Mizuho Financial Group, Inc.

CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2026

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.
Read full terms of disclosure

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10/22/2026, 08:21 am

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C1. Introduction

(1.1) In which language are you submitting your response?

Select from:

☑ English

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

Select from:

☑ JPY

(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 comprises 263 consolidated subsidiaries, 25 equity-method affiliates and others, and has approximately 64,539 employees, with total assets of over USD 1.88 trillion. 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.
[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
	03/31/2026	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select from:* ☑ No

[Fixed row]

(1.4.1) What is your organization’s annual revenue for the reporting period?

9085438000000

(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: ☑ 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

☑ Chile
☑ China
☑ India
☑ Japan
☑ Spain
☑ Brazil
☑ Canada
☑ France
☑ Mexico
☑ Sweden

☑ Bahrain
☑ Germany
☑ Myanmar
☑ Türkiye
☑ Cambodia
☑ Singapore
☑ Luxembourg
☑ Netherlands
☑ Philippines
☑ Saudi Arabia
☑ Korea (The Republic of)
☑ United States of America
☑ China, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region
☑ Malaysia
☑ Thailand
☑ Viet Nam
☑ Australia
☑ Indonesia
☑ South Africa
☑ Taiwan, China
☑ United Kingdom
☑ Russian Federation
☑ United Arab Emirates

(1.9) What was the size of your organization based on total assets value at the end of the reporting period?

302240042000000

(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, both the portfolio value and the % of revenue associated with it

(1.10.4) Portfolio value based on total assets

101025100000000

(1.10.5) % of revenue

59.7

(1.10.6) Type of clients

Select all that apply

☑ Banks
☑ Pension funds
☑ Asset managers
☑ Retail clients
☑ Corporates (SMEs)
☑ Insurance Companies
☑ Corporates (Large companies)
☑ Family offices / high-net-worth individuals
☑ 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

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Portfolio

(1.24.3) Highest supplier tier mapped

Select from:

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(1.24.4) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped

Select from:

☑ Tier 2 suppliers

(1.24.5) Portfolios covered in mapping

Select all that apply

☑ Banking (Bank)

(1.24.7) Description of mapping process and coverage

Portfolio: Mizuho maps its financing and investment portfolio by categorizing clients according to industry sectors. Based on emission volume (impact on the real economy), Mizuho's opportunities and risks associated with decarbonization and the characteristics of Mizuho's portfolio and client base, the component identifies key sectors to focus on from a decarbonization perspective. The sectors designated as particularly important are as follows: Electric power, oil and gas, coal mining (thermal coal), steel, automotive, maritime transportation, and real estate sectors. Upstream Value Chain: The mapping of the upstream value chain covers suppliers with whom we have direct business relationships. Specifically, this includes vendors providing systems, hardware manufacturers supplying ATMs, office supply manufacturers, and leasing companies.
[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

We formulate our business plans on a yearly basis, and for the short-term time frame, we adhere to our annual business plan.

Medium-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

2

(2.1.3) To (years)

5

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

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. For our direct operations (Scope 1 and Scope 2), we aim to achieve carbon neutrality by FY2030. The medium-term timeframe refers to the period up to 2030.

Long-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

6

(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. The long-term timeframe refers to the period from 2030 onward.
[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: ☑ Yes	*Select from:* ☑ 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: ☑ Yes	*Select from:* ☑ Both risks and opportunities	*Select from:* ☑ 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

☑ Biodiversity

(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

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ 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

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(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

Commercially/publicly available tools

☑ WWF Biodiversity Risk Filter

Enterprise Risk Management

☑ Enterprise Risk Management

☑ Risk models

International methodologies and standards

☑ IPCC Climate Change Projections

Other

☑ Desk-based research

☑ External consultants

☑ Materiality assessment

☑ Scenario analysis

(2.2.2.15) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

☑ Cyclone, hurricane, typhoon

☑ 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 concern and/or negative feedback from partners and stakeholders
☑ 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, excessive bycatch)
☑ Stigmatization of sector

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

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

(2.2.2.16) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ NGOs
☑ Customers
☑ Employees
☑ Investors
☑ Suppliers
☑ Regulators
☑ Local communities
☑ Indigenous peoples

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

Select from:

☑ No

(2.2.2.18) Further details of process

Mizuho maintains risk management structures that incorporate climate and nature-related risks into our company-wide risk management framework, which includes top risk management and a risk appetite framework (RAF). We define climate-related risks as "risks of the company incurring tangible and intangible losses due to the ripple effect of climate change-induced transition risks and physical risks in each financial institution risk category". We identify critical climate-related risks in the execution of our business plans while associating risks with risk categories, so that we can manage such risks in view of the characteristics and business strategies of each risk category.
[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:*	*Select from:*

	Process in place covering this portfolio	Dependencies and/or impacts related to this portfolio evaluated in this process
	☑ Yes	☑ 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:* ☑ Yes	*Select from:* ☑ Both risks and opportunities	*Select from:* ☑ 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

☑ Biodiversity

(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

66.81

(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

☑ Retail

☑ Services

☑ Materials

☑ Fossil Fuels

☑ Power generation

☑ Transportation services

☑ Food, beverage & agriculture

(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

☑ ENCORE

☑ External consultants

☑ Scenario analysis

(2.2.6.11) Risk type and criteria considered

Acute physical

☑ Cyclone, hurricane, typhoon

☑ 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 international law and bilateral agreements

☑ Changes to national legislation

☑ Poor coordination between regulatory bodies

☑ Poor enforcement of environmental regulation

Market

☑ Changing customer behavior

Reputation

☑ Increased concern and/or negative feedback from partners and stakeholders

☑ 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)

Technology

☑ Transition to lower emissions technology and products

☑ Unsuccessful investment in new technologies

Liability

☑ Exposure to sanctions and litigation

☑ Non-compliance with regulations and legislation

☑ Regulation and supervision of environmental risk in the financial sector

(2.2.6.12) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ NGOs

☑ Customers

☑ Local communities

☑ Indigenous peoples

☑ Employees
☑ Investors
☑ Regulators

(2.2.6.13) Further details of process

Mizuho manages transition risks by supporting clients in high-transition-risk sectors by assisting them in formulating and executing transition strategies through engagement. For sectors with high transition risks, we provide support that aims to help clients advance through the transition stages and restructure their businesses with our Transition Promotion Framework, and we also monitor exposure. In addition, for exposures in areas with high transition risks identified among such sectors based on the clients' transition stages, we manage them based on the policy as follows. -We pursue greater engagement with clients to support them in more quickly formulating transition strategies, advancing to higher transition stages, and restructuring to lower-risk business areas. -To advance business restructuring, we provide necessary support for transitions with our transition support scheme when we have confirmed that requirements based on international standards have been met. -We carefully consider whether to continue business with a client in the event that the client has not formulated a transition strategy even one year after our initial assessment. -Through the measures above, we will reduce our exposure over the medium to long term.
[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 is both dependent on and impacts natural capital - through our own direct operation and through our financing activities, such as financing and investment to clients - and, thus, we are also exposed to the corresponding risks and opportunities. Mizuho used the LEAP approach to analyze our loan portfolio. From these analyses, we comprehend the natural capital dependencies and impacts of our clients, who are borrowers of our financing. The findings will be utilized for appropriate risk management related to natural capital as well as for capturing business opportunities. In the area of climate change, as we pursue opportunities by increasing the provision of financing related to support for our clients' steady transition, credit exposure to clients with high transition risk, such as those in high-emitting sectors, may temporarily increase. However, we believe that by controlling risk through engagement, it is possible to achieve both a reduction in transition risks and the capture of business opportunities over the long term.
[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:* ☑ 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

☑ Climate transition plans

☑ Emissions data

☑ Emissions reduction targets

☑ TCFD disclosures

(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

☑ Fossil Fuels

☑ Materials

☑ Power generation

☑ Transportation services

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

67

(2.2.9.6) Total portfolio value covered by the process

63251190000000

[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

(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 in which management discusses and selects risks perceived to have a major impact on the Group. From these risks, management designated Intensifying environmental and climate related impacts and divergent national policy responses as our top risk. While closely monitoring external developments related to the loss of nature, which is closely linked to climate change, we are exploring measures to strengthen our risk controls, including prevention and post-event strategies.

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

To achieve a carbon neutral 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. 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 carbon neutral society. With client engagement as a starting point, we provide financing such as green and transition loans and bonds that support their response to climate change, which helps strengthen and maintain existing business relationships and leads to the capture of new financing opportunities.
[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?

	Environmental risks identified
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Yes, both within our direct operations or upstream value chain, and within our portfolio

[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

☑ Guam
☑ Oman
☑ Peru
☑ Chile
☑ China
☑ Qatar
☑ Spain
☑ Yemen
☑ Angola
☑ Brazil
☑ Jordan
☑ Kuwait
☑ Latvia
☑ Mexico
☑ Norway
☑ Bahamas
☑ Bahrain
☑ Belgium
☑ Bermuda
☑ India
☑ Italy
☑ Japan
☑ Kenya
☑ Malta
☑ Canada
☑ France
☑ Greece
☑ Israel
☑ Jersey
☑ Panama
☑ Poland
☑ Sweden
☑ Algeria
☑ Austria
☑ Croatia
☑ Czechia
☑ Denmark
☑ Ecuador

☑ Burundi
☑ Georgia
☑ Germany
☑ Hungary
☑ Ireland
☑ Morocco
☑ Cambodia
☑ Colombia
☑ Guernsey
☑ Malaysia
☑ Mongolia
☑ Viet Nam
☑ Argentina
☑ Australia
☑ Guatemala
☑ Indonesia
☑ Costa Rica
☑ Kazakhstan
☑ Luxembourg
☑ Montenegro
☑ Mozambique
☑ Puerto Rico
☑ Switzerland
☑ Saudi Arabia
☑ South Africa
☑ Côte d'Ivoire
☑ Brunei Darussalam
☑ Russian Federation
☑ United Arab Emirates
☑ British Virgin Islands
☑ Finland
☑ Myanmar
☑ Nigeria
☑ Romania
☑ Türkiye
☑ Uruguay
☑ Paraguay
☑ Portugal
☑ Slovakia
☑ Slovenia
☑ Thailand
☑ Lithuania
☑ Mauritius
☑ Singapore
☑ Azerbaijan
☑ Bangladesh
☑ Uzbekistan
☑ Isle of Man
☑ Netherlands
☑ New Zealand
☑ Philippines
☑ Taiwan, China
☑ Cayman Islands
☑ United Kingdom
☑ Marshall Islands
☑ Papua New Guinea
☑ United States of America
☑ Iran (Islamic Republic of)
☑ Lao People's Democratic Republic
☑ Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

☑ Korea (The Republic of)

☑ China, Macao Special Administrative Region

☑ China, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region

(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

☑ 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 analysis 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.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

360000000000

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

1960000000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

At Mizuho, we calculate the financial impact based on the cumulative increase in credit costs through 2050 resulting from the impact of transition risks under the following scenarios. The minimum financial impact is based on the cumulative difference in credit costs between the Below 2℃ scenario and the Current Policies scenario. On the other hand, the maximum financial impact is based on the cumulative difference in credit costs between the Net Zero 2050 scenario and the Current Policies scenario. The financial impact amounts expected in the short, medium, and long term are the sum of the risks from "policy," "technology," and "market."

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Engagement

☑ Engage in multi-stakeholder initiatives

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

19234000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

At present, no credit risk has materialized; however, we are addressing the risk through participation in various initiatives. Risk management costs represent the total

annual costs of various initiatives, including PCAF.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

The analysis results confirmed that while the short-term impacts are limited, considerable financial impacts are likely to arise in the medium to long term. The results show that credit costs increase sharply under the Net Zero 2050 and Delayed Transition scenarios. Comparing the Delayed Transition scenario with the Below 2℃ scenario, in which the global temperature rise is kept under 2℃, the Below 2℃ scenario resulted in significantly lower credit costs. The results confirmed again the importance of promoting business structural transformations as early as possible and of promoting orderly transitions. We will continue to work on promoting the client engagement and to contribute to rule-making through international initiatives and committees. We will continue to improve our analysis methodologies based on discussions with various stakeholders while making use of the Group's industrial expertise and examine making further use of this analysis in risk management, strategy formulation, and other aspects of our business management.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk2

(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

☑ Operational risk

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Chile
☑ China
☑ India
☑ Japan
☑ Spain
☑ Bahrain
☑ Germany
☑ Myanmar
☑ Türkiye
☑ Cambodia
☑ Singapore
☑ Luxembourg
☑ Netherlands
☑ Philippines
☑ Saudi Arabia
☑ Korea (The Republic of)
☑ United States of America
☑ China, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region
☑ Brazil
☑ Canada
☑ France
☑ Mexico
☑ Sweden
☑ Malaysia
☑ Thailand
☑ Viet Nam
☑ Australia
☑ Indonesia
☑ South Africa
☑ Taiwan, China
☑ United Kingdom
☑ Russian Federation
☑ United Arab Emirates

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Asset damage to the Group when stress events related to climate change occur

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Decreased asset value or asset useful life leading to write-offs, asset impairment or early retirement of existing assets

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

Select all that apply

☑ 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

In the scenario analysis of physical risks, we estimated direct impacts, such as the amount of damage to our group's assets. We confirmed that the impact caused by cyclones, floods and wildfires, combined with Risk3, could amount to approximately JPY 62 billion at most in a single year.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

34000000000

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

62000000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

Using a bottom-up approach, we analyze risk events such as cyclones and floods, and wildfires. In collaboration with information vendors, we assess damages at the property level for our Group's assets, collateral real estate, and clients' properties under each scenario.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Engagement

☑ Engage in multi-stakeholder initiatives

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

19234000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

At present, no credit risk has materialized; however, we are addressing the risk through participation in various initiatives. Risk management costs represent the total annual costs of various initiatives, including PCAF.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Given that Japan is frequently exposed to natural disasters such as cyclones and floods, we have historically incorporated these risks into our credit process to mitigate their impacts. Going forward, based on the results of the analysis and changes in the business environment, we further strengthen our credit process where appropriate. At the same time, we will enhance our approach to physical risks by supporting clients through adaptation finance.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk3

(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:

☑ 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

☑ Guam
☑ Oman
☑ Peru
☑ Chile
☑ China
☑ Qatar
☑ Spain
☑ Yemen
☑ Angola
☑ Brazil
☑ Jordan
☑ Kuwait
☑ Latvia
☑ Mexico
☑ Norway
☑ Bahamas
☑ Bahrain
☑ Belgium
☑ Bermuda
☑ Burundi
☑ Georgia
☑ India
☑ Italy
☑ Japan
☑ Kenya
☑ Malta
☑ Canada
☑ France
☑ Greece
☑ Israel
☑ Jersey
☑ Panama
☑ Poland
☑ Sweden
☑ Algeria
☑ Austria
☑ Croatia
☑ Czechia
☑ Denmark
☑ Ecuador
☑ Finland
☑ Myanmar

☑ Germany
☑ Hungary
☑ Ireland
☑ Morocco
☑ Cambodia
☑ Colombia
☑ Guernsey
☑ Malaysia
☑ Mongolia
☑ Viet Nam
☑ Argentina
☑ Australia
☑ Guatemala
☑ Indonesia
☑ Costa Rica
☑ Kazakhstan
☑ Luxembourg
☑ Montenegro
☑ Mozambique
☑ Philippines
☑ Puerto Rico
☑ Switzerland
☑ Saudi Arabia
☑ South Africa
☑ Marshall Islands
☑ Papua New Guinea
☑ Brunei Darussalam
☑ Russian Federation
☑ United Arab Emirates
☑ Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)
☑ Nigeria
☑ Romania
☑ Türkiye
☑ Uruguay
☑ Paraguay
☑ Portugal
☑ Slovakia
☑ Slovenia
☑ Thailand
☑ Lithuania
☑ Mauritius
☑ Singapore
☑ Azerbaijan
☑ Bangladesh
☑ Uzbekistan
☑ Afghanistan
☑ Isle of Man
☑ Netherlands
☑ New Zealand
☑ Åland Islands
☑ Côte d'Ivoire
☑ Taiwan, China
☑ Cayman Islands
☑ United Kingdom
☑ British Virgin Islands
☑ Korea (The Republic of)
☑ United States of America
☑ Iran (Islamic Republic of)
☑ Lao People's Democratic Republic

☑ China, Macao Special Administrative Region

☑ China, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Deterioration in the business performance of clients when stress events related to climate change occur

(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

☑ 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

In the scenario analysis of physical risks, we estimated the credit costs arising from indirect impacts, such as damage to customers' assets and revenue declines caused by business interruption or a decrease in the labor force. We confirmed that the impact caused by cyclones, floods and wildfires, combined with Risk2, could amount to approximately JPY 62 billion at most in a single year.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

34000000000

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

62000000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

Using a bottom-up approach, we analyze risk events such as cyclones and floods, and wildfires. In collaboration with information vendors, we assess damages at the property level for our Group's assets, collateral real estate, and clients' properties under each scenario.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Engagement

☑ Engage in multi-stakeholder initiatives

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

19234000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

At present, no credit risk has materialized; however, we are addressing the risk through participation in various initiatives. Risk management costs represent the total annual costs of various initiatives, including PCAF.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Given that Japan is frequently exposed to natural disasters such as cyclones and floods, we have historically incorporated these risks into our credit process to mitigate their impacts. Going forward, based on the results of the analysis and changes in the business environment, we further strengthen our credit process where appropriate. At the same time, we will enhance our approach to physical risks by supporting clients through adaptation finance.
[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

(3.1.2.2) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

239900000000

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

Select from:
☑ Less than 1%

(3.1.2.4) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(3.1.2.5) % of total financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

Mizuho established the Environmental and Social Management Policy for Financial Activities for the purpose of preventing and mitigating adverse impacts on the environment and society. As an environmental indicator based on this policy, we have set a reduction target for the outstanding credit balance of coal-fired power generation plants. The outstanding credit balance for the reporting year was JPY 239.9 billion. As we are currently investigating vulnerable financial indicators related to physical risks, we are reporting the value as zero.
[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	*Select from:* ☑ 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

☑ Increased demand for funds that invest in companies that have positive environmental credentials

(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

In order to capture business opportunities associated with the transition to a carbon neutral 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, in addition to providing financing in line with clients' immediate funding needs. This support ranges from issue recognition, strategy formulation, and its embodiment and commercialization to financing during the execution stage. With regard to sustainable finance, Mizuho believes that it is an important role of financial institutions to meet the substantial funding needs for a wide range of sustainability initiatives, including those addressing climate change. Accordingly, 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 steadily built up a track record by assessing our clients' issues and needs accurately — arranging a total of JPY 51 trillion for sustainable finance between FY2019 and FY2025 (of which JPY 28.4 trillion was for 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

☑ Medium-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

Revenues from sustainable finance include arrangement fees and interest income, and are expected to increase as we advance initiatives toward achieving our sustainable finance target of JPY 100 trillion.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

50000000000000

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

50000000000000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

With regard to sustainable finance, Mizuho believes that it is an important role of financial institutions to meet the substantial funding needs for a wide range of sustainability initiatives, including those addressing climate change. Accordingly, 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).

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

1280000000000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

Based on the funding costs assumed for the current fiscal year's sustainable finance results, we calculate the funding costs required to achieve the 50 trillion yen target for environment-and climate-related finance.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

In order to capture business opportunities associated with the transition to a carbon neutral 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, in addition to providing financing in line with clients' immediate funding needs. This support ranges from issue recognition, strategy formulation, and its embodiment and commercialization to financing during the execution stage. With regard to sustainable finance, Mizuho believes that it is an important role of financial institutions to meet the substantial funding needs for a wide range of sustainability initiatives, including those addressing climate change. Accordingly, 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).
[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)

8000000000000

(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

In FY2025, environment-and climate-related finance amounted to approximately JPY 8 trillion, accounting for approximately 8% of the JPY 99.7531 trillion in total loans outstanding at fiscal year-end. The JPY 8 trillion in environment-and climate-related finance amounts refers to the amount of loans 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:* ☑ 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
☑ Overseeing and guiding value chain engagement
☑ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments
☑ Monitoring the implementation of a climate transition plan
☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy
☑ Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures
☑ Monitoring supplier compliance with organizational requirements
☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments
☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a climate transition plan
☑ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
☑ Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement
☑ Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives
☑ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures
☑ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy
☑ Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes

(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 its climate change governance framework, the Group 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. Based on these discussions, reports are submitted to the Board of Directors, and oversight is provided by the Board of Directors and the Risk Committee, an advisory body to the Board of Directors, in line with the governance structure for promoting and managing each initiative.

[Fixed row]

(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

☑ Engaging regularly with external stakeholders and experts on environmental issues

☑ Integrating knowledge of environmental issues into board nominating process

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

☑ Other, please specify :Performance-linked compensation with climate change initiatives and other efforts as evaluation criteria

(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:* ☑ 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

☑ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues

☑ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues

☑ Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes

☑ Managing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures related to environmental issues

☑ Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues

Other

☑ Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

(4.3.1.3) Coverage of responsibilities

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities related to our banking activities

(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

Mizuho positions climate change efforts as one of its highest priority issues. In its climate change governance framework, the Group 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. Based on these discussions, reports are submitted to the Board of Directors, and oversight is provided by the Board of Directors and the Risk Committee, an advisory body to the Board of Directors, in line with the governance structure for promoting and managing each initiative.

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

(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

(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

☑ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues

☑ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues

☑ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues

(4.3.1.3) Coverage of responsibilities

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities related to our banking activities

(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

17

(4.5.3) Please explain

Mizuho Group's compensation system for executive officers consists of Base Compensation, Stock Compensation I, Stock Compensation II, and Short-term Incentive Compensation. Stock Compensation II, which is a performance-linked compensation, is determined with an evaluation based on profit and others and an evaluation in

relation to the stakeholders. The evaluation indicators in relation to the stakeholders include sustainability-related indicators such as sustainable finance amounts, assessments by ESG rating agencies, climate-related initiatives, and staff surveys.
[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 :Climate-related sustainability indicators

Strategy and financial planning
☑ Achievement of climate transition plan
☑ Other strategy and financial planning-related metrics, please specify :Climate-related sustainability indicators

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

We position addressing climate change as a material issue in our management strategy, and in executive compensation as well, we have incorporated sustainable finance amounts, which are one of the indicators and targets of our transition plan, climate-related initiatives, and assessments by major ESG rating agencies, etc. as one of the factors in determining performance-linked compensation (Stock Compensation II).

(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, executive compensation is provided as consideration for the responsibilities that executive officers are expected to fulfill and the results they achieve. At the same time, it serves as an incentive for each officer to fully demonstrate their role, with the aim of realizing management that contributes to the creation of value for various stakeholders and enhancing corporate value through the Mizuho Group's sustainable and stable growth.

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 :Climate-related sustainability indicators

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Achievement of climate transition plan

☑ Other strategy and financial planning-related metrics, please specify :Climate-related sustainability indicators

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, executive compensation is provided as consideration for the responsibilities that executive officers are expected to fulfill and the results they achieve. At the same time, it serves as an incentive for each officer to fully demonstrate their role, with the aim of realizing management that contributes to the creation of value for various stakeholders and enhancing corporate value through the Mizuho Group's sustainable and stable growth.
[Add row]

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

	Does your organization have any environmental policies?
	Select from: ☑ 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 by a decision of the President & CEO 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 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)	*Select from:* ☑ 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

(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 Financial Activities.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

67

(4.7.1.10) Basis of exceptions to policy

Select all that apply

☑ Industry sector

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

Mizuho established the Environmental and Social Management Policy for Financial Activities (ES Policy) for the purpose of preventing and mitigating adverse impacts on the environment and society. Under this policy, we conduct risk assessments, including potential impacts, when initiating transactions with new clients and when evaluating new projects, and we monitor the clients and projects over the term of the transaction. The ES Policy specifies policies regarding climate change, nature, and human rights. Based on these policies, it identifies and specifies policies for matters and sectors that have a high likelihood of contributing to adverse impacts on the environment and society. Specifically, the ES Policy specifies projects that are prohibited or require additional due diligence in sectors that have a high likelihood of contributing to adverse impacts on the environment and society through financing and investment activities as follows. Weapons and arms, coal-fired power generation, thermal coal mining, oil and gas, mining, large-scale hydroelectric power generation, woody biomass power generation, large plantations, palm oil, lumber and pulp, fisheries and aquaculture

(4.7.1.12) Requirements for clients/investees

Environmental commitments

☑ Commitment to no trade of CITES listed species

☑ Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues

Climate-specific commitments

☑ Commitment to develop a climate transition plan

☑ Commitment to disclose Scope 1 emissions

☑ Commitment to disclose Scope 2 emissions

☑ Commitment to disclose Scope 3 emissions

☑ 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:

☑ All coal

(4.7.2.2) Fossil fuel value chain

Select all that apply

☑ Upstream

☑ Midstream

(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

Mizuho will not provide financing and investment to: - Companies with no existing financing and investment transactions and whose primary business is thermal coal mining. - Companies with no existing financing and investment transactions and whose primary business is infrastructure operations linked with thermal coal mining. ・Mizuho will not provide financing and investment which will be used for: - Development of new thermal coal mine. - Expansion of existing thermal coal mine. - Acquiring an interest in existing thermal coal mine, only when it is critical to stable supply of energy of a country which set a target to achieve Net Zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050, we may provide financing or investment based on careful consideration. - Development of new infrastructure linked with thermal coal mining. - Expansion of existing infrastructure linked with thermal coal mining. ・To prevent and mitigate adverse impacts, Mizuho will make a determination on each transaction after verifying the measures taken by the client based on the risks that Mizuho should recognize.

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

☑ Downstream

(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

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. ・To prevent and mitigate adverse impacts, Mizuho will make a determination on each transaction after verifying the measures taken by the client based on the risks that Mizuho should recognize. ・We will support development of innovative, clean, and also efficient next-generation technology that will contribute to the energy conversions that lead to a carbon neutral 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.

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

2026

(4.7.2.6) Country/area the exclusion policy applies to

Select all that apply

☑ Worldwide

(4.7.2.7) Description

Mizuho will not provide financing and investment which will be used for: - Mountaintop removal metallurgical coal mining ・To prevent and mitigate adverse impacts, Mizuho will make a determination on each transaction after verifying the measures taken by the client based on the risks that Mizuho should recognize.
[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: ☑ 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

☑ Legal mandate to obtain third party verification of sustainability criteria

(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:

☑ Selected clients

(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 structured in accordance with the Sustainability Linked Loan Principles, and establish Sustainability Performance Targets (SPTs) aligned with the borrower's sustainability objectives, linking loan terms such as interest rates to the borrower's performance against the SPTs. By leveraging its financial intermediation function and actively developing and providing financial products and services that encourage corporate environmental initiatives, Mizuho seeks to expand positive environmental impacts while avoiding and reducing negative impacts.
[Add 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
☑ UNEP FI
☑ UN Global Compact
☑ Equator Principles
☑ Climate Action 100+
☑ Japan Climate Initiative (JCI)
☑ Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials (PCAF)
☑ Task Force on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD)
☑ Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD)
☑ Other, please specify **:PCAF Japan coalition**
☑ Cross Sector Biodiversity Initiative (CSBI)
☑ Principles for Responsible Investment (PRI)
☑ UNEP FI Principles for Responsible Banking
☑ Climate Bonds Initiative Partnership Programme
☑ Glasgow Financial Alliance for Net Zero (GFANZ)

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

Role and initiatives of Mizuho in PCAF and the PCAF Japan coalition: Mizuho Financial Group joined PCAF in July 2021, becoming the first Japanese financial

institution to do so. Leveraging PCAF's expertise and emission factor database, we have been working to measure and disclose greenhouse gas emissions associated with financial activities, including financed emissions and facilitated emissions. As we have advanced our discussions on measurement and its application, we have identified a number of practical challenges, including how to translate industry classifications into Japanese standards, how to address missing data on GHG emissions from investees and borrowers, how to establish efficient data collection methods, and how to eliminate double counting of GHG emissions across multiple layers. Recognizing that resolving these challenges requires further strengthening collaboration with a wide range of stakeholders, including the financial sector, we, as the first PCAF member institution in Japan, contributed to the establishment of the PCAF Japan coalition and have served as Chair of the coalition since its launch in November 2021. Through discussions among participating institutions, the PCAF Japan coalition formulates and publishes an annual workplan, and promotes activities that contribute to the enhancement of measurement and disclosure of GHG emissions associated with financial activities. The coalition also promotes the disclosure and external communication of participating institutions through the publication of the PCAF Japan coalition Report. In addition, from FY2023, Mizuho has been the only Japanese institution to participate in the PCAF Global Core Team, which leads the development of measurement and disclosure standards for financed emissions and related matters, and has actively contributed to the development and revision of new standards and other frameworks.
[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

Yes

☑ 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, the intermediary organization we engage through is registered

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

Select all that apply

☑ Non-government register

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

It is registered with the Keidanren and the Japanese Bankers Association, as listed on Influence Map.

(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

We recognize the importance of the role that financial institutions should play in supporting clients' climate change initiatives and their transition to a carbon neutral society, taking into account the diverse transition pathways toward net zero that vary by region and industry. Achieving net zero requires strong leadership and effective policies from governments, as well as the establishment of next-generation technologies. Through our activities in the regions and sectors where we operate, as well as in economic and industry groups and initiatives, Mizuho supports policies for an orderly transition led by governments in each country.
[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

(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 carbon neutral 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 carbon neutral 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. As part of its initiatives toward achieving carbon neutrality, in FY2025, the Association participated in various government meetings, including the Expert Panel on

Sustainable Finance, and submitted comments on public consultations in Japan and outside Japan. We recognize that these efforts, including contributing to the achievement of the goals of the Paris Agreement through the realization of carbon neutrality by 2050, are aligned with Mizuho's strategy.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

0

(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) Have you published information about your organization's response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(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

(4.12.1.2) Is your publication in line with a standard or framework?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.12.1.3) Standard or framework the publication is in line with

Select all that apply

☑ TCFD

☑ Other, please specify :SSBJ

(4.12.1.4) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Biodiversity

(4.12.1.5) Status of the publication

Select from:

☑ Complete

(4.12.1.6) Content elements

Select all that apply

☑ Strategy

☑ Governance

☑ Risks & Opportunities

☑ Dependencies & Impacts

☑ Climate-related targets

☑ Greenhouse gas emissions figures

(4.12.1.7) Page/section reference

Sustainability Approach and Initiatives, Pages 26–65

(4.12.1.8) Attach the relevant publication

Securities Report for the 24th Fiscal Year.pdf

(4.12.1.9) Comment

We identify sustainability-related risks and opportunities that could reasonably be expected to affect the outlook of our Group, including those related to environmental sustainability, human capital, respect for human rights, sincere and fair corporate activities, and information security, and we explain our governance, strategy, risk management, and metrics and targets.
[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:

☑ Every three years or less frequently

[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

(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

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C or lower

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2024

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 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)

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Level of action (from local to global)

☑ Global targets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

This scenario assumes CO2 emissions reach net zero around 2050 due to smooth and quick policy responses and rapid technological innovation.

(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 1.5℃ scenario, 2) the Current Policies scenario, which maintains current policy as a comparison, 3) the Below 2 scenario, which is the 2℃ scenario, and 4) the Delayed Transition scenario, which is a disorderly transition.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

☑ NGFS scenarios framework, please specify :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
☑ Acute physical
☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 3.0ºC - 3.4ºC

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2025

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2030
☑ 2040
☑ 2050
☑ 2100

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

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

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Level of action (from local to global)
☑ Global targets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

This scenario assumes that current policies are maintained.

(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

☑ Strategy and financial planning

☑ Resilience of business model and strategy

☑ Capacity building

☑ Target setting and transition planning

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

☑ Portfolio

(5.1.2.3) Summarize the influence of the scenario analysis on the selected business processes

Transition risks: We have confirmed that, even under the scenario with the greatest impact, the average annual credit cost for a single fiscal year remains within profit for the period, and that the impact on the resilience of our Group's strategy and business model is limited. At the same time, however, we remain exposed to significant uncertainties, including the introduction of decarbonization policies, associated market changes, and the timing of the commercialization of new technologies, any of which could affect our strategy and business model. As a financial institution with an extensive domestic and international network, our Group is

well positioned to maintain deep client engagement and to contribute to rule-making through various initiatives and committees. We are therefore working to promote business structural transformations among clients as early as possible and to support governments in the formulation and implementation of policies for an orderly transition. Comparison across scenarios also highlighted the importance of orderly transitions and of the strategies needed to support them. Physical risks: We have confirmed that, even under the scenario with the greatest impact, the average annual credit cost and damage to company-owned properties for a single fiscal year remain well below profit for the period, and that the impact on the resilience of our Group's strategy and business model is limited. At the same time, however, we remain exposed to significant uncertainties, including changes in the macroeconomic environment caused by the materialization of physical risks and impacts propagated through supply chains, which could affect our strategy and business model. Our clients are widely distributed across various regions in Japan and outside Japan, and our loan and investment portfolio is well diversified. Therefore, we believe that we have the capacity to absorb such risks and possess adequate resilience. Should physical risks materialize in the future, we believe that we will be able to flexibly adjust our strategy and business model as necessary, including by reviewing our loan and investment portfolio and responding swiftly to new investment opportunities.
[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) Transition plan includes a managed phaseout plan which finances or enables an accelerated phaseout of high emitting physical assets

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.2.8) Key milestones and actions of your organization's managed phaseout plan

Given the growing concerns over climate change and air pollution, as well as the increasing risk of future operational suspensions, we have set the following targets: to reduce our outstanding credit balance of coal-fired power generation plants by 50% from FY2019 levels by FY2030, and to achieve a zero balance by FY2040. In

addition, we aim to reduce our exposure to high-risk areas in Transition Promotion Framework over the medium to long term. The specific initiatives to achieve these targets are as follows: a. Evaluation of the status of clients' transition progress: We assess each client's progress on transitions using "transition stages" to visualize the transition status of our portfolio. We also revised our evaluation criteria to account for alignment with Scope 3 targets. b. Transition risk management: We continue to monitor our exposure in sectors with high transition risks. Furthermore, based on transition stages, we identify exposure in areas with high transition risks and implement appropriate risk controls. c. Client engagement: We engage in dialogue with clients regarding the formulation of transition plans and progress in reducing GHG emissions, advancing our support for their transitions while taking into account regional and sector-specific characteristics.

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

Select from:

☑ We have a different feedback mechanism in place

(5.2.11) Description of feedback mechanism

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. 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 and revising of Mizuho's Approach to Achieving Net Zero by 2050, which demonstrates our aims and actions towards realizing a carbon neutral 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 Integrated Report and Sustainability Report 2026.

(5.2.12) Frequency of feedback collection

Select from:

☑ More frequently than annually

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

Mizuho has identified key sectors to be focused on in facilitating net zero transitions and their associated next-generation technologies. "Electric Power": Reducing supply of crude oil, natural gas, and coal; increasing supply of energy from solar power, wind power, nuclear power, hydrogen/ammonia, and biomass. "Chemicals": CCU, bio-manufacturing, and chemical recycling "Steel": Hydrogen steelmaking "Machinery & Electronics": Storage / fuel cell batteries "Automotive": Electrified / fuel cell vehicles "Ships": Hydrogen / ammonia ships "Aircrafts": Next-generation aircrafts and SAF "Real Estate": ZEB / ZEH.

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

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 steadily built up a track record by assessing our clients' issues and needs accurately - arranging a total of JPY 51 trillion for sustainable finance between FY2019 and FY2025 (of which JPY 28.4 trillion was for environment-and climate-related finance). Furthermore, we continue to demonstrate a strong presence in the sustainable finance area, as evidenced by our continued No. 1 position in the league table for domestic publicly offered SDGs bonds.

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

Net Zero Transition Plan.pdf

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

Select all that apply

☑ Biodiversity

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

The National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan of Japan 2023-2030, which was formulated based on the GBF (The Kunming-Montreal Global Framework) and other international discussions, stresses the importance of integrated initiatives with climate change to address natural capital. Japan's Transition Strategies toward Nature Positive Economy also notes it is possible to move ahead with effective initiatives with the understanding of the synergies and trade-offs among nature positive, carbon neutral, and the circular economy. We aim to further expand business opportunities by promoting a cross-sector, integrated approach that takes into account the interconnections among environmental issues such as climate change, natural capital, and the circular economy.

(5.2.18) Adaptation-specific objectives included within your climate transition plan

Select from:

☑ No

[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

☑ Operations

(5.3.3) Primary reason why environmental risks and/or opportunities have not affected your strategy and/or financial planning across all business areas

Select from:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(5.3.4) Explain why environmental risks and/or opportunities have not affected your strategy and/or financial planning across all business areas

The scale of direct financing for upstream and downstream value chains and research and development is limited relative to the overall portfolio and therefore does not have a material impact on our strategy or financial plan.
[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

☑ Physical risks

☑ Transition 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

Based on the results of our analyses of physical risks and transition risks, as well as changes in the business environment, we are taking initiatives such as supporting clients through adaptation finance and promoting the client engagement. In addition, in order to capture business opportunities associated with the transition to a carbon neutral 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). We have steadily built up a track record by assessing our clients' issues and needs accurately - arranging a total of JPY 51 trillion for sustainable finance between FY2019 and FY2025 (of which JPY 28.4 trillion was for environment-and climate-related finance). Furthermore, we continue to demonstrate a strong presence in the sustainable finance area, as evidenced by our continued No. 1 position in the league table for 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.

Operations

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ 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

For employees whose work requires a higher level of expertise and specialization, Mizuho provides the training and education curricula and encourages them to acquire qualifications, so that they can acquire knowledge and skills appropriate to the nature of their work and client segment. In the area of sustainability, we achieved 150 environment and energy sector consultants and 1,919 sustainability management experts as of March 31, 2026, reaching or surpassing our FY2025 sustainability transformation talent targets of 150 and 1,600 respectively. In this way, Mizuho is working to further bolster our strengths in environment and technology expertise and in sustainability transformation talent. Going forward, we plan to advance internal initiatives to enhance the quality of our talent, such as improving the proposal capabilities of representatives. Furthermore, to raise the overall level of expertise and awareness across the Group, we conduct training sessions and events designed to help employees acquire the knowledge required of Mizuho employees.

[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

We raised the long-term targets for sustainable finance (cumulative total for FY2019–FY2030) to the ambitious level of JPY 100 trillion — of which JPY 50 trillion is earmarked for environment-and climate-related finance — in order to create a larger flow of funding, which is key to achieving a carbon neutral 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 order to increase the financing for the transition to a carbon neutral society further, we issued the green bond as a portion of funds for environmental and climate change-related finance and responds to the needs of investors who have a high level of interest in the environmental field. We will provide the funds we raise through the issuance of this green bond to our subsidiary Mizuho Bank, Ltd., which will use them to finance environmentally-friendly projects, including renewable energy. We make challenges for SX (Sustainability Transformation) with our customers by providing not only sustainable finance to create money flow to solve environmental and social issues but also solutions leveraging our knowledge and capabilities beyond financings.
[Add row]

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

Carbon

(5.10.1) Use of internal pricing for this environmental externality

Select from:

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

(5.10.2) Primary reason for not pricing this environmental externality

Select from:

☑ No standardized procedure

(5.10.3) Explain why your organization does not price this environmental externality

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. 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. As a financial institution, our Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions are minimal, and large-scale capital expenditures are unlikely to arise; accordingly, we will continue to examine whether the introduction of an internal carbon price is appropriate for our business realities.

Other

(5.10.1) Use of internal pricing for this environmental externality

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not plan to in the next two years

[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:* ☑ Yes	
Suppliers	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change
Investors and shareholders	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change
Other value chain stakeholders	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ 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 set their own environmental commitments across their operations

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:

☑ 26-50%

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

In order to reduce Scope 3 emissions (emissions from financing and investment), Mizuho has set medium-term targets for the following seven sectors, and initiatives to reduce emissions in each sector are considered to be engagement activities. The seven sectors are as follows: Electric power, oil and gas, coal mining, steel, automotive, maritime transportation, and real estate.

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

Mizuho manages transition risks by supporting clients in high-transition-risk sectors by assisting them in formulating and executing transition strategies through engagement. For sectors with high transition risks, we provide support that aims to help clients advance through the transition stages and restructure their businesses with our Transition Promotion Framework, and we also monitor exposure. In addition, for exposures in areas of high transition risk identified among such sectors based on the clients' transition stages, we manage them based on the policy as follows. -We pursue greater engagement with clients to support them in more quickly formulating transition strategies, advancing to higher transition stages, and restructuring to lower-risk business areas. -To advance business restructuring, we provide necessary support for transitions with our transition support scheme when we have confirmed that requirements based on international standards have been met. -We carefully consider whether to continue business with a client in the event that the client has not formulated a transition strategy even one year after our initial assessment. -Through the measures above, we will reduce our exposure over the medium to long term. Moreover, to encourage our clients to take forward-looking action, we have leveraged our Transition Investment Facility and Value co-creation investments to support technologies and business models across development, demonstration, and commercialization stages.

(5.11.3.8) Attach your engagement strategy

Sustainability Report 2026.pdf

(5.11.3.9) Staff in your organization carrying out the engagement

Select all that apply

☑ Specialized in-house engagement teams

(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) Success Indicators: As a success indicator, we consider a decrease in Scope3 emissions from the previous fiscal year through emission reductions in each sector for which medium-term targets have been set. ii) Effect of Engagement: Electric power sector: FY2024 291 kgCO2e/MWh (Down 8% from previous year / Down 25% from base year) Oil and gas sector: FY2024 4.8 gCO2e/MJ (Down 11% from previous year / Down 24% from base year) Coal mining (thermal coal) sector: FY2024 0.2 MtCO2e (Down 56% from previous year / Down 96% from base year) Steel sector: FY2024 11.3 MtCO2e (Down 10% from previous year / Down 35% from base year) Automotive sector: FY2024 690 ktCO2e (Down 4% from previous year / Down 26% from base year) Maritime transportation sector: FY2024 -10.9% Real estate sector: FY2024 53 kgCO2e/m^2 (Down 4% from previous year / Down 23% from base year) As shown above, emissions in each sector are below those of the previous fiscal year, so engagement is judged to be successful. We will continue to support clients so that their transition efforts progress step by step through engagement.

(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

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Collaborate with suppliers on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services

☑ 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

(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%

(5.11.7.9) 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 :Participation in international initiatives

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

(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 Financial Group joined PCAF in July 2021, becoming the first Japanese financial institution to do so. Leveraging PCAF's expertise and emission factor database, we have been working to measure and disclose greenhouse gas emissions associated with financial activities, including financed emissions and facilitated emissions. As we have advanced our discussions on measurement and its application, we have identified a number of practical challenges, including how to translate industry classifications into Japanese standards, how to address missing data on GHG emissions from investees and borrowers, how to establish efficient data collection methods, and how to eliminate double counting of GHG emissions across multiple layers. Recognizing that solving these challenges requires further strengthening collaboration with a wide range of stakeholders, including the financial sector, we, as the first PCAF member institution in Japan, contributed to the establishment of the PCAF Japan coalition and have served as Chair of the coalition since its launch in November 2021.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Through discussions among participating institutions, the PCAF Japan coalition formulates and publishes an annual workplan, and promotes activities that contribute to the enhancement of measurement and disclosure of GHG emissions associated with financial activities. The coalition also promotes the disclosure and external communication of participating institutions through the publication of the PCAF Japan coalition Report. In addition, from FY2023, Mizuho has been the only Japanese institution to participate in the PCAF Global Core Team, which leads the development of measurement and disclosure standards for financed emissions and related matters, and has actively contributed to the development and revision of new standards and other frameworks.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Investors and shareholders

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

(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 Financial Group believes that strong support and endorsement from investors and shareholders who invest in our stock are essential for us to continuously pursue sustainability initiatives aimed at realizing a sustainable society. Investors and shareholders focus on whether a company's value will increase over the medium to long term. Therefore, we carefully communicate how our climate-related risk management framework helps reduce uncertainty and enhance resilience, and how the promotion of sustainable business contributes to our clients' sustainable growth and helps address economic and social issues across society, thereby creating a virtuous cycle that ultimately leads to Mizuho's own growth. Through highly transparent disclosure and ongoing, two-way dialogue, we fulfill our accountability, maintain and strengthen trust with stakeholders, and work together to create long-term value and enhance our competitiveness.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

We update our Integrated Report and Sustainability Report annually to promote dialogue with our stakeholders, including investors and shareholders. Through these updates, we aim to increase transparency regarding our efforts related to climate change and natural capital and deepen understanding among all stakeholders.
[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:

☑ Financial 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 ☑ 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 ☑ 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 :The Act on the Rational Use of Energy in Japan

(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

Electricity consumption outside Japan accounts for 15% of Scope 2 emissions on an energy consumption basis, measured in MWh. However, emission factors for electricity suppliers are not available for some locations in certain countries.
[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 excluded from your disclosure of climate-related data?

Select from:

☑ No

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

Scope 1

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

12452.869

(7.5.3) Methodological details

In principle, the scope of data collection covers all facilities of Mizuho Financial Group and its subsidiaries and affiliates, including its consolidated subsidiaries. The figures were calculated using emission factors based on Japan's Act on Promotion of Global Warming Countermeasures. The calculation formula is "energy consumption × emission factor per unit of 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

The scope of data collection is aligned with the scope of consolidation for financial reporting and covers Mizuho Financial Group and its consolidated subsidiaries in Japan and outside Japan. The scope includes all items for all locations within the consolidated group. Figures were calculated using emission factors based on Japan's Act on Promotion of Global Warming Countermeasures. The calculation formula is "energy consumption × emission factor per energy type." For location-based calculations, the national average emission factor specified in the emission factor data for individual electric power utilities published by the Ministry of the

Environment and the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry was used. For locations outside Japan, calculations were based on country-specific emission factors published by the International Energy Agency.

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

The scope of data collection is aligned with the scope of consolidation for financial reporting and covers Mizuho Financial Group and its consolidated subsidiaries in Japan and outside Japan. The scope includes all items for all locations within the consolidated group. Figures were calculated using emission factors based on Japan's Act on Promotion of Global Warming Countermeasures. The calculation formula is "energy consumption × emission factor per energy type." For market-based calculations, we used the adjusted emission factor for each electric power utility listed in the emission factors for individual electric power utilities published by the Ministry of the Environment and the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry. Where available, emission factors for individual electricity supply menus offered by each electric power utility were applied; where such factors were unavailable, location-based emission factors were applied. For locations outside Japan, Scope 2 (market based) electric power consumption was calculated using emission factors for each supply option from each electricity utility. Where unavailable, location-based emissions factors (country-specific emission factors published by the International Energy Agency) were applied.

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2025

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1220571.659

(7.5.3) Methodological details

i. Type of Data and Information Sources - Source data: Selected expense items corresponding to Category 1 from operating expenses. - Scope: Expense data of

Mizuho Financial Group, Mizuho Bank, Mizuho Securities, Mizuho Trust & Banking, and Mizuho Research & Technologies. - Emission factors: "Basic Guidelines Concerning the Calculation of Greenhouse Gas Emission Volume throughout Supply Chains" published by the Ministry of the Environment and the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry. ii. Quality of Reported Emissions Data: Good - Activity data: 100% actual figures for the reporting period used. - Emission factors: Data for Japan, the main area of activity. Environmental intensity per unit calculated based on the 2005 input-output table. iii. Calculation Method: Σ (Amount of each Category 1 expense item from operating expenses × corresponding emission factor)

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2025

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

636713

(7.5.3) Methodological details

i. Type of Data and Information Sources - Source data: Amounts of "Payments for acquisition of tangible fixed assets" and "Payments for acquisition of intangible fixed assets" from the consolidated cash flow statement. - Emission factor for capital investment by industry (finance): Source is "Basic Guidelines Concerning the Calculation of Greenhouse Gas Emission Volume throughout Supply Chains" published by the Ministry of the Environment and the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry. ii. Quality of Reported Emissions Data: Good - Activity data: 100% actual figures for the reporting period used. - Emission factors: Data for Japan, the main area of activity. Environmental intensity per unit calculated based on the 2005 input-output table. iii. Calculation Method: (Payments for acquisition of tangible fixed assets + Payments for acquisition of intangible fixed assets) × emission factor

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

The calculation covered centrally managed domestic and international business trips involving air travel from January through December. i. Types and sources of data: - Activity data: Distances between airports for centrally managed domestic and international business trips involving air travel. The distances were aggregated using air ticket purchase data for business trips and inter-airport distances calculated in accordance with IATA standards. - Source of emission factor data: "Basic Guidelines Concerning the Calculation of Greenhouse Gas Emission Volume throughout Supply Chains", issued by the Ministry of the Environment and the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry. ii. Data quality: Good. - Activity data: Actual data were used for 100% of the reporting period. - Emission factors: Data based on statistics for Japan, the primary country of departure for air travel, were used. iii. Methodology: The total for domestic and international travel was calculated by multiplying travel distance by the applicable emission factor.
[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)

10131.07

(7.6.3) Methodological details

The scope of data collection is aligned with the scope of consolidation for financial reporting and covers Mizuho Financial Group and all of its consolidated subsidiaries in Japan and outside Japan. The scope includes all items for all locations in Japan and outside Japan within the consolidated group. Figures were calculated using emission factors based on Japan’s Act on Promotion of Global Warming Countermeasures. The calculation formula is “energy consumption × emission factor per energy type.”
[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)

133073.141

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

42124.619

(7.7.4) Methodological details

The scope of data collection is aligned with the scope of consolidation for financial reporting and covers Mizuho Financial Group and all of its consolidated subsidiaries in Japan and outside Japan. The scope includes all items for all locations in Japan and outside Japan within the consolidated group. Figures were calculated using emission factors based on Japan's Act on Promotion of Global Warming Countermeasures. The calculation formula is "energy consumption × emission factor per energy type." Location-based method: For location-based calculations, the national average emission factor specified in the emission factor data for individual electric power utilities published by the Ministry of the Environment and the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry was used. For locations outside Japan, calculations were based on country-specific emission factors published by the International Energy Agency. Market-based method: For market-based calculations, we used the adjusted emission factor for each electric power utility listed in the emission factors for individual electric power utilities published by the Ministry of the Environment and the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry. Where available, emission factors for individual electricity supply menus offered by each electric power utility were applied; where such factors were unavailable, location-based emission factors were applied. For locations outside Japan, Scope 2 (market based) electric power consumption was calculated using emission factors for each supply option from each electricity utility. Where unavailable, location-based emissions factors (country-specific emission factors published by the International Energy Agency) were applied.
[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)

1204029.477

(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

(7.8.6) Please explain

i. Type of Data and Information Sources - Source data: Selected expense items corresponding to Category 1 from operating expenses. - Scope: Expense data of Mizuho Financial Group, Mizuho Bank, Mizuho Securities, Mizuho Trust & Banking, and Mizuho Research & Technologies. - Emission factors: "Basic Guidelines Concerning the Calculation of Greenhouse Gas Emission Volume throughout Supply Chains" published by the Ministry of the Environment and the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry. ii. Quality of Reported Emissions Data: Good - Activity data: 100% actual figures for the reporting period used. - Emission factors: Data for Japan, the main area of activity. Environmental intensity per unit calculated based on the 2005 input-output table. iii. Calculation Method: Σ (Amount of each Category 1 expense item from operating expenses × corresponding emission factor).

Capital goods

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

692892.65

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Hybrid method

☑ Other, please specify :Asset-specific methodology

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

0

(7.8.6) Please explain

i. Type of Data and Information Sources - Source data: Amounts of "Payments for acquisition of tangible fixed assets" and "Payments for acquisition of intangible fixed assets" from the consolidated cash flow statement. - Emission factor for capital investment by industry (finance): Source is "Basic Guidelines Concerning the Calculation of Greenhouse Gas Emission Volume throughout Supply Chains" published by the Ministry of the Environment and the Ministry of Economy, Trade and

Industry. ii. Quality of Reported Emissions Data: Good - Activity data: 100% actual figures for the reporting period used. - Emission factors: Data for Japan, the main area of activity. Environmental intensity per unit calculated based on the 2005 input-output table. iii. Calculation Method: (Payments for acquisition of tangible fixed assets + Payments for acquisition of intangible fixed assets) × emission factor.

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

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☑ Emissions estimated to be insignificant

(7.8.6) Please explain

Our business consists of providing financial services, and fuel and energy-related activities associated with financial products sold and services provided by us are minimal. Based on the calculations for the previous fiscal year, emissions from these activities accounted for less than 5% of total Scope 3 emissions. Accordingly, we determined that the emissions associated with this category are insignificant.

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☑ Emissions estimated to be insignificant

(7.8.6) Please explain

Our business consists of providing financial services, and the financial products sold and services provided in connection with these activities do not require transportation or delivery. Based on the calculations for the previous fiscal year, emissions from these activities accounted for less than 5% of total Scope 3 emissions. Accordingly, we determined that the emissions associated with this category are insignificant.

Waste generated in operations

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☑ Emissions estimated to be insignificant

(7.8.6) Please explain

Our business consists of providing financial services, and the amount of waste generated from our operations is minimal. Based on the calculations for the previous fiscal year, waste-related emissions accounted for less than 5% of total Scope 3 emissions. Accordingly, we determined that the emissions associated with this category are insignificant.

Business travel

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

4408.55

(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

100

(7.8.6) Please explain

The calculation covered centrally managed domestic and international business trips involving air travel from January through December 2025. i. Types and sources of data: - Activity data: Distances between airports for centrally managed domestic and international business trips involving air travel. The distances were aggregated using air ticket purchase data for business trips and inter-airport distances calculated in accordance with IATA standards. - Source of emission factor data: "Basic Guidelines Concerning the Calculation of Greenhouse Gas Emission Volume throughout Supply Chains", issued by the Ministry of the Environment and the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry. ii. Data quality: Good. - Activity data: Actual data were used for 100% of the reporting period. - Emission factors: Data based on statistics for Japan, the primary country of departure for air travel, were used. iii. Methodology: The total for domestic and international travel was calculated by multiplying travel distance by the applicable emission factor.

Employee commuting

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☑ Emissions estimated to be insignificant

(7.8.6) Please explain

Our business consists of providing financial services, and CO_2 emissions from employee commuting are minimal. Based on the calculations for the previous fiscal year, emissions from employee commuting accounted for less than 5% of total Scope 3 emissions. Accordingly, we determined that the emissions associated with this category are insignificant.

Upstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☑ Emissions estimated to be insignificant

(7.8.6) Please explain

Although Mizuho is primarily engaged in financial services, its leasing activities are minimal and therefore do not give rise to any applicable items in this category. Based on the calculations for the previous fiscal year, emissions associated with this category accounted for less than 5% of total Scope 3 emissions. Accordingly, we determined that the emissions associated with this category are insignificant.

Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☑ Emissions estimated to be insignificant

(7.8.6) Please explain

Sending documents and other materials to clients falls under the category of Upstream Transportation and Distribution. However, activities falling within this category are minimal. Based on the calculations for the previous fiscal year, emissions associated with this category accounted for less than 5% of total Scope 3 emissions. Accordingly, we determined that the emissions associated with this category are insignificant.

Processing of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☑ Not applicable to our organization’s activities

(7.8.6) Please explain

Mizuho primarily handles intangible products and does not engage in the sale of physical products; therefore, we have determined that there are no emissions resulting from the processing of sold products.

Use of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☑ Not applicable to our organization’s activities

(7.8.6) Please explain

Mizuho primarily handles intangible products and does not engage in the sale of physical products; therefore, we have determined that there are no emissions resulting from the processing of sold products.

End of life treatment of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☑ Not applicable to our organization’s activities

(7.8.6) Please explain

Mizuho primarily handles intangible products and does not engage in the sale of physical products; therefore, we have determined that there are no emissions resulting from the processing of sold products.

Downstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☑ Emissions estimated to be insignificant

(7.8.6) Please explain

Although Mizuho is primarily engaged in financial services, leasing activities are extremely minimal. Based on last year’s calculations, these activities accounted for less than 5% of our total Scope 3 emissions, and thus, we have determined that they are not material.

Franchises

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Reason for this category not being relevant

Select from:

☑ Not applicable to our organization’s activities

(7.8.6) Please explain

Mizuho is primarily engaged in financial services and does not operate any franchises; therefore, we have determined that this category is not applicable.

Other (upstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not evaluated

(7.8.6) Please explain

There are no special notes.

Other (downstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not evaluated

(7.8.6) Please explain

There are no special notes.
[Fixed row]

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

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	*Select from:* ☑ Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	*Select from:* ☑ Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 3	*Select from:* ☑ 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 practitioners assurance report_2026_Scope1,2_Mizuho Financial Group.pdf

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

Pages 1-3

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select all that apply

☑ ISAE3000

☑ 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 practitioners assurance report_2026_Scope1,2_Mizuho Financial Group.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

Pages 1-3

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select all that apply

☑ ISAE3000

☑ ISAE 3410

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

(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

Third party Verification Report 2026_Scope3_Mizuho Financial Group.pdf

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

Pages 1-2

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select all that apply

☑ ISO14064-3

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of selected emissions categories verified (%)

100

(7.9.3.9) Proportion of total reported scope 3 emissions verified (%)

0
[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)

2553.222

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

4.3664

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Calculated by combining the amount obtained by multiplying Mizuho Bank's incremental renewable energy usage by the national average emissions factor and the CO2 reduction achieved through the purchase of non-fossil certificates.

Other emissions reduction activities

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1400.1

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

2.3944

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Mizuho Bank's large-scale buildings account for the majority of Mizuho Group's energy use, and we have implemented measures such as lighting LED retrofits/upgrades, HVAC system replacements, and extra-high-voltage transformer replacements. For these implemented measures, we calculated the annual emissions reduction by aggregating the estimated CO2 reduction effects, which were estimated separately by measure and by building.

Unidentified

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2264.9

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

3.8734

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

In addition to the reductions from the purchase of non-fossil certificates and building-related measures, other emissions reductions amounted to 2,264.9 t, corresponding to approximately 4% of the previous year's emissions.
[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

(7.12) Does your organization have significant land sector activities in its operations or value chain?

(7.12.1) Agriculture, forestry or other land sector activities

Select from:

☑ No, explanation provided

(7.12.3) Specify the reason for no significant activities

Select from:

☑ Relevant activities identified but evaluated to be below the significance threshold

(7.12.4) Significance threshold

Although our investment portfolio includes companies in the land sector, we assessed that the related exposure does not exceed the materiality threshold.
[Fixed row]

(7.13) Does your organization choose to account for and report technological CO2 removals or captured CO2 with geologic storage, or have you done so in previous years?

	Technological CO2 removals or captured CO2 with geologic storage in the reporting year	Specify the reason for no technological CO2 removals or captured CO2 with geological storage in the reporting year	Technological CO2 removals or captured CO2 with geologic storage were accounted for and reported in previous years
	Select from: ☑ No, explanation provided	*Select from:* ☑ No relevant activities identified	*Select from:* ☑ No

[Fixed row]

(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)

7545.251

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

111928.133

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

28336.353

(7.23.1.15) Comment

There are no special notes.

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)

1164.844

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

4788.496

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

1858.586

(7.23.1.15) Comment

There are no special notes.

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)

409.715

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

1513.571

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

872.752

(7.23.1.15) Comment

There are no special notes.

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)

377.571

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

3781.619

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

761.505

(7.23.1.15) Comment

There are no special notes.

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)

352.456

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

0

(7.23.1.15) Comment

There are no special notes.
[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:

☑ MetLife, Inc.

(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 JPY 9,085.4 billion and the loan amount is JPY 99,753.1 billion. The total emissions of Mizuho Bank is 28,336.4 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 paid to or borrowed from Mizuho Bank by your company.

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

42125

(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

・Sustainability Report 2026, https://library.mizuhogroup.com/asset/51fd890d-654a-4b02-845d-c9dc07d35530/fg-sustainability_report_2026.pdf ・Integrated Report 2026, https://library.mizuhogroup.com/asset/7610ffdf-9f7c-4eef-b7a7-ee6d53478648/fg-investors-financial-information-annual_data2603_all.pdf ・Securities Report 2026, https://www.mizuho-fg.co.jp/investors/financial/report/yuho_202603/pdf/fg_fy.pdf ・Form 20-F https://www.mizuho-fg.co.jp/investors/financial/sec/pdf/20f_2026_03.pdf

Row 2

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ Daiichi Sankyo Co., Ltd.

(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 JPY 9,085.4 billion and the loan

amount is JPY 99,753.1 billion. The total emissions of BK is 28,336.4 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 paid to or borrowed from Mizuho Bank by your company.

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

42125

(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

・Sustainability Report 2026, https://library.mizuhogroup.com/asset/51fd890d-654a-4b02-845d-c9dc07d35530/fg-sustainability_report_2026.pdf ・Integrated Report 2026, https://library.mizuhogroup.com/asset/7610ffdf-9f7c-4eef-b7a7-ee6d53478648/fg-investors-financial-information-annual_data2603_all.pdf ・Securities Report 2026, https://www.mizuho-fg.co.jp/investors/financial/report/yuho_202603/pdf/fg_fy.pdf ・Form 20-F https://www.mizuho-fg.co.jp/investors/financial/sec/pdf/20f_2026_03.pdf

Row 3

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

☑ NTT DATA Group Corporation

(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 JPY 9,085.4 billion and the loan amount is JPY 99,753.1 billion. The total emissions of Mizuho Bank is 28,336.4 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 paid to or borrowed from Mizuho Bank by your company.

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

42125

(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

・Sustainability Report 2026, https://library.mizuhogroup.com/asset/51fd890d-654a-4b02-845d-c9dc07d35530/fg-sustainability_report_2026.pdf ・Integrated Report 2026, https://library.mizuhogroup.com/asset/7610ffdf-9f7c-4eef-b7a7-ee6d53478648/fg-investors-financial-information-annual_data2603_all.pdf ・Securities Report 2026, https://www.mizuho-fg.co.jp/investors/financial/report/yuho_202603/pdf/fg_fy.pdf ・Form 20-F https://www.mizuho-fg.co.jp/investors/financial/sec/pdf/20f_2026_03.pdf
[Add row]

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

Select from:

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

(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:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	*Select from:* ☑ 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

51236.22

(7.30.1.5) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

51236.22

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

223748.92

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

79011.07

(7.30.1.4) MWh from non-renewable zero or near-zero emission sources

0

(7.30.1.5) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

302759.99

Consumption of purchased or acquired heat

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

5983.39

(7.30.1.5) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

5983.39

Consumption of purchased or acquired steam

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

8502.59

(7.30.1.5) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

8502.59

Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

34399.53

(7.30.1.5) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

34399.53

Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

51.59

(7.30.1.5) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

51.59

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

223800.51

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

179132.81

(7.30.1.4) MWh from non-renewable zero or near-zero emission sources

0

(7.30.1.5) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

402933.32
[Fixed row]

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

Australia

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

321.36

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

321.36

Bahrain

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0.81

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

0.81

Brazil

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

226.27

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

226.27

Cambodia

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

10.37

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

10.37

Canada

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

252.48

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

252.48

Chile

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

3.9

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

3.90

China

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

4130.62

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

0

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

903.32

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

0

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

5033.94

China, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2411.86

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

2411.86

France

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

139.58

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

139.58

Germany

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

162.7

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

162.70

India

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

3215.35

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

3215.35

Indonesia

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

338.97

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

338.97

Japan

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

257306.6

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

51.59

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

39976.71

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

0

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

297334.90

Korea (The Republic of)

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

529.25

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

529.25

Luxembourg

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

200.11

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

200.11

Malaysia

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

382.08

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

0

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

200.24

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

0

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

582.32

Mexico

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

341.57

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

341.57

Myanmar

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

155.66

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

155.66

Netherlands

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

335.15

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

335.15

Philippines

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

545.38

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

545.38

Russian Federation

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

194.28

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

194.28

Saudi Arabia

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

68.65

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

68.65

Singapore

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2707.02

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

2707.02

South Africa

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

8

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

8.00

Spain

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

153.41

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

153.41

Sweden

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

10.08

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

10.08

Taiwan, China

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1309

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

1309.00

Thailand

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1214.09

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

1214.09

Türkiye

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

14.78

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

14.78

United Arab Emirates

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

209.01

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

209.01

United Kingdom

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

9365.24

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

9365.24

United States of America

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

15989.16

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

15989.16

Viet Nam

(7.30.14.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

558.8

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

0

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

0

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

0

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

558.80
[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

5.8e-9

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

52255.69

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

☑ unit total revenue

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

9085438000000

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

☑ Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

11.18

(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

Ordinary revenue, which serves as the denominator, increased by JPY 55,064 million from the previous year. CO_2 emissions, which serve as the numerator, decreased by 10.6% year on year due to reduced electricity consumption resulting from the expanded use of renewable energy. As a result, CO_2 emissions per unit of ordinary revenue decreased by 11.18% year on year.

[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

03/31/2024

(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

03/31/2024

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

11565.502

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

53077.464

(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)

64642.966

(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

03/31/2031

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

100

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

0.000

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

10131.07

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

42124.619

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

52255.689

(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

19.16

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Scope of analysis / scope of data collection: All consolidated subsidiaries in Japan and outside Japan. No exclusions. Reasons why our targets are aligned with SBT criteria: The annual reduction rate for our Scope 1 and Scope 2 targets is 9.1%. This exceeds the annual reduction rate of 4.2% required for alignment with the 1.5°C pathway under the Science Based Targets (SBT), indicating that our targets are consistent with SBT criteria.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

In light of information disclosure regulations and requirements for the disclosure of climate-related non-financial information, we have developed "Mizuho's Approach to Achieving Net Zero by 2050" and the "Net Zero Transition Plan." These documents clarify our medium to long-term strategies and initiatives for advancing decarbonization toward achieving net zero by 2050, based on efforts to limit the increase in global temperature to 1.5°C or below, and reflect our commitment to putting the initiatives and stance set out in our Environmental Policy into practice. Based on these strategies and initiatives, we have set a target of achieving carbon neutrality for Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions from our business activities by FY2030.

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

Regarding our own GHG emissions (Scope 1 and Scope 2), Mizuho has set a target of achieving carbon neutrality by FY2030 and promotes various initiatives to achieve this target. In FY2022, we completed the transition to renewable energy for our own contracted electricity in Japan. In view of legally mandated disclosure requirements, we expanded the scope of measurement of our GHG emissions in FY2023 to include all consolidated subsidiaries in Japan and outside Japan. In FY2024, we obtained third-party assurance for our consolidated measurements and expanded the scope of our targets to all consolidated subsidiaries. In FY2025, we established reduction plans for consolidated subsidiaries and revised the reduction plan for offices outside Japan. We also established a policy to transition all of our

company vehicles in Japan to environmentally friendly vehicles. Actual emissions for FY2025 totaled 52.3 ktCO₂e, representing a reduction of 68% from FY2020.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ No

[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 :Loan Market Association and 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

(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

☑ Retail

☑ Apparel

☑ Services

☑ Materials

☑ Hospitality

☑ Transportation services

☑ Food, beverage & agriculture

☑ Biotech, health care & pharma

☑ Fossil Fuels

☑ Manufacturing

☑ Infrastructure

☑ Power generation

☑ International bodies

(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)

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

8

(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

03/31/2020

(7.53.4.23) Figure in base year

1100000000000

(7.53.4.24) We have an interim target

Select from:

☑ No

(7.53.4.27) End date of target

03/31/2031

(7.53.4.28) Figure in target year

50000000000000

(7.53.4.29) Figure in reporting year

28400000000000

(7.53.4.30) % of target achieved relative to base year

55.828220858895705

(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

(7.53.4.37) Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

There are no exclusions.

(7.53.4.38) Target objective

In order to capture business opportunities associated with the transition to a carbon neutral 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, in addition to providing financing in line with clients' immediate funding needs. This support ranges from issue recognition, strategy formulation, and its embodiment and commercialization to financing during the execution stage. With regard to sustainable finance, Mizuho believes that it is an important role of financial institutions to meet the substantial funding needs for a wide range of sustainability initiatives, including those addressing climate change. Accordingly, 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).

Row 2

(7.53.4.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Por2

(7.53.4.2) Target type

Select from:

☑ Portfolio emissions

(7.53.4.4) Methodology used when setting the target

Select from:

☑ Own methodology

(7.53.4.5) Date target was set

03/31/2022

(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

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

(7.53.4.12) Target type: Absolute or intensity

Select from:

☑ Absolute

(7.53.4.14) % of portfolio emissions covered by the target

100

(7.53.4.16) Metric (or target numerator if intensity)

Select from:

☑ tCO2e

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

100

(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

03/31/2021

(7.53.4.23) Figure in base year

461600000

(7.53.4.24) We have an interim target

Select from:

☑ No

(7.53.4.27) End date of target

12/31/2050

(7.53.4.28) Figure in target year

0

(7.53.4.29) Figure in reporting year

414700000

(7.53.4.30) % of target achieved relative to base year

10.160311958405547

(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

There are no exclusions.

(7.53.4.38) Target objective

In April 2022, we 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 carbon neutral society by 2050. Mizuho is pursuing efforts to limit the temperature rise within 1.5℃, and aiming to reduce emissions produced via our finance portfolio (Scope 3) to net zero by 2050.
[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

(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

04/01/2022

(7.54.3.3) Target Coverage

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Bank operations

(7.54.3.4) Targets linked to this net zero target

Select all that apply

☑ Por2

(7.54.3.5) End date of target for achieving net zero

12/31/2050

(7.54.3.6) 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

(7.54.3.8) 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

There are no exclusions.

(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 carbon neutral 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 carbon neutral society by 2050 by pursuing efforts to limit the temperature increase within 1.5℃ 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 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). Mizuho places great importance on engagement with clients in addressing climate change. We approach our clients' carbon-neutral strategies, business strategies, and financial and capital strategies through analysis and ideas/concepts, constructive dialog, and solution provision and business co-creation. By supporting clients' transitions with engagement as a starting point, we aim to enhance the corporate value of both Mizuho and our clients by reducing transition risks and capturing business opportunities, and thereby contribute to the transition of the real economy and the realization of a carbon neutral society.

(7.54.3.17) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.54.3.19) Process for reviewing target

Scope 3 (financed emissions): Enhanced dialogues with approximately 100 clients that account for about 70 to 80 percent of emissions in the sectors where medium-term targets have been set. Conducted progress monitoring based on dialogues with clients as well as target management (such as progress visualization and impact analysis) tailored to sector-specific attributes. To the value chains covered in Scope 3 targets for the oil and gas sector, added gas liquefaction and oil refining to the existing upstream production processes (extraction, development, and production).

Row 2

(7.54.3.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ NZ2

(7.54.3.2) Date target was set

04/01/2022

(7.54.3.3) Target Coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.54.3.4) Targets linked to this net zero target

Select all that apply

☑ Abs1

(7.54.3.5) End date of target for achieving net zero

03/31/2031

(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

There are no exclusions.

(7.54.3.11) Target objective

In our Environmental Policy, we clarify our recognition of environmental issues, including climate change and the preservation of natural capital, as well as our specific roles and actions in addressing these challenges. In particular, addressing climate change is positioned as one of the most material issues in our management strategy, and we have clarified our commitment to achieving a carbon neutral society. To put the initiatives and commitments set out in our Environmental Policy into practice, we have developed "Mizuho's Approach to Achieving Net Zero by 2050" and the "Net Zero Transition Plan." These documents set out our medium to long-term strategies and initiatives, including actions to advance decarbonization and achieve net zero by 2050, while pursuing efforts to limit the increase in global temperature to 1.5°C or below. Based on these policies and plans, we will actively promote climate-related initiatives and information disclosure in line with international standards. For emissions from our business activities, we aim to achieve carbon neutrality for Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions by FY2030.

(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 are currently purchasing and cancelling carbon credits for beyond value chain mitigation

(7.54.3.15) Planned milestones and/or near-term investments for neutralization at the end of the target

Regarding our own GHG emissions (Scope 1 and Scope 2), Mizuho has set a target of becoming carbon neutral by FY2030 and pursues various initiatives to achieve this target. The main initiatives are as follows: •Review of reduction plans for consolidated subsidiaries and locations outside Japan • Expansion of the carbon neutrality target to the entire consolidated group (previously limited to seven group companies) • Introduction of EVs at sales offices (approximately 100 vehicles across 10 branches). Further rollouts are planned. • Formulation of a policy to make 100% of sales vehicles in Japan environmentally friendly vehicles • Formulation of reduction plans for locations outside Japan with high emissions • Purchase of high-quality credits with a view to FY2030 and beyond. In addition, with regard to the purchase of high-quality carbon credits to achieve carbon neutrality by 2030, Mizuho participated in the NextGen CDR Facility as a buyer, becoming the first Japanese bank to conclude a long-term purchase contract for technology-based CDR credits. Although Mizuho has set reduction targets for its own emissions (Scope 1 and Scope 2) and is making efforts to reduce these emissions, it is necessary to offset residual emissions that cannot be reduced through available measures by using high-quality credits, such as technology-based CDR credits. We will continue to consider the future purchase of high-quality credits that we determine can be used beyond 2030.

(7.54.3.16) Describe the actions to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain

We have set targets covering all consolidated subsidiaries in Japan and outside Japan. To achieve these targets, we are promoting initiatives such as introducing electric vehicles (EVs) at business locations and developing reduction plans for locations outside Japan with high emissions.

(7.54.3.17) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.54.3.19) Process for reviewing target

Regarding our own GHG emissions (Scope 1 and Scope 2), Mizuho has set a target of achieving carbon neutrality by FY2030 and promotes various initiatives to achieve this target. In FY2022, we completed the transition to renewable energy for our own contracted electricity in Japan. In view of legally mandated disclosure requirements, we expanded the scope of measurement of our GHG emissions in FY2023 to include all consolidated subsidiaries in Japan and outside Japan. In FY2024, we obtained third-party assurance for our consolidated measurements and expanded the scope of our targets to all consolidated subsidiaries. In FY2025, we established reduction plans for consolidated subsidiaries and revised the reduction plan for offices outside Japan. We also established a policy to transition all of our company vehicles in Japan to environmentally friendly vehicles. Actual emissions for FY2025 totaled 52.3 ktCO₂e, representing a reduction of 68% from FY2020. [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.

	Emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(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
Under investigation	*0*	
To be implemented	*0*	*0*

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e
Implementation commenced	*0*	*0*
Implemented	*1*	*1400.1*
Not to be implemented	*0*	

[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 CO_2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

1400.1

(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:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

94988061

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

240838581

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ 1-3 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 11-15 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Mizuho Bank's large-scale buildings account for the majority of Mizuho Group's energy use. In these buildings, we have implemented energy-saving measures such as lighting LED retrofits/upgrades, HVAC system replacements, and extra-high-voltage transformer replacements. We calculated the annual emissions reduction by aggregating the estimated CO2 reduction effects, which were estimated separately by measure and by building.
[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

We are working to reduce greenhouse gas emissions while complying with the revised Act on the Rational Use of Energy (Energy Conservation Law), the Ordinance on the Environment to Ensure the Health and Safety of Tokyo Residents (Tokyo Metropolitan Environmental Security Ordinance), and other applicable local ordinances and regulations. The revised Act on the Rational Use of Energy (Energy Conservation Law) applies to all business locations of three Group companies. We track and report energy consumption under the Act and aim to reduce energy consumption by 1% annually. The Ordinance on the Environment to Ensure the Health and Safety of Tokyo Residents (Tokyo Metropolitan Environmental Security Ordinance) applies to three relevant business locations of two Group companies. The Ordinance requires greenhouse gas emissions to be reduced by 48–50% on average during FY2025–FY2029, compared with baseline emissions calculated as the average emissions for any consecutive three-year period within the five-year period from FY2002 to FY2007. To meet this requirement and achieve the target, we are implementing facility-related capital investments and operational initiatives. If we expect that the requirement will not be met, we offset the shortfall each fiscal year by purchasing green power certificates and other instruments. In determining priorities for facility-related capital investments, we consider, among other factors, the facility upgrade measures specified in the guidelines for the Ordinance on the Environment to Ensure the Health and Safety of Tokyo Residents (Tokyo Metropolitan Environmental Security Ordinance) and the scheduled upgrade timing of facilities currently in use. We determine which equipment to install based on its effective service life, expected energy-saving effects, and the payback period calculated based on the investment amount.
[Add row]

(7.79) Has your organization retired 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)	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Financed emissions	*Select from:* ☑ 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

☑ Equity investments

☑ Fixed income

(12.1.1.2) Financed emissions (metric unit tons CO2e) in the reporting year

414700000

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

90

(12.1.1.4) Total value of assets included in the financed emissions calculation

90922590000000.00

(12.1.1.5) % of financed emissions calculated using data obtained from clients/investees (optional)

0

(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)

2.45

(12.1.1.8) Financed emissions (metric unit tons CO2e) in the base year

461600000

(12.1.1.9) Base year end

03/31/2021

(12.1.1.10) % of undrawn loan commitments included in the financed emissions calculation

0

(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) (2) Proprietary investments (stocks and corporate bonds) (3) Residential mortgages 2. Targeted sectors: 19 sectors based on the TCFD Recommendation, plus other sectors. 3. Basic formula: Financed emissions (FE) Sum of (1) Attribution factor x (2) Company emissions (1) Attribution factor Outstanding loans/ investments from Mizuho to clients/ Clients' corporate value (total equity debt) (EVIC for listed companies) (2) Company emissions Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions disclosed by clients. Estimated values used when disclosures not available. *For residential mortgages, financed*

emissions are calculated with (1)Outstanding loans for the targeted buildings / Property value of buildings at origination and(2)Building Emissions (estimated value). 4. Target year: FY2024 -Mizuho's loan and investment balance: Amount as of March 31, 2025. -Client financial and emissions data: The latest data available as of March 31, 2025. 5. Sources of emissions data: Disclosed values •Data from data vendors, client disclosures, and interviews with clients (score 1 or 2) Estimated values: •Data vendor estimates (Score 3–5) or estimates based on PCAF database emission factors (Score 4) •(Project finance for power generation) Project power generation volume ×Emission factor based on IEA statistics, etc. (Score 3) •(Residential mortgages) Floor area per property ×Emission factor based on national statistics (Score 4)
[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)	Yes ☑ Yes, by asset class ☑ Yes, by industry ☑ 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:

☑ Avoided emissions financed (tCO2e)

(12.2.1.3) Industry

Select from:

☑ Power generation

(12.2.1.4) Asset class

Select from:

☑ Project finance

(12.2.1.5) Clients'/investees' scope

Select from:

☑ Scope 3

(12.2.1.6) % of asset class emissions calculated in the reporting year based on total value of assets

79.51

(12.2.1.7) Value of assets covered in the calculation

5263456000000

(12.2.1.8) Financed emissions or alternative metric

7057000

(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) Explain the details, assumptions and exclusions in your calculation

Since FY2019, Mizuho Bank has disclosed financed emissions and CO2 avoided emissions for project finance in the power generation sector based on the PCAF concept. CO2 avoided emissions are calculated based on the concept of Avoided Emissions outlined in the PCAF guidance. It measures the reductions in CO2 emission achieved when power generation shifts from fossil fuels to renewable energy through the renewable power projects financed by Mizuho. This calculation is based on the emission factor of the fossil fuel that has the largest impact on the power generation mix in the project region.
[Add row]

(12.3) State the values of your financing and insurance of fossil fuel assets in the reporting year.

Lending to all fossil fuel assets

(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)

8700000000000

(12.3.3) New loans advanced in reporting year (unit currency – as specified 1.2)

0

(12.3.5) % of portfolio value comprised of fossil fuel assets to total portfolio value in reporting year

2.9

(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 total credit exposure of JPY 302.4 trillion across all sectors as of the end of March 2026, exposure was JPY 0.1 trillion in coal (thermal and metallurgical coal) and JPY 8.6 trillion in oil and gas.

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

(12.3.3) New loans advanced in reporting year (unit currency – as specified 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 total credit exposure of JPY 302.4 trillion across all sectors as of the end of March 2026, 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

(12.3.3) New loans advanced in reporting year (unit currency – as specified 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 total credit exposure of JPY 302.4 trillion across all sectors as of the end of March 2026, 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)

8600000000000

(12.3.3) New loans advanced in reporting year (unit currency – as specified 1.2)

0

(12.3.5) % of portfolio value comprised of fossil fuel assets to total portfolio value in reporting year

2.8

(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 total credit exposure of JPY 302.4 trillion across all sectors as of the end of March

2026, exposure was JPY 0.1 trillion in coal (thermal and metallurgical coal) and JPY 8.6 trillion in 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

(12.3.3) New loans advanced in reporting year (unit currency – as specified 1.2)

0

(12.3.5) % of portfolio value comprised of fossil fuel assets to total portfolio value in reporting year

2.8

(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 total credit exposure of JPY 302.4 trillion across all sectors as of the end of March 2026, exposure was JPY 0.1 trillion in coal (thermal and metallurgical coal) and JPY 8.6 trillion in 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:* ☑ No, and we do not plan to report in the next two years	*Select from:* ☑ 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: ☑ 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 :Environmental assessment model consistent with the Ministry of the Environment’s Basic Approach to Impact Finance

(12.6.1.7) Type of solution financed, invested in or insured

Select all that apply

☑ Renewable energy

☑ Green buildings and equipment

☑ Ecosystem protection
☑ Ecosystem restoration
☑ Low-emission transport
☑ Energy efficiency measures
☑ Other, please specify **:Reduction in waste generation**

(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

1.504

(12.6.1.10) 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:

☑ Fixed income

(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

1.604

(12.6.1.10) 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: ☑ 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

☑ 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

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

We expanded the scope of Scope 1 and Scope 2 measurements in FY2023 from the previous scope of seven Group companies to cover consolidated subsidiaries and affiliates in Japan and outside Japan, consistent with the scope of 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. From FY2023 onward, the assurance scope has been expanded to cover consolidated subsidiaries. Third-party assurance is conducted annually. For details, please refer to pages 1–3 of the "Independent practitioner's assurance report" and page 125 of the "Sustainability Report 2026."

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

Independent practitioners assurance report_2026_Scope1,2_Mizuho Financial Group.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 – Financial services

☑ Other data point in module 12, please specify :Number of project finance transactions to which the Equator Principles were applied

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☑ IDW AsS 821: IDW Assurance Standard: Generally Accepted Assurance Principles for the Audit or Review of Reports on Sustainability Issues

☑ ISAE 3000

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

Since 2012, Mizuho has conducted annual assurance to ensure the reliability of disclosure items, specifically the number of projects under the Equator Principles. Additionally, starting from September 2023, the Equator Principles Association has implemented third-party verification once every three years. The scope of assurance covers the following categories under the Equator Principles applicability criteria: the number of Project Finance transactions, Project-Related Corporate Loans, Project-Related Finance and Project-Related Acquisition Finance transactions, and Project Finance Advisory Services.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

Independent practitioners assurance report 2026_EP.pdf
[Add 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]