

Overview of Environmental and Social Management Policy for Financial Activities

I. Approach under Environmental and Social Management Policy for Financial Activities

It is imperative for companies to collaborate with stakeholders in taking appropriate action on sustainability-related issues to achieve their own sustainable growth and creation of a medium and long-term corporate value. Companies are expected to contribute to sustainable development of domestic and international economies and societies. They are required to act in a transparent and ethical manner to address the impact their activities have on the environment and society taking into account the expectations of stakeholders and in conformity with the international norms. In Mizuho Code of Conduct, we commit ourselves to comply with laws and regulations. Through our financial services, Mizuho will not knowingly engage in any activity that will violate laws and regulations.

Furthermore, Mizuho commits itself to environmentally-conscious action and to respecting internationally recognized human rights in *Mizuho Code of Conduct*, *Environmental Policy* and *Human Rights Policy*. As a global financial group, Mizuho will remain conscious of the importance of our social responsibility and public mission at all times. Mizuho will contribute to sustainable development of domestic and international economies and societies, as well as to finding solutions to sustainability issues, by practicing responsible corporate behavior that takes into account the expectations of various stakeholders in our interactions with society where we conduct our business. To this end, Mizuho will address sustainability issues including climate change, biodiversity conservation, respect for human rights, through financial brokerage and consulting functions. Mizuho will strive to expand our positive impact on the environment and society, and to prevent and mitigate negative impact.

By supporting companies to achieve their environmental and social goals, Mizuho will be able to fulfill our social responsibility and public mission including our contribution to sustainable development of domestic and international economies and societies, our contribution to finding solutions to sustainability issues. The companies that do not properly address sustainability issues by taking into account the expectations of stakeholders may eventually face difficulty continuing their business as a result of public criticism, administrative disciplinary action and/or customer churn. If Mizuho provides financial services including financing to such companies or supporting their funding, Mizuho may be considered as tolerating and encouraging inappropriate business behavior of our clients, which could undermine the trust of our clients and society in Mizuho. It may also raise concerns over recoverability of the financing and investment to such

companies.

For the reasons stated above, this policy has identified the issues and the industrial sectors which historically provoke public controversy on sustainability issues, and which are highly likely to contribute to the adverse impacts on the environment and society through Mizuho's client relationship. The policy also provides a group-wide unified policy based on the risks inherent in each issue and sector. This policy is applicable in compliance with local laws and regulations of the locations where Mizuho conducts operations.

II. Scope of businesses subject to this policy and implementation methods of this policy

1. Scope of Businesses subject to this policy

- Financing to client at our own discretion
- Support of client's funding
- Holding an asset in our own name to support client's business

More specifically, it refers to the following activities which are collectively called as '*financing and investment*' in this document:

- Lending (including corporate finance and project finance)
- Underwriting (including bond underwriting and equity underwriting)
- Proprietary investment in individual stocks
- Trust service (excluding trust service related to asset management)

2. Implementation methods of this policy

- '*Prohibitions*' identify the projects and companies which have significant risks and/or significant adverse impacts on the environment and society. Mizuho will not provide *financing and investment* to such projects and companies.
- '*Other policies*' identify the projects and companies which have risks and/or adverse impacts on the environment and society. To prevent and mitigate the adverse impacts, Mizuho will make transactional decisions after taking such actions as follows, based on specific nature of individual financial activity: adding a process for checking the measures taken by client or requesting the client to take appropriate action, based on the *risks that Mizuho should recognize*.

III. Cross-sectional policies

1. Scope of application

Regardless of industrial sector,

- The projects which have significant risks or significant adverse impacts on the environment and society
- The projects which have risks or adverse impacts on the environment and society, requiring appropriate actions by the clients

2. Overview of risks that Mizuho should recognize

- The scope of '*Prohibitions*' covers the restrictions of international conventions.
- Development projects have inherent risks as follows: serious environmental pollution, impacts on ecosystem, damages to biodiversity, human rights abuse including involuntary resettlement of indigenous peoples and local communities.
- There is a risk of delay in development and project completion resulting from protests organized by or lawsuits filed by indigenous peoples and local communities as well as human rights organizations.
- In conflict areas, there is a risk of human rights abuse due to various contexts of conflict or governance insufficiency for protecting human rights of civilians.

3. Policy

Prohibitions

- Mizuho will not provide *financing and investment* to:
 - Projects which have adverse impacts on wetlands registered in the Ramsar Convention
 - Projects which have adverse impacts on sites and properties registered on the UNESCO World Heritage List, unless UNESCO and the government of the site/property location country have given a prior consent
 - Projects which are in violation of the Washington Convention (It is necessary to pay attention to any provisions suspended by the countries involved in the project)
 - Projects which are causing forced labor, child labor, and human trafficking

Other policies

- To prevent and mitigate the adverse impacts in the following projects, Mizuho will prudently make transactional decisions after verifying of the measures taken by the client based on the *risks that Mizuho should recognize*:
 - Projects which have adverse impacts on indigenous people's communities
 - Projects involving land acquisition which will result in involuntary resettlement of residents
 - Projects which are involved in adverse impacts on human rights¹ in conflict areas
 - Projects which have adverse impacts on high conservation value areas
 - Mizuho will not provide financing and investment if a risk assessment reveals that the client has not properly addressed sustainability issues and as a result faces crucial difficulty continuing its business.

¹ 'Being involved in adverse impacts on human rights' means any of the following situations: (1) causing adverse impacts on human rights (2) contributing to adverse impacts on human rights (3) adverse impacts on human rights are directly linked to the operations, products, or services by a business relationship.

IV. Policy on human rights issues

Mizuho commits ourselves to respecting internationally recognized human rights in our *Mizuho Code of Conduct*. Based on our *Human Rights Policy*, Mizuho strives to meet our responsibility to respect human rights throughout our global value chain in accordance with the *UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights*. In particular, Mizuho aims to eliminate forced labor, child labor, and human trafficking from our business and value chain.

Mizuho expects our clients to understand our commitments to human rights based on our *Human Rights Policy* and expects them to act to prevent and mitigate adverse impacts on human rights throughout their operations and supply chain as well as to provide remedy if necessary.

1. Scope of application

- Companies exposed to risk of human rights issues

2. Overview of risks that Mizuho should recognize

- Companies have a risk of causing or contributing to adverse impacts on human rights through their business operations.
- Companies have a risk that adverse impacts on human rights are directly linked to their operations, products, or services.
- Forced labor, child labor and human trafficking are the extremely serious human rights issues that international conventions and laws prohibit.

3. Policy

Other policies

- To prevent and mitigate adverse impacts, Mizuho will make transactional decisions after verifying the measures taken by the client based on the *risks that Mizuho should recognize*. More specifically, Mizuho will perform *human rights due diligence*.

Human rights due diligence

(1) Identification of our client's adverse impacts on human rights

Mizuho will identify our client's adverse impacts on human rights in the following way:

- When starting new *financing and investment* transaction with a company with no existing *financing and investment* transactions, Mizuho will examine whether the company is involved in any adverse impacts on human rights.
- With regard to a company with existing *financing and investment* transactions, an external party shared findings or a public organization provided credible information, Mizuho will examine whether the company is involved in any adverse impacts on human rights.

(2) Assessment of our client's adverse impacts on human rights

Mizuho will assess the identified adverse impacts on human rights, including their severity and likelihood. If Mizuho determines that the client is involved in significant

adverse impacts on human rights, it will consider responses.

(3) Mizuho's responses to significant adverse impacts

A. When the client is causing forced labor, child labor or human trafficking

- (a) If Mizuho has no existing *financing and investment* transactions with the client
 - Mizuho will not provide *financing and investment* to the company, if it is evident that forced labor, child labor, or human trafficking is caused by the company.
- (b) If Mizuho has existing *financing and investment* transaction with the client
 - If the client is evidently causing forced labor, child labor, or human trafficking, Mizuho will require the client to provide remedy and prevent recurrence.
 - If the client does not respond to our requirements after a certain period of time, we carefully consider whether or not to continue our business with them.

B. When the client is contributing to forced labor, child labor, or human trafficking, or when forced labor, child labor, or human trafficking is directly linked to the client's operations, products, or services

- Mizuho will engage in dialogues with the client to prevent and mitigate adverse impacts. More specifically, Mizuho will require the client to:
 - Report the progress of measures taken against the relevant issue
 - Take additional measures if measures taken by the client is unsatisfactory

C. When the client is involved in other adverse impacts on human rights

- Mizuho will engage in dialogues with the client to prevent and mitigate adverse impacts. More specifically, Mizuho will require the client to:
 - Report the progress of measures taken against the relevant issue
 - Take additional measures if measures taken by the client is unsatisfactory

V. Policy on transition risk sector

Based on our *Environmental Policy*, Mizuho will launch the following initiatives targeting at net zero greenhouse gas emissions society by 2050, and for building a climate-resilient society.

- Mizuho will reduce greenhouse gas emissions volume through our financing and investment portfolio in a medium and long-term perspective, to shift to a finance portfolio aligned with the Paris Agreement in a phased manner.
- Mizuho will engage in proactive, constructive dialogue in response to our clients' individual concerns and needs, and in support of their efforts to introduce climate change countermeasures and transition to a low-carbon society in both the medium and long term.

Mizuho formulated a policy on the industrial sectors which are faced with high transition risk (e.g. policy risk, technology risk, and reputation risk): such industrial sectors are collectively referred to as '*transition risk sector*'.

1. Scope of application

- Companies whose primary business² is any of the following sectors:
 - Coal-fired, oil-fired and gas-fired power generation, coal mining, oil, gas, steel and cement

2. Overview of risks that Mizuho should recognize

- Companies in *transition risk sector* are at a high risk of exposure to transition risks (policy risks, technology risks, reputational risks, etc.) if their responses to the transition to a low-carbon society are not appropriate.

3. Policy

Other policies

- To prevent and mitigate adverse impacts, Mizuho will make transactional decisions after verifying the measures taken by the client based on the *risks that Mizuho should recognize*. More specifically, Mizuho will enter into *client engagement*.

Client Engagement

- (1) Mizuho will request our clients to take the following measures for stepwise enhancement:
 - Develop a strategy for shifting to a low-carbon society
 - Set quantitative targets and/or medium and long-term KPIs to give validity to the strategy
 - Take actions based on the strategy, targets and KPIs, as well as disclose the progress
 - Measure and disclose greenhouse gas emissions volume
 - Enhance disclosures based on TCFD or equivalent framework
- (2) Mizuho will identify the risk classification of clients based on their primary business and transition risk response level.
- (3) Mizuho will check and evaluate client's transition risk response level at least annually, based on the criteria including, but not limited to:
 - Willingness to take measures against transition risk
 - Development of the strategy, setting of quantitative targets
 - Target level, tangibility of means to an end and progress, track record and objectivity
- (4) If the client has not developed a transition strategy one year after the first engagement, we make decisions whether or not to continue our business with them based on careful consideration

² Primary business' refers to any of the following states: (1) the target business accounts for more than 50% of total sales or total power generation (2) Although not falling under (1), the target business accounts for the largest proportion in total sales or total power generation.

VI. Sector-specific policies

1. Weapons and arms

(1) Scope of application

- Companies which engage in the manufacture, sales or distribution of weapons and arms³

(2) Overview of risks that Mizuho should recognize

- Companies which engage in the weapons and arms business have a risk of criticism from the perspective of social justice due to the lethal and destructive nature of the products.
- As a result of the use of weapons and arms, there is a risk of causing human rights abuse, violations of international laws and/or other such issues.

(3) Policy

Prohibitions

- Mizuho will not provide *financing and investment* to:
 - Companies which engage in the manufacture, sales and distribution of cluster munitions, antipersonnel mines, and biological and chemical weapons
- Mizuho will not provide *financing and investment* which will be used for:
 - The manufacture, sales and distribution of cluster munitions, antipersonnel mines, biological and chemical weapons, and nuclear weapons
 - The manufacture, sales and distribution of other weapons and arms than those indicated above (only when the purpose is the legitimate national security or UN peacekeeping operations, Mizuho may provide *financing or investment* based on careful consideration)

Other policies

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

2. Coal-fired power generation

(1) Scope of application

- Companies which run coal-fired power plant operations

³ Excluding those used for sports and leisure.

(2) Overview of risks that Mizuho should recognize

- Coal-fired power generation has a risk of causing climate change or air pollution because it emits more greenhouse gas than other type of power generation and releases sulfur oxide and nitrogen oxide.

(3) Policy

Prohibitions

- Mizuho will not provide *financing and investment*⁴ 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*⁴ which will be used for:
 - New construction of coal-fired power plant
 - Expansion of existing coal-fired power plant

Other policies

- To prevent and mitigate adverse impacts, Mizuho will make transactional decisions after verifying the measures taken by the client based on the risks that Mizuho should recognize.
- Mizuho will not provide *financing and investment*⁴ if a risk assessment reveals that the client has not properly addressed sustainability issues and as a result faces crucial difficulty continuing its business.
- We will support development of innovative, clean, and also efficient next-generation technology that will contribute to the energy conversions that lead to a low-carbon society by 2050.
- For *financing and investment*⁴ 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.

3. Thermal coal mining (including thermal coal mining related infrastructure)

(1) Scope of application

- Companies which run thermal coal mining operations
- Companies which run infrastructure operations linked with thermal coal mining

(2) Overview of risks that Mizuho should recognize

- Thermal coal mining has a risk of enormous adverse impacts on the environment including those on ecosystems resulting from the removal of vegetation and topsoil in the development process, soil and water pollution resulting from harmful

⁴ *'Financing and investment'* include fixed income product underwriting. Please refer to "1. Scope of Businesses subject to this policy" in "II. Scope of businesses subject to this policy and implementation methods of this policy for all operations subject to *'Financing and investment.'*"

substances such as acid mine drainage, heavy metals, and cyanide compounds, and impacts on water resources by using a large volume of water.

- Mountaintop removal coal mining involves the use of explosives to remove all vegetation and topsoil above the coal seam and disposal of the rubble in nearby valleys, which has a significant impact on ecosystems and water quality.
- Thermal coal mining has risks as follows in the absence of proper management of the mining sites: mining accidents such as cave-ins and tailings dam failures, forced labor of mineworkers, and human rights abuse such as involuntary resettlement of indigenous peoples and local communities caused by development project.
- In the states with weak governance, corruption is likely to occur in such occasions as acquisition of mining concession, which heightens the risk of the adverse impacts on the environment and society indicated above.
- In the states with weak governance and conflict areas, there are risks as follows unless the mining company properly manages the relationship with security contractors: human rights abuses against people involved in protests, and exacerbation of conflicts by aiding military/paramilitary groups.
- Thermal coals have a risk of increasing greenhouse gas emissions when they will be burned for power generation.

(3) Policy

Prohibitions

- Mizuho will not provide *financing and investment*⁵ 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*⁵ 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 2050⁶, 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

Other policies

⁵ 'Financing and investment' include fixed income product underwriting. Please refer to "1. Scope of Businesses subject to this policy" in "II. Scope of businesses subject to this policy and implementation methods of this policy for all operations subject to 'Financing and investment.'

⁶ Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC)

- To prevent and mitigate adverse impacts, Mizuho will make transactional decisions after verifying the measures taken by the client based on the *risks that Mizuho should recognize*.
- Mizuho will not provide *financing and investment*⁵ if a risk assessment reveals that the client has not properly addressed sustainability issues and as a result faces crucial difficulty continuing its business.

4. Oil and gas

(1) Scope of application

- Companies which run oil and gas extraction business
- Companies which run pipeline operation

(2) Overview of risks that Mizuho should recognize

- Depending on production and development method, oil and gas extraction business has a risk of emitting more greenhouse gas because of methane gas leaks, flaring, the energy used in extraction process.
- Oil and gas production-related assets have a risk of potential exposure to transition risk (e.g. tougher climate-related regulations, shifting to renewable energy).
- Oil and gas extraction or pipeline operations have a risk of enormous adverse impacts on the environment including marine and river pollution in the event of oil and gas spills.
- At both construction and operation, oil and gas pipelines have risks as follows: adverse impacts on the environment due to deforestation or oil spills; human rights abuse such as involuntary resettlement of indigenous peoples and local communities.
- The projects indicated below particularly impose enormous burden on the environment due to oil and gas extraction. They also have risks as follows: impacts on ecosystem, damages to biodiversity, and human rights abuse such as involuntary resettlement of indigenous peoples and local communities.
- The Arctic (66° 33' N and beyond) is the region which requires special consideration for preservation of rare species as well as the lives of indigenous peoples.
- A large volume of greenhouse gas is emitted from oil sands because the production requires heat treatment. It also has such risks as: deforestation due to oil sands deposits development; creating an impact on water resources by using a large volume of water; soil and water pollution resulting from wastewater.
- Shale oil and gas extraction with fracking has such risks as: creating an impact on water resources by using a large volume of water; soil and water pollution resulting from wastewater; triggering earthquakes.

(3) Policy

Other policies

- To prevent and mitigate adverse impacts, Mizuho will make transactional decisions after verifying the measures taken by the client based on the risks that Mizuho should recognize.
- Mizuho will not provide *financing and investment*⁷ if a risk assessment reveals that the client has not properly addressed sustainability issues and as a result faces crucial difficulty continuing its business.
- For new *financing and investment*⁷ which is used for oil and gas extraction, Mizuho will assess if sufficient measures are taken by the client to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.
- Mizuho will carry out an appropriate environmental and social risk assessment based on operation-specific risks, for *financing and investment*⁷ which will be used for:
 - Oil and gas extraction in the Arctic
 - Oil sands extraction
 - Shale oil and gas extraction
 - Pipelines

5. Mining

(1) Scope of application

- Companies which engage in mining⁸

(2) Overview of risks that Mizuho should recognize

- Mining has a risk of enormous adverse impacts on the environment including those on ecosystems resulting from the removal of vegetation and topsoil in the development process, soil and water pollution resulting from harmful substances such as acid mine drainage, heavy metals, and cyanide compounds, and impacts on water resources by using a large volume of water.
- Mountaintop removal coal mining involves the use of explosives to remove all vegetation and topsoil above the coal seam and disposal of the rubble in nearby valleys, which has a significant impact on ecosystems and water quality.
- Mining has risks as follows in the absence of proper management of the mining sites: mining accidents such as cave-ins and tailings dam failures, forced labor of mineworkers, and human rights abuse such as involuntary resettlement of

⁷ 'Financing and investment' include fixed income product underwriting. Please refer to "1. Scope of Businesses subject to this policy" in "II. Scope of businesses subject to this policy and implementation methods of this policy for all operations subject to 'Financing and investment.'

⁸ Includes the exploration, development, mining, and processing of precious metals, base metals, iron and non-ferrous metals, non-metallic minerals such as limestone and diamonds, and metallurgical coal. Excludes quarrying of stones, aggregates, gravel, and sand for building materials. For thermal coal, refer to "VI.3. thermal coal mining", and for oil and gas, refer to "VI.4. oil and gas".

indigenous peoples and local communities caused by development project.

- Artisanal and small-scale mining is often operated without legal permits, which heightens the risk of the adverse impacts on the environment and society indicated above.
- In the states with weak governance, corruption is likely to occur in such occasions as acquisition of mining concession, which heightens the risk of the adverse impacts on the environment and society indicated above.
- In the states with weak governance and conflict areas, there are risks as follows unless the mining company properly manages the relationship with security contractors: human rights abuses against people involved in protests, and exacerbation of conflicts by aiding military/paramilitary groups.

(3) Policy

Prohibitions

- Mizuho will not provide *financing and investment* which will be used for:
 - Mountaintop removal metallurgical coal mining

Other policies

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

6. Large-scale hydroelectric power generation

(1) Scope of application

- Companies which run large-scale hydroelectric power plant⁹

(2) Overview of risks that Mizuho should recognize

- Large-scale hydroelectric power generation has risks of impacts on regional river ecosystems and damages to biodiversity, at construction of the power plant.
- Large-scale hydroelectric power generation has a risk of human rights abuse such as involuntary resettlement of indigenous peoples and local communities.

(3) Policy

Other policies

- To prevent and mitigate adverse impacts, Mizuho will make transactional decisions after verifying the measures taken by the client based on the risks that Mizuho

⁹ Hydroelectric power plants with 25 MW or larger output and has 15m or higher dam wall.

should recognize.

- Mizuho will not provide *financing and investment* if a risk assessment reveals that the client has not properly addressed sustainability issues and as a result faces crucial difficulty continuing its business.
- For *financing and investment* which will be used for large-scale hydroelectric power generation, Mizuho will recommend our clients to:
 - Carry out an environmental and social assessment based on Hydropower Sustainability Assessment Protocol.

7. Woody biomass power generation

(1) Scope of application

- Companies which run woody biomass mono-fuel combustion power plant

(2) Overview of risks that Mizuho should recognize

- Woody biomass power generation has a risk of increased greenhouse gas emissions throughout its entire lifecycle in the cases where large-scale logging and peatland development are involved in fuel production or fuel is transported from remote areas.
- Production of woody biomass fuel has a risk of impacts on ecosystems and damages to biodiversity due to large-scale deforestation.
- Production of woody biomass fuel has risks as follows: violation of the rights of indigenous peoples resulting from logging, unsafe or unhealthy working conditions, troubles with local communities resulting from environmental destruction, and competition with important land uses such as food production.

(3) Policy

Other policies

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

8. Large plantations

(1) Scope of application

- Companies which run large plantation farming business¹⁰

¹⁰ Large plantation farming business refers to the plantation with 10,000 hectares or larger of land where any crops (e.g. soybeans, natural rubber, cacao and coffee beans) are cultivated, or used as pastureland.

(2) Overview of risks that Mizuho should recognize

- Destruction and burning of natural forests for development of large plantations as well as operations of plantations have such risks as:
 - Desertification and soil degradation resulting from deforestation, rise of global climate change risk
 - Reduction of wild fauna and flora habitats, damages to biodiversity
 - Violation of the rights of indigenous peoples resulting from logging and development of plantations
 - Troubles with local communities resulting from environmental destruction
 - Emission of carbon dioxide under the soil resulting from drying peatland, damages to the soil resulting from subsidence and submergence, and forest fires and pollution by smoke caused by carbon under the soil that caught fire
 - Illegal child labor in plantation farming

(3) Policy

Prohibitions

- Mizuho will not provide *financing and investment* which will be used for:
 - Projects involving illegal logging

Other policies

- To prevent and mitigate adverse impacts, Mizuho will make transactional decisions after verifying the measures taken by the client based on the *risks that Mizuho should recognize*.
- Mizuho will not provide *financing and investment* if a risk assessment reveals that the client has not properly addressed sustainability issues and as a result faces crucial difficulty continuing its business.
- Mizuho will require our clients to:
 - Respect indigenous peoples' and local communities' right to FPIC¹¹
 - Formulate a policy on the environment and human rights which includes NDPE¹²
- Mizuho will request our clients to:
 - Enhance their supply chain management and traceability to ensure that their policy will also apply to their supply chain

9. Palm oil

(1) Scope of application

- Companies which run oil palm plantation farming business

¹¹ Free, Prior, and Informed Consent

¹² NDPE Policy(No Deforestation, No Peat, No Exploitation) includes following provisions: (1)Prohibit deforestation including conversion of high conservation value areas as well as high carbon stock forests (2)Prohibit development on peat regardless of depth (3)Respect the rights of all workers, respect the indigenous and local communities' right to FPIC.

(2) Overview of risks that Mizuho should recognize

- Destruction and burning of natural forests for development of oil palm (the raw material for palm oil) plantations as well as operations of plantations have such risks as:
 - Desertification and soil degradation resulting from deforestation, rise of global climate change risk
 - Reduction of wild fauna and flora habitats, damages to biodiversity
 - Violation of the rights of indigenous peoples resulting from logging and development of plantations
 - Troubles with local communities resulting from environmental destruction
 - Emission of carbon dioxide under the soil resulting from drying peatland, damages to the soil resulting from subsidence and submergence, and forest fires and pollution by smoke caused by carbon under the soil that caught fire
 - Illegal child labor in plantation farming

(3) Policy

Prohibitions

- Mizuho will not provide *financing and investment* which will be used for:
 - Projects involving illegal logging

Other policies

- To prevent and mitigate adverse impacts, Mizuho will make transactional decisions after verifying the measures taken by the client based on the *risks that Mizuho should recognize*.
- Mizuho will not provide *financing and investment* if a risk assessment reveals that the client has not properly addressed sustainability issues and as a result faces crucial difficulty continuing its business.
- Mizuho will check if our clients address the sustainability issues properly during the transaction period.
 - Mizuho will urge our client to take immediate remedial measures if any unlawful act (e.g. deprivation of local certification) is identified. If remedial measures taken by the client is unsatisfactory, Mizuho will not provide new *financing and investment*.
 - Mizuho will enter into a dialogue with the client in the case of the client's failure to address sustainability issues. If remedial measures taken by the client is unsatisfactory, Mizuho will not provide new *financing and investment*.
- Mizuho will require our clients to:
 - Respect indigenous peoples' and local communities' right to FPIC
 - Formulate a policy on the environment and human rights which includes NDPE
 - Satisfy either of the following requirements:

- (a) Acquire RSPO¹³ certification for every plantation farm, or
 - (b) If a client is not to acquire RSPO certification, the client shall take measures equivalent to the certification and periodically deliver a status report.
- If it will take time to satisfy the above-mentioned (a) or (b), the client shall formulate a time-bound action plan.
- Mizuho will request our clients to:
 - Enhance their supply chain management and traceability to ensure that their policy will also apply to their supply chain

10. Lumber and pulp

(1) Scope of application

- Companies which run forest logging operations¹⁴

(2) Overview of risks that Mizuho should recognize

- Large-scale commercial logging for lumber and pulp production has a risk of deforestation. Similarly, afforestation in the production of raw materials has a risk of leading to the destruction of old-growth forest. Both may result in the following issues:
 - Desertification and soil degradation resulting from deforestation, rise of global climate change risk
 - Reduction of wild fauna and flora habitats, damages to biodiversity
 - Violation of the rights of indigenous peoples resulting from logging
 - Troubles with local communities resulting from environmental destruction
 - Emission of carbon dioxide under the soil resulting from drying peatland, damages to the soil resulting from subsidence and submergence, and forest fires and pollution by smoke caused by carbon under the soil that caught fire

(3) Policy

Prohibitions

- Mizuho will not provide *financing and investment* which will be used for:
 - Projects involving illegal logging

Other policies

- To prevent and mitigate adverse impacts, Mizuho will make transactional decisions after verifying the measures taken by the client based on the *risks that Mizuho should recognize*.
- Mizuho will not provide *financing and investment* if a risk assessment reveals that the client has not properly addressed sustainability issues and as a result faces

¹³ Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil

¹⁴ Operations for following purposes: producing lumber or producing woodchips as raw material for pulp

crucial difficulty continuing its business.

- Mizuho will check if our clients address the sustainability issues properly during the transaction period.
 - Mizuho will urge the client to take immediate remedial measures if any unlawful act is identified. If remedial measures taken by the client is unsatisfactory, Mizuho will not provide new *financing and investment*.
 - Mizuho will enter into a dialogue with the client in the case of the client's failure to address sustainability issues. If remedial measures taken by the client is unsatisfactory, Mizuho will not provide new *financing and investment*.
- Mizuho will require our clients to:
 - Respect indigenous peoples' and local communities' right to FPIC
 - Formulate a policy on the environment and human rights which includes NDPE
- For *financing and investment* which is used for logging in the countries excluding high-income OECD countries, Mizuho will require our clients to:
 - Acquire FSC¹⁵ or PEFC¹⁶ certification, or.
 - If it will take time to satisfy the above-mentioned certification, the client shall formulate a time-bound action plan.
- Mizuho will request our clients to:
 - Enhance their supply chain management and traceability to ensure that their policy will also apply to their supply chain

11. Fisheries and aquaculture

(1) Scope of application

- Companies which engage in fisheries
- Companies which engage in aquaculture

(2) Overview of risks that Mizuho should recognize

- Fisheries have risks as follows: impacts on ecosystems and damages to biodiversity due to IUU fishing¹⁷, destructive and indiscriminate fishing methods, overfishing and bycatch, and human rights abuse such as forced labor, child labor, and impacts on the traditional livelihoods of indigenous peoples.
- Aquaculture has risks as follows: impacts on ecosystems and damages to biodiversity at construction of fish farms, eutrophication, red tide, and water pollution caused by antibiotics and other chemicals.

¹⁵ Forest Stewardship Council

¹⁶ Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification

¹⁷ Fishing activities that are illegal, unreported, and unregulated. These refer to fishing activities that do not comply with national laws or international operational rules.

(3) Policy

Other policies

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

VII. Governance related to this policy

1. Governance

- Relevant governing bodies within Mizuho such as our Executive Management Committee and/or Business Policy Committee regularly review whether our measures related to the risks, sectors, and other factors covered under this policy are appropriate and sufficient, with consideration to changes in the external environment and the results of implementation of this policy. Following these reviews, our governing bodies may revise this policy or improve business processes for more appropriate implementation of this policy.
- Mizuho Financial Group revised this policy in February 2025. Mizuho Bank, Mizuho Trust & Banking, Mizuho Securities, and Mizuho Americas will implement an operational framework for the revised policy from July 1, 2025. The global subsidiaries of the four companies above will implement the revised framework in stages by October 2025. This policy is applied in compliance with the local laws and regulations of each location.
- Based on this revised policy, our primary subsidiaries continue to engage with specific clients in each sector with the aim of sharing a medium- to long-term perspective on opportunities and risks accompanying sustainability issues and climate change.

2. Education and training

Mizuho will conduct training and professional development exercises to enhance executive officers' and employees' understanding of environmental and human rights issues. We will also implement educational seminars, training, and awareness building activities for executive officers and employees regarding compliance with the internal regulations and procedures which are relevant to their field of work.

3. Stakeholder communication

As part of our initiatives in this area, we place a strong emphasis on engagement with stakeholders. Our objective in taking this approach is to ensure that our initiatives are aligned with expectations of our stakeholders.

Decisions related to financing and investments, or involvement with other business entities, are made based on independently established business strategies, risk management policies, and other guidelines of Mizuho Financial Group, Inc. and its group companies, irrespective of whether such decisions involve sustainability considerations. These decisions and activities are conducted in compliance with applicable laws and regulations in each jurisdiction.