green Transformation (GX) " set by the Japanese government, to achieve a low-carbon society, social implementation of existing advanced technologies, such as renewable energy, is necessary, along with technical innovation and practical applications as well as the construction of new supply chains. This will require green transformation (GX) investments of 4 trillion USD per year globally until 2030 and 150 trillion yen over the next 10 years in Japan.

Mizuho sees opportunities in the investments in industrial and business structural transformations and practical applications and social implementation of new technology toward the transition to a low-carbon society. With client engagement as a starting point, we proactively support clients' transitions to a low-carbon society and their responses to climate change.

Have you evaluated whether this funding is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

C12.4

(C12.4) Have you published information about your organization's response to climate change and GHG emissions performance for this reporting year in places other than in your CDP response? If so, please attach the publication(s).

Publication

In mainstream reports

Status

Complete

Attach the document

Financial report 2023_MizuhoFG.pdf

Page/Section reference

Financial Report 2023, P.27-33

Content elements

Governance
Strategy
Risks & opportunities
Emissions figures
Emission targets
Other metrics

Comment

As for "Sustainability Approach and Initiatives," governance, risk management, and strategy are explained. Regarding climate change, the strategy, Net Zero Transition Plan, recognition of opportunities and risks, scenario analysis, indicators and targets (other than emission targets, Sustainable finance and Environment and Climate Change finance amount, credit balance for coal-fired power plants based on the "Social Management Policy for Financing and Investment Activity", transition risk, and exposure to high-risk areas in the sector) are explained. The amount of sustainable finance and environment and climate change finance, credit balance for coal-fired power plants based on the "Social Management Policy for Financing and Investment Activity", and exposure to high risk areas in the transition risk sector are explained.
Explanation of "Risks related to financing and investment activity that consider the environment and society" and "Climate change risk" as business and other risks.

Publication

In voluntary communications

Status

Complete

Attach the document

TCFD Report 2023 (Japanese).pdf
Draft TCFD Report 2023 (English).pdf

Page/Section reference

TCFD Report 2023

Content elements

Governance
Strategy
Risks & opportunities
Emissions figures
Emission targets

Comment

Publication

In voluntary communications

Status

Underway – previous year attached

Attach the document

Integrated Report 2022.pdf

Page/Section reference

Integrated Report 2022, P. 65-76

Content elements

Governance
Strategy
Risks & opportunities
Emissions figures
Emission targets

Comment

C12.5

(C12.5) Indicate the collaborative frameworks, initiatives and/or commitments related to environmental issues for which you are a signatory/member.

	Environmental collaborative framework, initiative and/or commitment	Describe your organization's role within each framework, initiative and/or commitment
Row 1	CDP Signatory Climate Action 100+ Climate Bonds Initiative Partner Programme Equator Principles Montreal Pledge Net Zero Banking Alliance Net Zero Asset Managers initiative Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials (PCAF) Principle for Responsible Investment (PRI) Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) Task Force on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD) UN Global Compact UNEP FI UNEP FI Principles for Responsible Banking UNEP FI TCFD Pilot Other, please specify (Japan Climate Initiative, TCFD consortium, PCAF Japan coalition, CSBI: Cross Sector Biodiversity Initiative, Principles for Financial Action for the 21st Century, Global CCS Institute)	<p>1) PCAF and PCAF Japan initiatives</p> <p>Mizuho Financial Group joined PCAF in July 2021, becoming the first Japanese financial institution to do so. In comparison to the previous fiscal year, we have undertaken measurement across a wider range of assets and sectors while utilizing PCAF's insights and emission factors database and taking a trial-and-error approach. In exploring the estimation of GHG emissions and methods for utilizing such data, we have come across several practical challenges. These include interpretation of industry types according to Japanese standards, insufficient GHG emission and other data from financed entities, a need for efficient data collection methods, and duplicated emissions counting at various levels. To overcome these challenges, it is important that we further strengthen collaboration with our various stakeholders, including collaboration in the financial sector. One step we took towards this goal was to contribute to organizing the PCAF Japan coalition as the first PCAF member institution from Japan and to serve as chair of the coalition at the time of its launch in November 2021. Through discussions among member institutions, the PCAF Japan coalition established and announced FY2022 workplans and promotes activities that contribute to the enhancement of member institutions' initiatives. At the coalition, we will continue to share experiences, knowledge, and other matters with member institutions, further strengthen collaborations among institutions toward solving common issues, and promote improved measurements and disclosures of GHG emissions from financing and investments.</p> <p>Progress in the FY2022 Work Plan is as follows.</p> <p>Sharing knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Prepared a reference guide for practitioners within PCAF Japan based on the results of the survey · Study sessions were held on the new guidance, etc. <p>Identifying common issues</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Identify issues through surveys and other such means and hold discussions on responses <p>Stakeholder collaboration</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · "Discussion Paper on Corporate Disclosure of GHG-Related Information" was prepared and opinions were exchanged <p>Promoting disclosure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Create a collection of example cases from disclosure materials on measurements of financed emissions issued by participating financial institutions <p>2) NZBA</p> <p>The Net-Zero Banking Alliance (NZBA) is an international initiative between banks aiming to align their lending and investment portfolios with net-zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050. The United Nations Environment Program Finance Initiative (UNEP FI) was established in April 2021, and Mizuho Financial Group joined the initiative in October 2021. Through joining the NZBA, we have clarified our commitment to aim for net-zero GHG emissions from our financing and investment by 2050. We set our first sector-specific target in May 2022: our mid-term FY2030 target for the electric power sector. We will continue to set medium- to long-term science-based targets, formulate action plans, and advance disclosures on our progress. In order to support our clients' transitions and decarbonization, we will continually support innovation and provide solutions including transition finance, with client engagement as our starting point.</p>

C14. Portfolio Impact

C-FS14.0

(C-FS14.0) For each portfolio activity, state the value of your financing and insurance of carbon-related assets in the reporting year.

Lending to all carbon-related assets

Are you able to report a value for the carbon-related assets?

Yes

Value of the carbon-related assets in your portfolio (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

16900000000000

New loans advanced in reporting year (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

Total premium written in reporting year (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

<Not Applicable>

Percentage of portfolio value comprised of carbon-related assets in reporting year

6.4

Primary reason for not providing a value for the financing and/or insurance to carbon-related assets

<Not Applicable>

Please explain why you are not providing a value for the financing and/or insurance to carbon-related assets and your plans for the future

<Not Applicable>

Details of calculation

Our Group conducts qualitative evaluations of risks and opportunities by sector in order to identify climate-related risks.

Transition risks are evaluated on a five-level scale — Very High, High, Medium, Low, and Very Low — based on sector-specific evaluation criteria such as GHG emissions and carbon efficiencies. The evaluations are referenced when selecting sectors for scenario analyses. We also rate the extent of physical risks and client business opportunities on a three-level scale and work to raise awareness of climate-related risks.

Mizuho's risk controls are focused on those sectors recognized to have high transition risks based on the qualitative evaluations (carbon-related sectors: Electric utilities, Oil and gas, coal, steel, and cement).

Subject of calculation: Figures represent the total exposure in the form of loans, foreign exchange, acceptances and guarantees, commitment lines, etc. (combined figures for Mizuho Bank and Mizuho Trust & Banking).

Currency Conversion: Exposures denominated in foreign currencies are converted into Japanese yen at the exchange rate (TTM) at fiscal year end and include changes due to exchange rate fluctuations (Reference: The USD/JPY TTM was 122.41 on March 31, 2022 and 133.54 on March 31, 2023).

Lending to coal

Are you able to report a value for the carbon-related assets?

Yes

Value of the carbon-related assets in your portfolio (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

100000000000

New loans advanced in reporting year (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

Total premium written in reporting year (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

<Not Applicable>

Percentage of portfolio value comprised of carbon-related assets in reporting year

0

Primary reason for not providing a value for the financing and/or insurance to carbon-related assets

<Not Applicable>

Please explain why you are not providing a value for the financing and/or insurance to carbon-related assets and your plans for the future

<Not Applicable>

Details of calculation

Our Group conducts qualitative evaluations of risks and opportunities by sector in order to identify climate-related risks.

Transition risks are evaluated on a five-level scale — Very High, High, Medium, Low, and Very Low — based on sector-specific evaluation criteria such as GHG emissions and carbon efficiencies. The evaluations are referenced when selecting sectors for scenario analyses. We also rate the extent of physical risks and client business opportunities on a three-level scale and work to raise awareness of climate-related risks.

Mizuho's risk controls are focused on those sectors recognized to have high transition risks based on the qualitative evaluations (carbon-related sectors: Electric utilities, oil and gas, coal, steel, and cement). One of these calculations was made for coal.

Subject of calculation: Figures represent the total exposure in the form of loans, foreign exchange, acceptances and guarantees, commitment lines, etc. (combined figures for Mizuho Bank and Mizuho Trust & Banking).

Currency Conversion: Exposures denominated in foreign currencies are converted into Japanese yen at the exchange rate (TTM) at fiscal year end and include changes due to exchange rate fluctuations (Reference: The USD/JPY TTM was 122.41 on March 31, 2022 and 133.54 on March 31, 2023).

Lending to oil and gas

Are you able to report a value for the carbon-related assets?

Yes

Value of the carbon-related assets in your portfolio (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

850000000000

New loans advanced in reporting year (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

Total premium written in reporting year (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

<Not Applicable>

Percentage of portfolio value comprised of carbon-related assets in reporting year

3.2

Primary reason for not providing a value for the financing and/or insurance to carbon-related assets

<Not Applicable>

Please explain why you are not providing a value for the financing and/or insurance to carbon-related assets and your plans for the future

<Not Applicable>

Details of calculation

Our Group conducts qualitative evaluations of risks and opportunities by sector in order to identify climate-related risks.

Transition risks are evaluated on a five-level scale — Very High, High, Medium, Low, and Very Low — based on sector-specific evaluation criteria such as GHG emissions and carbon efficiencies. The evaluations are referenced when selecting sectors for scenario analyses. We also rate the extent of physical risks and client business opportunities on a three-level scale and work to raise awareness of climate-related risks.

Mizuho's risk controls are focused on those sectors recognized to have high transition risks based on the qualitative evaluations (carbon-related sectors: Electric utilities, oil and gas, coal, steel, and cement). One of these calculations was made for oil and gas.

Subject of calculation: Figures represent the total exposure in the form of loans, foreign exchange, acceptances and guarantees, commitment lines, etc. (combined figures for Mizuho Bank and Mizuho Trust & Banking).

Currency Conversion: Exposures denominated in foreign currencies are converted into Japanese yen at the exchange rate (TTM) at fiscal year end and include changes due to exchange rate fluctuations (Reference: The USD/JPY TTM was 122.41 on March 31, 2022 and 133.54 on March 31, 2023).

C-FS14.1

(C-FS14.1) Does your organization measure its portfolio impact on the climate?

	We conduct analysis on our portfolio's impact on the climate	Disclosure metric	Please explain why you do not measure the impact of your portfolio on the climate
Banking (Bank)	Yes	Portfolio emissions	<Not Applicable>
Investing (Asset manager)	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Investing (Asset owner)	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Insurance underwriting (Insurance company)	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C-FS14.1a

(C-FS14.1a) Provide details of your organization's portfolio emissions in the reporting year.

Banking (Bank)

Portfolio emissions (metric unit tons CO2e) in the reporting year

502000000

Portfolio coverage

71.1

Percentage calculated using data obtained from clients/investees

51.8

Emissions calculation methodology

Other, please specify (PCAF "The Global GHG Accounting and Reporting Standard for the Financial Industry")

Please explain the details and assumptions used in your calculation

1. Targeted assets

1) Loans (corporate finance and project finance)

2) Proprietary investments (stocks and bonds)

- Loans correspond to "business loans and unlisted equity", "project finance", and to the "Listed equity and corporate bonds" from among the seven asset classes given in the PCAF Standard.

Target of 1) Combined figures for the loan balances of Mizuho Bank and Mizuho Trust & Banking. This includes foreign exchange assets, acceptances, and guarantees. It does not include available credit under committed lines of credit, securities, derivatives, and similar. Loans to special purpose vehicles for securitization, trade finance, and sovereign loans are outside the scope of this measurement, as it is not possible to calculate an attribution factor for them.

Target of 2) Combined investment balance for Mizuho Bank and Mizuho Trust & Banking. Covers directly held portions of individual company bonds (publicly offered bonds and privately placed bonds) and stocks. Indirect holdings through fund investments and investments in sovereign bonds are excluded.

2. Targeted sectors

19 sectors based on recommended disclosures under the TCFD Recommendation + other sectors.

Other sectors include telecommunications, finance, retail, and services.

3. Basic formula

Financed emissions (FE) = Sum of products of (1) Attribution factor = Outstanding loans/ investments from Mizuho to clients/ Clients' corporate value(total equity + debt) (EVIC for listed companies) and (2) Company emissions = Clients' disclosed values for Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions. Estimates used when disclosures not available

4. Target year

Mizuho loan balance: As of March 31, 2022

5. Sources of emissions data

Corporate finance and project finance (excluding for power generation projects), and proprietary investments.

-We used data from data vendors, company disclosures, and company interviews (equivalent to data quality score 1 or 2).

-When the sources above were not available, we estimated emissions using estimated data from data vendors (equivalent to scores of 3 to 5 depending on the estimation methodology) or emission coefficients per unit of revenue taken from the PCAF database (identified and calculated by region and sector, equivalent to a score of 4).

Project finance for power generation projects

- We estimated by multiplying the project's annual power generation by the power generation emission factor from the IEA World Energy Outlook (calculated by region and sector, equivalent to score 3).

C-FS14.2

(C-FS14.2) Are you able to provide a breakdown of your organization's portfolio impact?

	Portfolio breakdown	Please explain why you do not provide a breakdown of your portfolio impact
Row 1	Yes, by industry	<Not Applicable>

C-FS14.2b

(C-FS14.2b) Break down your organization's portfolio impact by industry.

Portfolio	Industry	Portfolio metric	Portfolio emissions or alternative metric
Banking (Bank)	Utilities	Absolute portfolio emissions (tCO2e)	47
Banking (Bank)	Energy	Absolute portfolio emissions (tCO2e)	14.2
Banking (Bank)	Materials	Absolute portfolio emissions (tCO2e)	27
Banking (Bank)	Transportation	Absolute portfolio emissions (tCO2e)	3.2
Banking (Bank)	Capital Goods	Absolute portfolio emissions (tCO2e)	2
Banking (Bank)	Food, Beverage & Tobacco	Absolute portfolio emissions (tCO2e)	2.2
Banking (Bank)	Automobiles & Components	Absolute portfolio emissions (tCO2e)	2
Banking (Bank)	Real Estate	Absolute portfolio emissions (tCO2e)	0.4
Banking (Bank)	Insurance	Absolute portfolio emissions (tCO2e)	0
Banking (Bank)	Other, please specify (Chemicals)	Absolute portfolio emissions (tCO2e)	8
Banking (Bank)	Other, please specify (Paper and Forest Products)	Absolute portfolio emissions (tCO2e)	2
Banking (Bank)	Other, please specify (Agriculture)	Absolute portfolio emissions (tCO2e)	0.3

(C-FS14.3) Did your organization take any actions in the reporting year to align your portfolio with a 1.5°C world?

	Actions taken to align our portfolio with a 1.5°C world	Briefly explain the actions you have taken to align your portfolio with a 1.5-degree world	Please explain why you have not taken any action to align your portfolio with a 1.5°C world
Banking (Bank)	Yes	<p>We set medium-term targets for emission reductions, monitor performance, and pursue client engagement for each key sector, such as electric power and oil and gas, based on the sector's position relative to decarbonization and on Mizuho's opportunities and risks.</p> <p>In the quest to stay under the 1.5 degree Celsius threshold, we have set as our ideal standard the target of net zero emissions from financing and loans by 2050. To achieve this goal, we set medium-term targets (FY2030) for the electric power and oil and gas sector in FY2022. The targets were established based on the NZBA's target-setting guidance and were discussed at the Executive Management Committee and passed by the Board of Directors.</p> <p>(Risk control in carbon-related sectors)</p> <p>To achieve FY2030 midterm targets, we implement the following carbon-related sector risk control every year. Our action plan for FY2023 is improve our control policies and exposure planning for carbon-related sectors by quantifying climate-related risks.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -We have established a risk control structure to assess risk in carbon-related sectors (electric utilities, oil and gas, coal, steel, and cement sectors) along two axes — the client's sector and the status of the client's transition risk responses — in order to identify and monitor high-risk areas. -We control risk in high-risk areas under the following exposure control policy. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · We pursue greater engagement with clients to support them in formulating effective strategies for transition risks, in disclosing their progress, and in embarking at an early stage on business structural transformations in order to move into a lower risk sector. · In order to facilitate a client's business structural transformations, we provide necessary transition support after verifying that the client has set valid targets and has planned an appropriate transition strategy in line with international standards. (In FY2022, we established criteria and a process to confirm transition strategies.) · We carefully consider whether to continue business with a client in the event that the client is not willing to address transition risks and has not formulated a transition strategy even one year after our initial engagement. · In the ways described above, we reduce our exposure over the medium to long term. <p>Key interactions in the engagement included</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Mizuho's expectations and requests for responses to transition risks -Initiatives to reduce GHG emissions/ intensities 	<Not Applicable>
Investing (Asset manager)	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Investing (Asset owner)	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Insurance underwriting (Insurance company)	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

(C-FS14.3a) Does your organization assess if your clients/investees' business strategies are aligned with a 1.5°C world?

	Assessment of alignment of clients/investees' strategies with a 1.5°C world	Please explain why you are not assessing if your clients/investees' business strategies are aligned with a 1.5°C world
Banking (Bank)	Yes, for some	<p>1. Target</p> <p>In Mizuho's Approach to Achieving Net Zero by 2050 (in approved by the Board of Directors in FY2021 and formulated in April 2022) which we are pursuing efforts to limit the rise in global temperature to 1.5°C, we committed that Mizuho is aiming to reduce Scope 3 GHG emissions produced via our finance portfolio to net zero by 2050. To make the pathway to reaching this goal more tangible, we are pressing forward with setting sector-specific mid-term targets (to be reached by FY2030), starting with priority sectors. Mizuho's first mid-term targets were set for the electric power sector. (Target year: FY2030, Numerical target (range): FY2030 emission intensity of (1) 138 to (2) 232 kgCO2/MWh, FY2020 emission intensity of 388 kgCO2/MWh)</p> <p>These targets were formulated based on the NZBA's Guidelines for Climate Target Setting for Banks.</p> <p>Benchmark scenarios are as follows;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -In line with the Paris Agreement, we are pursuing efforts to hold the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2°C and to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C. Accordingly, we have set a targeted value range. -Because the NZBA, with regard to scenario selection, requires that scenarios limit end-of-century global temperature increase to 1.5°C, that the scenarios selected be "no-overshoot" or "low-overshoot" scenarios, and that the scenarios come from credible, well-recognized sources, we have selected the IEA scenarios below. <p>Regarding minimum value of target: In alignment with the IEA's NZE scenario, which sees the rise in temperature limited to 1.5°C. This is the level we should aim for in order to pursue efforts to limit temperature increase to 1.5°C.</p> <p>2. Risk control in carbon-related sectors</p> <p>At Mizuho, we establish exposure control policies and control risk in high-risk areas among sectors recognized as facing transition risk at particularly high levels (carbon-related sectors).</p> <p>Mizuho confirms and assessed clients' measures to address transition risk through engagement and supports clients' progress on transitioning in a phased manner. For FY2022, we confirmed that transition risk measures were being steadily developed by 678 clients (Exp 16.9 trillion yen) in the electric power, resource, steel, and cement sector. For FY2022, we set our targets at a level conforming to the Paris Agreement targets, and the ratio of clients implementing actions increased from 54% in 2021 to 66% in 2022.</p>
Investing (Asset manager)	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Investing (Asset owner)	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Insurance underwriting (Insurance company)	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C15. Biodiversity

C15.1

(C15.1) Is there board-level oversight and/or executive management-level responsibility for biodiversity-related issues within your organization?

	Board-level oversight and/or executive management-level responsibility for biodiversity-related issues	Description of oversight and objectives relating to biodiversity	Scope of board-level oversight
Row 1	Yes, both board-level oversight and executive management-level responsibility	<p>As our various biodiversity initiatives are deeply interrelated with both capturing business opportunity and risk management to promote sustainability, following discussions at the business execution line, e.g. the Sustainability Promotion Committee (established in January 2022), the Risk Management Committee and Executive Management Committee, and reporting to the Board of Directors, oversight is provided by the Board of Directors and Risk Committee in accordance with the structure for advancing and managing each initiative.</p> <p>The main roles of the Board of Directors are making decisions on business execution such as basic management policy and supervising the execution of duties by directors and executive officers. In order to fulfill these roles, the Board of Directors appropriately establishes and supervises the operation of the internal control systems (regarding matters such as risk management, compliance, and internal auditing) and risk governance systems of Mizuho.</p> <p>In addition, the Board of Directors resolves the basic matters relating to Mizuho Financial Group's sustainability, and the Environmental Policy revised by Mizuho Financial Group in April 2021 states clearly that the Board of Directors provides oversight regarding matters including the status of environmental initiatives. At Mizuho, we recognize that our business activities may have both a direct and indirect impact upon the environment. We also believe that environmental initiatives such as mitigating and adapting to the impact of climate change, preserving biodiversity, and promoting circular economy are essential preconditions for the existence and activities of our company. Based on the Environmental Policy, the business execution line periodically reports on environmental initiatives, including biodiversity, to the Board of Directors, which provides oversight.</p> <p>Furthermore, MHFG set KPI and targets in line with the key sustainability areas, and the Board of Directors conducts progress management in accordance with the KPI and targets and, as necessary, has Group companies and related departments make revisions to strategies and business plans, etc.</p>	<p>Risks and opportunities to our own operations</p> <p>Risks and opportunities to our bank lending activities</p> <p>Risks and opportunities to our investment activities</p> <p>The impact of our own operations on biodiversity</p> <p>The impact of our bank lending activities on biodiversity</p> <p>The impact of our investing activities on biodiversity</p>

C15.2

(C15.2) Has your organization made a public commitment and/or endorsed any initiatives related to biodiversity?

	Indicate whether your organization made a public commitment or endorsed any initiatives related to biodiversity	Biodiversity-related public commitments	Initiatives endorsed
Row 1	Yes, we have made public commitments and publicly endorsed initiatives related to biodiversity	<p>Commitment to not explore or develop in legally designated protected areas</p> <p>Commitment to respect legally designated protected areas</p> <p>Commitment to avoidance of negative impacts on threatened and protected species</p> <p>Commitment to secure Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) of Indigenous Peoples</p> <p>Commitment to no trade of CITES listed species</p> <p>Other, please specify (We urge clients to formulate policies with consideration to the environment and human rights, such as practicing NDPE at our Environmental and Social Management Policy for Financing and Investment Activity.)</p>	<p>CITES</p> <p>Other, please specify (Cross Sector Biodiversity Initiative, Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures Forum, COP15 Statement from the Private Financial Sector)</p>

C15.3

(C15.3) Does your organization assess the impacts and dependencies of its value chain on biodiversity?

Impacts on biodiversity

Indicate whether your organization undertakes this type of assessment

Yes

Value chain stage(s) covered

Portfolio activity

Portfolio activity

Bank lending portfolio (Bank)

Tools and methods to assess impacts and/or dependencies on biodiversity

ENCORE tool

Please explain how the tools and methods are implemented and provide an indication of the associated outcome(s)

We began with an initial analysis using ENCORE to ascertain impacts and dependencies, and opportunities and risks, based on Mizuho's loan portfolio and to understand the key nature capital and sectors. Next, we used ENCORE scores, weighted by the size of Mizuho's exposure to categorize each sector's dependency and impact on natural capital into three classes: High, Medium, and Low. The results showed that the chemical, automotive, real estate, general wholesale and retail, and oil and gas (drilling) sectors have large dependencies and impacts on water and biodiversity (habitats and species).

Although this analysis did ascertain the key natural capital and sectors in our loan portfolio, we recognize that there is still room to update our TNFD framework and analytical tools and to improve our analysis to account for location, which is an important component in ascertaining nature-related risks.

Dependencies on biodiversity

Indicate whether your organization undertakes this type of assessment

Yes

Value chain stage(s) covered

Portfolio activity

Portfolio activity

Bank lending portfolio (Bank)

Tools and methods to assess impacts and/or dependencies on biodiversity

ENCORE tool

Please explain how the tools and methods are implemented and provide an indication of the associated outcome(s)

We began with an initial analysis using ENCORE to ascertain impacts and dependencies, and opportunities and risks, based on Mizuho's loan portfolio and to understand the key nature capital and sectors. Next, we used ENCORE scores, weighted by the size of Mizuho's exposure to categorize each sector's dependency and impact on natural capital into three classes: High, Medium, and Low. The results showed that the chemical, automotive, real estate, general wholesale and retail, and oil and gas (drilling) sectors have large dependencies and impacts on water and biodiversity (habitats and species).

Although this analysis did ascertain the key natural capital and sectors in our loan portfolio, we recognize that there is still room to update our TNFD framework and analytical tools and to improve our analysis to account for location, which is an important component in ascertaining nature-related risks.

C15.4

(C15.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to biodiversity- sensitive areas in the reporting year?

Not assessed

C15.5

(C15.5) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?

	Have you taken any actions in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?	Type of action taken to progress biodiversity- related commitments
Row 1	Yes, we are taking actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments	Education & awareness Other, please specify (We implemented an initial analysis to ascertain the impacts and dependencies, as well as the opportunities and risks, in Mizuho's loan portfolio and to understand the key natural capital and sectors.)

C15.6

(C15.6) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?	Indicators used to monitor biodiversity performance
Row 1	No, we do not use indicators, but plan to within the next two years	Please select

C15.7

(C15.7) Have you published information about your organization's response to biodiversity-related issues for this reporting year in places other than in your CDP response? If so, please attach the publication(s).

Report type	Content elements	Attach the document and indicate where in the document the relevant biodiversity information is located
Other, please specify (TCFD Report 2023)	Content of biodiversity-related policies or commitments Impacts on biodiversity Risks and opportunities	TCFD Report 2023, p45-46 and p88-96 TCFD Report 2023 (Japanese).pdf Draft TCFD Report 2023 (English).pdf

C16. Signoff

C-FI

(C-FI) Use this field to provide any additional information or context that you feel is relevant to your organization's response. Please note that this field is optional and is not scored.

C16.1

(C16.1) Provide details for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP climate change response.

	Job title	Corresponding job category
Row 1	Chief Sustainability Officer (CSuO)	Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

SC. Supply chain module

SC0.0

(SC0.0) If you would like to do so, please provide a separate introduction to this module.

The Mizuho Financial Group is one of the largest financial institutions in the world, offering a broad range of services including banking, trust and securities, and other business related to financial services through its group companies. The group has approximately 51,212 staff working in approximately 855 offices inside and outside Japan, and total assets of over 1.90 trillion USD.

The group was created in September 2000 through the establishment of a holding company of our three predecessor banks, The Dai-ichi Kangyo Bank (DKB), The Fuji Bank (Fuji) and The Industrial Bank of Japan (IBJ). Under the umbrella of the holding company Mizuho Financial Group, our major group companies include Mizuho Bank (MHBK), Mizuho Trust & Banking (MHTB) and Mizuho Securities (MHSC).

MHBK marked a new beginning by merging with Mizuho Corporate Bank on July 1, 2013. The new MHBK will strive to respond to the varying needs of all individual and corporate customers more precisely and expeditiously than ever before by making optimal use of the strengths and advantages that the two banks have cultivated to date.

MHTB is a trust bank with strengths in both the corporate and individual sectors. MHSC is a global full-line securities company that primarily serves individuals, corporations, financial institutions, public sector entities and institutional investors. MHRT was established in 2021 as a group of approximately 4,600 professionals, combining research, consulting, and IT digital functions. While supporting the stable operation of Mizuho's IT systems, MHRT is working to provide value beyond the traditional framework of a think tank or system development company.

As the core company driving Mizuho's non-financial businesses, Mizuho Research & Technologies aims to "create the future together with our customers and society by bringing together 'knowledge' and 'skills'".

Unless otherwise noted these responses cover Mizuho Financial Group, Inc. (MHFG) and the principal banking subsidiaries and certain other core group companies of the Mizuho Financial Group in Japan (Mizuho Bank (MHBK), Mizuho Trust & Banking (MHTB), Mizuho Securities (MHSC), Asset Management One (AMO), Mizuho Research & Technologies (MHRT), and Mizuho Americas.

SC0.1

(SC0.1) What is your company's annual revenue for the stated reporting period?

	Annual Revenue
Row 1	5778772430683

SC1.1

(SC1.1) Allocate your emissions to your customers listed below according to the goods or services you have sold them in this reporting period.

Requesting member

CSX Corporation

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method

Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

<Not Applicable>

Allocation level

Business unit (subsidiary company)

Allocation level detail

Mizuho Financial Group and consolidated subsidiary

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

127577

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions

Verified

No

Allocation method

Other, please specify (Mizuho Financial Group and consolidated subsidiaries' recurring revenue is 5,778,772,430,683 yen and the loan amount is 88,687.1 billion yen. The total emissions of BK is 183,721.9 for Scope 2. Please refer to this for your calculations..)

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Other, please specify (The amount your company paid or borrowed from Mizuho Bank.)

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Requesting member

NRG Energy Inc

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method

Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

<Not Applicable>

Allocation level

Business unit (subsidiary company)

Allocation level detail

Mizuho Financial Group and consolidated subsidiary

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

127577

Uncertainty (±%)

Major sources of emissions

Verified

No

Allocation method

Other, please specify (Mizuho Financial Group and consolidated subsidiaries' recurring revenue is 5,778,772,430,683 yen and the loan amount is 88,687.1 billion yen. The total emissions of BK is 183,721.9 for Scope 2. Please refer to this for your calculations..)

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Other, please specify (The amount your company paid or borrowed from Mizuho Bank.)

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Requesting member

NTT DATA Corporation

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method

Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

<Not Applicable>

Allocation level

Business unit (subsidiary company)

Allocation level detail

NTT-DCの業務を受注しているRT (FGの主要G会社)

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

9.68

Uncertainty (±%)**Major sources of emissions**

オフィスの照明、データセンター等に使う電力

Verified

No

Allocation method

Other, please specify (売上高の比率による推定値)

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member**Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied**

Megawatt hours (MWh)

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

保有する事業所全体で利用する燃料と電気の総量から概算値を推定

SC1.2**(SC1.2) Where published information has been used in completing SC1.1, please provide a reference(s).**

- ・ TCFD Report 2023,

https://www.mizuhogroup.com/binaries/content/assets/pdf/mizuhoglobal/sustainability/overview/report/tcf_report_2023.pdf

- ・ Integrated Report 2023,

https://www.mizuhogroup.com/binaries/content/assets/pdf/mizuhoglobal/investors/financial-information/annual/data2303/data2303_all_browsing.pdf

- ・ ESG Data Book 2023

https://www.mizuho-fg.co.jp/csr/mizuhocr/report/data/pdf/esg_databook.pdf

- ・ Security Report 2023

https://www.mizuho-fg.co.jp/investors/financial/report/yuho_202303/pdf/fg_fy.pdf

- ・ Form 20-F

https://www.mizuho-fg.co.jp/investors/financial/sec/pdf/20f_2023_03.pdf

SC1.3**(SC1.3) What are the challenges in allocating emissions to different customers, and what would help you to overcome these challenges?**

Allocation challenges	Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges
Diversity of product lines makes accurately accounting for each product/product line cost ineffective	
Customer base is too large and diverse to accurately track emissions to the customer level	
Please select	

SC1.4**(SC1.4) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?**

No

SC1.4b**(SC1.4b) Explain why you do not plan to develop capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers.**

Since 99% of emissions in financial institutions are from Scope 3, there is no rationale for allocating Scope 1 and 2, which account for a small percentage of emissions.

SC2.1

(SC2.1) Please propose any mutually beneficial climate-related projects you could collaborate on with specific CDP Supply Chain members.

Requesting member

CSX Corporation

Group type of project

Relationship sustainability assessment

Type of project

Aligning goals to feed into customers targets and ambitions

Emissions targeted

Actions that would reduce both our own and our customers' emissions

Estimated timeframe for carbon reductions to be realized

Other, please specify (2050)

Estimated lifetime CO2e savings

Estimated payback

Please select

Details of proposal

Requesting member

NRG Energy Inc

Group type of project

Relationship sustainability assessment

Type of project

Aligning goals to feed into customers targets and ambitions

Emissions targeted

Actions that would reduce both our own and our customers' emissions

Estimated timeframe for carbon reductions to be realized

Other, please specify (2050)

Estimated lifetime CO2e savings

Estimated payback

Please select

Details of proposal

SC2.2

(SC2.2) Have requests or initiatives by CDP Supply Chain members prompted your organization to take organizational-level emissions reduction initiatives?

No

SC4.1

(SC4.1) Are you providing product level data for your organization's goods or services?

Yes, I will provide data

SC4.1a

(SC4.1a) Give the overall percentage of total emissions, for all Scopes, that are covered by these products.

SC4.2a

(SC4.2a) Complete the following table for the goods/services for which you want to provide data.

Name of good/ service

Description of good/ service

Type of product
Please select

SKU (Stock Keeping Unit)

Total emissions in kg CO2e per unit

±% change from previous figure supplied

Date of previous figure supplied

Explanation of change

Methods used to estimate lifecycle emissions
WBCSD Life Cycle Metrics for Chemical Products

SC4.2b

(SC4.2b) Complete the following table with data for lifecycle stages of your goods and/or services.

Name of good/ service

Please select the scope
Please select

Please select the lifecycle stage
Please select

Emissions at the lifecycle stage in kg CO2e per unit

Is this stage under your ownership or control?
Please select

Type of data used
Please select

Data quality

If you are verifying/assuring this product emission data, please tell us how

SC4.2c

(SC4.2c) Please detail emissions reduction initiatives completed or planned for this product.

Name of good/ service	Initiative ID	Description of initiative	Completed or planned	Emission reductions in kg CO2e per unit
	Please select		Please select	

SC4.2d

(SC4.2d) Have any of the initiatives described in SC4.2c been driven by requesting CDP Supply Chain members?

Yes

SC4.2e

(SC4.2e) Explain which initiatives have been driven by requesting members.

Requesting member(s)	Name of good/service	Initiative ID
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FW-FS Forests and Water Security (FS only)

FW-FS1.1

(FW-FS1.1) Is there board-level oversight of forests- and/or water-related issues within your organization?

	Board-level oversight of this issue area	Explain why your organization does not have board-level oversight of this issue area and any plans to address this in the future
Forests	Yes	<Not Applicable>
Water	Please select	<Not Applicable>

FW-FS1.1a

(FW-FS1.1a) Identify the position(s) (do not include any names) of the individual(s) on the board with responsibility for forests- and/or water-related issues.

Issue area(s)	Position of individual(s) or committee(s)	Responsibilities for forests- and/or water-related issues
Forests	Director on board	<p>The Environmental Policy states clearly that the Board of Directors provides oversight regarding matters including the status of environmental initiatives and efforts to reduce environmental impact. Specifically, its responsibilities include determining strategies, primary action plans, risk management policy and business plans, formulating performance targets, and monitoring implementation and performance.</p> <p>In addition, role in relation to environment is as below.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Based on the Environmental Policy, receives periodic reports on the group's environmental initiatives (including on the status of responses to the TCFD) from the business execution line, and provides supervision. -Establishment, amendment, and abolition of important policies such as the Environmental Policy, and resolutions on basic matters like business plans.

FW-FS1.1b

(FW-FS1.1b) Provide further details on the board's oversight of forests- and/or water-related issues.

Issue area(s)

Forests

Frequency with which the issue area(s) is a scheduled agenda item

Scheduled - some meetings

Governance mechanisms into which this issue area(s) is integrated

Reviewing and guiding strategy

Scope of board-level oversight

Risks and opportunities to our banking activities

The impact of our banking activities on forests and/or water security

Please explain

As our various natural capital initiatives including forests are deeply interrelated with both capturing business opportunity and risk management to promote sustainability, following discussions at the business execution line, e.g. the Sustainability Promotion Committee (established in January 2022), the Risk Management Committee and Executive Management Committee, and reporting to the Board of Directors, oversight is provided by the Risk Committee and Board of Directors in accordance with the structure for advancing and managing each initiative.

The main roles of the Board of Directors are making decisions on business execution such as basic management policy and supervising the execution of duties by directors and executive officers. In order to fulfill these roles, the Board of Directors appropriately establishes and supervises the operation of the internal control systems (regarding matters such as risk management, compliance, and internal auditing) and risk governance systems of Mizuho.

In addition, the Board of Directors resolves the basic matters relating to Mizuho Financial Group's sustainability, and the Environmental Policy established revised by Mizuho Financial Group in April 2020 and revised in April 2021 states clearly that the Board of Directors provides oversight regarding matters including the status of environmental initiatives. Since Mizuho's inception, the "Mizuho Code of Conduct" has defined our stance on environmental efforts, but in FY2020, Mizuho established an independent "Environment Policy" in consideration of stakeholder requests. Based on the Environmental Policy, the business execution line periodically reports on environmental initiatives to the Board of Directors, which provides oversight.

Furthermore, MHFG set KPI and targets in line with the key sustainability areas, and the Board of Directors conducts progress management in accordance with the KPI and targets and, as necessary, has Group companies and related departments make revisions to strategies and business plans, etc.

FW-FS1.1c

(FW-FS1.1c) Does your organization have at least one board member with competence on forests- and/or water-related issues?

Forests

Board member(s) have competence on this issue area

Yes

Criteria used to assess competence of board member(s) on this issue area

At Mizuho, our "Corporate Governance Guidelines" sets forth appointment standards for Directors. For outside Director candidates in particular, having a high level of knowledge and a wealth of experience in fields including corporate management, risk management, legal compliance, crisis management, finance and accounting, internal control, and macro policy is one of our standards. By setting "Sustainability" as one of the skills that Mizuho's Board of Directors as a whole should maintain, we confirm that our Board of Directors possesses the necessary skills. Outside Directors provide opinions and recommendations concerning the promotion of sustainability from an independent and objective standpoint drawing on a rich knowledge and expertise regarding sustainability through corporate management. For internal Directors, from the stance of setting as an appointment standard the expectation that the Directors will employ rich experience and knowledge to contribute to the sustained and stable growth of Mizuho as well as to the improvement of our corporate value, we appoint as Directors individuals who possess a high level of knowledge regarding risk management. In the cultivation of our risk management system and the enhancement of sophistication in our scenario analysis methods, we employ appropriate advice from internal Directors. With these achievements in mind, we confirm that our Directors have no problems concerning wisdom pertaining to sustainability issues, and are able to perform a supervisory function.

Primary reason for no board-level competence on this issue area

<Not Applicable>

Explain why your organization does not have at least one board member with competence on this issue area and any plans to address this in the future

<Not Applicable>

Water

Board member(s) have competence on this issue area

Criteria used to assess competence of board member(s) on this issue area

<Not Applicable>

Primary reason for no board-level competence on this issue area

<Not Applicable>

Explain why your organization does not have at least one board member with competence on this issue area and any plans to address this in the future

<Not Applicable>

FW-FS1.2

(FW-FS1.2) Provide the highest management-level position(s) or committee(s) with responsibility for forests- and/or water-related issues.

Position or committee

Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

Issue area(s)

Forests

Forests- and/or water-related responsibilities of this position

Assessing forests- and/or water-related risks and opportunities
Managing forests- and/or water-related risks and opportunities

Coverage of responsibilities

Risks and opportunities related to our banking portfolio

Reporting line

CEO reporting line

Frequency of reporting to the board on forests- and/or water-related issues via this reporting line

Quarterly

Please explain

The CEO heads the Executive Management Committee, which is the highest decision-making body at the executive level, and at the same time has ultimate responsibility for sustainability-related issues as the head of Sustainability Promotion Committee.

Specifically, in the Executive Management Committee, CEO deliberates on key policies and plans as well as on the setting of metrics and targets relevant to the Environmental Policy, Transition Plan, and other policies.

FW-FS2.1

(FW-FS2.1) Do you assess your portfolio's exposure to forests- and/or water-related risks and opportunities?

	We assess our portfolio's exposure to this issue area	Explain why your portfolio's exposure is not assessed for this issue area and any plans to address this in the future
Banking – Forests exposure	No, but we plan to within the next two years	We weighted by the size of Mizuho's exposure to categorize each sector's dependency and impact on natural capital. The results showed that some sectors have large dependencies and impacts on water and biodiversity (habitats and species). With the finalization of the TNFD framework and updates of the analytical tools, we would assess habitats, including forests.
Banking – Water exposure	Please select	<Not Applicable>
Investing (Asset manager) – Forests exposure	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Investing (Asset manager) – Water exposure	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Investing (Asset owner) – Forests exposure	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Investing (Asset owner) – Water exposure	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Insurance underwriting – Forests exposure	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Insurance underwriting – Water exposure	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

FW-FS2.2

(FW-FS2.2) Does your organization consider forests- and/or water-related information about clients/investees as part of its due diligence and/or risk assessment process?

	We consider forests- and/or water-related information	Explain why information related to this issue area is not considered and any plans to address this in the future
Banking – Forests-related information	No, but we plan to do so within the next two years	We plan to evaluate this with the finalization of the TNFD framework and updates of analysis tools.
Banking – Water-related information	Please select	<Not Applicable>
Investing (Asset manager) – Forests-related information	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Investing (Asset manager) – Water-related information	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Investing (Asset owner) – Forests-related information	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Investing (Asset owner) – Water-related information	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Insurance underwriting – Forests-related information	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Insurance underwriting – Water-related information	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

FW-FS2.3

(FW-FS2.3) Have you identified any inherent forests- and/or water-related risks in your portfolio with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

	Risks identified for this issue area	Primary reason why your organization has not identified any substantive risks for this issue area	Explain why your organization has not identified any substantive risks for this issue area
Forests	No	Not yet evaluated	We plan to evaluate this with the finalization of the TNFD framework and updates of analysis tools.
Water	Please select	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

FW-FS2.4

(FW-FS2.4) Have you identified any inherent forests- and/or water-related opportunities in your portfolio with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

	Opportunities identified for this issue area	Primary reason why your organization has not identified any substantive opportunities for this issue area	Explain why your organization has not identified any substantive opportunities for this issue area
Forests	No	Not yet evaluated	We plan to evaluate this with the finalization of the TNFD framework and updates of analysis tools.
Water	Please select	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

FW-FS3.1

(FW-FS3.1) Do you take forests- and/or water-related risks and opportunities into consideration in your organization's strategy and/or financial planning?

Forests

Risks and opportunities related to this issue area taken into consideration in strategy and/or financial planning

Yes, we take these risks and opportunities into consideration in the organization's strategy

Description of influence on organization's strategy including own commitments

Strengthened risk management by revising our Environmental and Social Management Policy for Financing and Investment Activity (enhanced it to further address climate change, biodiversity, and human rights), practicing due diligence in line with the Equator Principles and other actions.

Regarding lumber and pulp sector, when financing and investing in lumbering businesses in countries that are not among the OECD high-income member states, we will request them to obtain Forest Stewardship Council or Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification certification, and, if they need more time to obtain such certification, we will urge them to formulate a plan with a set deadline to receive the certification.

To capture business opportunities, in addition to appointing employees in charge of advancing sustainable business in each in-house company and unit, we regularly hold the Sustainable Business Strategy Meeting with working-level staff members involved in the group's sustainable business. Through these meetings, we are establishing our group-wide support of sustainable business by sharing information related to changes in the business environment and the status of group initiatives, and by holding discussions toward strengthening our business.

Financial planning elements that have been influenced

<Not Applicable>

Description of influence on financial planning

<Not Applicable>

Explain why forests- and/or water-related risks and opportunities have not influenced your strategy and/or financial planning

Water

Risks and opportunities related to this issue area taken into consideration in strategy and/or financial planning

Description of influence on organization's strategy including own commitments

<Not Applicable>

Financial planning elements that have been influenced

<Not Applicable>

Description of influence on financial planning

<Not Applicable>

Explain why forests- and/or water-related risks and opportunities have not influenced your strategy and/or financial planning

<Not Applicable>

FW-FS3.2

(FW-FS3.2) Has your organization conducted any scenario analysis to identify forests- and/or water-related outcomes?

Forests

Scenario analysis conducted to identify outcomes for this issue area

No, we have not conducted any scenario analysis to identify outcomes for this issue area, and we don't plan to in the next two years

Type of scenario analysis used

<Not Applicable>

Parameters, assumptions, analytical choices

<Not Applicable>

Description of outcomes for this issue area

<Not Applicable>

Explain how the outcomes identified using scenario analysis have influenced your strategy

<Not Applicable>

Explain why your organization has not conducted scenario analysis for this issue area and any plans to address this in the future

We plan to conduct scenario analysis with the finalization of the TNFD framework and updates of the analysis tools.

Water

Scenario analysis conducted to identify outcomes for this issue area

Type of scenario analysis used

<Not Applicable>

Parameters, assumptions, analytical choices

<Not Applicable>

Description of outcomes for this issue area

<Not Applicable>

Explain how the outcomes identified using scenario analysis have influenced your strategy

<Not Applicable>

Explain why your organization has not conducted scenario analysis for this issue area and any plans to address this in the future

<Not Applicable>

FW-FS3.3

(FW-FS3.3) Has your organization set targets for deforestation free and/or water secure lending, investing and/or insuring?

	Targets set	Explain why your organization has not set targets for deforestation free and/or water secure lending, investing and/or insuring and any plans to address this in the future
Forests	No, but we plan to set targets within the next two years	We plan to set goals with the finalization of the TNFD framework and updates of the analysis tools.
Water Security	Please select	<Not Applicable>

FW-FS3.4

(FW-FS3.4) Do any of your existing products and services enable clients to mitigate deforestation and/or water insecurity?

	Existing products and services that enable clients to mitigate deforestation and/or water insecurity	Explain why your organization does not offer products and services which enable clients to mitigate deforestation and/or water insecurity and any plans to address this in the future
Forests	No, but we plan to address this within the next two years	With the finalization of the TNFD framework and updates of the analytical tools, we will conduct an assessment of our opportunities. Using the results, we would develop products that will enable our clients to mitigate the instability of deforestation.
Water	Please select	<Not Applicable>

FW-FS3.5

(FW-FS3.5) Does the policy framework for the portfolio activities of your organization include forests- and/or water-related requirements that clients/investees need to meet?

	Policy framework includes this issue area	Explain why your organization does not include this issue area in the policy framework and any plans to address this in the future
Forests	Yes	<Not Applicable>
Water	Please select	<Not Applicable>

FW-FS3.5a

(FW-FS3.5a) Provide details of the policies which include forests- and/or water-related requirements that clients/investees need to meet.

Portfolio

Banking (Bank)

Issue area(s) the policy covers

Forests

Type of policy

Credit/lending policy

Risk policy

Other, please specify (Environmental and Social Management Policy for Financing and Investment Activity)

Portfolio coverage of policy

4.6

Policy availability

Publicly available

Attach documents relevant to your policy

TCFD Report 2023 P.64

TCFD Report 2023 (Japanese).pdf

Draft TCFD Report 2023 (English).pdf

Requirements for clients/investees

Avoid negative impacts on threatened and protected species and habitats

Commit to no activities in Ramsar sites.

Commit to recognition of legal and customary land tenure rights

Secure Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) of indigenous peoples and local communities

Adopt the UN International Labour Organization principles

Have transparent and accessible mechanisms to resolve grievances and remediate any adverse impacts on indigenous people and local communities

Comply with all applicable local, national and international laws and regulations

Use credible third-party certification schemes for forest risk commodities produced/sourced

Other, please specify (We urge clients to formulate policies with consideration to the environment and human rights, such as practicing No Deforestation, No Peat, and No Exploitation (NDPE))

Value chain stages of client/investee covered by criteria

Direct operations and supply chain

Timeframe for compliance with policy criteria

Complying with criteria is a pre-requisite for business

Industry sectors covered by the policy

Other, please specify (Companies which run oil and gas extraction business, pipeline operation, large plantation farming business, oil palm plantation farming business, and forest logging operations)

Forest risk commodities covered by the policy

All agricultural commodities

Timber products

Palm oil

Cattle products

Soy

Rubber

Cocoa

Coffee

Commodities with critical impact on water security covered by the policy

<Not Applicable>

Forest risk commodity supply chain stage covered by the policy

Production

Processing

Trading

Manufacturing

Retailing

Exceptions to policy based on

Other, please specify (Agriculture covering less than 10,000 ha)

Explain how criteria coverage and/or exceptions have been determined

Mizuho commits to considering the environment and respecting internationally recognized human rights in our Mizuho Code of Conduct, Environmental Policy, and Human Rights Policy. We have also established an Environmental and Social Management Policy for Financing and Investment Activity for the purpose of avoiding and mitigating adverse environmental and social impacts resulting from our financing and investment activity. The policy identifies industries and sectors that have a high possibility of contributing to adverse impacts.

In addition to the Environmental and Social Management Policy for Financing and Investment Activity, we have been applying the Equator Principles for the financing of projects involving large-scale development or construction, while working with clients to identify, assess, and manage environmental and social risks and impacts.

Core Group companies operate the Policy in line with the characteristics of their particular business and have developed verification processes for the project screening stage and throughout transaction terms. On the governance side, the Executive Management Committee and other committees regularly review whether the Policy is appropriate and sufficient in view of changes in the external business landscape and status of the Policy's operation. The Policy is revised and its operation improved in response to the reviews, and training on the Policy and awareness efforts are made for employees and executive officers.

Mizuho periodically revises the Policy, taking into account the expectations and perspectives of our stakeholders, and enhances its initiatives to avoid and mitigate adverse impacts on the environment and society in the interest of responding to climate change, protecting biodiversity, and improving respect for human rights.

(FW-FS3.6) Does your organization include covenants in financing agreements to reflect and enforce your forests- and/or water-related policies?

	Covenants included in financing agreements to reflect and enforce policies for this issue area	Explain how the covenants included in financing agreements relate to your policies for this issue area	Explain why your organization does not include covenants for this issue area in financing agreements and any plans to address this in the future
Forests	Yes	To avoid and reduce negative impact on the environment and society through investment and lending, we adopt the "Environmental and Social Management Policy for Financing and Investment Activity" (established by Mizuho) and Equator Principles at the Executive Management Committee. Through compliance by sales offices with procedures based in our "Environmental and Social Management Policy for Financing and Investment Activity", we are able to check on the status of environmental and societal risk mitigation measures. Mizuho Bank has been conducting environmental and social risks assessments based on the Equator Principles, and has also been proactively undertaking initiatives to promote them, and raise awareness regarding environmental and social risks impacts such as forest issues among businesses and other related parties, including the borrowers. These activities have enabled Mizuho Bank to contribute to balanced economic development via financing and environmental preservation, thus fulfilling its social responsibility as a financial institution.	<Not Applicable>
Water	Please select	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

FW-FS4.1

(FW-FS4.1) Do you engage with your clients/investees on forests- and/or water-related issues?

	We engage with clients/investees on this issue area	Explain why you do not engage with your clients/investees on the issue area and any plans to address this in the future
Clients – Forests	Yes	<Not Applicable>
Clients – Water	Please select	<Not Applicable>
Investees – Forests	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Investees – Water	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

FW-FS4.1a

(FW-FS4.1a) Give details of your forests- and/or water-related engagement strategy with your clients.

Type of clients

Clients of Banks

Issue area this engagement relates to

Forests

Type of engagement

Engagement & incentivization (changing client behavior)

Details of engagement

Encourage clients to obtain third-party certifications to verify positive impacts on forests

Portfolio coverage of engagement

0.1

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

Engagement targeted at clients with increased forest-related risks

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

In FY2022, as part of our risk management and responsible financing and investment efforts, we engaged with approximately 1,100 client companies. Confirm the status of initiatives by clients in specific sectors to stop or mitigate adverse impacts on the environment and society

Specifically, our corporate banking and credit divisions coordinated to confirm and discuss policies and management for the following topics related to the client's consideration for environmental and social issues in their business operations. We are continuing to engage with the client on a quarterly basis going forward.

Forest conservation, peatland management, forest burning bans, greenhouse gas emissions, waste and wastewater management, international certification, third-party audits, human rights/workers' rights management, and communication with the local community.

FW-FS4.3

(FW-FS4.3) Does your organization provide financing and/or insurance to smallholders in the agricultural commodity supply chain?

	Provide financing and/or insurance to smallholders in the agricultural commodity supply chain	Agricultural commodity	Primary reason for not providing finance and/or insurance to smallholders	Explain why your organization does not provide finance/insurance to smallholders and any plans to change this in the future
Row 1	Please select	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

FW-FS4.4

(FW-FS4.4) Does your organization engage in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact forests and/or water security?

	External engagement activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact this issue area	Primary reason for not engaging in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact this issue area	Explain why you do not engage in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact this issue area
Forests	Yes, we engage directly with policy makers	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Water	Please select	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

FW-FS4.4a

(FW-FS4.4a) On what policy, law, or regulation that may impact forests and/or water security have you been engaging directly with policy makers in the reporting year?

Issue area(s)

Forests

Focus of policy, law or regulation that may impact this issue area

Taxonomies

Specify the policy, law or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policymaker

The purpose of the Japanese Bankers Association is to contribute to the growth of the Japanese economy through the sound development of the banking industry. The Japanese Bankers Association is a premier financial organization whose members consist of banks, bank holding companies and bankers associations in Japan.

MHBK submitted the opinions to Japanese Bankers Association and encouraged Japanese Bankers Association in issuing the industry opinion. MHBK also submitted our opinions as one of industry opinions to the following public consultations in FY 2022 through Japanese Bankers Association.

Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD), "TNFD Nature-related Risk & Opportunity Management and Disclosure Framework Beta v0.2"

Policy, law or regulation coverage

Global

Country/area/region the policy, law or regulation applies to

<Not Applicable>

Your organization's position on the policy, law or regulation

Support with no exceptions

Description of engagement with policymakers

Mizuho recognizes that strong leadership by governments and effective policies are essential to achieve nature positive society including forest security. We also recognize that issues need to be resolved through collaboration with governments as well as industry associations and initiatives. Given this understanding, we are increasing our involvement in domestic and international rule making by submitting our opinions "TNFD Nature-related Risk & Opportunity Management and Disclosure Framework Beta v0.2" as one of industry opinions to TNFD through Japanese Bankers Association.

Details of exceptions (if applicable) and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law or regulation

<Not Applicable>

Have you evaluated whether your engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

FW-FS5.1

(FW-FS5.1) Does your organization measure its portfolio impact on forests and/or water security?

	We measure our portfolio impact on this issue area	Explain how your organization measures its portfolio impact on this issue area, including any metrics used to quantify impact	Primary reason for not measuring portfolio impact on this issue area	Explain why your organization does not measure its portfolio impact on this issue area and any plans to change this in the future
Banking – Impact on Forests	No, but we plan to in the next two years	<Not Applicable>	Lack of tools or methodologies available	We plan to evaluate this with the finalization of the TNFD framework and updates of analysis tools.
Banking – Impact on Water	Please select	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Investing (Asset manager) – Impact on Forests	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Investing (Asset manager) – Impact on Water	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Investing (Asset owner) – Impact on Forests	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Investing (Asset owner) – Impact on Water	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Insurance underwriting – Impact on Forests	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Insurance underwriting – Impact on Water	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

FW-FS5.2

(FW-FS5.2) Does your organization provide finance or insurance to companies operating in any stages of the following forest risk commodity supply chains, and are you able to report on the amount of finance/insurance provided?

	Finance or insurance provided to companies operating in the supply chain for this commodity	Amount of finance/insurance provided will be reported	Explain why your organization is unable to report on the amount of finance/insurance provided for this commodity
Lending to companies operating in the timber products supply chain	No	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Lending to companies operating in the palm oil products supply chain	No	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Lending to companies operating in the cattle products supply chain	No	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Lending to companies operating in the soy supply chain	No	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Lending to companies operating in the rubber supply chain	No	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Lending to companies operating in the cocoa supply chain	No	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Lending to companies operating in the coffee supply chain	No	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Investing (asset manager) to companies operating in the timber products supply chain	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Investing (asset manager) to companies operating in the palm oil products supply chain	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Investing (asset manager) to companies operating in the cattle products supply chain	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Investing (asset manager) to companies operating in the soy supply chain	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Investing (asset manager) to companies operating in the rubber supply chain	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Investing (asset manager) to companies operating in the cocoa supply chain	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Investing (asset manager) to companies operating in the coffee supply chain	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Investing (asset owner) to companies operating in the timber products supply chain	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Investing (asset owner) to companies operating in the palm oil products supply chain	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Investing (asset owner) to companies operating in the cattle products supply chain	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Investing (asset owner) to companies operating in the soy supply chain	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Investing (asset owner) to companies operating in the rubber supply chain	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Investing (asset owner) to companies operating in the cocoa supply chain	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Investing (asset owner) to companies operating in the coffee supply chain	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Insuring companies operating in the timber products supply chain	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Insuring companies operating in the palm oil products supply chain	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Insuring companies operating in the cattle products supply chain	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Insuring companies operating in the soy supply chain	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Insuring companies operating in the rubber supply chain	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Insuring companies operating in the cocoa supply chain	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Insuring companies operating in the coffee supply chain	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

FW-FS5.3

(FW-FS5.3) Indicate whether you measure the percentage of clients/investees compliant with your forests- and/or water-related requirements stated in question FW-FS3.5, and provide details.

Portfolio

Banking (Bank)

Issue area(s) the requirements cover

Forests

Forests risk commodity covered by the requirements

All agricultural commodities

Timber products

Palm oil

Cattle products

Soy

Rubber

Cocoa

Coffee

Commodities with a critical impact on water security covered by the requirements

<Not Applicable>

Measurement of proportion of clients/investees compliant with forests- or water-related requirements

No, but we plan to measure this within the next two years

Metric used for compliance with forests-related requirements

<Not Applicable>

Metric used for compliance with water-related requirements

<Not Applicable>

% clients/investees compliant with forests- or water-related requirements

<Not Applicable>

% portfolio value that is compliant with forest- or water-related requirements

<Not Applicable>

Target year for 100% compliance

<Not Applicable>

Explain why your organization does not measure the % of clients/investees compliant with forests- or water-related requirements, and any plans to address this in the future

We plan to measure this with the finalization of the TNFD framework and updates of the analysis tools.

FW-FS6.1

(FW-FS6.1) Have you published information about your organization's response to forests- and/or water-related issues for this reporting year in places other than in your CDP response? If so, please attach the publication(s).

Focus of the Publication

Forests

Publication

In voluntary communications

Status

Complete

Attach the document

TCFD Report 2023

TCFD Report 2023 (Japanese).pdf

Draft TCFD Report 2023 (English).pdf

Page/Section reference

P45-46

Content elements

Other, please specify (Results of our analysis on Mizuho's loan portfolio)

Comment

We implemented an initial analysis to ascertain the impacts and dependencies, as well as the opportunities and risks, in Mizuho's loan portfolio and to understand the key natural capital and sectors. Next, we weighted by the size of Mizuho's exposure, to categorize each sector's dependency and impact on natural capital into three classes: High, Medium, and Low. The results showed that the chemical, automotive, real estate, general wholesale and retail, and oil and gas (drilling) sectors have large dependencies and impacts on water and biodiversity (habitats and species).

Submit your response

In which language are you submitting your response?

English

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