



Mizuho Financial Group, Inc.

2024 CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2024

Word version

Important: this export excludes unanswered questions

This document is an export of your organization's CDP questionnaire response. It contains all data points for questions that are answered or in progress. There may be questions or data points that you have been requested to provide, which are missing from this document because they are currently unanswered. Please note that it is your responsibility to verify that your questionnaire response is complete prior to submission. CDP will not be liable for any failure to do so.

[Terms of disclosure for corporate questionnaire 2024 - CDP](#)

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C1. Introduction

(1.3) Provide an overview and introduction to your organization.

(1.3.1) Type of financial institution

Select from:

Bank

(1.3.2) Organization type

Select from:

Publicly traded organization

(1.3.3) Description of organization

The Mizuho Financial Group, Inc. (MHFG) 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 52,307 staff working in approximately 854 offices inside and outside Japan, and total assets of over 1.84 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 MHFG and the principal banking subsidiaries and certain other core group companies of the MHFG in Japan, MHBK, MHTB, MHSC, Asset Management One (AMO), Mizuho Research & Technologies (MHRT), and Mizuho Americas.

[Fixed row]

(1.4) State the end date of the year for which you are reporting data. For emissions data, indicate whether you will be providing emissions data for past reporting years.

	End date of reporting year	Alignment of this reporting period with your financial reporting period	Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years
	03/30/2024	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

[Fixed row]

(1.5) Provide details on your reporting boundary.

	Is your reporting boundary for your CDP disclosure the same as that used in your financial statements?
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

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

ISIN code - bond

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

No

ISIN code - equity

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

No

CUSIP number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

No

Ticker symbol

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

MFG

SEDOL code

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

No

LEI number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

No

D-U-N-S number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

No

Other unique identifier

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

No

[Add row]

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

Select all that apply

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Chile | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Spain |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> China | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Brazil |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> India | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Canada |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Italy | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> France |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Japan | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mexico |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Turkey | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Myanmar |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Austria | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cambodia |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bahrain | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Malaysia |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Belgium | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Thailand |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Germany | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Viet Nam |

- Australia
- Indonesia
- Singapore
- Luxembourg
- Netherlands
- Republic of Korea
- Russian Federation
- Hong Kong SAR, China
- United Arab Emirates
- United States of America

- Philippines
- Switzerland
- Saudi Arabia
- South Africa
- Taiwan, China
- Iran (Islamic Republic of)
- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(1.10) Which activities does your organization undertake, and which industry sectors does your organization lend to, invest in, and/or insure?

Banking (Bank)

(1.10.1) Activity undertaken

Select from:

- Yes

(1.10.3) Reporting the portfolio value and % of revenue associated with the portfolio

Select from:

- Yes, the % of revenue associated with the portfolio

(1.10.5) % of revenue

60.1

(1.10.6) Type of clients

Select all that apply

- Asset owners
- Retail clients
- Institutional investors
- Business and private clients (banking)
- Family offices / high network individuals
- Corporate and institutional clients (companies)
- Government / sovereign / quasi-government / sovereign wealth funds

(1.10.7) Industry sectors your organization lends to, invests in, and/or insures

Select all that apply

- Retail
- Apparel
- Services
- Materials
- Hospitality
- Transportation services
- Food, beverage & agriculture
- Biotech, health care & pharma
- Fossil Fuels
- Manufacturing
- Infrastructure
- Power generation
- International bodies

Investing (Asset manager)

(1.10.1) Activity undertaken

Select from:

- No

Investing (Asset owner)

(1.10.1) Activity undertaken

Select from:

- No

Insurance underwriting (Insurance company)

(1.10.1) Activity undertaken

Select from:

No

[Fixed row]

(1.24) Has your organization mapped its value chain?

(1.24.1) Value chain mapped

Select from:

Yes, we have mapped or are currently in the process of mapping our value chain

(1.24.2) Value chain stages covered in mapping

Select all that apply

Portfolio

(1.24.5) Portfolios covered in mapping

Select all that apply

Banking (Bank)

(1.24.7) Description of mapping process and coverage

Mizuho's basic approach is to respond to natural capital dependencies and impacts through our own direct operations and through our investments, loans, and other financing activities. Among these however, Mizuho puts priority on responding to natural capital dependencies and impacts through financing and investment, as it is crucial for both capturing opportunities and risk management. To this end, Mizuho conducted an analysis in FY2023 of its loan portfolio using the LEAP approach. We selected the food, chemicals, and general wholesale/retail sectors as sectors expected to provide business opportunities in the future, and identified key processes in each sector's value chains with high dependencies and impacts on water and biodiversity (a total of 31 major clients were analyzed that are related to the value chains of the relevant sectors). From this analysis, we recognized that the upstream value chain processes of raw material production and raw material extraction were processes with high dependencies and impacts on water and biodiversity in all three sectors — food, chemicals, and general wholesale/retail. We also recognized that

in the food sector the midstream value chain process of raw material procurement, manufacturing, and processing, in addition to raw material production, had high dependencies and impacts on water and biodiversity.

(1.24.8) Primary reason for not mapping your upstream value chain or any value chain stages

Select from:

Not an immediate strategic priority

(1.24.9) Explain why your organization has not mapped its upstream value chain or any value chain stages

Mizuho puts priority on responding to natural capital dependencies and impacts through financing and investment, as it is crucial for both capturing opportunities and risk management. To this end, Mizuho first conducted an analysis in FY2023 of its loan portfolio.

[Fixed row]

(1.24.1) Have you mapped where in your direct operations or elsewhere in your value chain plastics are produced, commercialized, used, and/or disposed of?

	Plastics mapping	Primary reason for not mapping plastics in your value chain	Explain why your organization has not mapped plastics in your value chain
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, and we do not plan to within the next two years	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No standardized procedure	<i>We plan to consider whether to conduct the evaluation with updates to the analysis tools, etc.</i>

[Fixed row]

C2. Identification, assessment, and management of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(2.1) How does your organization define short-, medium-, and long-term time horizons in relation to the identification, assessment, and management of your environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

Short-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

0

(2.1.3) To (years)

1

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

Mizuho sets a fiscal business plan annually. In formulating our FY2023 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. In FY2022, MHFG defined climate-related risks and opportunities for each materiality when creating its new medium-term management plan (FY2023-2025).

Medium-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

2

(2.1.3) To (years)

7

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

We have set forth our long-term vision for the future — personal well-being and a sustainable society and economy to support it. To achieve this vision, we have defined strategies to be focused on by back-casting from the vision of the world we aim to attain in 10 years' time. We aim to strengthen Japanese industries' competitiveness and balance economic and social value by leading structural transformation of industries toward decarbonization through supporting our clients' steady transitions toward 2030 and future-oriented clients' actions. We believe that, with regard to sustainable finance, it is an important role for financial institutions to generate further money flows to meet the massive demand for climate change financing. Given this, we have set a sustainable finance target of JPY 100 trillion, of which JPY 50 trillion is earmarked for environment and climate-related finance (cumulative total over the period of FY2019 through to FY2030). 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 medium-term targets, we have set new medium-term targets for the oil and gas and the thermal coal mining sectors in FY2022, and for the automotive and maritime transportation sectors in FY2023.

Long-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

8

(2.1.2) Is your long-term time horizon open ended?

Select from:

Yes

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

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). Mizuho set long-term targets pertaining to key opportunities and risks presented by climate change, based on our Environmental Policy. 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. Our outstanding credit balance as of the end of FY2023 was JPY 240.8 billion.

[Fixed row]

(2.2) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies and/or impacts?

	Process in place	Dependencies and/or impacts evaluated in this process
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Both dependencies and impacts

[Fixed row]

(2.2.1) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental risks and/or opportunities?

	Process in place	Risks and/or opportunities evaluated in this process	Is this process informed by the dependencies and/or impacts process?
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Both risks and opportunities	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(2.2.2) Provide details of your organization’s process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities.

Row 1

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

- Climate change

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- Risks
- Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- Direct operations
- Upstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

- Full

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

- Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

- More than once a year

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

- Short-term
- Medium-term
- Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

- Integrated into multi-disciplinary organization-wide risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

- Site-specific
- National

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Enterprise Risk Management

- Enterprise Risk Management
- Internal company methods
- Risk models

International methodologies and standards

- IPCC Climate Change Projections

Other

- External consultants
- Materiality assessment
- Scenario analysis

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

- Cyclones, hurricanes, typhoons
- Drought
- Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)

Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice)

Wildfires

Chronic physical

Increased severity of extreme weather events

Policy

Carbon pricing mechanisms

Changes to international law and bilateral agreements

Changes to national legislation

Poor coordination between regulatory bodies

Poor enforcement of environmental regulation

Market

Inability to attract co-financiers and/or investors due to uncertain risks related to the environment

Reputation

Increased partner and stakeholder concern and partner and stakeholder negative feedback

Investing that could create or contribute to systemic risk for the economy

Lending that could create or contribute to systemic risk for the economy

Negative press coverage related to support of projects or activities with negative impacts on the environment (e.g. GHG emissions, deforestation & conversion, water stress)

Stigmatization of sector

Technology

Transition to lower emissions technology and products

Unsuccessful investment in new technologies

Liability

Exposure to litigation

Non-compliance with regulations

Regulation and supervision of environmental risk in the financial sector

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

- NGOs
- Customers
- Employees
- Investors
- Regulators
- Local communities
- Indigenous peoples

(2.2.2.15) Has this process changed since the previous reporting year?

Select from:

- No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

Risk: Mizuho assumes various climate-related risks in each financial institution risk category and evaluates the materiality of each. We manage high-consequence risks both qualitatively and quantitatively as necessary and take appropriate responses. Recognition of these risks and the situation of the risk management are regularly reported to the Executive Management Committee, the Board of Directors, and other committees. Step 1: Risk identification Work out the risks that climate change-related fluctuations pose to finance and business operations, assuming four transmission pathways: via clients, via macroeconomic/financial markets, via the operations of financial institutions, and via the reputations of financial institutions. Step 2: Impact evaluation Classify impacts as high, medium, or low, according to evaluations based on financial impacts and qualitative evaluations Step 3: Controllability evaluation Evaluate the controllability of risks along two axes 1. Whether the time required for control is short or long 2. Whether the controls impact clients or not Step 4: Management enhancement Strengthen management of risks that meet any of the following criteria 1. High impact 2. Medium impact, and the time required for control is long or there is an impact on clients Opportunity: Mizuho's vision for the future and medium-term business plan: Mizuho has set forth our long-term vision for the future — personal well-being and a sustainable society and economy to support it. To achieve this vision, we have defined strategies to be focused on by back-casting from the vision of the world we aim to attain in 10 years' time. In our medium-term business plan formulated in FY2023, sustainability and innovation is set as one of the Group's business focus areas where we will work with clients and society to build the foundations for future prosperity with sustainability as the core. Mizuho's sustainable business strategy: Mizuho recognizes that supporting our clients' efforts to respond to climate change and transition to a decarbonized society is an important role for financial institutions to play. We are supporting our clients' sustainability transformation (SX) by leveraging Mizuho's strengths in expertise on industries and technologies, and capability of liaison within and outside of Mizuho and finance arrangement capability. Specifically, we aim to strengthen Japanese industries' competitiveness and balance economic and social value by leading structural transformation of industries toward decarbonization through supporting our clients' steady transitions toward 2030 and future-oriented clients' actions.

[Add row]

(2.2.4) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies and/or impacts related to your portfolio activities?

	Process in place covering this portfolio	Dependencies and/or impacts related to this portfolio evaluated in this process
Banking (Bank)	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Both dependencies and impacts

[Fixed row]

(2.2.5) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental risks and/or opportunities related to your portfolio activities?

	Process in place covering this portfolio	Risks and/or opportunities related to this portfolio are evaluated in this process	Is this process informed by the dependencies and/or impacts process?
Banking (Bank)	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Both risks and opportunities	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(2.2.6) Provide details of your organization’s process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities related to your portfolio activities.

Banking (Bank)

(2.2.6.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

- Climate change

(2.2.6.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this portfolio

Select all that apply

- Dependencies
- Impacts
- Risks
- Opportunities

(2.2.6.3) % of portfolio covered by the assessment process in relation to total portfolio value

6.1

(2.2.6.4) Type of assessment

Select from:

- Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.6.5) Industry sectors covered by the assessment

Select all that apply

- Fossil Fuels
- Materials
- Power generation

(2.2.6.6) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

- More than once a year

(2.2.6.7) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

- Short-term
- Medium-term
- Long-term

(2.2.6.8) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

- Integrated into multi-disciplinary organization-wide risk assessment process

(2.2.6.9) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

- National

(2.2.6.10) Tools and methods used

Select all that apply

- External consultants
- Scenario analysis

(2.2.6.11) Risk type and criteria considered

Acute physical

- Cyclones, hurricanes, typhoons
- Drought
- Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)
- Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice)
- Wildfires

Chronic physical

- ☑ Increased severity of extreme weather events
- ☑ Temperature variability

Policy

- ☑ Carbon pricing mechanisms
- ☑ Changes to national legislation
- ☑ Poor coordination between regulatory bodies
- ☑ Poor enforcement of environmental regulation
- ☑ Lack of globally accepted and harmonized definitions
- ☑ Changes to international law and bilateral agreements

Market

- ☑ Changing customer behavior

Reputation

- ☑ Increased partner and stakeholder concern and partner and stakeholder negative feedback
- ☑ Investing that could create or contribute to systemic risk for the economy
- ☑ Lending that could create or contribute to systemic risk for the economy
- ☑ Negative press coverage related to support of projects or activities with negative impacts on the environment (e.g. GHG emissions, deforestation & conversion, water stress)
- ☑ Stigmatization of sector

Technology

- ☑ Transition to lower emissions technology and products
- ☑ Unsuccessful investment in new technologies

Liability

- ☑ Exposure to litigation
- ☑ Non-compliance with regulations
- ☑ Regulation and supervision of environmental risk in the financial sector

(2.2.6.12) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

- Customers
- Employees
- Investors
- Regulators

(2.2.6.13) Further details of process

Risk: Mizuho controls risks through engagement for the purposes described below in sectors found in qualitative evaluations to have 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 risks (horizontal axis). From these evaluations, we provide appropriate support for the client's transition. The state of risk controls in carbon-related sectors is reported to the Risk Management Committee each quarter. For high risk and medium risk areas identified with our two-axis risk evaluations, we support our clients' progress in addressing transition risks and business structural transformations through engagement as well as monitor our exposure. For high-risk areas, we control risks on the basis of the exposure control policy. We confirm the status of client transition risk responses through engagement and supports transition responses in a phased manner. We saw steady progress by clients in all sectors on responding to transition risks compared to the previous year. Opportunity: We place a high priority on engagement with our clients in responding to climate change. We approach our clients' carbon-neutral strategies, business strategies, and financial and capital strategies through analysis and ideas/concepts, constructive dialogue, and solution provision and business co-creation. By supporting clients' transitions with engagement as a starting point, we aim both Mizuho and our clients to enhance corporate value by reducing transition risks and capturing business opportunities, thereby contributing to the transition of the real economy and the realization of a decarbonized society. Dependency and Impact: The conservation and recovery of natural capital is an important issue that is closely related to addressing climate change and realizing a circular economy. Mizuho recognizes that this is a field where we must make efforts both to capture opportunities and manage risks. Our basic approach is to address our dependencies and impacts on natural capital, both through our own direct operations and through financial activities, including financing and investment. We identified the natural capital dependencies and impacts of clients' businesses, who are recipients of our financing. The findings will be utilized for appropriate risk management related to natural capital as well as for capturing business opportunities.
[Add row]

(2.2.7) Are the interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed?

(2.2.7.1) Interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed

Select from:

- Yes

(2.2.7.2) Description of how interconnections are assessed

Mizuho has released the "Climate & Nature-related Report 2024," that covers both climate and nature. The report was prepared based on the recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) and the Task Force on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD). This report analyzes and evaluates correlations between nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities, including the relationship between climate change and the circular economy. As for dependencies and impacts through Mizuho's financing and investing activities, based on a qualitative evaluation based on ENCORE in FY2022 and considering Mizuho loan finance portfolio, dependencies and impacts on natural capital by sector were analyzed on a three-level scale (High, Middle, Low) and important natural capital and sectors were identified. In FY2023, of the key identified sectors from the FY2022 analysis, we analyzed the food, chemicals, and general wholesale/retail sectors using the LEAP approach presented in the TNFD Recommendation's disclosure framework. From the results, we identified processes in each sector with high natural capital dependencies and impacts, identified clients' operational sites located in priority locations which are at high risk associated with the interface with nature, with high dependencies and impacts on water and biodiversity, and identified high risk items at these client operational sites. At the same time, we recognize that although the tool used for this analysis can understand general characteristics, further in-depth analysis is needed to ascertain the unique conditions at each client operational site. We recognize natural capital-related business opportunities for Mizuho in the transition to a nature positive economy as being intimately connected to climate change responses and the realization of a circular economy and that integrated responses to these issues are opportunities. We provide support in the form of financing arrangements and consulting services to clients with high natural capital dependencies and impacts. Mizuho understands that it is crucial that we take steps to prevent or mitigate negative impacts on nature that occur through our direct operations or through Mizuho financing and investment. Nature-related risk for a financial institution has an effect on various risks, including credit risk, so Mizuho is working to grasp in greater detail its nature-related risk. As a framework for risk management, we formulated the Environmental and Social Management Policy for Financing and Investment Activity, and we have built a process for verifying that clients and projects subject to investment and financing, etc. are not having a major adverse impact on the surrounding natural environment and ecosystems.

[Fixed row]

(2.2.8) Does your organization consider environmental information about your clients/investees as part of your due diligence and/or environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessment process?

	We consider environmental information
Banking (Bank)	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(2.2.9) Indicate the environmental information your organization considers about clients/investees as part of your due diligence and/or environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessment process, and how this influences decision-making.

Banking (Bank)

(2.2.9.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

- Climate change

(2.2.9.2) Type of environmental information considered

Select all that apply

- Emissions data
- Emissions reduction targets
- Climate transition plans
- TCFD disclosures
- Engagement with their value chain on environmental issues

(2.2.9.3) Process through which information is obtained

Select all that apply

- Directly from the client/investee
- Data provider
- Public data sources

(2.2.9.4) Industry sectors covered by due diligence and/or risk assessment process

Select all that apply

- Food, beverage & agriculture
- Fossil Fuels

- Materials
- Power generation

(2.2.9.5) % of portfolio covered by the process in relation to total portfolio value

8

(2.2.9.6) Total portfolio value covered by the process

0

[Add row]

(2.4) How does your organization define substantive effects on your organization?

Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

- Qualitative
- Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

- Credit risk

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

- Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

Mizuho has a top risk management system in place that designates as top risks those risks perceived to have a major impact on the Group. The top risk designation process begins with collecting a broad range of risks that may harm our corporate value, based on changes in internal and external circumstances and in light of our company's particular vulnerabilities and business strategies. Critical risk events are then narrowed down based on evaluations of the risks' transmission pathways, probabilities, and impacts. Finally, the top risks are designated after discussions by executive management with consideration of the difficulty of controlling the risks. The sense of urgency toward climate change, human rights violations, and loss of nature has become even stronger globally in recent years, and a range of stakeholders are expecting and demanding more action from financial institutions. Of these issues, we recognize that attention must be paid to the potential of a loss of nature that might further increase climate-related risks. Therefore, we designated Worsening impact of climate change as an existential top risk that the Group must recognize and address, and we are considering both preventive measures and follow-up actions to enhance our risk controls. Mizuho introduced a risk appetite framework (RAF) from the perspective of increasing our corporate value by integrating our business strategy, finance strategy, and risk management operations and constructed a comprehensive risk management framework. Regarding climate-related risks, we confirm the status of current risks in carbon-related sectors through RAF operations as well as Mizuho's resilience to climate-related risks based on scenario analyses of future risks that account for the impact of climate change, and we report these findings to the Executive Management Committee, the Board of Directors, and other committees. We also established the Environmental and Social Management Policy for Financing and Investment Activity for the purpose of preventing and mitigating adverse impacts on the environment and society.

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

- Qualitative
- Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

- Revenue

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

- Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

To achieve a decarbonized society, decarbonization of the energy source is essential. Thus it is necessary to expand the adoption of existing technologies such as

solar power, along with development and commercialization of next-generation technologies such as hydrogen, ammonia, and floating offshore wind power, as well as establishing new supply chains. This will require investments of USD 4 trillion per year globally until 2030 and JPY 150 trillion over the next 10 years in Japan. Policy support is getting strengthened worldwide to promote such investments. In Japan, efforts in this area are being accelerated, such as the issuance of GX (Green Transformation) Economy Transition Bonds. 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 decarbonized society. With client engagement as a starting point, we proactively support clients' responses to climate change.

[Add row]

C3. Disclosure of risks and opportunities

(3.1) Have you identified any environmental risks which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future?

Climate change

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

Yes, both within our direct operations or upstream value chain, and within our portfolio

Plastics

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

No

(3.1.2) Primary reason why your organization does not consider itself to have environmental risks in your direct operations and/or upstream/downstream value chain

Select from:

No standardized procedure

(3.1.3) Please explain

*We plan to consider whether to conduct the evaluation with updates to the analysis tools, etc.
[Fixed row]*

(3.1.1) Provide details of the environmental risks identified which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

Risk1

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Policy

Carbon pricing mechanisms

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

Banking (Bank) portfolio

(3.1.1.5) Risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification

Select all that apply

Credit risk

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

Chad

Cuba

Fiji

Guam

Mali

Niue

Oman

Peru

- Iraq
- Aruba
- Benin
- Chile
- China
- Congo
- Italy
- Japan
- Kenya
- Libya
- Malta
- Samoa
- Spain
- Sudan
- Tonga
- Yemen
- Cyprus
- France
- Gambia
- Greece
- Guinea
- Latvia
- Malawi
- Mexico
- Monaco
- Norway
- Turkey
- Tuvalu
- Uganda

- Togo
- Egypt
- Gabon
- Ghana
- Haiti
- India
- Nauru
- Nepal
- Niger
- Palau
- Qatar
- Angola
- Belize
- Bhutan
- Brazil
- Canada
- Guyana
- Israel
- Jersey
- Jordan
- Kuwait
- Panama
- Poland
- Rwanda
- Serbia
- Sweden
- Algeria
- Andorra
- Armenia

- Zambia
- Albania
- Bahrain
- Belarus
- Belgium
- Bermuda
- Burundi
- Ecuador
- Eritrea
- Estonia
- Finland
- Georgia
- Jamaica
- Lebanon
- Lesotho
- Liberia
- Mayotte
- Romania
- Senegal
- Somalia
- Tokelau
- Tunisia
- Botswana
- Bulgaria
- Cambodia
- Cameroon
- Colombia
- Holy See
- Honduras

- Austria
- Bahamas
- Comoros
- Croatia
- Curaçao
- Czechia
- Denmark
- Germany
- Grenada
- Hungary
- Iceland
- Ireland
- Morocco
- Myanmar
- Namibia
- Nigeria
- Réunion
- Ukraine
- Uruguay
- Vanuatu
- Anguilla
- Barbados
- Djibouti
- Dominica
- Eswatini
- Ethiopia
- Guernsey
- Mongolia
- Pakistan

- ✓ Kiribati
- ✓ Malaysia
- ✓ Maldives
- ✓ Slovakia
- ✓ Slovenia
- ✓ Suriname
- ✓ Thailand
- ✓ Viet Nam
- ✓ Guatemala
- ✓ Indonesia
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- ✓ Mauritius
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- ✓ Montenegro
- ✓ Uzbekistan
- ✓ Afghanistan
- ✓ El Salvador
- ✓ Isle of Man
- ✓ Netherlands
- ✓ Switzerland
- ✓ Timor-Leste
- ✓ Burkina Faso
- ✓ Cook Islands
- ✓ Saint Helena
- ✓ Bouvet Island

- ✓ Sierra Leone
- ✓ South Africa
- ✓ Turkmenistan
- ✓ Åland Islands
- ✓ Liechtenstein
- ✓ New Caledonia
- ✓ Taiwan, China
- ✓ American Samoa
- ✓ Cayman Islands
- ✓ French Polynesia
- ✓ Marshall Islands
- ✓ Papua New Guinea
- ✓ Saint Barthélemy
- ✓ Brunei Darussalam
- ✓ Antigua and Barbuda
- ✓ Republic of Moldova
- ✓ Trinidad and Tobago
- ✓ Bosnia & Herzegovina
- ✓ Hong Kong SAR, China
- ✓ Cocos (Keeling) Islands
- ✓ Central African Republic
- ✓ Northern Mariana Islands
- ✓ Turks and Caicos Islands
- ✓ United States of America
- ✓ Falkland Islands (Malvinas)
- ✓ French Southern Territories
- ✓ United Republic of Tanzania
- ✓ United States Virgin Islands
- ✓ British Indian Ocean Territory

- ✓ Côte d'Ivoire
- ✓ Faroe Islands
- ✓ French Guiana
- ✓ Guinea-Bissau
- ✓ Norfolk Island
- ✓ Western Sahara
- ✓ North Macedonia
- ✓ Solomon Islands
- ✓ Christmas Island
- ✓ Equatorial Guinea
- ✓ Republic of Korea
- ✓ Dominican Republic
- ✓ Russian Federation
- ✓ State of Palestine
- ✓ Syrian Arab Republic
- ✓ United Arab Emirates
- ✓ Saint Kitts and Nevis
- ✓ Sao Tome and Principe
- ✓ British Virgin Islands
- ✓ Saint Pierre and Miquelon
- ✓ Sint Maarten (Dutch part)
- ✓ Wallis and Futuna Islands
- ✓ Iran (Islamic Republic of)
- ✓ Saint Martin (French part)
- ✓ Svalbard and Jan Mayen Islands
- ✓ Bolivia (Plurinational State of)
- ✓ Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba
- ✓ Democratic Republic of the Congo
- ✓ Lao People's Democratic Republic

- Micronesia (Federated States of)
- Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
- Heard Island and McDonald Islands
- Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)
- United States Minor Outlying Islands

- Democratic People's Republic of Korea
- China, Macao Special Administrative Region
- South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands
- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Deterioration in client business performance associated with business landscape changes

(3.1.1.10) % of portfolio value vulnerable to this risk

Select from:

- Less than 1%

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

- Increased credit risk

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- Short-term
- Medium-term
- Long-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

- Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

High

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

The scenario analyses for transition risks are used to evaluate the impact on client businesses caused by regulatory, technological, market, and other changes and to analyze the increase in credit costs. While Mizuho may experience some financial impact over the medium to long term, any impact on its short term financial soundness is limited. In all 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 will promote business structural transformations as early as possible, prior to the materialization of medium and long term risks, through in-depth engagement with clients.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

Yes

(3.1.1.19) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – minimum (currency)

0.1

(3.1.1.20) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – maximum (currency)

1910000000000

(3.1.1.21) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – minimum (currency)

0.1

(3.1.1.22) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – maximum (currency)

1910000000000

(3.1.1.23) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – minimum (currency)

(3.1.1.24) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – maximum (currency)

1910000000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

At Mizuho, we do not calculate the financial impact by time axis. However, we assess the financial impact based on the cumulative increase in credit costs through 2050 caused by the impact of transition risks according to the following scenarios. The minimum financial impact is based on the credit costs in the Below 2C scenario, which assumes a quick and smooth response to climate change (an orderly transition). On the other hand, the maximum financial impact is based on the credit costs in the Net Zero 2050 scenario. The financial impact amounts expected in the short, medium, and long term are the sum of the risks from "policy," "technology," and "market." While Mizuho may experience some financial impact over the medium to long term, any impact on its shortterm financial soundness is limited.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk**Engagement**

Engage in multi-stakeholder initiatives

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

38878000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Currently, there is no credit risk manifesting, but we are addressing the risk through participation in various initiatives. The cost of risk management is the total of the annual fees for various initiatives, including PCAF.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

The results of this report's transition risks scenario analyses confirmed the importance of early business structural transformations by clients and an orderly transition by society as a whole. Consequently, we will work to strengthen the following measures. -Promote early business structural transformations by clients through in-depth engagement -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.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

- Risk2

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Technology

- Transition to lower emissions technology and products

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

- Banking (Bank) portfolio

(3.1.1.5) Risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification

Select all that apply

- Credit risk

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Chad | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mali |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cuba | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Niue |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fiji | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Oman |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Guam | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Peru |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Iraq | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Togo |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Aruba | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Egypt |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Benin | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gabon |

- Chile
- China
- Congo
- Italy
- Japan
- Kenya
- Libya
- Malta
- Samoa
- Spain
- Sudan
- Tonga
- Yemen
- Cyprus
- France
- Gambia
- Greece
- Guinea
- Latvia
- Malawi
- Mexico
- Monaco
- Norway
- Turkey
- Tuvalu
- Uganda
- Zambia
- Albania
- Bahrain

- Ghana
- Haiti
- India
- Nauru
- Nepal
- Niger
- Palau
- Qatar
- Angola
- Belize
- Bhutan
- Brazil
- Canada
- Guyana
- Israel
- Jersey
- Jordan
- Kuwait
- Panama
- Poland
- Rwanda
- Serbia
- Sweden
- Algeria
- Andorra
- Armenia
- Austria
- Bahamas
- Comoros

- ✓ Belarus
- ✓ Belgium
- ✓ Bermuda
- ✓ Burundi
- ✓ Ecuador
- ✓ Eritrea
- ✓ Estonia
- ✓ Finland
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- ✓ Lebanon
- ✓ Lesotho
- ✓ Liberia
- ✓ Mayotte
- ✓ Romania
- ✓ Senegal
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- ✓ Tunisia
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- ✓ Namibia
- ✓ Nigeria
- ✓ Réunion
- ✓ Ukraine
- ✓ Uruguay
- ✓ Vanuatu
- ✓ Anguilla
- ✓ Barbados
- ✓ Djibouti
- ✓ Dominica
- ✓ Eswatini
- ✓ Ethiopia
- ✓ Guernsey
- ✓ Mongolia
- ✓ Pakistan
- ✓ Paraguay
- ✓ Pitcairn
- ✓ Portugal

- ✓ Slovakia
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- ✓ Suriname
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- ✓ Viet Nam
- ✓ Guatemala
- ✓ Indonesia
- ✓ Lithuania
- ✓ Mauritius
- ✓ Nicaragua
- ✓ Cabo Verde
- ✓ Costa Rica
- ✓ Guadeloupe
- ✓ Kazakhstan
- ✓ Kyrgyzstan
- ✓ Montserrat
- ✓ Mozambique
- ✓ San Marino
- ✓ Seychelles
- ✓ Tajikistan
- ✓ New Zealand
- ✓ Philippines
- ✓ Puerto Rico
- ✓ Saint Lucia
- ✓ South Sudan
- ✓ Saudi Arabia
- ✓ Sierra Leone
- ✓ South Africa
- ✓ Turkmenistan

- ✓ Zimbabwe
- ✓ Argentina
- ✓ Australia
- ✓ Gibraltar
- ✓ Greenland
- ✓ Singapore
- ✓ Sri Lanka
- ✓ Antarctica
- ✓ Azerbaijan
- ✓ Bangladesh
- ✓ Luxembourg
- ✓ Madagascar
- ✓ Martinique
- ✓ Mauritania
- ✓ Montenegro
- ✓ Uzbekistan
- ✓ Afghanistan
- ✓ El Salvador
- ✓ Isle of Man
- ✓ Netherlands
- ✓ Switzerland
- ✓ Timor-Leste
- ✓ Burkina Faso
- ✓ Cook Islands
- ✓ Saint Helena
- ✓ Bouvet Island
- ✓ Côte d'Ivoire
- ✓ Faroe Islands
- ✓ French Guiana

- ☑ Åland Islands
- ☑ Liechtenstein
- ☑ New Caledonia
- ☑ Taiwan, China
- ☑ American Samoa
- ☑ Cayman Islands
- ☑ French Polynesia
- ☑ Marshall Islands
- ☑ Papua New Guinea
- ☑ Saint Barthélemy
- ☑ Brunei Darussalam
- ☑ Antigua and Barbuda
- ☑ Republic of Moldova
- ☑ Trinidad and Tobago
- ☑ Bosnia & Herzegovina
- ☑ Hong Kong SAR, China
- ☑ Cocos (Keeling) Islands
- ☑ Central African Republic
- ☑ Northern Mariana Islands
- ☑ Turks and Caicos Islands
- ☑ United States of America
- ☑ Falkland Islands (Malvinas)
- ☑ French Southern Territories
- ☑ United Republic of Tanzania
- ☑ United States Virgin Islands
- ☑ British Indian Ocean Territory
- ☑ Micronesia (Federated States of)
- ☑ Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
- ☑ Heard Island and McDonald Islands

- ☑ Guinea-Bissau
- ☑ Norfolk Island
- ☑ Western Sahara
- ☑ North Macedonia
- ☑ Solomon Islands
- ☑ Christmas Island
- ☑ Equatorial Guinea
- ☑ Republic of Korea
- ☑ Dominican Republic
- ☑ Russian Federation
- ☑ State of Palestine
- ☑ Syrian Arab Republic
- ☑ United Arab Emirates
- ☑ Saint Kitts and Nevis
- ☑ Sao Tome and Principe
- ☑ British Virgin Islands
- ☑ Saint Pierre and Miquelon
- ☑ Sint Maarten (Dutch part)
- ☑ Wallis and Futuna Islands
- ☑ Iran (Islamic Republic of)
- ☑ Saint Martin (French part)
- ☑ Svalbard and Jan Mayen Islands
- ☑ Bolivia (Plurinational State of)
- ☑ Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba
- ☑ Democratic Republic of the Congo
- ☑ Lao People's Democratic Republic
- ☑ Democratic People's Republic of Korea
- ☑ China, Macao Special Administrative Region
- ☑ South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands

- Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)
- United States Minor Outlying Islands

- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Deterioration in client business performance associated with business landscape changes

(3.1.1.10) % of portfolio value vulnerable to this risk

Select from:

- Less than 1%

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

- Increased credit risk

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- Short-term
- Medium-term
- Long-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

- Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

- High

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

The scenario analyses for transition risks are used to evaluate the impact on client businesses caused by regulatory, technological, market, and other changes and to analyze the increase in credit costs. While Mizuho may experience some financial impact over the medium to long term, any impact on its short term financial soundness is limited. In all 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 will promote business structural transformations as early as possible, prior to the materialization of medium and long term risks, through in-depth engagement with clients.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

Yes

(3.1.1.19) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – minimum (currency)

0.1

(3.1.1.20) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – maximum (currency)

1910000000000

(3.1.1.21) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – minimum (currency)

0.1

(3.1.1.22) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – maximum (currency)

1910000000000

(3.1.1.23) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – minimum (currency)

0.1

(3.1.1.24) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – maximum (currency)

1910000000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

At Mizuho, we do not calculate the financial impact by time axis. However, we assess the financial impact based on the cumulative increase in credit costs through 2050 caused by the impact of transition risks according to the following scenarios. The minimum financial impact is based on the credit costs in the Below 2C scenario, which assumes a quick and smooth response to climate change (an orderly transition). On the other hand, the maximum financial impact is based on the credit costs in the Net Zero 2050 scenario. The financial impact amounts expected in the short, medium, and long term are the sum of the risks from "policy," "technology," and "market." While Mizuho may experience some financial impact over the medium to long term, any impact on its shortterm financial soundness is limited.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Engagement

Engage in multi-stakeholder initiatives

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

38878000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Currently, there is no credit risk manifesting, but we are addressing the risk through participation in various initiatives. The cost of risk management is the total of the annual fees for various initiatives, including PCAF.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

The results of this report's transition risks scenario analyses confirmed the importance of early business structural transformations by clients and an orderly transition by society as a whole. Consequently, we will work to strengthen the following measures. -Promote early business structural transformations by clients through in-depth engagement -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.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

- Risk3

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Market

- Changing customer behavior

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

- Banking (Bank) portfolio

(3.1.1.5) Risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification

Select all that apply

- Credit risk

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Chad | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mali |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cuba | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Niue |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fiji | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Oman |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Guam | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Peru |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Iraq | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Togo |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Aruba | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Egypt |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Benin | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gabon |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Chile | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ghana |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> China | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Haiti |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Congo | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> India |

- ✓ Italy
- ✓ Japan
- ✓ Kenya
- ✓ Libya
- ✓ Malta
- ✓ Samoa
- ✓ Spain
- ✓ Sudan
- ✓ Tonga
- ✓ Yemen
- ✓ Cyprus
- ✓ France
- ✓ Gambia
- ✓ Greece
- ✓ Guinea
- ✓ Latvia
- ✓ Malawi
- ✓ Mexico
- ✓ Monaco
- ✓ Norway
- ✓ Turkey
- ✓ Tuvalu
- ✓ Uganda
- ✓ Zambia
- ✓ Albania
- ✓ Bahrain
- ✓ Belarus
- ✓ Belgium
- ✓ Bermuda

- ✓ Nauru
- ✓ Nepal
- ✓ Niger
- ✓ Palau
- ✓ Qatar
- ✓ Angola
- ✓ Belize
- ✓ Bhutan
- ✓ Brazil
- ✓ Canada
- ✓ Guyana
- ✓ Israel
- ✓ Jersey
- ✓ Jordan
- ✓ Kuwait
- ✓ Panama
- ✓ Poland
- ✓ Rwanda
- ✓ Serbia
- ✓ Sweden
- ✓ Algeria
- ✓ Andorra
- ✓ Armenia
- ✓ Austria
- ✓ Bahamas
- ✓ Comoros
- ✓ Croatia
- ✓ Curaçao
- ✓ Czechia

- ✓ Burundi
- ✓ Ecuador
- ✓ Eritrea
- ✓ Estonia
- ✓ Finland
- ✓ Georgia
- ✓ Jamaica
- ✓ Lebanon
- ✓ Lesotho
- ✓ Liberia
- ✓ Mayotte
- ✓ Romania
- ✓ Senegal
- ✓ Somalia
- ✓ Tokelau
- ✓ Tunisia
- ✓ Botswana
- ✓ Bulgaria
- ✓ Cambodia
- ✓ Cameroon
- ✓ Colombia
- ✓ Holy See
- ✓ Honduras
- ✓ Kiribati
- ✓ Malaysia
- ✓ Maldives
- ✓ Slovakia
- ✓ Slovenia
- ✓ Suriname

- ✓ Denmark
- ✓ Germany
- ✓ Grenada
- ✓ Hungary
- ✓ Iceland
- ✓ Ireland
- ✓ Morocco
- ✓ Myanmar
- ✓ Namibia
- ✓ Nigeria
- ✓ Réunion
- ✓ Ukraine
- ✓ Uruguay
- ✓ Vanuatu
- ✓ Anguilla
- ✓ Barbados
- ✓ Djibouti
- ✓ Dominica
- ✓ Eswatini
- ✓ Ethiopia
- ✓ Guernsey
- ✓ Mongolia
- ✓ Pakistan
- ✓ Paraguay
- ✓ Pitcairn
- ✓ Portugal
- ✓ Zimbabwe
- ✓ Argentina
- ✓ Australia

- ✓ Thailand
- ✓ Viet Nam
- ✓ Guatemala
- ✓ Indonesia
- ✓ Lithuania
- ✓ Mauritius
- ✓ Nicaragua
- ✓ Cabo Verde
- ✓ Costa Rica
- ✓ Guadeloupe
- ✓ Kazakhstan
- ✓ Kyrgyzstan
- ✓ Montserrat
- ✓ Mozambique
- ✓ San Marino
- ✓ Seychelles
- ✓ Tajikistan
- ✓ New Zealand
- ✓ Philippines
- ✓ Puerto Rico
- ✓ Saint Lucia
- ✓ South Sudan
- ✓ Saudi Arabia
- ✓ Sierra Leone
- ✓ South Africa
- ✓ Turkmenistan
- ✓ Åland Islands
- ✓ Liechtenstein
- ✓ New Caledonia

- ✓ Gibraltar
- ✓ Greenland
- ✓ Singapore
- ✓ Sri Lanka
- ✓ Antarctica
- ✓ Azerbaijan
- ✓ Bangladesh
- ✓ Luxembourg
- ✓ Madagascar
- ✓ Martinique
- ✓ Mauritania
- ✓ Montenegro
- ✓ Uzbekistan
- ✓ Afghanistan
- ✓ El Salvador
- ✓ Isle of Man
- ✓ Netherlands
- ✓ Switzerland
- ✓ Timor-Leste
- ✓ Burkina Faso
- ✓ Cook Islands
- ✓ Saint Helena
- ✓ Bouvet Island
- ✓ Côte d'Ivoire
- ✓ Faroe Islands
- ✓ French Guiana
- ✓ Guinea-Bissau
- ✓ Norfolk Island
- ✓ Western Sahara

- ✓ Taiwan, China
- ✓ American Samoa
- ✓ Cayman Islands
- ✓ French Polynesia
- ✓ Marshall Islands
- ✓ Papua New Guinea
- ✓ Saint Barthélemy
- ✓ Brunei Darussalam
- ✓ Antigua and Barbuda
- ✓ Republic of Moldova
- ✓ Trinidad and Tobago
- ✓ Bosnia & Herzegovina
- ✓ Hong Kong SAR, China
- ✓ Cocos (Keeling) Islands
- ✓ Central African Republic
- ✓ Northern Mariana Islands
- ✓ Turks and Caicos Islands
- ✓ United States of America
- ✓ Falkland Islands (Malvinas)
- ✓ French Southern Territories
- ✓ United Republic of Tanzania
- ✓ United States Virgin Islands
- ✓ British Indian Ocean Territory
- ✓ Micronesia (Federated States of)
- ✓ Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
- ✓ Heard Island and McDonald Islands
- ✓ Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)
- ✓ United States Minor Outlying Islands

- ✓ North Macedonia
- ✓ Solomon Islands
- ✓ Christmas Island
- ✓ Equatorial Guinea
- ✓ Republic of Korea
- ✓ Dominican Republic
- ✓ Russian Federation
- ✓ State of Palestine
- ✓ Syrian Arab Republic
- ✓ United Arab Emirates
- ✓ Saint Kitts and Nevis
- ✓ Sao Tome and Principe
- ✓ British Virgin Islands
- ✓ Saint Pierre and Miquelon
- ✓ Sint Maarten (Dutch part)
- ✓ Wallis and Futuna Islands
- ✓ Iran (Islamic Republic of)
- ✓ Saint Martin (French part)
- ✓ Svalbard and Jan Mayen Islands
- ✓ Bolivia (Plurinational State of)
- ✓ Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba
- ✓ Democratic Republic of the Congo
- ✓ Lao People's Democratic Republic
- ✓ Democratic People's Republic of Korea
- ✓ China, Macao Special Administrative Region
- ✓ South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands
- ✓ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Deterioration in client business performance associated with business landscape changes

(3.1.1.10) % of portfolio value vulnerable to this risk

Select from:

- Less than 1%

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

- Increased credit risk

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- Short-term
- Medium-term
- Long-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

- Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

- High

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

The scenario analyses for transition risks are used to evaluate the impact on client businesses caused by regulatory, technological, market, and other changes and to analyze the increase in credit costs. While Mizuho may experience some financial impact over the medium to long term, any impact on its short term financial soundness is limited. In all 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 will promote business structural transformations as early as possible, prior to the materialization of medium and long term risks, through in-depth engagement with clients.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

Yes

(3.1.1.19) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – minimum (currency)

0.1

(3.1.1.20) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – maximum (currency)

1910000000000

(3.1.1.21) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – minimum (currency)

0.1

(3.1.1.22) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – maximum (currency)

1910000000000

(3.1.1.23) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – minimum (currency)

0.1

(3.1.1.24) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – maximum (currency)

1910000000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

At Mizuho, we do not calculate the financial impact by time axis. However, we assess the financial impact based on the cumulative increase in credit costs through 2050 caused by the impact of transition risks according to the following scenarios. The minimum financial impact is based on the credit costs in the Below 2C scenario, which assumes a quick and smooth response to climate change (an orderly transition). On the other hand, the maximum financial impact is based on the credit costs in the Net Zero 2050 scenario. The financial impact amounts expected in the short, medium, and long term are the sum of the risks from "policy," "technology," and "market." While Mizuho may experience some financial impact over the medium to long term, any impact on its shortterm financial soundness is limited.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Engagement

Engage in multi-stakeholder initiatives

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

38878000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Currently, there is no credit risk manifesting, but we are addressing the risk through participation in various initiatives. The cost of risk management is the total of the annual fees for various initiatives, including PCAF.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

The results of this report's transition risks scenario analyses confirmed the importance of early business structural transformations by clients and an orderly transition by society as a whole. Consequently, we will work to strengthen the following measures. -Promote early business structural transformations by clients through in-depth engagement -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.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

Risk4

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical

- Cyclone, hurricane, typhoon

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

- Direct operations

(3.1.1.5) Risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification

Select all that apply

- Liquidity risk
- Operational risk

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Chad | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mali |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cuba | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Niue |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fiji | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Oman |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Guam | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Peru |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Iraq | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Togo |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Aruba | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Egypt |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Benin | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gabon |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Chile | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ghana |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> China | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Haiti |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Congo | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> India |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Italy | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Nauru |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Japan | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Nepal |

- Kenya
- Libya
- Malta
- Samoa
- Spain
- Sudan
- Tonga
- Yemen
- Cyprus
- France
- Gambia
- Greece
- Guinea
- Latvia
- Malawi
- Mexico
- Monaco
- Norway
- Turkey
- Tuvalu
- Uganda
- Zambia
- Albania
- Bahrain
- Belarus
- Belgium
- Bermuda
- Burundi
- Ecuador

- Niger
- Palau
- Qatar
- Angola
- Belize
- Bhutan
- Brazil
- Canada
- Guyana
- Israel
- Jersey
- Jordan
- Kuwait
- Panama
- Poland
- Rwanda
- Serbia
- Sweden
- Algeria
- Andorra
- Armenia
- Austria
- Bahamas
- Comoros
- Croatia
- Curaçao
- Czechia
- Denmark
- Germany

- ✓ Eritrea
- ✓ Estonia
- ✓ Finland
- ✓ Georgia
- ✓ Jamaica
- ✓ Lebanon
- ✓ Lesotho
- ✓ Liberia
- ✓ Mayotte
- ✓ Romania
- ✓ Senegal
- ✓ Somalia
- ✓ Tokelau
- ✓ Tunisia
- ✓ Botswana
- ✓ Bulgaria
- ✓ Cambodia
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- ✓ Colombia
- ✓ Holy See
- ✓ Honduras
- ✓ Kiribati
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- ✓ Nigeria
- ✓ Réunion
- ✓ Ukraine
- ✓ Uruguay
- ✓ Vanuatu
- ✓ Anguilla
- ✓ Barbados
- ✓ Djibouti
- ✓ Dominica
- ✓ Eswatini
- ✓ Ethiopia
- ✓ Guernsey
- ✓ Mongolia
- ✓ Pakistan
- ✓ Paraguay
- ✓ Pitcairn
- ✓ Portugal
- ✓ Zimbabwe
- ✓ Argentina
- ✓ Australia
- ✓ Gibraltar
- ✓ Greenland

- ✓ Guatemala
- ✓ Indonesia
- ✓ Lithuania
- ✓ Mauritius
- ✓ Nicaragua
- ✓ Cabo Verde
- ✓ Costa Rica
- ✓ Guadeloupe
- ✓ Kazakhstan
- ✓ Kyrgyzstan
- ✓ Montserrat
- ✓ Mozambique
- ✓ San Marino
- ✓ Seychelles
- ✓ Tajikistan
- ✓ New Zealand
- ✓ Philippines
- ✓ Puerto Rico
- ✓ Saint Lucia
- ✓ South Sudan
- ✓ Saudi Arabia
- ✓ Sierra Leone
- ✓ South Africa
- ✓ Turkmenistan
- ✓ Åland Islands
- ✓ Liechtenstein
- ✓ New Caledonia
- ✓ Taiwan, China
- ✓ American Samoa

- ✓ Singapore
- ✓ Sri Lanka
- ✓ Antarctica
- ✓ Azerbaijan
- ✓ Bangladesh
- ✓ Luxembourg
- ✓ Madagascar
- ✓ Martinique
- ✓ Mauritania
- ✓ Montenegro
- ✓ Uzbekistan
- ✓ Afghanistan
- ✓ El Salvador
- ✓ Isle of Man
- ✓ Netherlands
- ✓ Switzerland
- ✓ Timor-Leste
- ✓ Burkina Faso
- ✓ Cook Islands
- ✓ Saint Helena
- ✓ Bouvet Island
- ✓ Côte d'Ivoire
- ✓ Faroe Islands
- ✓ French Guiana
- ✓ Guinea-Bissau
- ✓ Norfolk Island
- ✓ Western Sahara
- ✓ North Macedonia
- ✓ Solomon Islands

- ☑ Cayman Islands
- ☑ French Polynesia
- ☑ Marshall Islands
- ☑ Papua New Guinea
- ☑ Saint Barthélemy
- ☑ Brunei Darussalam
- ☑ Antigua and Barbuda
- ☑ Republic of Moldova
- ☑ Trinidad and Tobago
- ☑ Bosnia & Herzegovina
- ☑ Hong Kong SAR, China
- ☑ Cocos (Keeling) Islands
- ☑ Central African Republic
- ☑ Northern Mariana Islands
- ☑ Turks and Caicos Islands
- ☑ United States of America
- ☑ Falkland Islands (Malvinas)
- ☑ French Southern Territories
- ☑ United Republic of Tanzania
- ☑ United States Virgin Islands
- ☑ British Indian Ocean Territory
- ☑ Micronesia (Federated States of)
- ☑ Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
- ☑ Heard Island and McDonald Islands
- ☑ Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)
- ☑ United States Minor Outlying Islands
- ☑ Christmas Island
- ☑ Equatorial Guinea
- ☑ Republic of Korea
- ☑ Dominican Republic
- ☑ Russian Federation
- ☑ State of Palestine
- ☑ Syrian Arab Republic
- ☑ United Arab Emirates
- ☑ Saint Kitts and Nevis
- ☑ Sao Tome and Principe
- ☑ British Virgin Islands
- ☑ Saint Pierre and Miquelon
- ☑ Sint Maarten (Dutch part)
- ☑ Wallis and Futuna Islands
- ☑ Iran (Islamic Republic of)
- ☑ Saint Martin (French part)
- ☑ Svalbard and Jan Mayen Islands
- ☑ Bolivia (Plurinational State of)
- ☑ Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba
- ☑ Democratic Republic of the Congo
- ☑ Lao People's Democratic Republic
- ☑ Democratic People's Republic of Korea
- ☑ China, Macao Special Administrative Region
- ☑ South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands
- ☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Deterioration in the results of clients when a stress event materializes associated with climate change

(3.1.1.10) % of portfolio value vulnerable to this risk

Select from:

- Less than 1%

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

- Increased credit risk

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- Short-term
- Medium-term
- Long-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

- Very unlikely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

- Low

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

We estimated the damage to Group assets and credit costs associated with damage to collateral real estate as well as the credit costs associated with client revenue declines caused by business stagnation or labor force reductions. We confirmed that in the case of high-risk water and wind disasters materializing, there could be

approximately JPY 90 billion in additional losses in a single year. For other types of disasters, the losses would be less than half of those from water and wind disasters. We also confirmed that losses from other types of disasters would be less than half of those from cyclones and floods.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

Yes

(3.1.1.19) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – minimum (currency)

0.1

(3.1.1.20) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – maximum (currency)

90000000000

(3.1.1.21) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – minimum (currency)

0.1

(3.1.1.22) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – maximum (currency)

90000000000

(3.1.1.23) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – minimum (currency)

0.1

(3.1.1.24) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – maximum (currency)

90000000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

At Mizuho, we do not calculate the financial impact by time axis. However, we are assessing the maximum increase amount in a single year when a stress event

associated with climate change materializes through 2100 based on the following scenarios. Although temperature rises will increase the frequency and intensity of typhoons, their paths will tend toward the Japan Sea, confirming that the impact from cyclones is limited. On the other hand, damages from river flooding will increase due to more frequent torrential rain and other rainstorms in Japan. These events will dramatically increase losses, especially those recorded as credit costs, due to damages to Group assets, damages to mortgaged real estate, and declines in client revenue because of business stagnation. Additionally, the maximum financial impact is within the scope of Cyclones and floods and is a combined total.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Engagement

Engage in multi-stakeholder initiatives

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

38878000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Currently, there is no credit risk manifesting, but we are addressing the risk through participation in various initiatives. The cost of risk management is the total of the annual fees for various initiatives, including PCAF.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

We are committed to continuing to ascertain the impact amounts of physical risks. Furthermore, for Group assets where physical risks are high, we plan to lower risks through improvements to control operational risk to our asset portfolio.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

Risk5

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical

- Drought

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

- Direct operations

(3.1.1.5) Risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification

Select all that apply

- Liquidity risk
- Operational risk

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Chad | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mali |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cuba | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Niue |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fiji | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Oman |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Guam | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Peru |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Iraq | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Togo |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Aruba | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Egypt |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Benin | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gabon |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Chile | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ghana |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> China | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Haiti |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Congo | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> India |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Italy | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Nauru |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Japan | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Nepal |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Kenya | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Niger |

- ✓ Libya
- ✓ Malta
- ✓ Samoa
- ✓ Spain
- ✓ Sudan
- ✓ Tonga
- ✓ Yemen
- ✓ Cyprus
- ✓ France
- ✓ Gambia
- ✓ Greece
- ✓ Guinea
- ✓ Latvia
- ✓ Malawi
- ✓ Mexico
- ✓ Monaco
- ✓ Norway
- ✓ Turkey
- ✓ Tuvalu
- ✓ Uganda
- ✓ Zambia
- ✓ Albania
- ✓ Bahrain
- ✓ Belarus
- ✓ Belgium
- ✓ Bermuda
- ✓ Burundi
- ✓ Ecuador
- ✓ Eritrea

- ✓ Palau
- ✓ Qatar
- ✓ Angola
- ✓ Belize
- ✓ Bhutan
- ✓ Brazil
- ✓ Canada
- ✓ Guyana
- ✓ Israel
- ✓ Jersey
- ✓ Jordan
- ✓ Kuwait
- ✓ Panama
- ✓ Poland
- ✓ Rwanda
- ✓ Serbia
- ✓ Sweden
- ✓ Algeria
- ✓ Andorra
- ✓ Armenia
- ✓ Austria
- ✓ Bahamas
- ✓ Comoros
- ✓ Croatia
- ✓ Curaçao
- ✓ Czechia
- ✓ Denmark
- ✓ Germany
- ✓ Grenada

- ✓ Estonia
- ✓ Finland
- ✓ Georgia
- ✓ Jamaica
- ✓ Lebanon
- ✓ Lesotho
- ✓ Liberia
- ✓ Mayotte
- ✓ Romania
- ✓ Senegal
- ✓ Somalia
- ✓ Tokelau
- ✓ Tunisia
- ✓ Botswana
- ✓ Bulgaria
- ✓ Cambodia
- ✓ Cameroon
- ✓ Colombia
- ✓ Holy See
- ✓ Honduras
- ✓ Kiribati
- ✓ Malaysia
- ✓ Maldives
- ✓ Slovakia
- ✓ Slovenia
- ✓ Suriname
- ✓ Thailand
- ✓ Viet Nam
- ✓ Guatemala

- ✓ Hungary
- ✓ Iceland
- ✓ Ireland
- ✓ Morocco
- ✓ Myanmar
- ✓ Namibia
- ✓ Nigeria
- ✓ Réunion
- ✓ Ukraine
- ✓ Uruguay
- ✓ Vanuatu
- ✓ Anguilla
- ✓ Barbados
- ✓ Djibouti
- ✓ Dominica
- ✓ Eswatini
- ✓ Ethiopia
- ✓ Guernsey
- ✓ Mongolia
- ✓ Pakistan
- ✓ Paraguay
- ✓ Pitcairn
- ✓ Portugal
- ✓ Zimbabwe
- ✓ Argentina
- ✓ Australia
- ✓ Gibraltar
- ✓ Greenland
- ✓ Singapore

- ✓ Indonesia
- ✓ Lithuania
- ✓ Mauritius
- ✓ Nicaragua
- ✓ Cabo Verde
- ✓ Costa Rica
- ✓ Guadeloupe
- ✓ Kazakhstan
- ✓ Kyrgyzstan
- ✓ Montserrat
- ✓ Mozambique
- ✓ San Marino
- ✓ Seychelles
- ✓ Tajikistan
- ✓ New Zealand
- ✓ Philippines
- ✓ Puerto Rico
- ✓ Saint Lucia
- ✓ South Sudan
- ✓ Saudi Arabia
- ✓ Sierra Leone
- ✓ South Africa
- ✓ Turkmenistan
- ✓ Åland Islands
- ✓ Liechtenstein
- ✓ New Caledonia
- ✓ Taiwan, China
- ✓ American Samoa
- ✓ Cayman Islands

- ✓ Sri Lanka
- ✓ Antarctica
- ✓ Azerbaijan
- ✓ Bangladesh
- ✓ Luxembourg
- ✓ Madagascar
- ✓ Martinique
- ✓ Mauritania
- ✓ Montenegro
- ✓ Uzbekistan
- ✓ Afghanistan
- ✓ El Salvador
- ✓ Isle of Man
- ✓ Netherlands
- ✓ Switzerland
- ✓ Timor-Leste
- ✓ Burkina Faso
- ✓ Cook Islands
- ✓ Saint Helena
- ✓ Bouvet Island
- ✓ Côte d'Ivoire
- ✓ Faroe Islands
- ✓ French Guiana
- ✓ Guinea-Bissau
- ✓ Norfolk Island
- ✓ Western Sahara
- ✓ North Macedonia
- ✓ Solomon Islands
- ✓ Christmas Island

- ✓ French Polynesia
- ✓ Marshall Islands
- ✓ Papua New Guinea
- ✓ Saint Barthélemy
- ✓ Brunei Darussalam
- ✓ Antigua and Barbuda
- ✓ Republic of Moldova
- ✓ Trinidad and Tobago
- ✓ Bosnia & Herzegovina
- ✓ Hong Kong SAR, China
- ✓ Cocos (Keeling) Islands
- ✓ Central African Republic
- ✓ Northern Mariana Islands
- ✓ Turks and Caicos Islands
- ✓ United States of America
- ✓ Falkland Islands (Malvinas)
- ✓ French Southern Territories
- ✓ United Republic of Tanzania
- ✓ United States Virgin Islands
- ✓ British Indian Ocean Territory
- ✓ Micronesia (Federated States of)
- ✓ Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
- ✓ Heard Island and McDonald Islands
- ✓ Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)
- ✓ United States Minor Outlying Islands
- ✓ Equatorial Guinea
- ✓ Republic of Korea
- ✓ Dominican Republic
- ✓ Russian Federation
- ✓ State of Palestine
- ✓ Syrian Arab Republic
- ✓ United Arab Emirates
- ✓ Saint Kitts and Nevis
- ✓ Sao Tome and Principe
- ✓ British Virgin Islands
- ✓ Saint Pierre and Miquelon
- ✓ Sint Maarten (Dutch part)
- ✓ Wallis and Futuna Islands
- ✓ Iran (Islamic Republic of)
- ✓ Saint Martin (French part)
- ✓ Svalbard and Jan Mayen Islands
- ✓ Bolivia (Plurinational State of)
- ✓ Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba
- ✓ Democratic Republic of the Congo
- ✓ Lao People's Democratic Republic
- ✓ Democratic People's Republic of Korea
- ✓ China, Macao Special Administrative Region
- ✓ South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands
- ✓ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Deterioration in the results of clients when a stress event materializes associated with climate change

(3.1.1.10) % of portfolio value vulnerable to this risk

Select from:

- Less than 1%

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

- Increased credit risk

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- Short-term
- Medium-term
- Long-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

- Very unlikely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

- Low

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

We estimated the damage to Group assets and credit costs associated with damage to collateral real estate as well as the credit costs associated with client revenue declines caused by business stagnation or labor force reductions. We confirmed that in the case of high-risk water and wind disasters materializing, there could be approximately JPY 90 billion in additional losses in a single year. For other types of disasters, the losses would be less than half of those from water and wind disasters. We also confirmed that losses from other types of disasters would be less than half of those from cyclones and floods.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

Yes

(3.1.1.19) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – minimum (currency)

0.1

(3.1.1.20) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – maximum (currency)

1500000000

(3.1.1.21) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – minimum (currency)

0.1

(3.1.1.22) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – maximum (currency)

1500000000

(3.1.1.23) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – minimum (currency)

0.1

(3.1.1.24) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – maximum (currency)

1500000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

At Mizuho, we do not calculate the financial impact amount by time axis. However, we are assessing the maximum increase amount in a single year when a stress event associated with climate change materializes through 2100 based on the following scenarios. Record credit costs associated with declines in client revenue because of business stagnation, especially in areas of Asia and the Middle East where water-resource infrastructure is not well developed. The overall impact, however, is limited.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Engagement

- Engage in multi-stakeholder initiatives

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

38878000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Currently, there is no credit risk manifesting, but we are addressing the risk through participation in various initiatives. The cost of risk management is the total of the annual fees for various initiatives, including PCAF.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

We are committed to continuing to ascertain the impact amounts of physical risks. Furthermore, for Group assets where physical risks are high, we plan to lower risks through improvements to control operational risk to our asset portfolio.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

- Risk6

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical

- Flooding (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, groundwater)

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

- Direct operations

(3.1.1.5) Risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification

Select all that apply

- Liquidity risk
- Operational risk

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

- Chad
- Cuba
- Fiji
- Guam
- Iraq
- Aruba
- Benin
- Chile
- China
- Congo
- Italy
- Japan
- Kenya
- Libya
- Malta
- Samoa
- Spain
- Sudan
- Mali
- Niue
- Oman
- Peru
- Togo
- Egypt
- Gabon
- Ghana
- Haiti
- India
- Nauru
- Nepal
- Niger
- Palau
- Qatar
- Angola
- Belize
- Bhutan

- ✓ Tonga
- ✓ Yemen
- ✓ Cyprus
- ✓ France
- ✓ Gambia
- ✓ Greece
- ✓ Guinea
- ✓ Latvia
- ✓ Malawi
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- ✓ Turkey
- ✓ Tuvalu
- ✓ Uganda
- ✓ Zambia
- ✓ Albania
- ✓ Bahrain
- ✓ Belarus
- ✓ Belgium
- ✓ Bermuda
- ✓ Burundi
- ✓ Ecuador
- ✓ Eritrea
- ✓ Estonia
- ✓ Finland
- ✓ Georgia
- ✓ Jamaica
- ✓ Lebanon

- ✓ Brazil
- ✓ Canada
- ✓ Guyana
- ✓ Israel
- ✓ Jersey
- ✓ Jordan
- ✓ Kuwait
- ✓ Panama
- ✓ Poland
- ✓ Rwanda
- ✓ Serbia
- ✓ Sweden
- ✓ Algeria
- ✓ Andorra
- ✓ Armenia
- ✓ Austria
- ✓ Bahamas
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- ✓ Croatia
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- ✓ Iceland
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- Lesotho
- Liberia
- Mayotte
- Romania
- Senegal
- Somalia
- Tokelau
- Tunisia
- Botswana
- Bulgaria
- Cambodia
- Cameroon
- Colombia
- Holy See
- Honduras
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- Malaysia
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- Slovakia
- Slovenia
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- Viet Nam
- Guatemala
- Indonesia
- Lithuania
- Mauritius
- Nicaragua
- Cabo Verde

- Namibia
- Nigeria
- Réunion
- Ukraine
- Uruguay
- Vanuatu
- Anguilla
- Barbados
- Djibouti
- Dominica
- Eswatini
- Ethiopia
- Guernsey
- Mongolia
- Pakistan
- Paraguay
- Pitcairn
- Portugal
- Zimbabwe
- Argentina
- Australia
- Gibraltar
- Greenland
- Singapore
- Sri Lanka
- Antarctica
- Azerbaijan
- Bangladesh
- Luxembourg

- ✓ Costa Rica
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- ✓ Kyrgyzstan
- ✓ Montserrat
- ✓ Mozambique
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- ✓ Seychelles
- ✓ Tajikistan
- ✓ New Zealand
- ✓ Philippines
- ✓ Puerto Rico
- ✓ Saint Lucia
- ✓ South Sudan
- ✓ Saudi Arabia
- ✓ Sierra Leone
- ✓ South Africa
- ✓ Turkmenistan
- ✓ Åland Islands
- ✓ Liechtenstein
- ✓ New Caledonia
- ✓ Taiwan, China
- ✓ American Samoa
- ✓ Cayman Islands
- ✓ French Polynesia
- ✓ Marshall Islands
- ✓ Papua New Guinea
- ✓ Saint Barthélemy
- ✓ Brunei Darussalam

- ✓ Madagascar
- ✓ Martinique
- ✓ Mauritania
- ✓ Montenegro
- ✓ Uzbekistan
- ✓ Afghanistan
- ✓ El Salvador
- ✓ Isle of Man
- ✓ Netherlands
- ✓ Switzerland
- ✓ Timor-Leste
- ✓ Burkina Faso
- ✓ Cook Islands
- ✓ Saint Helena
- ✓ Bouvet Island
- ✓ Côte d'Ivoire
- ✓ Faroe Islands
- ✓ French Guiana
- ✓ Guinea-Bissau
- ✓ Norfolk Island
- ✓ Western Sahara
- ✓ North Macedonia
- ✓ Solomon Islands
- ✓ Christmas Island
- ✓ Equatorial Guinea
- ✓ Republic of Korea
- ✓ Dominican Republic
- ✓ Russian Federation
- ✓ State of Palestine

- Antigua and Barbuda
- Republic of Moldova
- Trinidad and Tobago
- Bosnia & Herzegovina
- Hong Kong SAR, China
- Cocos (Keeling) Islands
- Central African Republic
- Northern Mariana Islands
- Turks and Caicos Islands
- United States of America
- Falkland Islands (Malvinas)
- French Southern Territories
- United Republic of Tanzania
- United States Virgin Islands
- British Indian Ocean Territory
- Micronesia (Federated States of)
- Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
- Heard Island and McDonald Islands
- Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)
- United States Minor Outlying Islands
- Syrian Arab Republic
- United Arab Emirates
- Saint Kitts and Nevis
- Sao Tome and Principe
- British Virgin Islands
- Saint Pierre and Miquelon
- Sint Maarten (Dutch part)
- Wallis and Futuna Islands
- Iran (Islamic Republic of)
- Saint Martin (French part)
- Svalbard and Jan Mayen Islands
- Bolivia (Plurinational State of)
- Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba
- Democratic Republic of the Congo
- Lao People's Democratic Republic
- Democratic People's Republic of Korea
- China, Macao Special Administrative Region
- South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands
- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Deterioration in the results of clients when a stress event materializes associated with climate change

(3.1.1.10) % of portfolio value vulnerable to this risk

Select from:

- Less than 1%

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

- Increased credit risk

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- Short-term
- Medium-term
- Long-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

- Very unlikely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

- Low

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

We estimated the damage to Group assets and credit costs associated with damage to collateral real estate as well as the credit costs associated with client revenue declines caused by business stagnation or labor force reductions. We confirmed that in the case of high-risk water and wind disasters materializing, there could be approximately JPY 90 billion in additional losses in a single year. For other types of disasters, the losses would be less than half of those from water and wind disasters. We also confirmed that losses from other types of disasters would be less than half of those from cyclones and floods.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

- Yes

(3.1.1.19) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – minimum (currency)

0.1

(3.1.1.20) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – maximum (currency)

90000000000

(3.1.1.21) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – minimum (currency)

0.1

(3.1.1.22) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – maximum (currency)

90000000000

(3.1.1.23) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – minimum (currency)

0.1

(3.1.1.24) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – maximum (currency)

90000000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

At Mizuho, we do not calculate the financial impact by time axis. However, we are assessing the maximum increase amount in a single year when a stress event associated with climate change materializes through 2100 based on the following scenarios. Although temperature rises will increase the frequency and intensity of typhoons, their paths will tend toward the Japan Sea, confirming that the impact from cyclones is limited. On the other hand, damages from river flooding will increase due to more frequent torrential rain and other rainstorms in Japan. These events will dramatically increase losses, especially those recorded as credit costs, due to damages to Group assets, damages to mortgaged real estate, and declines in client revenue because of business stagnation. Additionally, the maximum financial impact is within the scope of Cyclones and floods and is a combined total.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Engagement

- Engage in multi-stakeholder initiatives

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

38878000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Currently, there is no credit risk manifesting, but we are addressing the risk through participation in various initiatives. The cost of risk management is the total of the annual fees for various initiatives, including PCAF.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

We are committed to continuing to ascertain the impact amounts of physical risks. Furthermore, for Group assets where physical risks are high, we plan to lower risks through improvements to control operational risk to our asset portfolio.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

- Risk7

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical

- Wildfires

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

- Direct operations

(3.1.1.5) Risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification

Select all that apply

- Liquidity risk
- Operational risk

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Chad | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mali |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cuba | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Niue |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fiji | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Oman |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Guam | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Peru |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Iraq | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Togo |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Aruba | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Egypt |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Benin | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gabon |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Chile | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ghana |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> China | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Haiti |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Congo | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> India |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Italy | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Nauru |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Japan | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Nepal |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Kenya | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Niger |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Libya | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Palau |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Malta | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Qatar |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Samoa | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Angola |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Spain | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Belize |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sudan | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bhutan |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Tonga | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Brazil |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yemen | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Canada |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cyprus | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Guyana |

- ✓ France
- ✓ Gambia
- ✓ Greece
- ✓ Guinea
- ✓ Latvia
- ✓ Malawi
- ✓ Mexico
- ✓ Monaco
- ✓ Norway
- ✓ Turkey
- ✓ Tuvalu
- ✓ Uganda
- ✓ Zambia
- ✓ Albania
- ✓ Bahrain
- ✓ Belarus
- ✓ Belgium
- ✓ Bermuda
- ✓ Burundi
- ✓ Ecuador
- ✓ Eritrea
- ✓ Estonia
- ✓ Finland
- ✓ Georgia
- ✓ Jamaica
- ✓ Lebanon
- ✓ Lesotho
- ✓ Liberia
- ✓ Mayotte

- ✓ Israel
- ✓ Jersey
- ✓ Jordan
- ✓ Kuwait
- ✓ Panama
- ✓ Poland
- ✓ Rwanda
- ✓ Serbia
- ✓ Sweden
- ✓ Algeria
- ✓ Andorra
- ✓ Armenia
- ✓ Austria
- ✓ Bahamas
- ✓ Comoros
- ✓ Croatia
- ✓ Curaçao
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- ✓ Grenada
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- ✓ Myanmar
- ✓ Namibia
- ✓ Nigeria
- ✓ Réunion

- ✓ Romania
- ✓ Senegal
- ✓ Somalia
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- ✓ Honduras
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- ✓ Suriname
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- ✓ Viet Nam
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- ✓ Indonesia
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- ✓ Pitcairn
- ✓ Portugal
- ✓ Zimbabwe
- ✓ Argentina
- ✓ Australia
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- ✓ Sri Lanka
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- ✓ Republic of Moldova
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- ✓ Montenegro
- ✓ Uzbekistan
- ✓ Afghanistan
- ✓ El Salvador
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- ✓ Netherlands
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- ✓ Burkina Faso
- ✓ Cook Islands
- ✓ Saint Helena
- ✓ Bouvet Island
- ✓ Côte d'Ivoire
- ✓ Faroe Islands
- ✓ French Guiana
- ✓ Guinea-Bissau
- ✓ Norfolk Island
- ✓ Western Sahara
- ✓ North Macedonia
- ✓ Solomon Islands
- ✓ Christmas Island
- ✓ Equatorial Guinea
- ✓ Republic of Korea
- ✓ Dominican Republic
- ✓ Russian Federation
- ✓ State of Palestine
- ✓ Syrian Arab Republic
- ✓ United Arab Emirates
- ✓ Saint Kitts and Nevis

- Bosnia & Herzegovina
- Hong Kong SAR, China
- Cocos (Keeling) Islands
- Central African Republic
- Northern Mariana Islands
- Turks and Caicos Islands
- United States of America
- Falkland Islands (Malvinas)
- French Southern Territories
- United Republic of Tanzania
- United States Virgin Islands
- British Indian Ocean Territory
- Micronesia (Federated States of)
- Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
- Heard Island and McDonald Islands
- Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)
- United States Minor Outlying Islands

- Sao Tome and Principe
- British Virgin Islands
- Saint Pierre and Miquelon
- Sint Maarten (Dutch part)
- Wallis and Futuna Islands
- Iran (Islamic Republic of)
- Saint Martin (French part)
- Svalbard and Jan Mayen Islands
- Bolivia (Plurinational State of)
- Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba
- Democratic Republic of the Congo
- Lao People's Democratic Republic
- Democratic People's Republic of Korea
- China, Macao Special Administrative Region
- South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands
- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Deterioration in the results of clients when a stress event materializes associated with climate change

(3.1.1.10) % of portfolio value vulnerable to this risk

Select from:

- Less than 1%

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

- Increased credit risk

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- Short-term
- Medium-term
- Long-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

- Very unlikely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

- Low

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

We estimated the damage to Group assets and credit costs associated with damage to collateral real estate as well as the credit costs associated with client revenue declines caused by business stagnation or labor force reductions. We confirmed that in the case of high-risk water and wind disasters materializing, there could be approximately JPY 90 billion in additional losses in a single year. For other types of disasters, the losses would be less than half of those from water and wind disasters. We also confirmed that losses from other types of disasters would be less than half of those from cyclones and floods.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

- Yes

(3.1.1.19) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – minimum (currency)

0.1

(3.1.1.20) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – maximum (currency)

30000000000

(3.1.1.21) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – minimum (currency)

0.1

(3.1.1.22) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – maximum (currency)

30000000000

(3.1.1.23) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – minimum (currency)

0.1

(3.1.1.24) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – maximum (currency)

30000000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

At Mizuho, we do not calculate the financial impact amount by time axis. However, we are assessing the maximum increase amount in a single year when a stress event associated with climate change materializes through 2100 based on the following scenarios. Record credit costs associated with declines in client revenue because of business stagnation, especially in areas of low humidity in North America and Europe. The impact on Group assets is limited, as they are concentrated in or near urban centers.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Engagement

Engage in multi-stakeholder initiatives

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Currently, there is no credit risk manifesting, but we are addressing the risk through participation in various initiatives. The cost of risk management is the total of the annual fees for various initiatives, including PCAF.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

We are committed to continuing to ascertain the impact amounts of physical risks. Furthermore, for Group assets where physical risks are high, we plan to lower risks through improvements to control operational risk to our asset portfolio.

Climate change**(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier**

Select from:

Risk8

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver**Acute physical**

Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice)

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

Direct operations

(3.1.1.5) Risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification

Select all that apply

Liquidity risk

Operational risk

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Chad | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mali |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cuba | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Niue |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fiji | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Oman |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Guam | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Peru |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Iraq | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Togo |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Aruba | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Egypt |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Benin | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gabon |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Chile | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ghana |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> China | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Haiti |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Congo | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> India |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Italy | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Nauru |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Japan | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Nepal |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Kenya | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Niger |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Libya | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Palau |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Malta | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Qatar |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Samoa | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Angola |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Spain | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Belize |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sudan | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bhutan |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Tonga | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Brazil |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yemen | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Canada |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cyprus | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Guyana |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> France | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Israel |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gambia | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Jersey |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Greece | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Jordan |

- ✓ Guinea
- ✓ Latvia
- ✓ Malawi
- ✓ Mexico
- ✓ Monaco
- ✓ Norway
- ✓ Turkey
- ✓ Tuvalu
- ✓ Uganda
- ✓ Zambia
- ✓ Albania
- ✓ Bahrain
- ✓ Belarus
- ✓ Belgium
- ✓ Bermuda
- ✓ Burundi
- ✓ Ecuador
- ✓ Eritrea
- ✓ Estonia
- ✓ Finland
- ✓ Georgia
- ✓ Jamaica
- ✓ Lebanon
- ✓ Lesotho
- ✓ Liberia
- ✓ Mayotte
- ✓ Romania
- ✓ Senegal
- ✓ Somalia

- ✓ Kuwait
- ✓ Panama
- ✓ Poland
- ✓ Rwanda
- ✓ Serbia
- ✓ Sweden
- ✓ Algeria
- ✓ Andorra
- ✓ Armenia
- ✓ Austria
- ✓ Bahamas
- ✓ Comoros
- ✓ Croatia
- ✓ Curaçao
- ✓ Czechia
- ✓ Denmark
- ✓ Germany
- ✓ Grenada
- ✓ Hungary
- ✓ Iceland
- ✓ Ireland
- ✓ Morocco
- ✓ Myanmar
- ✓ Namibia
- ✓ Nigeria
- ✓ Réunion
- ✓ Ukraine
- ✓ Uruguay
- ✓ Vanuatu

- Tokelau
- Tunisia
- Botswana
- Bulgaria
- Cambodia
- Cameroon
- Colombia
- Holy See
- Honduras
- Kiribati
- Malaysia
- Maldives
- Slovakia
- Slovenia
- Suriname
- Thailand
- Viet Nam
- Guatemala
- Indonesia
- Lithuania
- Mauritius
- Nicaragua
- Cabo Verde
- Costa Rica
- Guadeloupe
- Kazakhstan
- Kyrgyzstan
- Montserrat
- Mozambique

- Anguilla
- Barbados
- Djibouti
- Dominica
- Eswatini
- Ethiopia
- Guernsey
- Mongolia
- Pakistan
- Paraguay
- Pitcairn
- Portugal
- Zimbabwe
- Argentina
- Australia
- Gibraltar
- Greenland
- Singapore
- Sri Lanka
- Antarctica
- Azerbaijan
- Bangladesh
- Luxembourg
- Madagascar
- Martinique
- Mauritania
- Montenegro
- Uzbekistan
- Afghanistan

- ✓ San Marino
- ✓ Seychelles
- ✓ Tajikistan
- ✓ New Zealand
- ✓ Philippines
- ✓ Puerto Rico
- ✓ Saint Lucia
- ✓ South Sudan
- ✓ Saudi Arabia
- ✓ Sierra Leone
- ✓ South Africa
- ✓ Turkmenistan
- ✓ Åland Islands
- ✓ Liechtenstein
- ✓ New Caledonia
- ✓ Taiwan, China
- ✓ American Samoa
- ✓ Cayman Islands
- ✓ French Polynesia
- ✓ Marshall Islands
- ✓ Papua New Guinea
- ✓ Saint Barthélemy
- ✓ Brunei Darussalam
- ✓ Antigua and Barbuda
- ✓ Republic of Moldova
- ✓ Trinidad and Tobago
- ✓ Bosnia & Herzegovina
- ✓ Hong Kong SAR, China
- ✓ Cocos (Keeling) Islands

- ✓ El Salvador
- ✓ Isle of Man
- ✓ Netherlands
- ✓ Switzerland
- ✓ Timor-Leste
- ✓ Burkina Faso
- ✓ Cook Islands
- ✓ Saint Helena
- ✓ Bouvet Island
- ✓ Côte d'Ivoire
- ✓ Faroe Islands
- ✓ French Guiana
- ✓ Guinea-Bissau
- ✓ Norfolk Island
- ✓ Western Sahara
- ✓ North Macedonia
- ✓ Solomon Islands
- ✓ Christmas Island
- ✓ Equatorial Guinea
- ✓ Republic of Korea
- ✓ Dominican Republic
- ✓ Russian Federation
- ✓ State of Palestine
- ✓ Syrian Arab Republic
- ✓ United Arab Emirates
- ✓ Saint Kitts and Nevis
- ✓ Sao Tome and Principe
- ✓ British Virgin Islands
- ✓ Saint Pierre and Miquelon

- Central African Republic
- Northern Mariana Islands
- Turks and Caicos Islands
- United States of America
- Falkland Islands (Malvinas)
- French Southern Territories
- United Republic of Tanzania
- United States Virgin Islands
- British Indian Ocean Territory
- Micronesia (Federated States of)
- Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
- Heard Island and McDonald Islands
- Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)
- United States Minor Outlying Islands
- Sint Maarten (Dutch part)
- Wallis and Futuna Islands
- Iran (Islamic Republic of)
- Saint Martin (French part)
- Svalbard and Jan Mayen Islands
- Bolivia (Plurinational State of)
- Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba
- Democratic Republic of the Congo
- Lao People's Democratic Republic
- Democratic People's Republic of Korea
- China, Macao Special Administrative Region
- South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands
- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Deterioration in the results of clients when a stress event materializes associated with climate change

(3.1.1.10) % of portfolio value vulnerable to this risk

Select from:

- Less than 1%

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

- Increased credit risk

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- Short-term
- Medium-term
- Long-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

- Very unlikely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

- Low

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

We estimated the damage to Group assets and credit costs associated with damage to collateral real estate as well as the credit costs associated with client revenue declines caused by business stagnation or labor force reductions. We confirmed that in the case of high-risk water and wind disasters materializing, there could be approximately JPY 90 billion in additional losses in a single year. For other types of disasters, the losses would be less than half of those from water and wind disasters. We also confirmed that losses from other types of disasters would be less than half of those from cyclones and floods.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

- Yes

(3.1.1.19) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – minimum (currency)

0.1

(3.1.1.20) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – maximum (currency)

90000000000

(3.1.1.21) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – minimum (currency)

0.1

(3.1.1.22) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – maximum (currency)

90000000000

(3.1.1.23) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – minimum (currency)

0.1

(3.1.1.24) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – maximum (currency)

90000000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

At Mizuho, we do not calculate the financial impact by time axis. However, we are assessing the maximum increase amount in a single year when a stress event associated with climate change materializes through 2100 based on the following scenarios. Although temperature rises will increase the frequency and intensity of typhoons, their paths will tend toward the Japan Sea, confirming that the impact from cyclones is limited. On the other hand, damages from river flooding will increase due to more frequent torrential rain and other rainstorms in Japan. These events will dramatically increase losses, especially those recorded as credit costs, due to damages to Group assets, damages to mortgaged real estate, and declines in client revenue because of business stagnation. Additionally, the maximum financial impact is within the scope of Cyclones and floods and is a combined total.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Engagement

Engage in multi-stakeholder initiatives

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

38878000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Currently, there is no credit risk manifesting, but we are addressing the risk through participation in various initiatives. The cost of risk management is the total of the annual fees for various initiatives, including PCAF.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

We are committed to continuing to ascertain the impact amounts of physical risks. Furthermore, for Group assets where physical risks are high, we plan to lower risks through improvements to control operational risk to our asset portfolio.

[Add row]

(3.1.2) Provide the amount and proportion of your financial metrics from the reporting year that are vulnerable to the substantive effects of environmental risks.

Climate change

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

Assets

(3.1.2.3) % of total financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

Less than 1%

[Add row]

(3.6) Have you identified any environmental opportunities which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future?

	Environmental opportunities identified
Climate change	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized

[Fixed row]

(3.6.1) Provide details of the environmental opportunities identified which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

Opp1

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Markets

Enhanced financial performance of investee companies as a result of being able to access new markets and develop new products to meet green consumer demand

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

Banking portfolio

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

Japan

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Mizuho has set forth our long-term vision for the future — personal well-being and a sustainable society and economy to support it. In our medium-term business plan formulated in FY2023, sustainability and innovation is set as one of the Group's business focus areas where we will work with clients and society to build the foundations for future prosperity with sustainability as the core. Mizuho recognizes that supporting our clients' efforts to respond to climate change and transition to a decarbonized society is an important role for financial institutions to play. We are supporting our clients' sustainability transformation (SX) by leveraging Mizuho's strengths in expertise on industries and technologies, and capability of liaison within and outside of Mizuho and finance arrangement capability. Mizuho believes that, especially with regard to sustainable finance, it is an important role for financial institutions to generate further money flows to meet the massive demand for climate change financing. Given this, Mizuho has set a sustainable finance target of JPY 100 trillion, of which JPY 50 trillion is earmarked for environment and climate-related finance (cumulative total over the period of FY2019 through to FY2030). We have steadily built up a track record by assessing our clients' issues and needs accurately – arranging a total of JPY 31.0 trillion for sustainable finance between FY2019 and FY2023 (of which JPY 14.0 trillion was environment and climate-related finance).

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

Long-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

Very likely (90–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

Medium

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

In order to capture business opportunities associated with the transition to a decarbonized society, Mizuho provides consistent support to our clients from both financial and non-financial perspectives to restructure business portfolios, transform supply chains, and work toward social implementation of next-generation technologies that will lead to future industrial structural transformations. Our support covers from issue recognition, strategy formulation, its embodiment and commercialization, to financing during the execution stage. Mizuho believes that, especially with regard to sustainable finance, it is an important role for financial institutions to generate further money flows to meet the massive demand for climate change financing. Given this, Mizuho has set a sustainable finance target of JPY 100 trillion, of which JPY 50 trillion is earmarked for environment and climate-related finance (cumulative total over the period of FY2019 through to FY2030). Regarding revenues associated with the above, what is directly connected to sustainable finance are arrangement fees and interest income. We intend to further expand these revenues through efforts aimed at achieving our sustainable finance target of JPY 100 trillion. Moreover, by getting involved from the business strategy planning stage prior to financing, we will expand various corporate transactions and increase revenues throughout the value chain, including M&As related to future business structural transformations.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

Yes

(3.6.1.21) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term - minimum (currency)

50000000000000

(3.6.1.22) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – maximum (currency)

50000000000000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

The target for environment and climate-related finance (cumulative from FY2019 to FY2030) is JPY 50 trillion. The financial impact is assumed to be arrangement fees and capital gains associated with the origination and execution of these financings. The basis for raising our environment and climate-related finance target to JPY 50 trillion is as follows: Actual results from 2019-2022 (environment and climate-related finance of JPY 8.1 trillion and other sustainable finance of JPY 13.1 trillion for a total of JPY 21.2 trillion), the increase (JPY 8.1 trillion) from the last fiscal year (JPY 13.1 trillion), and based on future market growth, results are assumed to steadily increase until 2030. Therefore the figure was set by extending results so far to 2030. The sustainable finance target (JPY 100 trillion) FY2022 results (JPY 21.2 trillion) future expected results (almost JPY 10 trillion per year) x the number of years until the target (8 years). The environment and climate-related finance target is set at half that amount.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

1723800000000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

Regarding opportunity costs, FY2023 environment and climate-related finance on a single fiscal year basis was JPY 5.9 trillion, consisting of JPY 4.0 trillion domestically and JPY 1.9 trillion overseas. Multiplying these amounts by the percentages of fund procurement costs for loans, which are 0.08% domestically (JPY 48.4 billion/JPY 57,079.1 billion) and 10.32% overseas (JPY 3,843.2 billion/JPY 37,255.1 billion), results in the following totals: JPY 3.4 billion domestically and JPY 200.1 billion overseas. These amounts are considered the procurement costs for the sustainable finance single-year total of JPY 5.9 trillion. Assuming that domestic and overseas results are at the same ratios as above, and extending the environment and climate-related finance results to JPY 50 trillion (the target amount), the costs related to procurement for environment and climate-related finance can be tentatively calculated. The specific formula is as follows: (JPY 4.0 trillion x 0.08% JPY 1.9 trillion x 10.32%) x JPY 50 trillion/JPY 5.9 trillion approx. JPY 1,723.8 billion (the figure represents costs if opportunities are realized).

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

In Mizuho's Approach to Achieving Net Zero by 2050 formulated in April 2022, Mizuho recognizes the importance of the role required of financial institutions, which is to support the climate measures of customers and the transition to a decarbonized society based on the different transition pathways of different regions and industries toward the realization of net zero in the real economy. In addition, we recognize as business opportunities transformations in industrial and clients' business structures toward the transition to a decarbonized society and investments and social implementation in practical applications of new technologies. Mizuho places a high priority on engagement with our clients in responding to climate change. We approach our clients' carbon-neutral strategies, business strategies, and financial and capital strategies through analysis and ideas/concepts, constructive dialogue, and solution provision and business co-creation. By supporting clients' transitions with engagement as a starting point, we aim both Mizuho and our clients to enhance corporate value by reducing transition risks and capturing business opportunities, thereby contributing to the transition of the real economy and the realization of a decarbonized society.

[Add row]

(3.6.2) Provide the amount and proportion of your financial metrics in the reporting year that are aligned with the substantive effects of environmental opportunities.

Climate change

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

Assets

(3.6.2.2) Amount of financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

5900000000000

(3.6.2.3) % of total financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue

Select from:

1-10%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

FY23 environment and climate-related finance was JPY 5.9 trillion, around 6% of the JPY 95.65 trillion in total loans at end-FY23. The JPY 5.9 trillion in environment and climate-related finance is the amount arranged.

[Add row]

C4. Governance

(4.1) Does your organization have a board of directors or an equivalent governing body?

(4.1.1) Board of directors or equivalent governing body

Select from:

Yes

(4.1.2) Frequency with which the board or equivalent meets

Select from:

More frequently than quarterly

(4.1.3) Types of directors your board or equivalent is comprised of

Select all that apply

Executive directors or equivalent

Non-executive directors or equivalent

Independent non-executive directors or equivalent

(4.1.4) Board diversity and inclusion policy

Select from:

No

[Fixed row]

(4.1.1) Is there board-level oversight of environmental issues within your organization?

	Board-level oversight of this environmental issue
Climate change	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.1.2) Identify the positions (do not include any names) of the individuals or committees on the board with accountability for environmental issues and provide details of the board’s oversight of environmental issues.

Climate change

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.1.2.2) Positions’ accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

- Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions’ accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- Board mandate

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

- Scheduled agenda item in some board meetings – at least annually

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

- Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis
- Overseeing the setting of corporate targets
- Monitoring progress towards corporate targets
- Approving corporate policies and/or commitments
- Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives
- Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy
- Monitoring the implementation of a climate transition plan
- Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy
- Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments
- Overseeing and guiding the development of a climate transition plan

(4.1.2.6) Scope of board-level oversight

Select all that apply

- Risks and opportunities to our own operations
- Risks and opportunities to our banking activities
- The impact of our own operations on the environment
- Risks and opportunities to our investment activities
- The impact of our banking activities on the environment
- The impact of our investing activities on the environment

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

Mizuho positions climate change efforts as one of its highest priority issues. In our governance stance regarding climate change, our CEO has the role of overseeing the executive side of the effort, i.e., holding the highest level of responsibility. As our various climate change initiatives are closely connected with sustainability promotion, risk management, and other areas, these initiatives are discussed within the business execution lines, which include 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 the 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. In FY2023, we revised the Environmental and Social Management Policy for Financing and Investment Activity from the standpoint of preventing or mitigating adverse impacts on the environment and society while taking into account the expectations of stakeholders. The policy was established by resolution of the Board of Directors of Mizuho Financial Group. Matters in which the CEO played a leading role were as follows. -Disclosure of climate change and non-financial information -Enhancement of climate-related risk management -Set Scope 3 targets by sector and enhancement of target management -Revision of the Environmental and Social Management

(4.2) Does your organization's board have competency on environmental issues?

Climate change

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

Integrating knowledge of environmental issues into board nominating process

Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

Other, please specify :The evaluation indicators for executive compensation covers topics such as sustainable finance amount and ESG rating, to raise awareness and improve ability of board directors on environmental issues.

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Experience

Executive-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues

Experience in an organization that is exposed to environmental-scrutiny and is going through a sustainability transition

Active member of an environmental committee or organization

[Fixed row]

(4.3) Is there management-level responsibility for environmental issues within your organization?

	Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue
Climate change	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.3.1) Provide the highest senior management-level positions or committees with responsibility for environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

- Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

- Managing engagement in landscapes and/or jurisdictions
- Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues
- Managing supplier compliance with environmental requirements

- Managing value chain engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

- Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets
- Measuring progress towards environmental science-based targets
- Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

- Developing a climate transition plan
- Implementing a climate transition plan
- Conducting environmental scenario analysis issues
- Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues
- Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues
- Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
- Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes
- Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental

(4.3.1.3) Coverage of responsibilities

Select all that apply

- Dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities related to our banking activities
- Dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities related to our investing activities
- Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities related to our own operations and/or upstream value chain

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

- Half-yearly

(4.3.1.6) 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. -FY2024 business plan -Set additional Scope 3 targets by sector -Strengths of Mizuho's sustainable business and capabilities to be enhanced -Status of initiatives to address climate change and natural capital -Approach to comply with Sustainability Disclosure Regulations -Revision of the Environmental and Social Management Policy for Financing and Investment Activity Climate change-related matters listed below were deliberated on and coordinated at Sustainability Promotion Committee. -Disclosure of climate change and non-financial information -Scenario analyses -Sustainable business strategies -Enhancement of climate-related risk management -Set Scope 3 targets by sector and enhancement of target management -Enhancement of climate-related risk management -Revision of the Environmental and Social Management Policy for Financing and Investment Activity -Compliance with regulations on sustainability information disclosures

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

- Chief Risks Officer (CRO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Policies, commitments, and targets

- Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets
- Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

- Conducting environmental scenario analysis
- Developing a climate transition plan
- Implementing a climate transition plan
- Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues

(4.3.1.3) Coverage of responsibilities

Select all that apply

- Dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities related to our banking activities
- Dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities related to our investing activities
- Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities related to our own operations and/or upstream value chain

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

- Half-yearly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The Group Chief Sustainability Officer (CSuO) and the Group Chief Risk Officer (CRO) lead initiatives in their respective areas under the Group CEO's supervision. The Risk Management Committee chaired by the CRO which meets monthly provides integrated monitoring and management of the overall risk including climate change for the Mizuho group. The CRO reports the risk management situation to the Board of Directors, the Risk Committee, and the Executive Management Committee regularly and as necessary. Under the CRO, we strengthen our system for conducting centralized sustainability-related risk management. The CRO chairs the Risk Management Committee, which is responsible for deliberating and coordinating matters related to risk monitoring and management and determining top risks. Climate change-related matters listed below were deliberated on and coordinated at Risk Management Committee. -Monitoring the status of climate-related risk initiatives - Advancement of climate-related risk management initiatives -Status of the management of responsible financing and investment and policy revisions

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

- Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

- Managing engagement in landscapes and/or jurisdictions
- Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues
- Managing supplier compliance with environmental requirements
- Managing value chain engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

- Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets
- Measuring progress towards environmental science-based targets
- Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

- Developing a climate transition plan
- Implementing a climate transition plan
- Conducting environmental scenario analysis
- Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues

- Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues
- Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues

(4.3.1.3) Coverage of responsibilities

Select all that apply

- Dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities related to our banking activities
- Dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities related to our investing activities
- Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities related to our own operations and/or upstream value chain

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

- Half-yearly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The Group Chief Sustainability Officer (CSuO) and the Group Chief Risk Officer (CRO) lead initiatives in their respective areas under the Group CEO's supervision. In 2022, we established the role of Group Chief Sustainability Officer (CSuO) under the direct supervision of the CEO to spearhead our sustainability initiatives. The Group CSuO will not be affiliated with any specific in-house company, unit, or group, but rather report directly to the CEO, and will plan and promote sustainability initiatives for the entire Mizuho group. We report on the status of our initiatives as needed to the Board of Directors, Audit Committee, Executive Management Committee, and the CEO.

[Add row]

(4.5) Do you provide monetary incentives for the management of environmental issues, including the attainment of targets?

Climate change

(4.5.1) Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue

Select from:

Yes

(4.5.2) % of total C-suite and board-level monetary incentives linked to the management of this environmental issue

12

(4.5.3) Please explain

Mizuho Group's compensation system consists of Base Compensation and Incentive Compensation. The proportion of each type of compensation for executive officers is determined according to their functions and responsibilities, and the proportion of Incentive Compensation is structured to maximize the Group CEO's compensation. Indicators that evaluate the sustainable growth and development of stakeholders — assessed in terms of Mizuho Financial Group finance, clients, the economy and society, and employees — have been selected as performance indicators for performance-linked compensation within incentive compensation. In particular, sustainability-related evaluation indicators have been adopted — such as sustainable finance amount, climate-related initiatives, and assessments by ESG rating agencies — for Medium to Long-term Incentive (Stock Compensation II).

[Fixed row]

(4.5.1) Provide further details on the monetary incentives provided for the management of environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

Shares

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

- Progress towards environmental targets
- Achievement of environmental targets
- Other targets-related metrics, please specify :Company performance against climate-related sustainability indexes (e.g., DJSI, CDP Climate Change Score)

Strategy and financial planning

- Achievement of climate transition plan
- Other strategy and financial planning-related metrics, please specify :Sustainable finance amounts

Emission reduction

- Implementation of an emissions reduction initiative

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

- Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent, only (e.g. contractual multi-year bonus)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

At Mizuho, we have positioned addressing climate change as a key part of our corporate strategy. For executive officer remuneration, sustainable finance amounts, which are 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 (S&P Global, Sustainalytics, MSCI, FTSE), are adopted as determining factors for Medium to Long Term Incentive Compensation (Stock Compensation II). Sustainable finance amounts and climate change initiatives are evaluated based on the target achievement rates of related internal indicators.

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

In line with Mizuho Group's corporate vision and based on our basic management policy, we aim to realize management that contributes to the creation of value for various stakeholders and enhances corporate value through sustainable and stable growth for the Mizuho Group. To achieve this, executive officers receive remuneration that reflects 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.

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

- Chief Financial Officer (CFO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

- Shares

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

- Progress towards environmental targets
- Achievement of environmental targets
- Other targets-related metrics, please specify :Company performance against climate-related sustainability indexes (e.g., DJSI, CDP Climate Change Score)

Strategy and financial planning

- Achievement of climate transition plan
- Other strategy and financial planning-related metrics, please specify :Sustainable finance amounts

Emission reduction

- Implementation of an emissions reduction initiative

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

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(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

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Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

- Chief Risks Officer (CRO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

- Shares

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

- Progress towards environmental targets
- Achievement of environmental targets

- Other targets-related metrics, please specify :Company performance against climate-related sustainability indexes (e.g., DJSI, CDP Climate Change Score)

Strategy and financial planning

- Achievement of climate transition plan
- Other strategy and financial planning-related metrics, please specify :Sustainable finance amounts

Emission reduction

- Implementation of an emissions reduction initiative

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

- Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent, only (e.g. contractual multi-year bonus)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

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Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

- Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

- Shares

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

- Progress towards environmental targets
- Achievement of environmental targets
- Other targets-related metrics, please specify :Company performance against climate-related sustainability indexes (e.g., DJSI, CDP Climate Change Score)

Strategy and financial planning

- Achievement of climate transition plan
- Other strategy and financial planning-related metrics, please specify :Sustainable finance amounts

Emission reduction

- Implementation of an emissions reduction initiative

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

- Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent, only (e.g. contractual multi-year bonus)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

At Mizuho, we have positioned addressing climate change as a key part of our corporate strategy. For executive officer remuneration, sustainable finance amounts, which are 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 (S&P

Global, Sustainalytics, MSCI, FTSE), are adopted as determining factors for Medium to Long Term Incentive Compensation (Stock Compensation II). Sustainable finance amounts and climate change initiatives are evaluated based on the target achievement rates of related internal indicators.

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

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Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

- Chief Government Relations Officer (CGRO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

- Shares

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

- Progress towards environmental targets
- Achievement of environmental targets
- Other targets-related metrics, please specify :Company performance against climate-related sustainability indexes (e.g., DJSI, CDP Climate Change Score)

Strategy and financial planning

- Achievement of climate transition plan
- Other strategy and financial planning-related metrics, please specify :Sustainable finance amounts

Emission reduction

- Implementation of an emissions reduction initiative

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

- Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent, only (e.g. contractual multi-year bonus)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

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(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

In line with Mizuho Group's corporate vision and based on our basic management policy, we aim to realize management that contributes to the creation of value for various stakeholders and enhances corporate value through sustainable and stable growth for the Mizuho Group. To achieve this, executive officers receive remuneration that reflects 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.

[Add row]

(4.6) Does your organization have an environmental policy that addresses environmental issues?

	Does your organization have any environmental policies?
	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.6.1) Provide details of your environmental policies.

Row 1

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

- Climate change

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- Direct operations
- Upstream value chain
- Downstream value chain
- Portfolio

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

The Environmental Policy stipulates the objectives that form the basis of our conduct and the specific actions we will take to achieve them. This policy has been established through a resolution of the Board of Directors and applies to all group companies of Mizuho Financial Group, Inc.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

- Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards
- Commitment to take environmental action beyond regulatory compliance
- Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues

Climate-specific commitments

- Commitment to 100% renewable energy
- Commitment to net-zero emissions

(4.6.1.6) Indicate whether your environmental policy is in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select all that apply

- Yes, in line with the Paris Agreement

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

- Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

Environmental Policy.pdf

[Add row]

(4.7) Does the policy framework for the portfolio activities of your organization include environmental requirements that clients/investees need to meet, and/or exclusion policies?

	Policy framework for portfolio activities include environmental requirements for clients/investees, and/or exclusion policies
Banking (Bank)	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, our framework includes both policies with environmental client/investee requirements and environmental exclusion policies

[Fixed row]

(4.7.1) Provide details of the policies which include environmental requirements that clients/investees need to meet.

Banking (Bank)

(4.7.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

- Climate change
- Biodiversity

(4.7.1.2) Type of policy

Select all that apply

- Credit/lending policy
- Engagement policy
- Other banking policy, please specify :Environmental and Social Management Policy for Financing and Investment Activity

(4.7.1.3) Public availability

Select from:

- Publicly available

(4.7.1.4) Attach the policy

Overview of Environmental and Social Management Policy for Financing and Investment Activity.pdf

(4.7.1.5) Value chain stages of client/investee covered by policy

Select from:

- Direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain

(4.7.1.6) Industry sectors covered by the policy

Select all that apply

- Food, beverage & agriculture
- Fossil Fuels
- Materials
- Power generation

(4.7.1.9) % of portfolio covered by the policy in relation to total portfolio value

8

(4.7.1.10) Basis of exceptions to policy

Select all that apply

- Other, please specify :We will 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.

(4.7.1.11) Explain how criteria coverage and/or exceptions have been determined

We have 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, we implement engagement as specified below. In this Policy, we set 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, based on the criteria including, but not limited to 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. We periodically revise 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 made revisions to some policies and added specific sectors (woody biomass power generation, mining, fisheries and aquaculture), from the perspective of enhancing responses to climate change.

(4.7.1.12) Requirements for clients/investees

Climate-specific commitments

- Commitment to disclose Scope 1 emissions Other climate-related commitment, 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.**
- Commitment to disclose Scope 2 emissions
- Commitment to disclose Scope 3 emissions
- Commitment to develop a climate transition plan
- Commitment to set a science-based emissions reduction target

Social commitments

- Commitment to respect internationally recognized human rights
- Commitment to secure Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) of indigenous people and local communities

(4.7.1.13) Measurement of proportion of clients/investees compliant with the policy

Select from:

- Yes

(4.7.1.14) % of clients/investees compliant with the policy

100

(4.7.1.15) % of portfolio value that is compliant with the policy

100

(4.7.1.16) Target year for 100% compliance

Select from:

Already met

[Add row]

(4.7.2) Provide details of your exclusion policies related to industries, activities and/or locations exposed or contributing to environmental risks.

Banking (Bank)

(4.7.2.1) Type of exclusion policy

Select from:

Thermal coal

(4.7.2.2) Fossil fuel value chain

Select all that apply

Upstream

(4.7.2.3) Year of exclusion implementation

2020

(4.7.2.4) Phaseout pathway

Select all that apply

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

(4.7.2.5) Year of complete phaseout

2040

(4.7.2.6) Country/area the exclusion policy applies to

Select all that apply

- Worldwide

(4.7.2.7) 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. This policy was established in FY2020.

Banking (Bank)

(4.7.2.1) Type of exclusion policy

Select from:

- Power from coal

(4.7.2.2) Fossil fuel value chain

Select all that apply

- Upstream

(4.7.2.3) Year of exclusion implementation

2018

(4.7.2.4) Phaseout pathway

Select all that apply

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

(4.7.2.5) Year of complete phaseout

2040

(4.7.2.6) Country/area the exclusion policy applies to

Select all that apply

- Worldwide

(4.7.2.7) 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. Prohibitions: • Mizuho will not provide financing and investment to: – Companies with no existing financing and investment transactions and whose primary business is coal-fired power generation • Mizuho will not provide financing and investment which will be used for: – New construction of coal-fired power plant – Expansion of existing coal-fired power plant 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. • Mizuho will support development of

innovative, clean and efficient next-generation technology that will contribute to the energy conversions that lead to a low-carbon society by 2050. • For financing and investment aimed at enabling the early retirement of existing coal-fired power plant, Mizuho may provide financing or investment after verifying the reliability and effectiveness of the plans for progress towards decarbonization. This policy was established in FY2018 and revised in FY2024.

Banking (Bank)

(4.7.2.1) Type of exclusion policy

Select from:

- Mountaintop removal mining

(4.7.2.2) Fossil fuel value chain

Select all that apply

- Upstream

(4.7.2.3) Year of exclusion implementation

2023

(4.7.2.4) Phaseout pathway

Select all that apply

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

(4.7.2.5) Year of complete phaseout

2024

(4.7.2.6) Country/area the exclusion policy applies to

Select all that apply

Worldwide

(4.7.2.7) Description

Mountaintop removal coal mining involves the use of explosives to remove all vegetation and topsoil above the coal seam and disposal of the rubble in nearby valleys, which has an impact on ecosystems and water quality. Prohibitions: • Mizuho will not provide financing and investment which will be used for: – Mountaintop removal metallurgical coal mining 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 client has not properly addressed environmental and social agenda and as a result faces crucial difficulty continuing its business. This policy was established in FY2023.

[Add row]

(4.8) Does your organization include covenants in financing agreements to reflect and enforce your environmental policies?

	Covenants included in financing agreements to reflect and enforce policies
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.8.1) Provide details of the covenants included in your organization's financing agreements to reflect and enforce your environmental policies.

Row 1

(4.8.1.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

Climate change

(4.8.1.2) Types of covenants used

Select all that apply

- A purpose or use of proceeds clause that refers to a taxonomy aligned activity
- Margin or pricing depends on sustainability criteria
- Minimum level of taxonomy aligned assets are mandated
- Covenants related to compliance with your environmental policies

(4.8.1.3) Asset class/product types covered by covenants

Select all that apply

- Corporate loans
- Project finance

(4.8.1.4) Criteria for how covenants are applied

Select from:

- Other, please specify :(1) Project finance that promotes renewable energy (2) Asset-based lending that promotes renewable energy (3) Financing for green building

(4.8.1.5) % of clients covered by covenants

100

(4.8.1.6) % of portfolio covered in relation to total portfolio value

100

(4.8.1.7) Provide details on which environmental policies your covenants enforce and how

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. 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. (1)

Project finance that promotes renewable energy (2) Asset-based lending that promotes renewable energy (3) Financing for green building 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. 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.

[Add row]

(4.9) Does your organization offer its employees a pension scheme that incorporates environmental criteria in its holdings?

Climate change

(4.9.1) Pension scheme incorporates environmental criteria in its holdings

Select from:

Yes, as the default investment strategy for all plans

(4.9.2) Describe how funds within the pension scheme are selected and how your organization ensures that environmental criteria are incorporated

Among the retirement pay system's products provided to employees, those from asset management companies that incorporate environmental criteria 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 in a lump sum, the same product is automatically selected for all members. In addition, a portion of the product lineup for the defined contribution pension includes products that adopt environmental criteria as the investment policy, allowing employees to choose these products.

[Fixed row]

(4.10) Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives?

(4.10.1) Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives?

Select from:

- Yes

(4.10.2) Collaborative framework or initiative

Select all that apply

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UNEP FI | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Japan Climate Initiative (JCI) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UN Global Compact | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cross Sector Biodiversity Initiative (CSBI) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Equator Principles | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Principles for Responsible Investment (PRI) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate Action 100+ | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UNEP FI Principles for Responsible Banking |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Net Zero Banking Alliance | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate Bonds Initiative Partnership Programme |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Glasgow Financial Alliance for Net Zero (GFANZ) | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials (PCAF) | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Task Force on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD) | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other, please specify :PCAF Japan coalition, TCFD consortium, Principles for Financial Action for the 21st Century, Global CCS Institute, | |

(4.10.3) Describe your organization's role within each framework or initiative

1)PCAF and PCAF Japan initiatives 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 establish and announce workplans and promotes activities every year that contribute to the enhancement of member institutions' initiatives. In FY2023, we joined the PCAF Global Core Team, which is leading the development of measurement standards including financed emissions. Also, we were appointed as a co-chair of "Transition finance & Green finance WG" under the Core team. 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.

[Fixed row]

(4.11) In the reporting year, did your organization engage in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment?

(4.11.1) External engagement activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Select all that apply

- Yes, we engaged directly with policy makers
- Yes, we engaged indirectly through, and/or provided financial or in-kind support to a trade association or other intermediary organization or individual whose activities could influence policy, law, or regulation

(4.11.2) Indicate whether your organization has a public commitment or position statement to conduct your engagement activities in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

- Yes, we have a public commitment or position statement in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

(4.11.3) Global environmental treaties or policy goals in line with public commitment or position statement

Select all that apply

- Paris Agreement

(4.11.4) Attach commitment or position statement

Mizuho's Approach to Achieving Net Zero by 2050.pdf

(4.11.5) Indicate whether your organization is registered on a transparency register

Select from:

- Yes

(4.11.6) Types of transparency register your organization is registered on

Select all that apply

- Mandatory government register
- Voluntary government register

(4.11.7) Disclose the transparency registers on which your organization is registered & the relevant ID numbers for your organization

EU transparency register 450401452795-36, U.S. Lobbying Disclosure Act Senate ID# 401104773 -12 House ID# 439440001

(4.11.8) Describe the process your organization has in place to ensure that your external engagement activities are consistent with your environmental commitments and/or 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 1.5C 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 1.5C. 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." Mizuho recognizes that collaboration with governments, industry associations and initiatives is all essential to achieve a decarbonized society. With this understanding, we are enhancing our involvement in working groups and other bodies such as those organized by government agencies and research institutes to promote energy policy and the provision of transition finance, and disseminate our opinions through the Keidanren (Japan Federation of Economic Organizations) and Japanese Bankers Association, as well as cross-industry initiatives such as the TCFD Consortium. We are also strengthening our involvement in domestic and international rule-making through activities at initiatives toward decarbonization. In FY2023, we joined the PCAF Global Core Team, which is leading the development of measurement standards including financed emissions.

[Fixed row]

(4.11.1) On what policies, laws, or regulations that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment has your organization been engaging directly with policy makers in the reporting year?

Row 1

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

Japan's Decarbonization and Green Transformation Policy

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply

Climate change

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Financial mechanisms (e.g., taxes, subsidies, etc.)

Sustainable finance

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

National

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

Select all that apply

Japan

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

Select from:

Support with no exceptions

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

- Regular meetings
- Ad-hoc meetings
- Participation in working groups organized by policy makers
- Responding to consultations

(4.11.1.9) Funding figure your organization provided to policy makers in the reporting year relevant to this policy, law, or regulation (currency)

0

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

Mizuho recognizes that supporting our clients' efforts to respond to climate change and transition to a decarbonized society is an important role for financial institutions to play. Mizuho recognizes that collaboration with governments, industry associations and initiatives is all essential to achieve a decarbonized society. With this understanding, we are enhancing our involvement in working groups and other bodies such as those organized by government agencies and research institutes to promote energy policy. To ensure that the real economy transition progresses, we work with other financial institutions and stakeholders, and engage in discussions with policymakers to help advance policies to promote decarbonization and Green Transformation in Japan.

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

- Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.1.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on this policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

- Paris Agreement

[Add row]

(4.11.2) Provide details of your indirect engagement on policy, law, or regulation that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment through trade associations or other intermediary organizations or individuals in the reporting year.

Row 1

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

- Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Asia and Pacific

- Other trade association in Asia and Pacific, please specify :Japanese Bankers Association

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

- Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

- Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

- Yes, and they have changed their position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual'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. In FY2023, Masahiko Kato, the president of Mizuho Bank, served as the chairperson of the Japanese Bankers Association. As a part of his role, Kato made recommendations to the government and related ministries and agencies through the organization to further strengthen initiatives in the banking industry as a whole for the realization of carbon neutrality. We believe that this is consistent with Mizuho's strategy of helping to achieve the provisions of the Paris Agreement through realizing carbon neutrality by 2050 from the standpoint of addressing climate change. In addition, in response to the following public consultations (FY2023), we broadly expressed our opinions through the Japanese Bankers Association on industrial and fiscal policy for realizing a decarbonized society, including the following. 1) Disclosure related to climate-related financial risk through the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision 2) Appendix 1 (green list) affiliated with Green Bond guidelines and Green Loan guidelines 3) Announcement of draft guidelines for ESG risk management by the European Banking Authority (EBA) 4) Guidelines Concerning the Activities of Enterprises, etc. Toward the Realization of a Green Society under the Antimonopoly Act (revised draft)

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

Paris Agreement

[Add row]

(4.12.1) Provide details on the information published about your organization's response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response. Please attach the publication.

Row 1

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

- In mainstream reports, in line with environmental disclosure standards or frameworks

(4.12.1.2) Standard or framework the report is in line with

Select all that apply

- TCFD
- TNFD

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

- Climate change
- Water
- Biodiversity

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

- Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Strategy | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Value chain engagement |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Governance | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dependencies & Impacts |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Emission targets | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public policy engagement |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Emissions figures | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Content of environmental policies |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Risks & Opportunities | |

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

All

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

Climate & Nature-related Report 2024.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

As for our "Sustainability Approach and Initiatives," we explain our governance, risk management, and strategy. Regarding climate change, we cover our strategy, Net Zero Transition Plan, recognition of opportunities and risks, scenario analysis, and indicators and targets. Indicators and targets include emission targets, sustainable finance and environment and climate-related finance amounts, 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. We also explain "Risks related to financing and investment activities that consider the environment and society" and "Climate change risk" as part of business and other risks.

Row 2

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

In mainstream reports, in line with environmental disclosure standards or frameworks

(4.12.1.2) Standard or framework the report is in line with

Select all that apply

TCFD

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

Climate change

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

- Strategy
- Governance
- Emission targets
- Emissions figures
- Risks & Opportunities
- Value chain engagement

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

P.29-32

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

Securities Report.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

As for our "Sustainability Approach and Initiatives," we explain our governance, risk management, and strategy. Regarding climate change, we cover our strategy, Net Zero Transition Plan, recognition of opportunities and risks, scenario analysis, and indicators and targets. Indicators and targets include emission targets, and sustainable finance and environment and climate-related finance amounts.

Row 3

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

- In mainstream reports, in line with environmental disclosure standards or frameworks

(4.12.1.2) Standard or framework the report is in line with

Select all that apply

- TCFD

TNFD

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

Climate change

Water

Biodiversity

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

Strategy

Governance

Emission targets

Emissions figures

Risks & Opportunities

Value chain engagement

Dependencies & Impacts

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

P.57-61

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

Integrated Report 2024.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

As for our "Sustainability Approach and Initiatives," we explain our governance, risk management, and strategy. Regarding climate change, we cover our strategy, Net Zero Transition Plan, recognition of opportunities and risks, scenario analysis, and indicators and targets. Indicators and targets include emission targets, and sustainable finance and environment and climate-related finance amounts.

[Add row]

C5. Business strategy

(5.1) Does your organization use scenario analysis to identify environmental outcomes?

Climate change

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:

More than once a year

[Fixed row]

(5.1.1) Provide details of the scenarios used in your organization's scenario analysis.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

NGFS scenarios framework, please specify :Net Zero 2050, Below 2°C, Delayed Transition, Current Policies

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

- Portfolio

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

- Policy
- Market
- Reputation
- Technology

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

- 1.5°C or lower

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2022

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- 2025
- 2030
- 2040
- 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

- Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Conforms to the transition risk parameters in the NGFS scenario

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

In the scenario analysis of financial institutions, using the NGFS scenario is the global standard. Considering the NGFS scenario framework and status of its adoption by other banks, we have adopted four scenarios: 1) the Net Zero 2050 scenario, which is the 1.5C scenario, 2) the Current Policies scenario, which maintains current policy as a comparison, 3) the Below 2 scenario, which is the 2C scenario, and 4) the Delayed Transition scenario, which is a disorderly transition.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

- Customized publicly available climate physical scenario, please specify :Use Current Policies and Net Zero 2050 in NGFS scenario

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

- Quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

- Portfolio

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

- Acute physical
- Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

- 3.0°C - 3.4°C

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2022

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2025 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2070 |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2030 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2080 |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2040 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2090 |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2050 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2100 |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2060 | |

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

- Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Conforms to the temperature parameters in the NGFS scenario

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

In the scenario analysis of financial institutions, the global standard NGFS scenarios are adopted. For physical risk scenario analysis, we adopt the Current Policies scenario, which has the highest temperature increase, and the Net Zero 2050 scenario, which has the lowest temperature increase, among the NGFS scenarios.
[Add row]

(5.1.2) Provide details of the outcomes of your organization’s scenario analysis.

Climate change

(5.1.2.1) Business processes influenced by your analysis of the reported scenarios

Select all that apply

- Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management
- Resilience of business model and strategy

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

- Portfolio

(5.1.2.3) Summarize the outcomes of the scenario analysis and any implications for other environmental issues

Climate transition scenario: As for the results of scenario analysis, the cumulative increase in credit costs by 2050 (compared to the Current Policies scenario) is JPY 1,910.0 billion in the Net Zero 2050 scenario, JPY 1,330.0 billion in the Delayed Transition scenario, and JPY 530.0 billion in the Below 2 scenario. Over the medium to long term, it is possible that Mizuho will experience some financial impact, but the impact on short-term financial soundness will be limited. Physical climate scenario: In the scenario analysis, the maximum increase in a single year (credit related expense, damage to company assets) is measured in the case a stress event occurs related to climate change. Should a physical risk event materialize, we recognize the possibility of additional losses occurring as of 2100, approximately JPY 90.0 billion by cyclones and floods, approx. JPY 30.0 billion from wildfires, approx. JPY 1.5 billion from drought, and approx. JPY 40.0 billion from temperature fluctuations. The loss factors for each of these calamities are as follows. Acute risks: Cyclones and floods: Although the frequency and intensity of typhoons are increasing, it has been confirmed that the impact is limited as they move away from the capital, Tokyo. At the same time, with regard to flooding, damage from river flooding will increase due to more frequent torrential rain and other rainstorms in Japan. We have confirmed that losses will increase by a large margin primarily due to damage to company assets and to recording credit costs associated with lower revenues at clients whose businesses stagnate. Wildfires: Record credit costs associated with declines in client revenue because of business stagnation, especially in areas of low humidity in North America and Europe. The impact on Group assets is limited, as they are concentrated in or near urban centers. Droughts: Record credit costs associated with declines in client revenue because of business stagnation, especially in areas of Asia and the Middle East where water-resource infrastructure is not well developed. The overall impact, however, is limited. Chronic risks: Temperature fluctuations: Losses will increase, especially those recorded as credit costs associated with declines in client revenue due to labor force reductions caused by decreases in working

hours, as well as damages in the form of deteriorating HVAC (Heating, Ventilation, and Air Conditioning) facilities from increased air conditioning usage at Group assets, brought on by temperature increases.

[Fixed row]

(5.2) Does your organization's strategy include a climate transition plan?

(5.2.1) Transition plan

Select from:

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

(5.2.3) Publicly available climate transition plan

Select from:

Yes

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

Select from:

We have a different feedback mechanism in place

(5.2.8) 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 FY2023 was 770 (460 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 Climate & Nature-related Report.

(5.2.9) Frequency of feedback collection

Select from:

More frequently than annually

(5.2.10) Description of key assumptions and dependencies on which the transition plan relies

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. At present, there is a gap between, on the one hand, current commitments, government policy, and technology, and on the other hand, the road to limiting the global temperature increase to 1.5C. At Mizuho, we believe we must work together with stakeholders to bridge this gap. Mizuho supports 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.

(5.2.11) Description of progress against transition plan disclosed in current or previous reporting period

Mizuho sets the following metrics and targets to measure the progress of initiatives described in the Strategy section of the Net Zero Transition Plan and the contribution to the transition of the real economy as a result of these initiatives. - Capturing business opportunities: Targets for sustainable finance and environment and climate-related finance - Risk management: Targets to reduce the outstanding credit balance of coal-fired power generations plants, Exposure to high-risk areas in transition risk sectors - Engagement: Status of client responses to transition risks - Capability building: Sustainability transformation talents KPIs - GHG emission reductions: Targets to reduce emissions from our own business activities (Scope 1, 2), Targets to reduce emissions from financing and investment (Scope 3) The progress of these metrics and targets is disclosed through publications such as the "Climate & Nature-related Report," "Sustainability Progress," "Securities Report," and "Integrated Report.

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

Net Zero Transition Plan.pdf

(5.2.13) Other environmental issues that your climate transition plan considers

Select all that apply

Biodiversity

(5.2.14) Explain how the other environmental issues are considered in your climate transition plan

In its Net Zero Transition Plan, Mizuho identifies the environment and society as a priority issue (materiality) and also considers environmental problems other than climate change. In the Climate and Nature-related Report 2024, which is based on the TDCD and TNFD recommendations, we analyzed and evaluated our response to natural capital (for specifics, refer to 2.2.7). In addition, as risk management in the plan, we implement the Environmental and Social Management Policy for Financing and Investment Activity and continuously make revisions, and we verify that clients and projects subject to the policy are not having a major adverse impact on the surrounding natural environment and ecosystems. Specifically, we prohibit financing and investment when the funds would be used for projects that would have adverse impacts on wetlands registered in the Ramsar Convention and prohibit financing and investment when the funds would be used for metallurgical coal mining using the mountaintop removal method. Also, for companies involved in large-scale hydropower generation, woody biomass power generation, large plantations, palm oil, lumber and pulp, and fisheries and aquaculture, we make decisions on transactions after verifying that they are addressing environmental and social issues appropriately.
[Fixed row]

(5.3) Have environmental risks and opportunities affected your strategy and/or financial planning?

(5.3.1) Environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy and/or financial planning

Select from:

- Yes, both strategy and financial planning

(5.3.2) Business areas where environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy

Select all that apply

- Products and services
- Upstream/downstream value chain
- Investment in R&D
- Operations

[Fixed row]

(5.3.1) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your strategy.

Products and services

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

- Risks
- Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

- Climate change

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

There are opportunities that could impact Mizuho's business. 1) To achieve a low-carbon society, it will require green transformation (GX) investments of USD 4 trillion per year globally until 2030 and JPY 150 trillion 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. 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. 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. Regarding sustainability management experts, we achieved our goal ahead of schedule with 1,650 experts in fiscal year 2023. 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 environment and climate-related finance FY2019 to FY2023 was JPY 14.0 trillion. In April 2022, we launched a transition investment budget, aiming for a scale of over JPY 50 billion 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. In FY2023, the investment amount increased by six times compared to FY2022, the first year it was implemented.

Upstream/downstream value chain

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

- Risks
- Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

Climate change

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

There are opportunities that could impact Mizuho's business. 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. 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 FY2023, we saw steady progress by clients in all sectors on responding to transition risks compared to the previous year. 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. 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) was JPY 1.5 trillion as of the end of March 2024, a reduction of JPY 0.3 trillion from the end of March 2020. We will continue to improve our scope of analysis and approach for high-risk areas.

Investment in R&D

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

Risks

Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

Climate change

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

There are opportunities that could impact Mizuho's business. 1) Research on climate change-related orders is increasing year by year. 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. 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. 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 MHRT and MHBK'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 Category 15 (Financed Emissions). 2) As a result of these efforts, we have expanded our business.

Operations

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

- Risks
- Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

- Climate change

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

“Operations” have impacted as risks and opportunities for our business. 1) 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. 2) In FY2022, we created the Group Chief Sustainability Officer (CSuO). The 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. 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. 3) As a result of the above efforts, we could control business damage.

[Add row]

(5.3.2) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your financial planning.

Row 1

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

Revenues

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

Opportunities

(5.3.2.3) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected these financial planning elements

Select all that apply

Climate change

(5.3.2.4) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected these financial planning elements

1) 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 USD 4 trillion per year globally until 2030 and JPY 150 trillion 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. 2) To capture such business opportunities, we are establishing our group-wide support of sustainable business. We have been pursuing the long-term target we set for sustainable finance and environmental finance in April 2020 (FY2019 - FY2030: JPY 25 trillion, of which JPY 12 trillion for environmental finance). In April 2023, we raised the sustainable finance target to the ambitious level of JPY 100 trillion — of which JPY 50 trillion 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. 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 proactively 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. 3) We are making strong progress – arranging a total of JPY 31.0 trillion for sustainable finance between FY2019 and FY2023 (of which JPY 14.0 trillion was environment and climate-related finance). 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 JPY 50 billion over 10 years. In FY2023, the investment amount increased by six times compared to FY2022, the first year it was implemented.

Row 2

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

Other, please specify :Credit Cost

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

Risks

(5.3.2.3) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected these financial planning elements

Select all that apply

Climate change

(5.3.2.4) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected these financial planning elements

Mizuho's scenario analyses quantitatively measure the financial impact of climate-related risks and verify the resilience of strategies. As a result of scenario analysis, the cumulative increase in credit costs by 2050 (compared to the Current Policies scenario) is JPY 1,910.0 billion in the Net Zero 2050 scenario, JPY 1,330.0 billion in the Delayed Transition scenario, and JPY 530.0 billion in the Below 2 scenario. Over the medium to long term, it is possible that Mizuho will experience some financial impact, but the impact on short-term financial soundness will be limited. The results of the scenario analyses confirmed the importance of early business structural transformations by clients and an orderly transition by society as a whole. Consequently, we will work to strengthen the following measures. -Promote early business structural transformations by clients through in-depth engagement -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

[Add row]

(5.10) Does your organization use an internal price on environmental externalities?

(5.10.1) Use of internal pricing of environmental externalities

Select from:

- No, but we plan to in the next two years

(5.10.3) Primary reason for not pricing environmental externalities

Select from:

- No standardized procedure

(5.10.4) Explain why your organization does not price environmental externalities

Mizuho believes that it is an important role for financial institutions to generate further money flows to meet the massive demand for climate change financing. Given this, Mizuho has set a sustainable finance target of JPY 100 trillion, of which JPY 50 trillion is earmarked for environment and climate-related finance (cumulative total over the period of FY2019 through to FY2030). Mizuho has showed a strong presence in the sustainable finance area, holding the No.1 position for five successive years in league table of domestic publicly offered SDGs bonds. We will continue to proactively provide green/transition financing and risk money for practical applications of technologies to our clients who are taking on the challenge of decarbonization with us. In addition, some locations have introduced a system to purchase carbon offsets by accumulating the cost of business trips for each ton of emissions per business trip, and we are considering upgrading the scheme.

[Fixed row]

(5.11) Do you engage with your value chain on environmental issues?

	Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues	Environmental issues covered
Clients	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select all that apply

	Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues	Environmental issues covered
Suppliers	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<i>Select all that apply</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate change
Investors and shareholders	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<i>Select all that apply</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate change
Other value chain stakeholders	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<i>Select all that apply</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate change

[Fixed row]

(5.11.3) Provide details of your environmental engagement strategy with your clients.

Row 1

(5.11.3.1) Type of clients

Select from:

Clients of Banks

(5.11.3.2) Environmental issues covered by the engagement strategy

Select all that apply

Climate change

(5.11.3.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

Support clients to develop public, time-bound action plans with clear milestones

- Support clients to set their own environmental commitments across their operations

Information collection

- Collect climate transition plan information at least annually from clients
- Collect environmental risk and opportunity information at least annually from clients
- Collect GHG emissions data at least annually from clients
- Collect targets information at least annually from clients

Innovation and collaboration

- Collaborate with clients on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services
- Collaborate with clients on innovative business models and corporate renewable energy sourcing mechanisms

(5.11.3.4) % of client-associated scope 3 emissions as reported in question 12.1.1

Select from:

- 51-75%

(5.11.3.5) % of portfolio covered in relation to total portfolio value

Select from:

- 1-25%

(5.11.3.6) Explain the rationale for the coverage of your engagement

Mizuho controls risks through engagement for the purposes described below in sectors found in qualitative evaluations to have high transition risks (carbon-related sectors). Carbon-related sectors; electric power, resources (coal mining, oil and gas), steel, and cement sectors

(5.11.3.7) Describe how you communicate your engagement strategy to your clients and/or to the public

Mizuho places a high priority on engagement with our clients in responding to climate change. We approach our clients' carbon-neutral strategies, business strategies, and financial and capital strategies through analysis and ideas/concepts, constructive dialogue, and solution provision and business co-creation. By supporting clients' transitions with engagement as a starting point, we aim both Mizuho and our clients to enhance corporate value by reducing transition risks and capturing business opportunities, thereby contributing to the transition of the real economy and the realization of a decarbonized society. In carbon-related sectors at high transition risk

and sectors with Scope 3 targets, we confirm the status of transition risk management and GHG emission reductions of our clients through our engagement and support a phrasal transition. This policy is disclosed in Climate & Nature-related Report (2024, p.28) and on our website (e.g., Mizuho's Net Zero Transition Plan).

(5.11.3.8) Attach your engagement strategy

[climate_nature_report_2024en.pdf](#)

(5.11.3.9) Staff in your organization carrying out the engagement

Select all that apply

- Specialized in-house engagement teams
- Senior-level roles

(5.11.3.10) Roles of individuals at the portfolio organizations you seek to engage with

Select all that apply

- Corporate secretary

(5.11.3.11) Effect 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, and to 6.1% as of the end of March 2024. b. The percentage of companies that have progressed to level 3 or 4 in regards to their status of transition risk measures improved significantly: 29% for electric power, 27% for natural resources, 34% for iron and steel, and 31% for cement (from the end of March 2021).

(5.11.3.12) Escalation process for engagement when dialogue is failing

Select from:

- Yes, we have an escalation process

(5.11.3.13) Describe your escalation process

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.

[Add row]

(5.11.7) Provide further details of your organization's supplier engagement on environmental issues.

Climate change

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

- Emissions reduction

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

- Provide training, support and best practices on how to make credible renewable energy usage claims

Innovation and collaboration

- Collaborate with suppliers on innovative business models and corporate renewable energy sourcing mechanisms

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

- Tier 1 suppliers
- Tier 2 suppliers

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:

76-99%

(5.11.7.6) % of tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions covered by engagement

Select from:

76-99%

(5.11.7.8) Number of tier 2+ suppliers engaged

0

(5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

When procuring, we share Mizuho's "Procurement Policy" at the time of outsourcing contracts, and we require suppliers to implement initiatives such as the use of sustainable energy and resources in business activities, the prevention and prevention of environmental pollution, and green procurement, and to strive to reduce environmental impact as expectations for suppliers (supplier action guidelines). Although we have not detected any serious risks to date, we require suppliers to report and take corrective action in the event of an incident.

(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action

Select from:

Yes

[Add row]

(5.11.9) Provide details of any environmental engagement activity with other stakeholders in the value chain.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

- Other value chain stakeholder, please specify :Private financial institutions, government organizations and private businesses, both in Japan and overseas.

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

- Other education/information sharing, please specify :Promoting understanding of the Equator Principles

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

- Unknown

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

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. 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. 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.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Mizuho Bank has been promoting the understanding of the Equator Principles by conducting several outreach events such as holding seminars not only for private financial institutions but also for other stakeholders, including government organizations and private businesses, both in Japan and overseas. More than 140 participants attended such promotional events undertaken by Mizuho Bank during fiscal years from 2019 to 2023. Mizuho Bank conducts regular training sessions for its employees on environmental and social risk assessments and Equator Principles requirements involved in large-scale project financing. During fiscal years from 2019 to 2023,

these training sessions were attended by approximately 7,150 employees in cumulative total. 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.

[Add row]

C6. Environmental Performance - Consolidation Approach

(6.1) Provide details on your chosen consolidation approach for the calculation of environmental performance data.

Climate change

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

At Mizuho Financial Group, we set consolidated subsidiaries in line with financial accounting standards as the organizational boundary when calculating environmental performance. We determine the extent to which to include the emissions of consolidated subsidiaries within this organizational boundary in calculations using the operational control approach. Specifically, the emissions of companies for which the Group exercises operational control are included in calculations. However, companies that inherently do not have any GHG emission sources are excluded from the organizational boundary in principle.

[Fixed row]

C7. Environmental performance - Climate Change

(7.1) Is this your first year of reporting emissions data to CDP?

Select from:

No

(7.1.1) 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?

	Has there been a structural change?
	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

[Fixed row]

(7.1.2) 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?
	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

[Fixed row]

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

Select all that apply

- Global GHG Accounting and Reporting Standard for the Financial Industry (PCAF)
- 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.

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

(7.3.1) Scope 2, location-based

Select from:

- We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure

(7.3.2) Scope 2, market-based

Select from:

- We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure

(7.3.3) Comment

Regarding electric power other than Japan, which accounts for 11.49% 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.

[Fixed row]

(7.4) 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?

Select from:

No

(7.5) Provide your base year and base year emissions.

Scope 1

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/30/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

12452.869

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Scope of data collection is the consolidated subsidiaries from all facilities of Mizuho Financial Group and its subsidiaries and affiliates, in principle. Figures were calculated using the emission factors based on the Act on Promotion of Global Warming Countermeasures (Japan). The calculation formula is “Energy consumption x Emission factor per energy”.

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

140851.247

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Scope of data collection is the consolidated subsidiaries from all facilities of Mizuho Financial Group and its subsidiaries and affiliates, in principle. Figures were calculated using the emission factors based on the Act on Promotion of Global Warming Countermeasures (Japan). CO2 emissions are calculated based on the national

average emission factors (for location based) as listed in the emission factors by electric power utility published by the Ministry of the Environment and the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry.

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

101843.198

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Scope of data collection is the consolidated subsidiaries from all facilities of Mizuho Financial Group and its subsidiaries and affiliates, in principle. Figures were calculated using the emission factors based on the Act on Promotion of Global Warming Countermeasures (Japan). CO₂ emissions are calculated based on the adjusted emission factors (for market based) of each electric power utilities, as listed in the emission factors by electric power utility published by the Ministry of the Environment and the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry.

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/30/2010

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

8307.52

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Calculated for paper used in large quantities by financial institutions (i) Types and sources of data: Paper volume purchased by main Group companies; emissions unit from the “General Guidelines on Supply Chain GHG Emission Accounting” issued by the Ministry of the Environment and Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry. (ii) Data quality: Good. Activities data: 100% use of actual figures during the 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: Paper purchase volume multiplied by the emissions unit.

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

311.01

(7.5.3) Methodological details

(i) Types and sources of data: Activities data: The amount of capital investment. Emission factor: Emission factor for capital investment amount by financial sector (Source: "General Guidelines on Supply Chain GHG Emission Accounting" issued by the Ministry of the Environment and Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry) (ii) Data quality: Good. Activities data: 100% use of actual figures during the reporting period. Emission 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 multiplied by the emission factor.

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

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/30/2012

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

23634.67

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Calculated about Japan. (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" issued by the Ministry of the Environment and Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry). (ii) Data quality: Good. Activities data: 100% use of actual figures during the 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 FY2008 to FY2011; 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.

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2010

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

28.139

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Mizuho delivers documents every day within the Group. Of this, the calculation is on mail cars used by MHBK within Tokyo's 23 wards. (i) Types and sources of data: Distance travelled by mail cars and ratios of fuels used in the reporting year (obtained from vendor). The data source for fuel efficiencies is the list of vehicle fuel efficiencies from the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism. The data source for emissions factors is the standards in the Tokyo Metropolitan Government's Automobile Environment Management Plan. (ii) Data quality: Good. Activities data uses actual figures during the 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 - Multiplying the fuel usage by the emissions factor

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2015

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

157.58

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Calculated for waste from main offices. (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" issued by the Ministry of the Environment and Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry) · Regular waste categories are "burn" and "landfill" (Source: Emission unit data used in Japan's carbon footprint scheme) (ii) 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) 0.0472 tCO₂/t. The amount of burned paper (t) 0.0837 tCO₂/t. The amount of regular waste (burn) (kg) 0.0334 kg-CO₂e/kg. The amount of regular waste (landfill) (kg) 0.0379 kg-CO₂e/kg.

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2014

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

5648

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Calculated about centrally managed domestic and overseas business trips between January and December 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. The source of emissions factors data is the "General Guidelines on Supply Chain GHG Emission Accounting" issued by the Ministry of the Environment and Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry. (ii) Data quality: Good. Activities data: 100% use of actual figures during the 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, based on calculations by the secretariat of the carbon footprint system trial project led by the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry and others from 2008 to 2011.

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2016

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

9333.3

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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. (Source: “General Guidelines on Supply Chain GHG Emission Accounting” issued by the Ministry of the Environment and Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry) (ii) Data quality: Good. Activities data: Uses actual amount of stipends paid during the reporting period. 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.

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2014

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

1625.66

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Calculated CO₂ emissions associated with the use of leased MHBK ATMs (including maintenance). Leased assets also include buildings, vehicles, copy machines, etc., but have already been reported in Scope 1, 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”

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2014

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

13961

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Calculated for 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.

[Fixed row]

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

Reporting year

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

11565.502

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Scope of data collection is the consolidated subsidiaries from all facilities of Mizuho Financial Group and its subsidiaries and affiliates, in principle. Figures were calculated using the emission factors based on the Act on Promotion of Global Warming Countermeasures (Japan). The calculation formula is "Energy consumption x Emission factor per energy". In calculating the figures, we use a tallying system, and each base directly inputs the data into the system, attaching evidence such as invoices. The overall figures are calculated from the system.

[Fixed row]

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

Reporting year

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

143850.599

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e) (if applicable)

53077.464

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Scope of data collection is the consolidated subsidiaries from all facilities of Mizuho Financial Group and its subsidiaries and affiliates, in principle. Figures were calculated using the emission factors based on the Act on Promotion of Global Warming Countermeasures (Japan). CO2 emissions are calculated based on the adjusted emission factors (for market based) of each electric power utilities, as listed in the emission factors by electric power utility published by the Ministry of the Environment and the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry. In calculating the figures, we use a tallying system, and each base directly inputs the data into the system, attaching evidence such as invoices. The overall figures are calculated from the system.

[Fixed row]

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

Purchased goods and services

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

3232.18

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Other, please specify :Calculated for paper used in large quantities by financial institutions.

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

0

(7.8.5) 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 FY2023;

emissions unit of 1.83t-CO₂/t (Source: “General Guidelines on Supply Chain GHG Emission Accounting Ver 2.6” issued by the Ministry of the Environment and Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (Mar 2024)) (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: Paper purchase volume (1766t) multiplied by the emissions unit (1.83t-CO₂/t)

Capital goods

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

424648.99

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Other, please specify :Base on the amount of capital investment

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

(i) Types and sources of data: Activities data: The amount of capital investment. (Obtained from the securities report) Emission factor: Emissions unit for capital investment amount by financial sector (Source: “General Guidelines on Supply Chain GHG Emission Accounting Ver 2.6” issued by the Ministry of the Environment and Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (Mar 2024)) (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 FY2023 multiplied by emission factor (1.84tCO₂/million yen)

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

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

29235.89

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Fuel-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Electricity : 0.0682kg-CO2e/kWh Steam : 0.0328kg-CO2e/MJ Heat : 0.0328kg-CO2e/MJ Cooling : 0.0328kg-CO2e/MJ Kerosene : 0.3284 kg-CO2e/L Light oil : 0.3686 kg-CO2e/L Heavy oil : 0.4429 kg-CO2e/L Liquefied Petroleum Gas : 0.8390 kg-CO2e/kg City gas : 0.5178 kg-CO2e/Nm3L Gasoline : 0.5569 kg-CO2e/L (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 2.6" issued by the Ministry of the Environment and Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (Mar 2024)). (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

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

180.91

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Fuel-based method

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

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

Mizuho delivers documents every day within the Group. Of this, the calculation is on mail cars used by MHBK with Tokyo's 23 wards. (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

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

104.57

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Waste-type-specific method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Calculated for waste from 13 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 2.6" issued by the Ministry of the Environment and Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (Mar 2024)) · 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 FY2008 to FY2011; 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). Burned paper, regular waste (burn) and regular waste (landfill) are "emissions from transportation" "emissions from waste disposal" Recycled paper The amount of recycled paper(t)0.021tCO2/t. Burned paper The amount of burned paper(t)0.0472tCO2/t. The amount of burned paper(t)0.2028tCO2/t. Regular waste (burn) The amount of regular waste (burn) (kg)0.0472kg-CO2e/kg. The amount of regular waste (burn) (kg)1.2885kg-CO2e/kg. Regular waste (landfill) The amount of regular waste (landfill) (kg)0.0472kg-CO2e/kg. The amount of regular waste (landfill) (kg)1.0997kg-CO2e/kg

Business travel

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

5062.84

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Distance-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Calculated about centrally managed domestic and overseas business trips between January and December 2023 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 2.6" issued by the Ministry of the Environment and Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (Mar 2024)) (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

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

11498.05

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Spend-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) 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 2.6" issued by the Ministry of the Environment and Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (Mar 2024)) (ii) Data quality: Good. Activities data: Uses actual amount of stipends paid during the reporting period (accounts for 81.55% 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

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

2638.45

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Other, please specify :Emissions from MHBK ATM leased machines

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Among MHBK ATM machines, about 47% are leased (including maintenance), and CO2 emissions associated with their use are calculated (remaining about 53% 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, 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

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) 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

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Mizuho does not sell manufactured products.

Use of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Mizuho does not sell manufactured products.

End of life treatment of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Mizuho does not sell manufactured products.

Downstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

17692

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Lessor-specific method

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

100

(7.8.5) 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

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Mizuho does not have franchises.

Other (upstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not evaluated

Other (downstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not evaluated

[Fixed row]

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

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 3	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Third-party verification or assurance process in place

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(7.9.1.1) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

Annual process

(7.9.1.2) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

Complete

(7.9.1.3) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

Limited assurance

(7.9.1.4) Attach the statement

Independent Assurance Report_2024.pdf

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

All (p1-3)

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select from:

ISAE3000

(7.9.1.7) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Row 2

(7.9.1.1) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

Annual process

(7.9.1.2) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

Complete

(7.9.1.3) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

Limited assurance

(7.9.1.4) Attach the statement

Independent Assurance Report_2024.pdf

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

All (p1-3)

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select from:

ISAE 3410

(7.9.1.7) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:

Scope 2 market-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

Independent Assurance Report_2024.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

All (p1-3)

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

ISAE3000

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Row 2

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:

- Scope 2 market-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

- Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

- Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

- Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

Independent Assurance Report_2024.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

All (p1-3)

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

- ISAE 3410

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

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

Row 1

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

Select all that apply

Scope 3: Business travel

(7.9.3.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

Annual process

(7.9.3.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

Complete

(7.9.3.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

Limited assurance

(7.9.3.5) Attach the statement

Tthirdparty Verification Report 2024.pdf

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

All (p1-2)

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

ISO14064-3

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

[Add row]

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

Select from:

Decreased

(7.10.1) 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 renewable energy consumption

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

48084.636

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

42.0702

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*In FY2023, we have completed the conversion of 74% (200 locations approx.) of our domestic Scope 2 electricity consumption to renewable energy, which accounted for approximately 80% of our GHG emissions. In FY2023, 47370.906 tons in Japan and 713.730 tons at the branches in UK and Germany, for a total of 48084.636 tons, were converted to renewable energy. Scope 1,2 emissions in FY2022 were 114296.067 tons. As a result, the reduction effect by renewable energy is as follows.
(47370.906/713.730) /114296.067*100=0.420702%*

Other emissions reduction activities

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

143.73

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0.1258

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*Due to the reduction in the number of vehicles and the introduction of electric vehicles (EVs), domestic gasoline consumption has decreased. As a result, the reduction effect is calculated as 143.730/114296.067*100=0.1258%.*

Change in output

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

483.684

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

Increased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0.4232

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Due to the impact of the coronavirus, overseas operations that had decreased are now recovering, resulting in an increase in the use of light oil and gasoline derived from automobiles by 95.443 tons and 255.283 tons, respectively, and an increase in electricity usage by 132.957 tons. Consequently, the total increase amounted to 483.684 tons, with an increase rate of 0.4232%. As a result, the calculated formula is as follows. $(95.443 + 255.283 + 132.957) / 114296.0671000.4232 \%$

Change in physical operating conditions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1912.632

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

1.6734

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

As part of structural reforms, several domestic sites were consolidated. This resulted in a reduction of 444.143 tons of kerosene and 867.615 tons of electricity consumption. Additionally, with the consolidation and reorganization of sites and the switch to cold water, city gas consumption was reduced by 654.433 tons. Furthermore, due to the mild winter, the use of steam decreased by 291.857 tons and hot water by 337.534 tons. On the other hand, cold water usage increased by

682.950 tons due to the switch from city gas and the steam. Consequently, there was a reduction of 1098.576 tons in Scope 1 and 814.056 tons in Scope 2, totaling a reduction of 1912.632 tons. As a result, the calculated formula is as follows. $(444.143654.433867.615291.857337.534-682.950) / 114296.0671001.6734 \%$

Unidentified

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4.212

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

Increased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0.0037

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Heavy oil increased by 5.056 tons, while liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) decreased by 0.844 tons. The net increase was 4.212 tons, representing a 0.0037% increase. As a result, the calculated formula is as follows. $(5.056-0.844) / 114296.0671000.0037 \%$
[Fixed row]

(7.10.2) Are your emissions performance calculations in 7.10 and 7.10.1 based on a location-based Scope 2 emissions figure or a market-based Scope 2 emissions figure?

Select from:

Market-based

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

Select from:

Yes

(7.23.1) Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions by subsidiary.

Row 1

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Mizuho bank

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

Banks

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

Select all that apply

No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

5661.513

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

121546.385

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

40994.546

Row 2

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Mizuho Securities

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

Other financial

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

Select all that apply

No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

280.647

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

6618.484

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

4492.979

Row 3

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Mizuho Trust & Banking

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

Banks

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

Select all that apply

No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

59.577

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

1813.876

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

1441.433

Row 4

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Mizuho Research & Technologies

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

Other professional services

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

Select all that apply

No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

759.725

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

6754.247

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

1195.629

Row 5

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Asset Management One

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

Other financial

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

Select all that apply

No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

354.44

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

0

[Add row]

(7.26) Allocate your emissions to your customers listed below according to the goods or services you have sold them in this reporting period.

Row 1

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Other allocation method, please specify :Mizuho Financial Group and consolidated subsidiaries' recurring revenue is 8,744,458,480,752 yen and the loan amount is 92,778.7 billion yen. The total emissions of BK is 40,994.6 for Scope 2. Please refer to this for your calculations.

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

Other unit, please specify :The amount your company paid or borrowed from Mizuho Bank.

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

53077

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

· *Climate* & *Nature-related* *Report* 2024,
https://www.mizuhogroup.com/binaries/content/assets/pdf/mizuhoglobal/sustainability/overview/report/climate_nature_report_2024.pdf · *Integrated Report* 2024,
https://www.mizuho-fg.co.jp/investors/financial/annual/data2403/pdf/data2403_all.pdf · *ESG Data Book* 2024, https://www.mizuho-fg.co.jp/csr/mizuhocsr/report/data/pdf/esg_databook.pdf · *Securities Report* 2024 https://www.mizuho-fg.co.jp/investors/financial/report/yuho_202403/pdf/fg_fy.pdf ·
Form 20-F https://www.mizuho-fg.co.jp/investors/financial/sec/pdf/20f_2024_03.pdf

Row 2

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Business unit (subsidiary company)

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Other allocation method, please specify :Mizuho Financial Group and consolidated subsidiaries' recurring revenue is 8,744,458,480,752 yen and the loan amount is 92,778.7 billion yen. The total emissions of BK is 40,994.6 for Scope 2. Please refer to this for your calculations.

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

Other unit, please specify :The amount your company paid or borrowed from Mizuho Bank.

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

53077

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

· Climate & Nature-related Report 2024,
https://www.mizuhogroup.com/binaries/content/assets/pdf/mizuhoglobal/sustainability/overview/report/climate_nature_report_2024.pdf · Integrated Report 2024,
https://www.mizuho-fg.co.jp/investors/financial/annual/data2403/pdf/data2403_all.pdf · ESG Data Book 2024, https://www.mizuho-fg.co.jp/csr/mizuhocsr/report/data/pdf/esg_databook.pdf · Securities Report 2024 https://www.mizuho-fg.co.jp/investors/financial/report/yuho_202403/pdf/fg_fy.pdf ·
Form 20-F https://www.mizuho-fg.co.jp/investors/financial/sec/pdf/20f_2024_03.pdf
[Add row]

(7.30) 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)	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(7.30.1) Report your organization's energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh.

Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

57295.78

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

57295.78

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

210355.68

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

108211.19

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

318566.87

Consumption of purchased or acquired heat

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

7609.56

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

7609.56

Consumption of purchased or acquired steam

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

4837.45

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

4837.45

Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

28522.84

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

28522.84

Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

0

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

210355.68

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

206476.82

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

416832.5
[Fixed row]

(7.30.16) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your electricity/heat/steam/cooling consumption in the reporting year.

Australia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

170.75

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

170.75

Austria

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

12.18

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

12.18

Bahrain

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0.21

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.21

Belgium

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

18.39

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

18.39

Brazil

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

211.79

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

211.79

Cambodia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

13.86

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

13.86

Canada

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

151.09

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

151.09

Chile

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

3.9

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

3.90

China

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

3950.76

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

1.65

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

3952.41

France

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

155.18

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

155.18

Germany

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

222.66

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

222.66

Hong Kong SAR, China

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2302.86

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

2302.86

India

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1783.74

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1783.74

Indonesia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

363.15

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

363.15

Iran (Islamic Republic of)

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

5.81

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

5.81

Italy

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

39.36

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

39.36

Japan

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

277252.38

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

45.11

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

40967.87

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

318265.36

Luxembourg

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

264.1

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

264.10

Malaysia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

254.48

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0.33

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

254.81

Mexico

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

312.66

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

312.66

Myanmar

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

175.72

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

175.72

Netherlands

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

267.79

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

267.79

Philippines

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

833.12

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

833.12

Republic of Korea

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

482.3

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

482.30

Russian Federation

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

165.82

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

165.82

Saudi Arabi

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

95.02

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

95.02

Singapore

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2913.35

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

2913.35

South Africa

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0.95

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.95

Spain

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

17.81

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

17.81

Switzerland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2.01

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

2.01

Taiwan, China

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1280.38

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1280.38

Thailand

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1179.2

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1179.20

Turkey

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

United Arab Emirates

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

9010.07

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

9010.07

United States of America

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

14040.06

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

14040.06

Viet Nam

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

613.96

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

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

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

613.96

[Fixed row]

(7.45) 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.

Row 1

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

0.007

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

64643

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

unit total revenue

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

8744458

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

- Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

62.62

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

- Decreased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

- Change in renewable energy consumption
- Change in revenue

(7.45.9) Please explain

The denominator, representing recurring revenue, increased by 51.32% compared to the previous fiscal year. The numerator, which is the CO2 emissions, saw a 43.44% reduction in domestic Scope 2 emissions for the FY2023, attributed to the implementation of renewable energy transitions in self-contracted properties. Consequently, the CO2 emissions per unit of revenue decreased from 0.020 in the previous year to 0.007.
[Add row]

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

Select all that apply

- Absolute target
- Portfolio target

(7.53.1) Provide details of your absolute emissions targets and progress made against those targets.

Row 1

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Abs 1

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

Yes, we consider this a science-based target, but we have not committed to seek validation of this target by the Science Based Targets initiative within the next two years

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

03/30/2022

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

Carbon dioxide (CO2)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

Scope 1

Scope 2

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

Market-based

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

03/30/2020

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

14756.016

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

164907.818

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

0.000

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

179663.834

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

100

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

100

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

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

03/30/2031

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

68.26

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

57025.301

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

10946.482

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

46079.11

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

57025.592

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

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

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

 Underway**(7.53.1.82) 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 Scope 1, 2. The reasons our targets align with SBT: The reduction rate for our Scope 1, 2 targets is 9.1% per year. This rate exceeds the 4.2% annual reduction rate required to meet the 1.5C level of the Science Based Targets (SBT), indicating that our targets are based on SBT criteria.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

In light of information disclosure regulations and the requirement to disclose non-financial information related to climate change, we have developed Mizuho's Approach to Achieving Net Zero by 2050 and Net Zero Transition Plan to clarify medium to long term strategies and initiatives, which outline the actions we take to achieve a decarbonized society by 2050 by pursuing efforts to limit the temperature increase within 1.5C so as to put our Environmental Policy's initiatives and stance into practice. Based on this, we are aiming to become carbon neutral by FY2030 for emissions from our business activities (Scope 1, 2)

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

With the aim of becoming carbon neutral in FY2030, we switched to renewable energy at our contracted properties in FY2023 for our domestic Scope 2 electricity consumption, which accounts for approximately 80% of our GHG emissions, and lowered GHG emissions by about 60% compared to FY2020. 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 as continue initiatives to switch company cars from gasoline-powered cars to electric vehicles and reduce GHG emissions at overseas locations through the adoption of renewable energy.

[Add row]

(7.53.4) Provide details of the climate-related targets for your portfolio.**Row 1****(7.53.4.1) Target reference number**

Select from:

Por1

(7.53.4.2) Target type

Select from:

Green finance

(7.53.4.3) Taxonomy or framework used to define “green finance”

Select from:

Other, please specify :LMA (Loan Market Association), ICMA (International Capital Market Association)

(7.53.4.4) Methodology used when setting the target

Select from:

Own methodology

(7.53.4.5) Date target was set

04/02/2023

(7.53.4.6) Target is set and progress against it is tracked at

Select from:

Portfolio level

(7.53.4.9) Portfolio

Select from:

Banking (Bank)

(7.53.4.10) Asset classes covered by the target

Select all that apply

- Loans
- Project finance
- Bonds

(7.53.4.11) Sectors covered by the target

Select all that apply

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Retail | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fossil Fuels |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Apparel | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Manufacturing |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Services | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Infrastructure |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Materials | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Power generation |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hospitality | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> International bodies |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Transportation services | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Food, beverage & agriculture | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Biotech, health care & pharma | |

(7.53.4.12) Target type: Absolute or intensity

Select from:

- Absolute

(7.53.4.16) Metric (or target numerator if intensity)

Select from:

- Total green finance raised and facilitated (unit currency as reported in 1.2)

(7.53.4.21) Frequency of target reviews

Select from:

- Other, please specify :Irregular (as needed).

(7.53.4.22) End date of base year

03/30/2020

(7.53.4.24) We have an interim target

Select from:

No

(7.53.4.27) End date of target

03/30/2031

(7.53.4.28) Figure in target year

1000000000000000

(7.53.4.29) Figure in reporting year

3100000000000000

(7.53.4.31) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Underway

(7.53.4.34) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

No, and we do not anticipate setting one in the next 2 years

(7.53.4.38) Target objective

We aim to strengthen Japanese industries' competitiveness and balance economic and social value by leading structural transformation of industries toward decarbonization through supporting our clients' steady transitions toward 2030 and future-oriented clients' actions. Mizuho provides consistent support to our clients

from both financial and non-financial perspectives to restructure business portfolios, transform supply chains, and work toward social implementation of next-generation technologies that will lead to future industrial structural transformations. Mizuho believes that, especially with regard to sustainable finance, it is an important role for financial institutions to generate further money flows to meet the massive demand for climate change financing.

Row 2

(7.53.4.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Por2

(7.53.4.2) Target type

Select from:

Green finance

(7.53.4.3) Taxonomy or framework used to define “green finance”

Select from:

Other, please specify :LMA(Loan Market Association) , ICMA(International Capital Market Association)

(7.53.4.4) Methodology used when setting the target

Select from:

Own methodology

(7.53.4.5) Date target was set

04/02/2023

(7.53.4.6) Target is set and progress against it is tracked at

Select from:

Portfolio level

(7.53.4.9) Portfolio

Select from:

- Banking (Bank)

(7.53.4.10) Asset classes covered by the target

Select all that apply

- Loans
- Project finance
- Bonds

(7.53.4.11) Sectors covered by the target

Select all that apply

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Retail | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fossil Fuels |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Apparel | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Manufacturing |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Services | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Infrastructure |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Materials | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Power generation |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hospitality | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> International bodies |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Transportation services | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Food, beverage & agriculture | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Biotech, health care & pharma | |

(7.53.4.12) Target type: Absolute or intensity

Select from:

- Absolute

(7.53.4.16) Metric (or target numerator if intensity)

Select from:

Total green finance raised and facilitated (unit currency as reported in 1.2)

(7.53.4.21) Frequency of target reviews

Select from:

Other, please specify :Irregular (as needed)

(7.53.4.22) End date of base year

03/30/2020

(7.53.4.24) We have an interim target

Select from:

No

(7.53.4.27) End date of target

03/30/2031

(7.53.4.28) Figure in target year

50000000000000

(7.53.4.29) Figure in reporting year

14000000000000

(7.53.4.31) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Underway

(7.53.4.34) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

- No, and we do not anticipate setting one in the next 2 years

(7.53.4.38) Target objective

We aim to strengthen Japanese industries' competitiveness and balance economic and social value by leading structural transformation of industries toward decarbonization through supporting our clients' steady transitions toward 2030 and future-oriented clients' actions. Mizuho provides consistent support to our clients from both financial and non-financial perspectives to restructure business portfolios, transform supply chains, and work toward social implementation of next-generation technologies that will lead to future industrial structural transformations. Mizuho believes that, especially with regard to sustainable finance, it is an important role for financial institutions to generate further money flows to meet the massive demand for climate change financing.

Row 3

(7.53.4.1) Target reference number

Select from:

- Por3

(7.53.4.2) Target type

Select from:

- Portfolio emissions intensity

(7.53.4.4) Methodology used when setting the target

Select from:

- NZBA Target Setting Guidelines

(7.53.4.5) Date target was set

05/16/2022

(7.53.4.6) Target is set and progress against it is tracked at

Select from:

- Sector level

(7.53.4.7) Sector

Select from:

- Power generation

(7.53.4.8) Portfolios covered by the target

Select all that apply

- Banking (Bank)

(7.53.4.10) Asset classes covered by the target

Select all that apply

- Loans
- Project finance

(7.53.4.16) Metric (or target numerator if intensity)

Select from:

- tCO₂e

(7.53.4.21) Frequency of target reviews

Select from:

- Every five years

(7.53.4.22) End date of base year

03/30/2021

(7.53.4.23) Figure in base year

0.388

(7.53.4.24) We have an interim target

Select from:

No

(7.53.4.27) End date of target

03/30/2031

(7.53.4.28) Figure in target year

0.232

(7.53.4.29) Figure in reporting year

0.368

(7.53.4.30) % of target achieved relative to base year

12.820512820512834

(7.53.4.31) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Underway

(7.53.4.34) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

Yes, we consider this a science-based target, and it has been set in line with the Glasgow Financial Alliance for Net Zero (GFANZ) commitments, but we have not committed to seek validation by the Science Based Targets initiative within the next two years

(7.53.4.35) Target ambition

Select from:

Well-below 2°C aligned

(7.53.4.37) Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

1. Targeted value chain Companies/projects whose primary business is power generation 2. Targeted assets Loans (Total of corporate finance and project finance) 3. Targeted scope Scope 1 (Emissions from power generation businesses)

(7.53.4.38) Target objective

The electric power sector is a high GHG emitting sector, accounting for approximately 40% of all GHG emissions in the global energy consumption sectors and approximately 41% of Mizuho's financed emissions. Electric power is an essential utility for all industry and household activities. Demand for electric power is forecast to increase significantly by 2050, in view of future efforts to promote electrification. Decarbonization in this sector is particularly crucial for that of society and industry as a whole.

Row 4

(7.53.4.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Por4

(7.53.4.2) Target type

Select from:

Portfolio emissions intensity

(7.53.4.4) Methodology used when setting the target

Select from:

NZBA Target Setting Guidelines

(7.53.4.5) Date target was set

12/28/2022

(7.53.4.6) Target is set and progress against it is tracked at

Select from:

- Sector level

(7.53.4.7) Sector

Select from:

- Fossil Fuels

(7.53.4.8) Portfolios covered by the target

Select all that apply

- Banking (Bank)

(7.53.4.10) Asset classes covered by the target

Select all that apply

- Loans
- Project finance

(7.53.4.21) Frequency of target reviews

Select from:

- Every five years

(7.53.4.22) End date of base year

03/30/2020

(7.53.4.23) Figure in base year

6.6

(7.53.4.24) We have an interim target

Select from:

No

(7.53.4.27) End date of target

03/30/2031

(7.53.4.28) Figure in target year

4.2

(7.53.4.29) Figure in reporting year

5.6

(7.53.4.30) % of target achieved relative to base year

41.66666666666667

(7.53.4.31) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Underway

(7.53.4.34) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

Yes, we consider this a science-based target, and it has been set in line with the Glasgow Financial Alliance for Net Zero (GFANZ) commitments, but we have not committed to seek validation by the Science Based Targets initiative within the next two years

(7.53.4.35) Target ambition

Select from:

1.5°C aligned

(7.53.4.37) Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

1. Targeted value chain Companies and projects whose primary business is in upstream production of oil and gas (including integrated oil and gas companies) 2. Targeted assets Loans (Total of corporate finance and project finance) 3. Targeted scope Scope12 (Direct GHG emissions from oil and gas production operations) 4. Unit of Base Year, Target Year, and Reporting Year. The units for this target is "gCO2e /MJ".

(7.53.4.38) Target objective

The oil and gas sector accounts for approximately 50% of all global GHG emissions by energy supply source (30% from oil and 20% from gas) and approximately 12% 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. We contribute to structural transformations in industry and society by supporting clients' initiatives to reduce GHG emissions in the oil and gas sector as well as their efforts aimed at decarbonization and business structural transformations, such as developing carbon-free fuels and diversifying businesses to provide renewable energy.

Row 5

(7.53.4.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Por5

(7.53.4.2) Target type

Select from:

Absolute portfolio emissions

(7.53.4.4) Methodology used when setting the target

Select from:

NZBA Target Setting Guidelines

(7.53.4.5) Date target was set

12/28/2022

(7.53.4.6) Target is set and progress against it is tracked at

Select from:

- Sector level

(7.53.4.7) Sector

Select from:

- Fossil Fuels

(7.53.4.8) Portfolios covered by the target

Select all that apply

- Banking (Bank)

(7.53.4.10) Asset classes covered by the target

Select all that apply

- Loans
- Project finance

(7.53.4.16) Metric (or target numerator if intensity)

Select from:

- tCO₂e

(7.53.4.21) Frequency of target reviews

Select from:

- Every five years

(7.53.4.22) End date of base year

03/30/2020

(7.53.4.23) Figure in base year

60600000

(7.53.4.24) We have an interim target

Select from:

No

(7.53.4.27) End date of target

03/30/2031

(7.53.4.28) Figure in target year

53300000

(7.53.4.29) Figure in reporting year

34800000

(7.53.4.30) % of target achieved relative to base year

353.4246575342466

(7.53.4.31) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Underway

(7.53.4.34) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

Yes, we consider this a science-based target, and it has been set in line with the Glasgow Financial Alliance for Net Zero (GFANZ) commitments, but we have not committed to seek validation by the Science Based Targets initiative within the next two years

(7.53.4.35) Target ambition

Select from:

- Well-below 2°C aligned

(7.53.4.37) Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

1. Targeted value chain Companies and projects whose primary business is in upstream production of oil and gas (including integrated oil and gas companies) 2. Targeted assets Loans (Total of corporate finance and project finance) 3. Targeted scope Scope3 (Category 11) (Indirect GHG emissions from oil and gas production operations) 4. The figures for the target year: · 43.0-53.3 MtCO₂e (Reduce by 12%to 29% from FY2019 level)

(7.53.4.38) Target objective

The oil and gas sector accounts for approximately 50% of all global GHG emissions by energy supply source (30% from oil and 20% from gas) and approximately 12% 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. We contribute to structural transformations in industry and society by supporting clients' initiatives to reduce GHG emissions in the oil and gas sector as well as their efforts aimed at decarbonization and business structural transformations, such as developing carbon-free fuels and diversifying businesses to provide renewable energy.

Row 6

(7.53.4.1) Target reference number

Select from:

- Por6

(7.53.4.2) Target type

Select from:

- Absolute portfolio emissions

(7.53.4.4) Methodology used when setting the target

Select from:

- NZBA Target Setting Guidelines

(7.53.4.5) Date target was set

12/28/2022

(7.53.4.6) Target is set and progress against it is tracked at

Select from:

Sector level

(7.53.4.7) Sector

Select from:

Fossil Fuels

(7.53.4.8) Portfolios covered by the target

Select all that apply

Banking (Bank)

(7.53.4.10) Asset classes covered by the target

Select all that apply

Loans

Project finance

(7.53.4.16) Metric (or target numerator if intensity)

Select from:

tCO₂e

(7.53.4.21) Frequency of target reviews

Select from:

Every five years

(7.53.4.22) End date of base year

03/30/2021

(7.53.4.23) Figure in base year

5100000

(7.53.4.24) We have an interim target

Select from:

No

(7.53.4.27) End date of target

03/30/2031

(7.53.4.28) Figure in target year

0

(7.53.4.29) Figure in reporting year

600000

(7.53.4.30) % of target achieved relative to base year

88.23529411764706

(7.53.4.31) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Underway

(7.53.4.34) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

Yes, we consider this a science-based target, and it has been set in line with the Glasgow Financial Alliance for Net Zero (GFANZ) commitments, but we have not committed to seek validation by the Science Based Targets initiative within the next two years

(7.53.4.35) Target ambition

Select from:

1.5°C aligned

(7.53.4.37) Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

1. Targeted value chain Companies and projects whose primary business is in thermal coal mining 2. Targeted assets Loans (Total of corporate finance and project finance) 3. Targeted scope Scope12 Scope3 (Category 11)

(7.53.4.38) Target objective

Over 80% of the world's CO2 emissions come from fossil fuels. Reducing these emissions is essential to achieving a low-carbon society. There is international consensus, most prominently in the Glasgow Climate Pact adopted at COP26, on phasing out coal-fired power generation. In light of these, we focused on the mining of thermal coal, which is used as fuel in coal-fired power generation.

Row 7

(7.53.4.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Por7

(7.53.4.2) Target type

Select from:

Absolute portfolio emissions

(7.53.4.4) Methodology used when setting the target

Select from:

- NZBA Target Setting Guidelines

(7.53.4.5) Date target was set

12/28/2022

(7.53.4.6) Target is set and progress against it is tracked at

Select from:

- Sector level

(7.53.4.7) Sector

Select from:

- Fossil Fuels

(7.53.4.8) Portfolios covered by the target

Select all that apply

- Banking (Bank)

(7.53.4.10) Asset classes covered by the target

Select all that apply

- Loans
- Project finance

(7.53.4.16) Metric (or target numerator if intensity)

Select from:

- tCO₂e

(7.53.4.21) Frequency of target reviews

Select from:

Every five years

(7.53.4.22) End date of base year

03/30/2021

(7.53.4.23) Figure in base year

5100000

(7.53.4.24) We have an interim target

Select from:

No

(7.53.4.27) End date of target

03/30/2041

(7.53.4.28) Figure in target year

0

(7.53.4.29) Figure in reporting year

600000

(7.53.4.30) % of target achieved relative to base year

88.23529411764706

(7.53.4.31) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Underway

(7.53.4.34) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

Yes, we consider this a science-based target, and it has been set in line with the Glasgow Financial Alliance for Net Zero (GFANZ) commitments, but we have not committed to seek validation by the Science Based Targets initiative within the next two years

(7.53.4.35) Target ambition

Select from:

1.5°C aligned

(7.53.4.37) Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

1. Targeted value chain Companies and projects whose primary business is in thermal coal mining 2. Targeted assets Loans (Total of corporate finance and project finance) 3. Targeted scope Scope12 Scope3 (Category 11)

(7.53.4.38) Target objective

Over 80% of the world's CO2 emissions come from fossil fuels. Reducing these emissions is essential to achieving a low-carbon society. There is international consensus, most prominently in the Glasgow Climate Pact adopted at COP26, on phasing out coal-fired power generation. In light of these, we focused on the mining of thermal coal, which is used as fuel in coal-fired power generation.

Row 8

(7.53.4.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Por8

(7.53.4.2) Target type

Select from:

- Absolute portfolio emissions

(7.53.4.4) Methodology used when setting the target

Select from:

- NZBA Target Setting Guidelines

(7.53.4.5) Date target was set

04/11/2024

(7.53.4.6) Target is set and progress against it is tracked at

Select from:

- Sector level

(7.53.4.7) Sector

Select from:

- Materials

(7.53.4.8) Portfolios covered by the target

Select all that apply

- Banking (Bank)

(7.53.4.10) Asset classes covered by the target

Select all that apply

- Loans
- Project finance

(7.53.4.16) Metric (or target numerator if intensity)

Select from:

tCO2e

(7.53.4.21) Frequency of target reviews

Select from:

Every five years

(7.53.4.22) End date of base year

03/30/2022

(7.53.4.23) Figure in base year

17300000

(7.53.4.24) We have an interim target

Select from:

No

(7.53.4.27) End date of target

03/30/2031

(7.53.4.28) Figure in target year

14400000

(7.53.4.29) Figure in reporting year

14100000

(7.53.4.30) % of target achieved relative to base year

(7.53.4.31) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Underway

(7.53.4.34) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

Yes, we consider this a science-based target, and it has been set in line with the Glasgow Financial Alliance for Net Zero (GFANZ) commitments, but we have not committed to seek validation by the Science Based Targets initiative within the next two years

(7.53.4.35) Target ambition

Select from:

Well-below 2°C aligned

(7.53.4.37) Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

1. Targeted value chain Companies and projects whose primary business is steelmaking (production involving blast furnace or electric furnace, continuous casting and rolling) 2. Targeted assets Loans (Total of corporate finance and project finance) 3. Targeted scope Scope 12 (GHG emissions from steel production operations) 4. The figures for the target year: · 13.3-14.4 MtCO₂e (Reduce by 17%to 23% from FY2021 level)

(7.53.4.38) Target objective

The steel sector is a high GHG emitting sector, accounting for approximately 7% of all CO₂ emissions in the global energy consumption sectors, and for more than 10% of Japan's CO₂ emissions, and around 40% of the industrial sector's emissions. It accounts for approximately 14% of Mizuho's financed emissions.

Row 9

(7.53.4.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Por9

(7.53.4.2) Target type

Select from:

Absolute portfolio emissions

(7.53.4.4) Methodology used when setting the target

Select from:

NZBA Target Setting Guidelines

(7.53.4.5) Date target was set

12/17/2023

(7.53.4.6) Target is set and progress against it is tracked at

Select from:

Sector level

(7.53.4.7) Sector

Select from:

Manufacturing

(7.53.4.8) Portfolios covered by the target

Select all that apply

Banking (Bank)

(7.53.4.10) Asset classes covered by the target

Select all that apply

Loans

(7.53.4.16) Metric (or target numerator if intensity)

Select from:

tCO2e

(7.53.4.21) Frequency of target reviews

Select from:

Every five years

(7.53.4.22) End date of base year

03/30/2022

(7.53.4.23) Figure in base year

934000

(7.53.4.24) We have an interim target

Select from:

No

(7.53.4.27) End date of target

03/30/2031

(7.53.4.28) Figure in target year

579000

(7.53.4.29) Figure in reporting year

831000

(7.53.4.30) % of target achieved relative to base year

29.014084507042252

(7.53.4.31) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Underway

(7.53.4.34) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

Yes, we consider this a science-based target, and it has been set in line with the Glasgow Financial Alliance for Net Zero (GFANZ) commitments, but we have not committed to seek validation by the Science Based Targets initiative within the next two years

(7.53.4.35) Target ambition

Select from:

1.5°C aligned

(7.53.4.37) Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

1. Targeted value chain Companies whose primary business is (finished) vehicle production 2. Targeted assets Loans (Corporate finance) 3. Targeted scope Scope 12
4. The figures for the target year: · 579 ktCO₂e (Reduce by 38% from FY2021 level)

(7.53.4.38) Target objective

The automotive sector emits approximately one-sixth of CO₂ emissions from all global end energy consumption sectors. It is also recognized as an essential sector for decarbonization because automobiles are a vital means of mobility and transportation for which demand is expected to increase toward 2050.

Row 10

(7.53.4.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Por10

(7.53.4.2) Target type

Select from:

Portfolio emissions intensity

(7.53.4.4) Methodology used when setting the target

Select from:

NZBA Target Setting Guidelines

(7.53.4.5) Date target was set

12/17/2023

(7.53.4.6) Target is set and progress against it is tracked at

Select from:

Sector level

(7.53.4.7) Sector

Select from:

Manufacturing

(7.53.4.8) Portfolios covered by the target

Select all that apply

Banking (Bank)

(7.53.4.10) Asset classes covered by the target

Select all that apply

Loans

(7.53.4.21) Frequency of target reviews

Select from:

Every five years

(7.53.4.22) End date of base year

03/30/2022

(7.53.4.23) Figure in base year

198

(7.53.4.24) We have an interim target

Select from:

No

(7.53.4.27) End date of target

03/30/2031

(7.53.4.28) Figure in target year

110

(7.53.4.29) Figure in reporting year

184

(7.53.4.30) % of target achieved relative to base year

15.909090909090908

(7.53.4.31) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Underway

(7.53.4.34) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

Yes, we consider this a science-based target, and it has been set in line with the Glasgow Financial Alliance for Net Zero (GFANZ) commitments, but we have not committed to seek validation by the Science Based Targets initiative within the next two years

(7.53.4.35) Target ambition

Select from:

Well-below 2°C aligned

(7.53.4.37) Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

1. Targeted value chain Companies whose primary business is (finished) vehicle production 2. Targeted assets Loans (Corporate finance) 3. Targeted scope Scope3 (Category 11) (Well-to-Wheel) 4. Base Year, Target Year, and Reporting Year · Unit : gCO₂e/vkm. · 110-130 gCO₂e/vkm (Reduce by 31% to 43% from FY2021 level)

(7.53.4.38) Target objective

The automotive sector emits approximately one-sixth of CO₂ emissions from all global end energy consumption sectors. It is also recognized as an essential sector for decarbonization because automobiles are a vital means of mobility and transportation for which demand is expected to increase toward 2050.

Row 11

(7.53.4.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Por11

(7.53.4.2) Target type

Select from:

Portfolio emissions intensity

(7.53.4.4) Methodology used when setting the target

Select from:

NZBA Target Setting Guidelines

(7.53.4.5) Date target was set

12/17/2023

(7.53.4.6) Target is set and progress against it is tracked at

Select from:

Sector level

(7.53.4.7) Sector

Select from:

Transportation services

(7.53.4.8) Portfolios covered by the target

Select all that apply

Banking (Bank)

(7.53.4.10) Asset classes covered by the target

Select all that apply

Loans

(7.53.4.21) Frequency of target reviews

Select from:

Every five years

(7.53.4.22) End date of base year

03/30/2022

(7.53.4.23) Figure in base year

1.82

(7.53.4.24) We have an interim target

Select from:

No

(7.53.4.27) End date of target

03/30/2031

(7.53.4.28) Figure in target year

0

(7.53.4.31) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Underway

(7.53.4.34) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

Yes, we consider this a science-based target, and it has been set in line with the Glasgow Financial Alliance for Net Zero (GFANZ) commitments, but we have not committed to seek validation by the Science Based Targets initiative within the next two years

(7.53.4.35) Target ambition

Select from:

Other, please specify :GHG reduction target by IMO (International Maritime Organization)

(7.53.4.37) Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

1. Targeted value chain Vessels of 5,000 gross tonnage and above, excluding domestic shipping vessels 2. Targeted assets Finance secured by vessel mortgages 3. Targeted scope Scope1 (vessel operation) 4. Base Year, Target Year, and Reporting Year · Unit : % · Figure in target year : 0% (Portfolio aligned with decarbonization trajectory)

(7.53.4.38) Target objective

The maritime transportation sector accounts for approximately 2% of all emissions in the global energy consumption sectors and for approximately 3% of Mizuho's financed emissions. Maritime transportation volumes are rising year by year and demand is forecast to continue to increase until 2050 on the back of economic growth. Therefore, we recognize that decarbonizing maritime transportation is essential to advance transition in the real economy.

Row 12

(7.53.4.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Por12

(7.53.4.2) Target type

Select from:

Portfolio emissions intensity

(7.53.4.4) Methodology used when setting the target

Select from:

- NZBA Target Setting Guidelines

(7.53.4.5) Date target was set

04/11/2024

(7.53.4.6) Target is set and progress against it is tracked at

Select from:

- Sector level

(7.53.4.7) Sector

Select from:

- Services

(7.53.4.8) Portfolios covered by the target

Select all that apply

- Banking (Bank)

(7.53.4.10) Asset classes covered by the target

Select all that apply

- Loans

(7.53.4.16) Metric (or target numerator if intensity)

Select from:

- tCO2e

(7.53.4.21) Frequency of target reviews

Select from:

Every five years

(7.53.4.22) End date of base year

03/30/2022

(7.53.4.23) Figure in base year

0.069

(7.53.4.24) We have an interim target

Select from:

No

(7.53.4.27) End date of target

03/30/2031

(7.53.4.28) Figure in target year

0.042

(7.53.4.29) Figure in reporting year

0.065

(7.53.4.30) % of target achieved relative to base year

14.814814814814826

(7.53.4.31) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Underway

(7.53.4.34) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

Yes, we consider this a science-based target, and it has been set in line with the Glasgow Financial Alliance for Net Zero (GFANZ) commitments, but we have not committed to seek validation by the Science Based Targets initiative within the next two years

(7.53.4.35) Target ambition

Select from:

Well-below 2°C aligned

(7.53.4.37) Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

1. Targeted value chain Companies whose primary business is real estate lending, REITs and SPCs in Japan 2. Targeted assets Loans (corporate finance and non-recourse loans) 3. Targeted scope Scope12 (emissions from owned property) Scope3 (Category 13) (emissions from leased property) 4. Base Year, Target Year, and Reporting Year · Unit : kg CO2e/ · Figure in target year : 33-42 kg CO2e/

(7.53.4.38) Target objective

Real estate (residential and commercial) accounts for approximately 26% of emissions (direct emissions from real estate and indirect emissions from electricity usage) in all global energy consumption sectors. At the same time, real estate is foundational to people's livelihoods and economic activities, and overall global demand for real estate is forecast to expand until 2050. Therefore, decarbonization of real estate sector is essential to realize a transition to a decarbonized society.
[Add row]

(7.54) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year?

Select all that apply

Net-zero targets

Other climate-related targets

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

Row 1

(7.54.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Oth 1

(7.54.2.2) Date target was set

03/30/2021

(7.54.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:

Business activity

(7.54.2.4) Target type: absolute or intensity

Select from:

Absolute

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

Green finance

Other green finance, please specify :Total amount of sustainable finance and environmental finance

(7.54.2.7) End date of base year

03/30/2020

(7.54.2.8) Figure or percentage in base year

1100000000000

(7.54.2.9) End date of target

03/30/2030

(7.54.2.10) Figure or percentage at end of date of target

50000000000000

(7.54.2.11) Figure or percentage in reporting year

31000000000000

(7.54.2.12) % of target achieved relative to base year

61.1451942740

(7.54.2.13) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Underway

(7.54.2.15) Is this target part of an emissions target?

No

(7.54.2.16) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Select all that apply

No, it's not part of an overarching initiative

(7.54.2.18) 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.

(7.54.2.19) Target objective

Mizuho has been working to achieve the long-term targets we set in April 2020 for sustainable finance and environmental finance (JPY 25 trillion from FY2019 to FY2030, of which JPY 12 trillion is earmarked for environmental finance). Because over the next decade Green Transformation (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 JPY 100 trillion — of which JPY 50 trillion is earmarked for environment and climate change related finance — in order to create larger finance flows directed toward.

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

We have steadily built up a track record by assessing our clients’ issues and needs accurately – arranging a total of JPY 31.0 trillion for sustainable finance between FY2019 and FY2023 (of which JPY 14.0 trillion was environment and climate-related finance).

[Add row]

(7.54.3) Provide details of your net-zero target(s).

Row 1

(7.54.3.1) Target reference number

Select from:

NZ1

(7.54.3.2) Date target was set

05/16/2022

(7.54.3.3) Target Coverage

Select from:

Banking (Bank)

(7.54.3.4) Targets linked to this net zero target

Select all that apply

- Por3
- Por4
- Por5
- Por8
- Por9
- Por10
- Por11
- Por12

(7.54.3.5) End date of target for achieving net zero

12/30/2050

(7.54.3.6) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

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

(7.54.3.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

- Scope 3

(7.54.3.9) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

- Methane (CH₄)
- Nitrous oxide (N₂O)
- Carbon dioxide (CO₂)
- Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)
- Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)
- Sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆)
- Nitrogen trifluoride (NF₃)

(7.54.3.10) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The greenhouse gases covered by the target are as follows. -Carbon dioxide (CO2) -Methane (CH4) -Nitrous oxide (N2O) -Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) - Perfluorocarbons (PFCs) -Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6) -Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

(7.54.3.11) Target objective

Mizuho clarifies in the Environmental Policy our awareness of environmental issues including addressing climate change and preserving natural capital, and our specific role and actions to these challenges. Especially, addressing climate change is positioned as one of the most material issues regards to the Group's management strategy, and we clarified our stance to achieve a decarbonized society. We have developed Mizuho's Approach to Achieving Net Zero by 2050 and Net Zero Transition Plan to clarify medium to long term strategies and initiatives, which outline the actions we take to achieve a decarbonized society by 2050 by pursuing efforts to limit the temperature increase within 1.5C so as to put our Environmental Policy's initiatives and stance into practice. Based on these policies and plans, we will actively promote climate-related initiatives and information disclosure in line with international standards. We are aiming to become carbon neutral by FY2030 for emissions from our business activities (Scope 1, 2) and to reduce emissions produced via our finance portfolio (Scope 3) to net zero by 2050.

(7.54.3.12) Do you intend to neutralize any residual emissions with permanent carbon removals at the end of the target?

Select from:

Unsure

(7.54.3.13) Do you plan to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain?

Select from:

Yes, and we have already acted on this in the reporting year

(7.54.3.14) Do you intend to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization and/or beyond value chain mitigation?

Select all that apply

No, we do not plan to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization and/or beyond value chain mitigation

(7.54.3.16) Describe the actions to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain

We have set reduction targets for emissions (Scope 3) through financing and investments, and we disclose our progress (see Por2-Por8). Mizuho places a high priority on engagement with our clients in responding to climate change. We approach our clients' carbon-neutral strategies, business strategies, and financial and capital strategies through analysis and ideas/concepts, constructive dialogue, and solution provision and business co-creation. By supporting clients' transitions with

engagement as a starting point, we aim both Mizuho and our clients to enhance corporate value by reducing transition risks and capturing business opportunities, thereby contributing to the transition of the real economy and the realization of a decarbonized society.

(7.54.3.17) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Underway

Row 2

(7.54.3.1) Target reference number

Select from:

NZ2

(7.54.3.2) Date target was set

05/16/2022

(7.54.3.3) Target Coverage

Select from:

Business activity

(7.54.3.5) End date of target for achieving net zero

03/30/2031

(7.54.3.6) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

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

(7.54.3.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

Scope 1

Scope 2

(7.54.3.9) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

Carbon dioxide (CO2)

(7.54.3.10) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The greenhouse gases covered by the target are as follows. -Carbon dioxide (CO2)

(7.54.3.11) Target objective

Mizuho clarifies in the Environmental Policy our awareness of environmental issues including addressing climate change and preserving natural capital, and our specific role and actions to these challenges. Especially, addressing climate change is positioned as one of the most material issues regards to the Group's management strategy, and we clarified our stance to achieve a decarbonized society. We have developed Mizuho's Approach to Achieving Net Zero by 2050 and Net Zero Transition Plan to clarify medium to long term strategies and initiatives, which outline the actions we take to achieve a decarbonized society by 2050 by pursuing efforts to limit the temperature increase within 1.5C so as to put our Environmental Policy's initiatives and stance into practice. Based on these policies and plans, we will actively promote climate-related initiatives and information disclosure in line with international standards. We are aiming to become carbon neutral by FY2030 for emissions from our business activities (Scope 1, 2) and to reduce emissions produced via our finance portfolio (Scope 3) to net zero by 2050.

(7.54.3.12) Do you intend to neutralize any residual emissions with permanent carbon removals at the end of the target?

Select from:

Yes

(7.54.3.13) Do you plan to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain?

Select from:

Yes, and we have already acted on this in the reporting year

(7.54.3.14) Do you intend to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization and/or beyond value chain mitigation?

Select all that apply

Yes, we plan to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization at the end of the target

(7.54.3.16) Describe the actions to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain

We have set reduction targets for emissions (Scope 3) through financing and investments, and we disclose our progress (see Por2-Por8). Mizuho places a high priority on engagement with our clients in responding to climate change. We approach our clients' carbon-neutral strategies, business strategies, and financial and capital strategies through analysis and ideas/concepts, constructive dialogue, and solution provision and business co-creation. By supporting clients' transitions with engagement as a starting point, we aim both Mizuho and our clients to enhance corporate value by reducing transition risks and capturing business opportunities, thereby contributing to the transition of the real economy and the realization of a decarbonized society.

(7.54.3.17) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Underway

Row 3

(7.54.3.1) Target reference number

Select from:

NZ3

(7.54.3.2) Date target was set

12/28/2023

(7.54.3.3) Target Coverage

Select from:

Banking (Bank)

(7.54.3.4) Targets linked to this net zero target

Select all that apply

Por6

(7.54.3.5) End date of target for achieving net zero

03/30/2031

(7.54.3.6) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

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

(7.54.3.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

Scope 3

(7.54.3.9) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

Methane (CH₄)

Nitrous oxide (N₂O)

Carbon dioxide (CO₂)

Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

Sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆)

Nitrogen trifluoride (NF₃)

(7.54.3.10) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The greenhouse gases covered by the target are as follows. -Carbon dioxide (CO₂) -Methane (CH₄) -Nitrous oxide (N₂O) -Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) - Perfluorocarbons (PFCs) -Sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆) -Nitrogen trifluoride (NF₃)

(7.54.3.11) Target objective

Over 80% of the world's CO₂ emissions come from fossil fuels. Reducing these emissions is essential to achieving a low-carbon society. There is international consensus, most prominently in the Glasgow Climate Pact adopted at COP26, on phasing out coal-fired power generation. In light of these, we focused on the mining

of thermal coal, which is used as fuel in coal-fired power generation.

(7.54.3.12) Do you intend to neutralize any residual emissions with permanent carbon removals at the end of the target?

Select from:

No

(7.54.3.13) Do you plan to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain?

Select from:

Yes, and we have already acted on this in the reporting year

(7.54.3.14) Do you intend to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization and/or beyond value chain mitigation?

Select all that apply

No, we do not plan to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization and/or beyond value chain mitigation

(7.54.3.16) Describe the actions to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain

-Mizuho is phasing out financing provided to thermal coal mining, based on the ES Policy. -Through engagement, we verify the transition progress of clients and provide them with both financial and non-financial solutions. In this way, we support client initiatives toward business structural transformations. - We have set a target to reduce the outstanding credit balance for coal-fired power generation plants (Reduce the FY2019 amount by 50% by FY2030, and achieve an outstanding credit balance of zero by FY2040).

(7.54.3.17) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Underway

Row 4

(7.54.3.1) Target reference number

Select from:

NZ4

(7.54.3.2) Date target was set

12/28/2023

(7.54.3.3) Target Coverage

Select from:

Banking (Bank)

(7.54.3.4) Targets linked to this net zero target

Select all that apply

Por7

(7.54.3.5) End date of target for achieving net zero

03/30/2041

(7.54.3.6) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

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

(7.54.3.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

Scope 3

(7.54.3.9) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

Methane (CH4)

Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)

- Nitrous oxide (N2O)
- Carbon dioxide (CO2)
- Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)
- Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

- Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

(7.54.3.10) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The greenhouse gases covered by the target are as follows. -Carbon dioxide (CO2) -Methane (CH4) -Nitrous oxide (N2O) -Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) - Perfluorocarbons (PFCs) -Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6) -Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

(7.54.3.11) Target objective

Over 80% of the world's CO2 emissions come from fossil fuels. Reducing these emissions is essential to achieving a low-carbon society. There is international consensus, most prominently in the Glasgow Climate Pact adopted at COP26, on phasing out coal-fired power generation. In light of these, we focused on the mining of thermal coal, which is used as fuel in coal-fired power generation.

(7.54.3.12) Do you intend to neutralize any residual emissions with permanent carbon removals at the end of the target?

Select from:

- No

(7.54.3.13) Do you plan to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain?

Select from:

- Yes, and we have already acted on this in the reporting year

(7.54.3.14) Do you intend to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization and/or beyond value chain mitigation?

Select all that apply

- No, we do not plan to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization and/or beyond value chain mitigation

(7.54.3.16) Describe the actions to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain

-Mizuho is phasing out financing provided to thermal coal mining, based on the ES Policy -Through engagement, we verify the transition progress of clients and provide

them with both financial and non-financial solutions. In this way, we support client initiatives toward business structural transformations. - We have set a target to reduce the outstanding credit balance for coal-fired power generation plants (Reduce the FY2019 amount by 50% by FY2030, and achieve an outstanding credit balance of zero by FY2040).

(7.54.3.17) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Underway

[Add row]

(7.55) 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.

Select from:

Yes

(7.55.1) 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	`Numeric input
To be implemented	1	45000
Implementation commenced	1	89421
Implemented	1	1436.15
Not to be implemented	0	`Numeric input

[Fixed row]

(7.55.2) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

Row 1

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning (HVAC)

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO₂e savings (metric tonnes CO₂e)

1436.15

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

Select all that apply

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

Mandatory

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

77454

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

285016

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

11-15 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

11-15 years

(7.55.2.9) 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.

[Add row]

(7.55.3) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

Row 1

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

Compliance with regulatory requirements/standards

(7.55.3.2) Comment

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. It requires using average emissions for a consecutive three-year period between FY2002 and FY2007 as the baseline value and reducing GHG emissions by 27% on average from FY2020 to FY2024. 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.

[Add row]

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

Select from:

No

C12. Environmental performance - Financial Services

(12.1) Does your organization measure the impact of your portfolio on the environment?

	We measure the impact of our portfolio on the climate	Disclosure metric	We measure the impact of our portfolio on biodiversity
Banking (Bank)	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<i>Select all that apply</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Financed emissions	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(12.1.1) Provide details of your organization's financed emissions in the reporting year and in the base year.

Banking (Bank)

(12.1.1.1) Asset classes covered in the calculation

Select all that apply

- Loans
- Project finance
- Bonds
- Equity investments

(12.1.1.2) Financed emissions (metric unit tons CO₂e) in the reporting year

515.1

(12.1.1.3) % of portfolio covered in relation to total portfolio value

(12.1.1.4) Total value of assets included in the financed emissions calculation

0.00

(12.1.1.6) Emissions calculation methodology

Select from:

 The Global GHG Accounting and Reporting Standard for the Financial Industry (PCAF)**(12.1.1.7) Weighted data quality score (for PCAF-aligned data quality scores only)**

5

(12.1.1.8) Financed emissions (metric unit tons CO₂e) in the base year

472.3

(12.1.1.9) Base year end

03/30/2023

(12.1.1.11) Please explain the details of and assumptions used in your calculation

1. Targeted assets (1) Loans (corporate finance and project finance(PF)) (2) Proprietary investments (stocks and corporate bonds) (3) Residential mortgages Target of 1): Loan balances of Mizuho Bank (MHBK) and Mizuho Trust & Banking (MHTB). Available credit under committed lines of credit, securities, derivatives, and similar are not included. Loans to SPVs for securitization, trade finance, and sovereign loans are outside the scope of this measurement at present, as it is not possible to calculate attribution factors for these types of loans. Target of 2): Investment balance for MHBK and MHTB. Covers directly held portions of individual company bonds and stocks. Indirect holdings through fund investments and investments in sovereign bonds are excluded at present. Target of 3): Outstanding balance of domestic residential mortgages at MHBK. 2. Targeted sectors 19 sectors based on the TCFD Recommendation others Others include telecommunications, finance, retail, and services. 3. Basic formula Financed emissions (FE) Sum of (1) Attribution factor Outstanding loans/ investments from Mizuho to clients/ Clients' corporate value(total equity debt) (EVIC for listed companies) x(2) Company emissions Clients' disclosed values for Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions (Estimates used when disclosures not available). For residential mortgages, FE are calculated with (1) Outstanding loans for the targeted buildings/ property value at origination and (2) Building Emissions (estimated). 4. Target year FY2022 - Mizuho's loan and investment balance: as of March 31, 2023 - Client financial and emissions data: Principally, the latest FY data available as of March 31, 2023 5. Sources of emissions data Disclosed values (Figures in parentheses are the data quality scores) - We used data from data vendors,

client disclosures, and interviews with clients (score 1 or 2) Estimated values - We estimated emissions using data vendors (score 3 to 5) or emission factors taken from the PCAF database (score 4) - [PF for power generation projects only] Project's annual power generation volume x Emissions factor taken from the IEA (score 3) - [Residential mortgages] Floor area per building unit x Emissions factor based on national statistics (score 4) Mizuho has been working on measuring FE since FY2021. From FY2022, residential mortgages have also been included as the target for the measurement.

[Fixed row]

(12.2) Are you able to provide a breakdown of your organization's financed emissions and other portfolio carbon footprinting metrics?

	Portfolio breakdown
Banking (Bank)	<i>Select all that apply</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, by industry <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, by scope

[Fixed row]

(12.2.1) Break down your organization's financed emissions and other portfolio carbon footprinting metrics by asset class, by industry, and/or by scope.

Row 1

(12.2.1.1) Portfolio

Select from:

Banking (Bank)

(12.2.1.2) Portfolio metric

Select from:

Absolute portfolio emissions (tCO2e)

(12.2.1.3) Industry

Select from:

Food, beverage & agriculture

(12.2.1.5) Clients'/investees' scope

Select from:

Scope 3

(12.2.1.7) Value of assets covered in the calculation

7628951400000

(12.2.1.8) Financed emissions or alternative metric

400

(12.2.1.9) Are you able to provide the gross exposure for your undrawn loan commitment separately from the drawn loan commitment?

Select from:

Not applicable

(12.2.1.12) Please explain the details, assumptions and exclusions in your calculation

1. Targeted assets (1) Loans (corporate finance and project finance(PF)) (2) Proprietary investments (stocks and corporate bonds) (3) Residential mortgages Target of 1): Loan balances of Mizuho Bank (MHBK) and Mizuho Trust & Banking (MHTB). Available credit under committed lines of credit, securities, derivatives, and similar are not included. Loans to SPVs for securitization, trade finance, and sovereign loans are outside the scope of this measurement at present, as it is not possible to calculate attribution factors for these types of loans. Target of 2): Investment balance for MHBK and MHTB. 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 at present. Target of 3): Outstanding balance of domestic residential mortgages at MHBK. 2. Targeted sectors 19 sectors based on the TCFD Recommendation others Others

include telecommunications, finance, retail, and services. 3. Basic formula $Financed\ emissions\ (FE) = \text{Sum of (1) Attribution factor Outstanding loans/ investments from Mizuho to clients/ Clients' corporate value(total equity debt) (EVIC for listed companies) x(2) Company emissions Clients' disclosed values for Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions (Estimates used when disclosures not available). For residential mortgages, FE are calculated with (1) Outstanding loans for the targeted buildings / Property value at origination and (2) Building Emissions (estimated)}$. 4. Target year FY2022 - Mizuho's loan and investment balance: as of March 31, 2023 - Client financial and emissions data: Principally, the latest FY data available as of March 31, 2023 5. Sources of emissions data Disclosed values (Figures in parentheses are the data quality scores) - We used data from data vendors, client disclosures, and interviews with clients (score 1 or 2) Estimated values - We estimated emissions using data vendors (score 3 to 5) or emission factors taken from the PCAF database (score 4) - [PF for power generation projects only] Project's annual power generation volume x Emissions factor taken from the IEA (score 3) - [Residential mortgages only] Floor area per building unit x Emissions factor based on national statistics (score 4) Mizuho has been working on measuring FE since FY2021. From FY2022, residential mortgages have also been included as the target for the measurement. The figure of 400 MtCO_{2e} for Financed Emissions mentioned above represents the total value of Scope 3 emissions for each client sector. Additionally, among the financed emissions, the total value of Scope 1, 2 emissions is 114.7 MtCO_{2e}.

Row 2

(12.2.1.1) Portfolio

Select from:

Banking (Bank)

(12.2.1.2) Portfolio metric

Select from:

Absolute portfolio emissions (tCO_{2e})

(12.2.1.3) Industry

Select from:

Fossil Fuels

(12.2.1.5) Clients'/investees' scope

Select from:

Scope 3

(12.2.1.7) Value of assets covered in the calculation

(12.2.1.8) Financed emissions or alternative metric

400

(12.2.1.9) Are you able to provide the gross exposure for your undrawn loan commitment separately from the drawn loan commitment?

Select from:

 Not applicable**(12.2.1.12) Please explain the details, assumptions and exclusions in your calculation**

1. Targeted assets (1) Loans (corporate finance and project finance(PF)) (2) Proprietary investments (stocks and corporate bonds) (3) Residential mortgages Target of 1): Loan balances of Mizuho Bank (MHBK) and Mizuho Trust & Banking (MHTB). Available credit under committed lines of credit, securities, derivatives, and similar are not included. Loans to SPVs for securitization, trade finance, and sovereign loans are outside the scope of this measurement at present, as it is not possible to calculate attribution factors for these types of loans. Target of 2): Investment balance for MHBK and MHTB. 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 at present. Target of 3): Outstanding balance of domestic residential mortgages at MHBK. 2. Targeted sectors 19 sectors based on the TCFD Recommendation others Others include telecommunications, finance, retail, and services. 3. Basic formula Financed emissions (FE) Sum of (1) Attribution factor Outstanding loans/ investments from Mizuho to clients/ Clients' corporate value(total equity debt) (EVIC for listed companies) x(2) Company emissions Clients' disclosed values for Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions (Estimates used when disclosures not available). For residential mortgages, FE are calculated with (1) Outstanding loans for the targeted buildings / Property value at origination and (2) Building Emissions (estimated). 4. Target year FY2022 - Mizuho's loan and investment balance: as of March 31, 2023 - Client financial and emissions data: Principally, the latest FY data available as of March 31, 2023 5. Sources of emissions data Disclosed values (Figures in parentheses are the data quality scores) - We used data from data vendors, client disclosures, and interviews with clients (score 1 or 2) Estimated values - We estimated emissions using data vendors (score 3 to 5) or emission factors taken from the PCAF database (score 4) - [PF for power generation projects only] Project's annual power generation volume x Emissions factor taken from the IEA (score 3) - [Residential mortgages only] Floor area per building unit x Emissions factor based on national statistics (score 4) Mizuho has been working on measuring FE since FY2021. From FY2022, residential mortgages have also been included as the target for the measurement. The figure of 400 MtCO_{2e} for Financed Emissions mentioned above represents the total value of Scope 3 emissions for each client sector. Additionally, among the financed emissions, the total value of Scope 1, 2 emissions is 114.7 MtCO_{2e}.

Row 3**(12.2.1.1) Portfolio**

Select from:

Banking (Bank)

(12.2.1.2) Portfolio metric

Select from:

Absolute portfolio emissions (tCO2e)

(12.2.1.3) Industry

Select from:

Manufacturing

(12.2.1.5) Clients'/investees' scope

Select from:

Scope 3

(12.2.1.7) Value of assets covered in the calculation

7628951400000

(12.2.1.8) Financed emissions or alternative metric

400

(12.2.1.9) Are you able to provide the gross exposure for your undrawn loan commitment separately from the drawn loan commitment?

Select from:

Not applicable

(12.2.1.12) Please explain the details, assumptions and exclusions in your calculation

1. Targeted assets (1) Loans (corporate finance and project finance(PF)) (2) Proprietary investments (stocks and corporate bonds) (3) Residential mortgages Target of 1): Loan balances of Mizuho Bank (MHBK) and Mizuho Trust & Banking (MHTB). Available credit under committed lines of credit, securities, derivatives, and similar are not included. Loans to SPVs for securitization, trade finance, and sovereign loans are outside the scope of this measurement at present, as it is not possible to calculate attribution factors for these types of loans. Target of 2): Investment balance for MHBK and MHTB. 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 at present. Target of 3): Outstanding balance of domestic residential mortgages at MHBK. 2. Targeted sectors 19 sectors based on the TCFD Recommendation others Others include telecommunications, finance, retail, and services. 3. Basic formula Financed emissions (FE) Sum of (1) Attribution factor Outstanding loans/ investments from Mizuho to clients/ Clients' corporate value(total equity debt) (EVIC for listed companies) x(2) Company emissions Clients' disclosed values for Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions (Estimates used when disclosures not available). For residential mortgages, FE are calculated with (1) Outstanding loans for the targeted buildings / Property value at origination and (2) Building Emissions (estimated). 4. Target year FY2022 - Mizuho's loan and investment balance: as of March 31, 2023 - Client financial and emissions data: Principally, the latest FY data available as of March 31, 2023 5. Sources of emissions data Disclosed values (Figures in parentheses are the data quality scores) - We used data from data vendors, client disclosures, and interviews with clients (score 1 or 2) Estimated values - We estimated emissions using data vendors (score 3 to 5) or emission factors taken from the PCAF database (score 4) - [PF for power generation projects only] Project's annual power generation volume x Emissions factor taken from the IEA (score 3) - [Residential mortgages only] Floor area per building unit x Emissions factor based on national statistics (score 4) Mizuho has been working on measuring FE since FY2021. From FY2022, residential mortgages have also been included as the target for the measurement. The figure of 400 MtCO_{2e} for Financed Emissions mentioned above represents the total value of Scope 3 emissions for each client sector. Additionally, among the financed emissions, the total value of Scope 1, 2 emissions is 114.7 MtCO_{2e}.

Row 4

(12.2.1.1) Portfolio

Select from:

Banking (Bank)

(12.2.1.2) Portfolio metric

Select from:

Absolute portfolio emissions (tCO_{2e})

(12.2.1.3) Industry

Select from:

Materials

(12.2.1.5) Clients'/investees' scope

Select from:

Scope 3

(12.2.1.7) Value of assets covered in the calculation

7628951400000

(12.2.1.8) Financed emissions or alternative metric

400

(12.2.1.9) Are you able to provide the gross exposure for your undrawn loan commitment separately from the drawn loan commitment?

Select from:

Not applicable

(12.2.1.12) Please explain the details, assumptions and exclusions in your calculation

1. Targeted assets (1) Loans (corporate finance and project finance(PF)) (2) Proprietary investments (stocks and corporate bonds) (3) Residential mortgages Target of 1): Loan balances of Mizuho Bank (MHBK) and Mizuho Trust & Banking (MHTB). Available credit under committed lines of credit, securities, derivatives, and similar are not included. Loans to SPVs for securitization, trade finance, and sovereign loans are outside the scope of this measurement at present, as it is not possible to calculate attribution factors for these types of loans. Target of 2): Investment balance for MHBK and MHTB. 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 at present. Target of 3): Outstanding balance of domestic residential mortgages at MHBK. 2. Targeted sectors 19 sectors based on the TCFD Recommendation others Others include telecommunications, finance, retail, and services. 3. Basic formula Financed emissions (FE) Sum of (1) Attribution factor Outstanding loans/ investments from Mizuho to clients/ Clients' corporate value(total equity debt) (EVIC for listed companies) x(2) Company emissions Clients' disclosed values for Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions (Estimates used when disclosures not available). For residential mortgages, FE are calculated with (1) Outstanding loans for the targeted buildings / Property value at origination and (2) Building Emissions (estimated). 4. Target year FY2022 - Mizuho's loan and investment balance: as of March 31, 2023 - Client financial and emissions data: Principally, the latest FY data available as of March 31, 2023 5. Sources of emissions data Disclosed values (Figures in parentheses are the data quality scores) - We used data from data vendors, client disclosures, and interviews with clients (score 1 or 2) Estimated values - We estimated emissions using data vendors (score 3 to 5) or emission factors taken from the PCAF database (score 4) - [PF for power generation projects only] Project's annual power generation volume x Emissions factor taken from the IEA (score 3) - [Residential mortgages only] Floor area per building unit x Emissions factor based on national statistics (score 4) Mizuho has been working on measuring FE since FY2021. From FY2022, residential mortgages have also been included as the target for the measurement. The figure of 400 MtCO_{2e} for Financed Emissions mentioned above represents the total value of Scope 3 emissions for each client sector. Additionally, among the financed emissions, the total value of Scope 1, 2 emissions is 114.7 MtCO_{2e}.

Row 5

(12.2.1.1) Portfolio

Select from:

Banking (Bank)

(12.2.1.2) Portfolio metric

Select from:

Absolute portfolio emissions (tCO2e)

(12.2.1.3) Industry

Select from:

Power generation

(12.2.1.5) Clients'/investees' scope

Select from:

Scope 3

(12.2.1.7) Value of assets covered in the calculation

7628951400000

(12.2.1.8) Financed emissions or alternative metric

400

(12.2.1.9) Are you able to provide the gross exposure for your undrawn loan commitment separately from the drawn loan commitment?

Select from:

Not applicable

(12.2.1.12) Please explain the details, assumptions and exclusions in your calculation

1. Targeted assets (1) Loans (corporate finance and project finance(PF)) (2) Proprietary investments (stocks and corporate bonds) (3) Residential mortgages Target of 1): Loan balances of Mizuho Bank (MHBK) and Mizuho Trust & Banking (MHTB). Available credit under committed lines of credit, securities, derivatives, and similar are not included. Loans to SPVs for securitization, trade finance, and sovereign loans are outside the scope of this measurement at present, as it is not possible to calculate attribution factors for these types of loans. Target of 2): Investment balance for MHBK and MHTB. 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 at present. Target of 3): Outstanding balance of domestic residential mortgages at MHBK. 2. Targeted sectors 19 sectors based on the TCFD Recommendation others Others include telecommunications, finance, retail, and services. 3. Basic formula Financed emissions (FE) Sum of (1) Attribution factor Outstanding loans/ investments from Mizuho to clients/ Clients' corporate value(total equity debt) (EVIC for listed companies) x(2) Company emissions Clients' disclosed values for Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions (Estimates used when disclosures not available). For residential mortgages, FE are calculated with (1) Outstanding loans for the targeted buildings / Property value at origination and (2) Building Emissions (estimated). 4. Target year FY2022 - Mizuho's loan and investment balance: as of March 31, 2023 - Client financial and emissions data: Principally, the latest FY data available as of March 31, 2023 5. Sources of emissions data Disclosed values (Figures in parentheses are the data quality scores) - We used data from data vendors, client disclosures, and interviews with clients (score 1 or 2) Estimated values - We estimated emissions using data vendors (score 3 to 5) or emission factors taken from the PCAF database (score 4) - [PF for power generation projects only] Project's annual power generation volume x Emissions factor taken from the IEA (score 3) - [Residential mortgages only] Floor area per building unit x Emissions factor based on national statistics (score 4) Mizuho has been working on measuring FE since FY2021. From FY2022, residential mortgages have also been included as the target for the measurement. The figure of 400 MtCO_{2e} for Financed Emissions mentioned above represents the total value of Scope 3 emissions for each client sector. Additionally, among the financed emissions, the total value of Scope 1, 2 emissions is 114.7 MtCO_{2e}.

Row 6

(12.2.1.1) Portfolio

Select from:

Banking (Bank)

(12.2.1.2) Portfolio metric

Select from:

Absolute portfolio emissions (tCO_{2e})

(12.2.1.3) Industry

Select from:

Retail

(12.2.1.5) Clients'/investees' scope

Select from:

Scope 3

(12.2.1.7) Value of assets covered in the calculation

7628951400000

(12.2.1.8) Financed emissions or alternative metric

400

(12.2.1.9) Are you able to provide the gross exposure for your undrawn loan commitment separately from the drawn loan commitment?

Select from:

Not applicable

(12.2.1.12) Please explain the details, assumptions and exclusions in your calculation

1. Targeted assets (1) Loans (corporate finance and project finance(PF)) (2) Proprietary investments (stocks and corporate bonds) (3) Residential mortgages Target of 1): Loan balances of Mizuho Bank (MHBK) and Mizuho Trust & Banking (MHTB). Available credit under committed lines of credit, securities, derivatives, and similar are not included. Loans to SPVs for securitization, trade finance, and sovereign loans are outside the scope of this measurement at present, as it is not possible to calculate attribution factors for these types of loans. Target of 2): Investment balance for MHBK and MHTB. 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 at present. Target of 3): Outstanding balance of domestic residential mortgages at MHBK. 2. Targeted sectors 19 sectors based on the TCFD Recommendation others Others include telecommunications, finance, retail, and services. 3. Basic formula Financed emissions (FE) Sum of (1) Attribution factor Outstanding loans/ investments from Mizuho to clients/ Clients' corporate value(total equity debt) (EVIC for listed companies) x(2) Company emissions Clients' disclosed values for Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions (Estimates used when disclosures not available). For residential mortgages, FE are calculated with (1) Outstanding loans for the targeted buildings / Property value at origination and (2) Building Emissions (estimated). 4. Target year FY2022 - Mizuho's loan and investment balance: as of March 31, 2023 - Client financial and emissions data: Principally, the latest FY data available as of March 31, 2023 5. Sources of emissions data Disclosed values (Figures in parentheses are the data

quality scores) - We used data from data vendors, client disclosures, and interviews with clients (score 1 or 2) Estimated values - We estimated emissions using data vendors (score 3 to 5) or emission factors taken from the PCAF database (score 4) - [PF for power generation projects only] Project's annual power generation volume x Emissions factor taken from the IEA (score 3) - [Residential mortgages only] Floor area per building unit x Emissions factor based on national statistics (score 4) Mizuho has been working on measuring FE since FY2021. From FY2022, residential mortgages have also been included as the target for the measurement. The figure of 400 MtCO_{2e} for Financed Emissions mentioned above represents the total value of Scope 3 emissions for each client sector. Additionally, among the financed emissions, the total value of Scope 1 and 2 emissions is 114.7 MtCO_{2e}.

Row 7

(12.2.1.1) Portfolio

Select from:

Banking (Bank)

(12.2.1.2) Portfolio metric

Select from:

Absolute portfolio emissions (tCO_{2e})

(12.2.1.3) Industry

Select from:

Services

(12.2.1.5) Clients'/investees' scope

Select from:

Scope 3

(12.2.1.7) Value of assets covered in the calculation

7628951400000

(12.2.1.8) Financed emissions or alternative metric

(12.2.1.9) Are you able to provide the gross exposure for your undrawn loan commitment separately from the drawn loan commitment?

Select from:

Not applicable

(12.2.1.12) Please explain the details, assumptions and exclusions in your calculation

1. Targeted assets (1) Loans (corporate finance and project finance(PF)) (2) Proprietary investments (stocks and corporate bonds) (3) Residential mortgages Target of 1): Loan balances of Mizuho Bank (MHBK) and Mizuho Trust & Banking (MHTB). Available credit under committed lines of credit, securities, derivatives, and similar are not included. Loans to SPVs for securitization, trade finance, and sovereign loans are outside the scope of this measurement at present, as it is not possible to calculate attribution factors for these types of loans. Target of 2): Investment balance for MHBK and MHTB. 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 at present. Target of 3): Outstanding balance of domestic residential mortgages at MHBK. 2. Targeted sectors 19 sectors based on the TCFD Recommendation others Others include telecommunications, finance, retail, and services. 3. Basic formula Financed emissions (FE) Sum of (1) Attribution factor Outstanding loans/ investments from Mizuho to clients/ Clients' corporate value(total equity debt) (EVIC for listed companies) x(2) Company emissions Clients' disclosed values for Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions (Estimates used when disclosures not available). For residential mortgages, FE are calculated with (1) Outstanding loans for the targeted buildings / Property value at origination and (2) Building Emissions (estimated). 4. Target year FY2022 - Mizuho's loan and investment balance: as of March 31, 2023 - Client financial and emissions data: Principally, the latest FY data available as of March 31, 2023 5. Sources of emissions data Disclosed values (Figures in parentheses are the data quality scores) - We used data from data vendors, client disclosures, and interviews with clients (score 1 or 2) Estimated values - We estimated emissions using data vendors (score 3 to 5) or emission factors taken from the PCAF database (score 4) - [PF for power generation projects only] Project's annual power generation volume x Emissions factor taken from the IEA (score 3) - [Residential mortgages only] Floor area per building unit x Emissions factor based on national statistics (score 4) Mizuho has been working on measuring FE since FY2021. From FY2022, residential mortgages have also been included as the target for the measurement. The figure of 400 MtCO_{2e} for Financed Emissions mentioned above represents the total value of Scope 3 emissions for each client sector. Additionally, among the financed emissions, the total value of Scope 1, 2 emissions is 114.7 MtCO_{2e}.

Row 8

(12.2.1.1) Portfolio

Select from:

Banking (Bank)

(12.2.1.2) Portfolio metric

Select from:

Absolute portfolio emissions (tCO2e)

(12.2.1.3) Industry

Select from:

Transportation services

(12.2.1.5) Clients'/investees' scope

Select from:

Scope 3

(12.2.1.7) Value of assets covered in the calculation

7628951400000

(12.2.1.8) Financed emissions or alternative metric

400

(12.2.1.9) Are you able to provide the gross exposure for your undrawn loan commitment separately from the drawn loan commitment?

Select from:

Not applicable

(12.2.1.12) Please explain the details, assumptions and exclusions in your calculation

1. Targeted assets (1) Loans (corporate finance and project finance(PF)) (2) Proprietary investments (stocks and corporate bonds) (3) Residential mortgages Target of 1): Loan balances of Mizuho Bank (MHBK) and Mizuho Trust & Banking (MHTB). Available credit under committed lines of credit, securities, derivatives, and similar are not included. Loans to SPVs for securitization, trade finance, and sovereign loans are outside the scope of this measurement at present, as it is not possible to

calculate attribution factors for these types of loans. Target of 2): Investment balance for MHBK and MHTB. 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 at present. Target of 3): Outstanding balance of domestic residential mortgages at MHBK. 2. Targeted sectors 19 sectors based on the TCFD Recommendation - others Others include telecommunications, finance, retail, and services. 3. Basic formula Financed emissions (FE) Sum of (1) Attribution factor Outstanding loans/ investments from Mizuho to clients/ Clients' corporate value(total equity debt) (EVIC for listed companies) x(2) Company emissions Clients' disclosed values for Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions (Estimates used when disclosures not available). For residential mortgages, FE are calculated with (1) Outstanding loans for the targeted buildings / Property value at origination and (2) Building Emissions (estimated). 4. Target year FY2022 - Mizuho's loan and investment balance: as of March 31, 2023 - Client financial and emissions data: Principally, the latest FY data available as of March 31, 2023 5. Sources of emissions data Disclosed values (Figures in parentheses are the data quality scores) - We used data from data vendors, client disclosures, and interviews with clients (score 1 or 2) Estimated values - We estimated emissions using data vendors (score 3 to 5) or emission factors taken from the PCAF database (score 4) - [PF for power generation projects only] Project's annual power generation volume x Emissions factor taken from the IEA (score 3) - [Residential mortgages only] Floor area per building unit x Emissions factor based on national statistics (score 4) Mizuho has been working on measuring FE since FY2021. From FY2022, residential mortgages have also been included as the target for the measurement. The figure of 400 MtCO_{2e} for Financed Emissions mentioned above represents the total value of Scope 3 emissions for each client sector. Additionally, among the financed emissions, the total value of Scope 1, 2 emissions is 114.7 MtCO_{2e}.

Row 9

(12.2.1.1) Portfolio

Select from:

Banking (Bank)

(12.2.1.2) Portfolio metric

Select from:

Facilitated emissions (tCO_{2e})

(12.2.1.3) Industry

Select from:

Fossil Fuels

(12.2.1.5) Clients'/investees' scope

Select from:

Scope 3

(12.2.1.7) Value of assets covered in the calculation

7628951400000

(12.2.1.8) Financed emissions or alternative metric

2.7

(12.2.1.9) Are you able to provide the gross exposure for your undrawn loan commitment separately from the drawn loan commitment?

Select from:

Not applicable

(12.2.1.12) Please explain the details, assumptions and exclusions in your calculation

*Facilitated emission 1. Targeted assets - Publicly offered bond and equity underwriting deals (excluding deals with unlisted companies outside Japan) * Amount underwritten by Mizuho Securities 2. Targeted sectors - The trial measurements targeted the following three sectors, which have particularly large GHG emissions - Electric utilities, oil and gas, and coal 3. Basic formulas Facilitated Emissions (FE) The total sum of the products of (1)Attribution factor, (2)Annual emissions, (3)Weighting factor (1)Attribution factorAmount underwritten by Mizuho from issuers Corporate value of issuers (total equity debt or EVIC for listed companies) (2)Annual emissionsScope 1, 2, and 3 emissions disclosed by issuers. Estimated values used when disclosures not available (3)Weighting factor Impact of capital market activities of a financial institution compared to its investment and loan activities (A uniform 33% rate is used based on PCAF standards) 4. Target year - Base year: FY2022 - Mizuho's amount underwritten: Cumulative total from April 1, 2022 to March 31, 2023 - Client financial and emissions data: Principally, the latest FY data available as of March 31, 2023 5. Sources of emissions data - We used data from data vendors (equivalent to a data quality score of 1 or 2) - When the sources above were not available, we used estimated data from data vendors (equivalent to score 5 depending on the estimation methodology) The facilitated emissions results disclosed in this report are at the trial measurement stage and are limited in scope. Facilitated emissions may increase in the future as Mizuho expands its measurement scope and sophistication of its measurement methods, or as the scope of emissions measurements and disclosures by clients expands. Additionally, among the facilitated emissions of Oil and Gas, Scope 1, 2 are 0.2 (MtCO₂e) and Scope 3 is 1.1 (MtCO₂e).*

Row 10

(12.2.1.1) Portfolio

Select from:

Banking (Bank)

(12.2.1.2) Portfolio metric

Select from:

Facilitated emissions (tCO₂e)

(12.2.1.3) Industry

Select from:

Power generation

(12.2.1.5) Clients'/investees' scope

Select from:

Scope 3

(12.2.1.7) Value of assets covered in the calculation

7628951400000

(12.2.1.8) Financed emissions or alternative metric

2.7

(12.2.1.9) Are you able to provide the gross exposure for your undrawn loan commitment separately from the drawn loan commitment?

Select from:

Not applicable

(12.2.1.12) Please explain the details, assumptions and exclusions in your calculation

Facilitated emission 1. Targeted assets - Publicly offered bond and equity underwriting deals (excluding deals with unlisted companies outside Japan) * Amount underwritten by Mizuho Securities 2. Targeted sectors - The trial measurements targeted the following three sectors, which have particularly large GHG emissions - Electric utilities, oil and gas, and coal 3. Basic formulas Facilitated Emissions (FE) The total sum of the products of (1)Attribution factor, (2)Annual emissions, (3)Weighting factor (1)Attribution factorAmount underwritten by Mizuho from issuers Corporate value of issuers (total equity debt or EVIC for listed companies) (2)Annual emissionsScope 1, 2, and 3 emissions disclosed by issuers. Estimated values used when disclosures not available (3)Weighting factor Impact of capital market activities of a financial institution compared to its investment and loan activities (A uniform 33% rate is used based on PCAF standards) 4. Target year - Base year: FY2022 - Mizuho's amount underwritten: Cumulative total from April 1, 2022 to March 31, 2023 - Client financial and emissions data: Principally, the latest FY data available as of March 31, 2023 5. Sources of emissions data - We used data from data vendors (equivalent to a data quality score of 1 or 2) - When the sources above were not available, we used estimated data from data vendors (equivalent to score 5 depending on the estimation methodology) The facilitated emissions results disclosed in this report are at the trial measurement stage and are limited in scope. Facilitated emissions may increase in the future as Mizuho expands its measurement scope and sophistication of its measurement methods, or as the scope of emissions measurements and disclosures by clients expands. Additionally, among the facilitated emissions of Electric utilities, Scope 1, 2 are 3.2 (MtCO₂e) and Scope 3 is 1.6 (MtCO₂e).

[Add row]

(12.3) State the values of your financing and insurance of fossil fuel assets in the reporting year.

Lending to thermal coal

(12.3.1) Reporting values of the financing and/or insurance of fossil fuel assets

Select from:

Yes

(12.3.2) Value of the fossil fuel assets in your portfolio (unit currency - as specified in 1.2)

0

(12.3.5) % of portfolio value comprised of fossil fuel assets to total portfolio value in reporting year

0

(12.3.6) Details of calculation

Mizuho also conducts qualitative evaluations of risks and opportunities by sector in order to identify climate related risks. We measure credit exposure in 19 sectors in line with the recommended disclosures in the TCFD Recommendations. Of the JPY 80.3 trillion in credit exposure in 19 sectors as of the end of March 2024, exposure

was JPY 0.1 trillion in coal (thermal and metallurgical coal) and JPY 8.6 trillion in oil and gas.

Lending to met coal

(12.3.1) Reporting values of the financing and/or insurance of fossil fuel assets

Select from:

Yes

(12.3.2) Value of the fossil fuel assets in your portfolio (unit currency - as specified in 1.2)

100000000000

(12.3.6) Details of calculation

Mizuho also conducts qualitative evaluations of risks and opportunities by sector in order to identify climate related risks. We measure credit exposure in 19 sectors in line with the recommended disclosures in the TCFD Recommendations. Of the JPY 80.3 trillion in credit exposure in 19 sectors as of the end of March 2024, exposure was JPY 0.1 trillion in coal (thermal and metallurgical coal) and JPY 8.6 trillion in oil and gas.

Lending to oil

(12.3.1) Reporting values of the financing and/or insurance of fossil fuel assets

Select from:

Yes

(12.3.2) Value of the fossil fuel assets in your portfolio (unit currency - as specified in 1.2)

860000000000

(12.3.6) Details of calculation

Mizuho also conducts qualitative evaluations of risks and opportunities by sector in order to identify climate related risks. We measure credit exposure in 19 sectors in line with the recommended disclosures in the TCFD Recommendations. Of the JPY 80.3 trillion in credit exposure in 19 sectors as of the end of March 2024, exposure was JPY 0.1 trillion in coal (thermal and metallurgical coal) and JPY 8.6 trillion in oil and gas. The value of fossil fuel assets in the portfolio for item 3 is the combined

total of Oil and Gas.

Lending to gas

(12.3.1) Reporting values of the financing and/or insurance of fossil fuel assets

Select from:

Yes

(12.3.2) Value of the fossil fuel assets in your portfolio (unit currency - as specified in 1.2)

8600000000000

(12.3.6) Details of calculation

Mizuho also conducts qualitative evaluations of risks and opportunities by sector in order to identify climate related risks. We measure credit exposure in 19 sectors in line with the recommended disclosures in the TCFD Recommendations. Of the JPY 80.3 trillion in credit exposure in 19 sectors as of the end of March 2024, exposure was JPY 0.1 trillion in coal (thermal and metallurgical coal) and JPY 8.6 trillion in oil and gas. The value of fossil fuel assets in the portfolio for item 3 is the combined total of Oil and Gas.

[Fixed row]

(12.5) In the reporting year, did your organization finance and/or insure activities or sectors that are aligned with, or eligible under, a sustainable finance taxonomy? If so, are you able to report the values of that financing and/or underwriting?

	Reporting values of the financing and/or insurance of activities or sectors that are eligible under or aligned with a sustainable finance taxonomy	Primary reason for not providing values of the financing and/or insurance	Explain why you are not providing values of the financing and/or insurance
Banking (Bank)	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, but we plan to report in the next two years	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not an immediate strategic priority	In Europe, we are currently preparing for disclosure in line with the CSRD.

[Fixed row]

(12.6) Do any of your existing products and services enable clients to mitigate and/or adapt to the effects of environmental issues?

	Existing products and services enable clients to mitigate and/or adapt to the effects of environmental issues
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(12.6.1) Provide details of your existing products and services that enable clients to mitigate and/or adapt to the effects of environmental issues, including any taxonomy or methodology used to classify the products and services.

Row 1

(12.6.1.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

Climate change

(12.6.1.2) Product/service enables clients to mitigate and/or adapt to climate change

Select all that apply

Mitigation

Adaptation

(12.6.1.3) Portfolio

Select from:

- Banking (Bank)

(12.6.1.4) Asset class

Select from:

- Loans

(12.6.1.5) Type of product classification

Select all that apply

- Products that promote environmental and/or social characteristics

(12.6.1.6) Taxonomy or methodology used to identify product characteristics

Select all that apply

- LMA Green Loan Principles

- LMA Sustainability Link Loans Principles

Externally classified using other taxonomy or methodology, please specify :Mizuho Eco Finance provides finance to customers that meet a certain score by an environment assessment model that has acquired an independent opinion from Japan Credit Rating Agency, on its consistency with the basic concept of MOE's Impact finance.

(12.6.1.7) Type of solution financed, invested in or insured

Select all that apply

- Renewable energy

- Ecosystem protection

recycling, and energy recovery from energy/emission efficient waste

- Ecosystem restoration

- Low-emission transport

- Energy efficiency measures

- Green buildings and equipment

- Other, please specify :**Includes waste generation reduction, waste reduction, waste**

(12.6.1.8) Description of product/service

Under the targets for sustainable finance of JPY 100 trillion and, of this, environment and climate-related finance of JPY 50 trillion (cumulative from FY2019 to FY2030), we conduct finance for the purpose of responding to the environment and climate change and we finance projects that qualify under the Green Loan Principles. Specifically, our products include loans in line with the LMA's and others' Green Loan Principles, loans in line with basic policies related to the ICMA's Climate Transition Handbook and climate transition finance, loans in line with LMA's Sustainability-Linked Loan Principles, Mizuho Eco Finance, Mizuho Green/Sustainable Real Estate NRL, and Mizuho Positive Impact Finance/PRO.

(12.6.1.9) % of portfolio aligned with a taxonomy or methodology in relation to total portfolio value

16

(12.6.1.10) % of asset value aligned with a taxonomy or methodology

16

(12.6.1.11) Product considers principal adverse impacts on environmental factors

Select from:

No

Row 2

(12.6.1.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

Climate change

(12.6.1.2) Product/service enables clients to mitigate and/or adapt to climate change

Select all that apply

Mitigation

Adaptation

(12.6.1.3) Portfolio

Select from:

- Banking (Bank)

(12.6.1.4) Asset class

Select from:

- Project finance

(12.6.1.5) Type of product classification

Select all that apply

- Products that promote environmental and/or social characteristics

(12.6.1.6) Taxonomy or methodology used to identify product characteristics

Select all that apply

- Green Bond Principles (ICMA)
- Internally classified

(12.6.1.7) Type of solution financed, invested in or insured

Select all that apply

- Energy efficiency measures
- Green buildings and equipment
- Renewable energy

(12.6.1.8) Description of product/service

Under the targets for sustainable finance of JPY 100 trillion and, of this, environment and climate-related finance of JPY 50 trillion (cumulative from FY2019 to FY2030), to further accelerate environmental initiatives, Mizuho issues Green Bonds to finance lending to qualifying environment-related projects (Eligible Green Projects) and Mizuho Bank manages loans to Eligible Green Projects. An amount equal to the net proceeds of Green Bonds will be used to finance and/or refinance existing and/or new Eligible Green Projects, in whole or in part, as defined by Mizuho FG's internal investment criteria. In order to select Eligible Green Projects through Mizuho FG's Green Bond Framework formulated in February 2023, they have to correspond to an eligible project category, and eligible fund uses are designated. The categories include renewable energy, pollution prevention and control, clean transportation, green buildings, energy efficiency, sustainable water and wastewater management, environmentally sustainable management of living natural resources and land use, and terrestrial and aquatic biodiversity conservation. Mizuho FG's Green Bond

Framework has been assessed by Sustainalytics as being in line with the four core components of the ICMA Green Bond Principles.

(12.6.1.9) % of portfolio aligned with a taxonomy or methodology in relation to total portfolio value

30

(12.6.1.10) % of asset value aligned with a taxonomy or methodology

30

(12.6.1.11) Product considers principal adverse impacts on environmental factors

Select from:

No

Row 3

(12.6.1.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

Climate change

(12.6.1.2) Product/service enables clients to mitigate and/or adapt to climate change

Select all that apply

Mitigation

Adaptation

(12.6.1.3) Portfolio

Select from:

Banking (Bank)

(12.6.1.4) Asset class

Select from:

- Bonds

(12.6.1.5) Type of product classification

Select all that apply

- Products that promote environmental and/or social characteristics

(12.6.1.6) Taxonomy or methodology used to identify product characteristics

Select all that apply

- Green Bond Principles (ICMA)

(12.6.1.7) Type of solution financed, invested in or insured

Select all that apply

- Energy efficiency measures
- Green buildings and equipment
- Renewable energy

(12.6.1.8) Description of product/service

Under the targets for sustainable finance of JPY 100 trillion and, of this, environment and climate-related finance of JPY 50 trillion (cumulative from FY2019 to FY2030), we underwrite bonds such as Green Bonds, Transition Bonds, Transition Link Bonds, Sustainability Bonds, and Sustainability Link Bonds. Specifically, we underwrite bonds compliant with ICMA green bond principles, ICMA's Climate Transition Handbook, the basic policies on climate transition finance, ICMA's Sustainability Bond Guidelines, Social Bond Principles, Green Bond Principles, and LMA's Sustainability-linked Bond Principles.

(12.6.1.9) % of portfolio aligned with a taxonomy or methodology in relation to total portfolio value

6

(12.6.1.10) % of asset value aligned with a taxonomy or methodology

6

(12.6.1.11) Product considers principal adverse impacts on environmental factors

Select from:

No

[Add row]

C13. Further information & sign off

(13.1) Indicate if any environmental information included in your CDP response (not already reported in 7.9.1/2/3, 8.9.1/2/3/4, and 9.3.2) is verified and/or assured by a third party?

	Other environmental information included in your CDP response is verified and/or assured by a third party
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(13.1.1) Which data points within your CDP response are verified and/or assured by a third party, and which standards were used?

Row 1

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

Climate change

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Climate change

Base year emissions

Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling consumption

- Fuel consumption
- Renewable Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling consumption

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

- ISAE 3000
- ISAE 3410, Assurance Engagements on Greenhouse Gas Statements

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

We expanded the scope for Scope 1, 2 measurements from FY2023 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 expanded third-party assurances, from all Mizuho Bank branches in Japan, the previous scope, to seven Group companies in FY2023. The third-party assurance for FY2023 has been expanded to include consolidated subsidiaries. The implementation of the third-party assurance is scheduled for FY2024. Third-party assurance is performed annually. Please refer to pages 1-3 of the Independent Assurance Report 2024 and pages 14-17 of the ESG Data Book 2024.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

Independent Assurance Report_2024_esgdatatbook_p14-17.pdf

Row 2

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

- Climate change

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Climate change

- Year on year change in absolute emissions (Scope 3)

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

Climate change-related standards

ISO 14064-3

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

Calculated about centrally managed domestic and overseas business trips between January and December 2023 in which air travel was used. 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. Third-party verification is performed annually.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

Thirdparty Verification Report 2024.pdf
[Add row]

(13.2) 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.

(13.2.1) Additional information

In section 5.11.0 "Client," we wanted to select "Climate Change" as an option in section 5.11.2, but it was locked and we could not enter it. Please change it to "Climate Change." Additionally, we have selected "Yes" for section 5.11.1. Furthermore, since we could not find any guidance on the resolution method, we have documented it here in section 13.2.
[Fixed row]

(13.3) Provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP response.

(13.3.1) Job title

Chief Sustainability Officer (CSuO)

(13.3.2) Corresponding job category

Select from:

Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

[Fixed row]

