C0. Introduction

C0.1

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

Mitsubishi Corporation (MC) is a global integrated business enterprise that develops and operates businesses together with its offices and subsidiaries in approximately 90 countries and regions worldwide, as well as a global network of around 1,700 group companies. MC has 10 Business Groups that operate across virtually every industry: Natural Gas, Industrial Materials, Petroleum & Chemicals, Mineral Resources, Industrial Infrastructure, Automotive & Mobility, Food Industry, Consumer Industry, Power Solution and Urban Development. Through these 10 Business Groups, MC's current activities have expanded far beyond its traditional trading operations to include project development, production and manufacturing operations, working in collaboration our trusted partners around the globe. With an unwavering commitment to conducting business with integrity and fairness, MC remains fully dedicated to growing its businesses while contributing to a prosperous society.

The Three Corporate Principles - Corporate Responsibility to Society; Integrity and Fairness; and Global Understanding Through Business - have served as MC's core philosophy since the company's inception, inspiring us to continually improve the way we address our economic, environmental, and social responsibilities around the world.

We disclose our value creation process and both financial information and non-financial information in our Integrated Report.

https://www.mitsubishicorp.com/jp/en/ir/library/ar/pdf/areport/2020/all_view.pdf

Further detailed non-financial information including ESG is disclosed in our Sustainability Website.

https://mitsubishicorp.disclosure.site/en

C0.2

(C0.2) State the start and end date of the year for which you are reporting data.

	Start date	End date	Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years	Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing emissions data for
Reporting year	April 1 2021	March 31 2022	No	<Not Applicable>

C0.3

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

Australia
Bangladesh
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)
Brazil
Brunei Darussalam
Canada
Chile
China
Colombia
France
Germany
Hong Kong SAR, China
Hungary
India
Indonesia
Ireland
Italy
Japan
Jordan
Malaysia
Mauritius
Mexico
Mongolia
Myanmar
Netherlands
Norway
Panama
Peru
Philippines
Qatar
Russian Federation
Saudi Arabia
Singapore
Spain
Taiwan, China
Thailand
Trinidad and Tobago
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
United States of America
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)
Viet Nam

C0.4

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

JPY

C0.5

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

Equity share

C0.8

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

Indicate whether you are able to provide a unique identifier for your organization	Provide your unique identifier
Yes, an ISIN code	JP3898400001
Yes, a SEDOL code	6596785
Yes, a CUSIP number	J43830116
Yes, a Ticker symbol	8058

C1. Governance

C1.1

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

Yes

C1.1a

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

Position of individual(s)	Please explain
Director on board	The Board of Directors is the highest level of authority in Mitsubishi Corporation (MC) and oversees policies related to sustainability, including climate change. The Corporate Functional Officer (IT, CAO, Corporate Communications, Corporate Sustainability & CSR) who is also a Director on the Board and an Executive Vice President, has practical responsibility for climate-related issues. This person (The Corporate Functional Officer (IT, CAO, Corporate Communications, Corporate Sustainability & CSR)) is a member of the Executive Committee, which serves as MC's highest decision-making body. This person also serves as the Chairman of the Sustainability & CSR Committee, a subcommittee of the Executive Committee, which discusses the company's sustainability policies including those related to climate change. In 2020, the Corporate Functional Officer made the decision to switch MC`s Head Office electricity to 100% renewable energy and implement a comprehensive system to ascertain the company's sustainability-related data on a consolidated basis including GHG emissions. In 2021, through deliberations at the Executive Committee and the Sustainability & CSR Committee, the Corporate Functional Officer made the decision to set and disclose medium- and long-term GHG emissions reduction targets, namely to halve emissions by FY2030 (FY2020 baseline) and to achieve Net Zero GHG emissions by 2050, and also to set up an internal mechanism to deliberate portfolio decarbonization and resilience-building mechanisms, which in turn was adopted in Midterm Corporate Strategy 2024.

C1.1b

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

Frequency with which climate-related issues are a scheduled agenda item	Governance mechanisms into which climate-related issues are integrated	Scope of board-level oversight	Please explain
Scheduled – some meetings	Reviewing and guiding strategy Reviewing and guiding major plans of action Reviewing and guiding risk management policies Reviewing and guiding annual budgets Reviewing and guiding business plans Setting performance objectives Monitoring implementation and performance of objectives Overseeing major capital expenditures, acquisitions and divestitures Monitoring and overseeing progress against goals and targets for addressing climate-related issues	<Not Applicable>	The Board of Directors conducts a comprehensive screening and decision-making process that considers not only economic aspects, but also ESG factors including climate change. Furthermore, in accordance with the Board of Directors Regulations, policies and key initiatives related to climate change and other sustainability matters are reported to the Board of Directors regularly (at least once per quarter). Directors maintain an appropriate grasp of the opportunities and risks related to climate change and monitor whether these have been reflected in business strategies.

C1.1d

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

	Board member(s) have competence on climate-related issues	Criteria used to assess competence of board member(s) on climate-related issues	Primary reason for no board-level competence on climate-related issues	Explain why your organization does not have at least one board member with competence on climate-related issues and any plans to address board-level competence in the future
Row 1	Yes	If a director has experience in promoting Energy Transformation(EX) businesses such as renewable energy, or knowledge of environmental and energy policies and decarbonization-related technologies etc., he or she is considered to have competence on climate-related issues. Based on the above criteria, it is assessed that two in-house directors and two outside directors have knowledge related to climate-related issues for the following reasons. One of in-house directors serves as the MC's EX task force Leader, spearheading its EX initiatives including next-generation energy (hydrogen and ammonia) and carbon management such as CCUS and carbon credit. The other director has spent his career mainly in the fields of power generation and energy (including renewable energy), and his previous posts include the GM of the Power Solution Group's CEO office and the director of Eneco, leading clean energy company in Europe. One of outside directors has worked at Japan's Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, where he has long engaged in the field of public policies regarding economy and industry, and so he has deep insight into sustainability issues, including those related to environmental and energy policies. The other director has spent many years at the helm of a listed manufacturing conglomerate that is engaged in businesses all over the world and so he has keen insight into such technologies as decarbonisation-related technologies.	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C1.2

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

Name of the position(s) and/or committee(s)	Reporting line	Responsibility	Coverage of responsibility	Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues
Other C-Suite Officer, please specify (Corporate Functional Officer(IT, CAO, Corporate Communications, Corporate Sustainability & CSR))	<Not Applicable>	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	<Not Applicable>	More frequently than quarterly

C1.2a

(C1.2a) Describe where in the organizational structure this/these position(s) and/or committees lie, what their associated responsibilities are, and how climate-related issues are monitored (do not include the names of individuals).

MC acknowledges that climate-related issues transcend each of the company's Business Groups, with the potential to have a substantial impact on the company's strategy. Therefore, climate-related issues are overseen by the Corporate Sustainability & CSR Department, which is headed by the Corporate Functional Officer (IT, CAO, Corporate Communications, Corporate Sustainability & CSR). This individual, who is also a Director on the Board and an Executive Vice President, serves as a member of the Executive Committee. This committee, chaired by the President and CEO, serves as the company's management decision-making body for company-wide matters and policies, including those pertaining to sustainability. The Corporate Functional Officer also serves as Chairman of the Sustainability & CSR Committee, a subcommittee of the Executive Committee that discusses basic policies on environmental and social topics. Through these positions, the Corporate Functional Officer is responsible for the comprehensive management of climate change issues for MC. Measures to monitor and assess these climate-related issues include evaluation of actual and potential impacts to MC's businesses, scenario analyses, medium- and long-term GHG emissions reduction targets, and enhancement of climate-related disclosures. Monitoring and assessment measures are carried out according to the following process:

(1) Deliberated by the Corporate Sustainability & CSR Department under the Corporate Functional Officer. Employees of each Business Group have been appointed to this specialist department, strengthening collaboration with the front lines of the company's business.

(2) Deliberated further based on comments from the external experts comprising the Sustainability Advisory Committee, an advisory body to the Corporate Functional Officer.

(3) Review and comments by the Sustainability & CSR Committee, a subcommittee of the Executive Committee attended by all Business Group CEOs.

(4) Submitted for approval or reported to the Executive Committee, the highest decision-making body of the executive side.

(5) Submitted for approval or reported to the Board of Directors.

C1.3

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

	Provide incentives for the management of climate-related issues	Comment
Row 1	Yes	

C1.3a

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

Entitled to incentive	Type of incentive	Activity incentivized	Comment
Director on board	Monetary reward	Behavior change related indicator	MC's remuneration package for executive in-house Directors has been designed to provide further incentive to simultaneously generate economic value, environmental value and societal value, to further align the Directors' interests with those of the shareholders, and to strengthen the link with business results. For in-house Directors who also serve as Executive Officers, the position of Executive Officer is taken into account as one factor when setting Directors' remuneration. An Executive Vice President oversees the Corporate Sustainability & CSR Department, which is responsible for MC's overall initiatives pertaining to climate change, including the establishment of climate change policies, as well as risk management for projects and investments from a climate change perspective. In addition, the Department monitors MC's GHG emissions on a consolidated basis and promotes reduction initiatives via an internal survey as well as EMS (Environmental Management System), and also conducts supply chain management. The performance of the Corporate Sustainability & CSR Department, including management of MC's emissions reduction target, is linked to the Executive Vice President's remuneration.

C2. Risks and opportunities

C2.1

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

Yes

C2.1a

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

	From (years)	To (years)	Comment
Short-term	0	3	MC establishes a midterm corporate strategy every 3 years. MC defines short-term as the term of one midterm corporate strategy.
Medium-term	3	9	MC defines medium-term as the period up to around 2030, since this is the medium target year set by the company to halve GHG emissions.
Long-term	9		MC defines long-term as the period from 2030 to 2050, since 2050 is the target year set by the company to achieve Net Zero emissions.

C2.1b

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

For investments and loans, the Board of Directors sets out monetary threshold standards for each type of risk, such as credit risk, market risk and business investment risk including climate change risk in accordance with MC's scale of assets and investments. The monetary thresholds do not exceed 1% of total assets and are set individually depending on the nature of the risk. Therefore, 1% of total assets is one of the measures to judge a substantive financial or strategic impact for MC.

C2.2

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

Value chain stage(s) covered
Direct operations
Upstream
Downstream

Risk management process
Integrated into multi-disciplinary company-wide risk management process

Frequency of assessment
More than once a year

Time horizon(s) covered
Short-term
Medium-term
Long-term

Description of process
MC conducts an annual sustainability survey targeting all subsidiaries and affiliates including upstream and downstream companies (over 1,700 companies) to collect environmental and social performance data across the entire MC Group. In addition, among the entire business portfolio including upstream and downstream companies, MC has classified “Green” businesses (e.g. renewable energy and green hydrogen businesses), which present significant climate-related transition opportunities, and “Transform” businesses (e.g. natural gas and metallurgical coal businesses), which face significant climate-related transition risks based on “MC Climate Taxonomy” which includes criteria such as the amount of Scope 3 Category 11 emissions. Based on the actual data from surveys and the company’s own taxonomy which refers to third party criteria such as the EU Taxonomy, MC has a governance and risk management framework to identify, assess and respond to climate-related risks and opportunities in terms of both 1) company-wide business strategy as well as 2) individual projects as follows. 1) Company-wide business strategy The specific processes are as follows. Short term, medium term and long term climate-related risks and opportunities are assessed, and the total of all processes takes place more than once a year. a) With regard to businesses classified as “Green” or ”Transform”, we conduct a 1.5°C scenario analysis annually. The Corporate Sustainability & CSR Dept. takes the lead in conducting this analysis, which is, in turn, conducted by each of the relevant Business Groups. The results of this analysis are first deliberated by the Sustainability & CSR Committee and are then confirmed by the Executive Committee, MC’s highest-level management decision-making body. The confirmed analyses are incorporated into the strategy of each Business Group through discussions at each Group’s annual Business Strategy Meeting, at which key business strategies and action plans are deliberated and determined. b) Regarding business classified as “Transform”, MC monitors the impact of a 1.5°C scenario on the policies of such businesses at the management level on an annual basis, namely via “Transform Discussions”. In these discussions, the possibility of transforming the business is discussed at the top management level while monitoring the stranded asset risks associated with a transition to a decarbonized world. Via this mechanism, trends on important factors affecting the direction of business can be observed every year. c) Also, based on the above sustainability survey and the future outlook for GHG emission amounts, MC has annual processes for confirming short- and medium-term GHG reduction plans when formulating investment plans at Business Strategy Meetings to ensure that MC’s overall investment plans are in accordance with the GHG reduction target for FY2030 and 2050, respectively. d) Lastly, MC recognizes physical risks from climate change as significant business risks. MC conducts a comprehensive physical risk analysis of material assets held by our subsidiaries and affiliates every year. 2) Individual projects The specific process are as follows. Medium term and long term climate-related risks and opportunities are assessed and the processes take place twice a month. When reviewing and making decisions on loan and investment proposals, as well as divestments and impairments, MC has adopted a process in which the Investment Committee, which takes place approx. twice a month, deliberates all proposals to be discussed by the Board of Directors and the Executive Committee comprehensively based not only on economic aspects, but also on ESG factors. By having the General Manager of the Corporate Sustainability & CSR Dept. participate as a member of the Investment Committee, MC has put in place a screening process to facilitate decision-making that takes into account environmental and social impacts. Particularly for screening individual loan and investment proposals for businesses categorized as “Green” or “Transform,” MC applies key assumptions of a 1.5°C scenario consistent with Net Zero by 2050, such as internal carbon pricing (ICP). Moreover, the projected carbon tax burden under a 1.5ºC scenario is analysed when assessing existing portfolio companies’ annual business plans, and carbon management measures to be taken in response are discussed as necessary at the Investment Committee.

C2.2a

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

	Relevance & inclusion	Please explain
Current regulation	Relevant, always included	In line with the transition to a decarbonized society, environmental regulations, including carbon taxes, are being strengthened around the world in an effort to reduce the impact of business operations on climate change. For MC, which is involved in resource-intensive businesses worldwide, including those related to natural resources and energy, the tightening of environmental regulations could lead to lower earnings from subsidiaries and affiliates due to increases to their operating costs and capital expenditures. For instance, a carbon tax was introduced in Canada, where MC is engaged in natural gas projects and already bears a carbon tax burden. These types of regulations are expected to expand globally and more projects will fall under these regulations over time. Under such circumstances, for example, the LNG Canada Project, has been designed to achieve one of the world's lowest GHG emissions intensities among LNG liquefaction facilities currently in operation through energy savings achieved by installing highly efficient gas turbines and procuring renewable electricity from a local utility company called BC Hydro.
Emerging regulation	Relevant, always included	In line with the transition to a low-carbon society, environmental regulations, including carbon taxes, are being strengthened around the world in an effort to reduce the impact of climate change. For Mitsubishi Corporation (MC), which has a large number of resource-intensive businesses around the world, including those related to natural resources and energy, the tightening of environmental regulations could lead to lower earnings from subsidiaries and affiliates due to the increases in their operating costs and capital expenditures. Currently, carbon taxes have been levied in some countries, such as Australia and Canada, and they are imposed mainly on fossil fuel-related businesses. In highly regulated regions such as the EU, MC's food-related subsidiaries, for example, also pay carbon taxes. In South and Latin America, where MC is involved in a wide range of projects, some countries such as Chile and Columbia have already introduced a carbon tax. Other countries are also considering the introduction of carbon taxation, and these future environmental regulations, along with their potential financial impact, are being closely monitored and analysed.
Technology	Relevant, always included	For the transition to a low-carbon society, it is important that new technologies to reduce GHG emissions are developed and utilized by various industries. Such technological innovation could lead to both risks and opportunities for Mitsubishi Corporation (MC), which operates in a diverse range of industries. For some of MC's current fossil fuel-related businesses, the emergence of innovative low-carbon solutions could worsen the business environment. For example, under a 1.5ºC scenario, the proportion of steel produced by the electric furnace method and other new low-carbon methods is expected to increase, and these trends could negatively affect MC's metallurgical coal business. On the other hand, there is a possibility that CO_2 recovery facilities could be incorporated with blast furnaces more broadly due to the development of viable CCUS technologies, and in that case, metallurgical coal could continue to be the primary raw material for steel production. There is also a possibility that demand for high-quality metallurgical coal could increase as further efficiencies in the blast furnace process are developed. This would be an example of new technologies becoming an opportunity and increasing the resilience of MC. A potential tailwind for MC's copper business due to increased demand for electric vehicles (EV) is another example. Thus, technical innovations related to the climate change may lead to both risks and opportunities for MC.
Legal	Relevant, always included	Due to MC's involvement in some fossil fuel-related businesses, investors are paying close attention to MC's response to climate change. If MC fails to act on climate change and seriously damages its corporate value, it could be sued by shareholders. Such an event is considered a risk because it may lead to a reduction in the company's stock price and a deterioration of funding conditions. In addition, court decisions on a climate-related policies could also affect the company's business direction and strategy.
Market	Relevant, always included	As the transition to a decarbonized society progresses, developments such as stricter environmental regulations and changes in customer preferences are accelerating the replacement of carbon-intensive products and technologies with lower-carbon alternatives. For MC, which offers a wide range of low-carbon solutions around the world while also being involved in resource-intensive businesses, the substitution of existing technologies and products with lower-carbon alternatives could have both positive and negative impacts. The most prominent example is in the power generation business. Demand for coal-fired power generation is declining, particularly in OECD countries, as natural gas and renewable energy are increasingly replacing thermal coal as energy sources. Specifically, MC considers a decline in new business opportunities for coal-fired power generation to be a climate-related risk. In FY2019, MC adopted a policy to not enter into any new coal-fired power generation businesses, with the exception of projects that MC has already commenced development. In view of these shifts in the market, MC has set a target to "aim to double renewable power generation by FY2030 compared to FY2019 (from 3.3GW to 6.6GW)", and is actively promoting renewable energy projects. In addition, MC will aim to reduce existing thermal power capacity and switch to zero-emission thermal power, targeting 100% non-fossil by 2050. Having acquired Dutch energy supply company Eneco in FY2019 and by leveraging its expertise in offshore wind power, MC was appointed as an operator for three offshore wind power projects in Japan, and will continue to focus on renewable energy projects.
Reputation	Relevant, always included	In order to accelerate the transition to a low-carbon society, it is widely recognized that companies need to play an active role. Mitsubishi Corporation (MC), as an investor in resource-intensive businesses as well as a provider of a wide range of low-carbon solutions, is expected by investors, NGOs and other key stakeholders to contribute towards this transition. Failure to meet these stakeholder expectations may result in reputational risk and could negatively affect funding from investors who value ESG performance. In effort to gain a clearer understanding of stakeholder expectations, twice a year MC hosts meetings of its Sustainability Advisory Committee, which is comprised of external experts who represent a diverse range of stakeholder groups. The Committee provides advice in relation to the expectations of society in addressing important sustainability issues, including the transition to a low-carbon society, and MC reflects these recommendations through a variety of climate-related initiatives. MC also proactively engages in dialogues with investors, NGOs and other stakeholders. In FY2021, MC held dialogues with more than 35 institutional investors, who provided feedback on the company's climate-related initiatives, and MC utilized this feedback to develop internal action plans.
Acute physical	Relevant, always included	Acute physical events such as floods, droughts, landslides and fires, which are said to be increasing in both frequency and intensity as a result of climate change, will in turn affect Mitsubishi Corporation (MC), as a company involved in a wide range of operations through its more than 1,700 subsidiaries and affiliates in approximately 90 countries worldwide. Specifically, there is a risk that this type of physical event could lead to a disruption in supply chains or physical damage to production sites. These could also have financial implications, such as decreased sales due to production stoppages. It may also be necessary to make additional capital expenditures, such as retrofitting facilities, to respond to such risks. For example, MC's subsidiary MDP is a 50% owner of the BHP Mitsubishi Alliance (BMA), a joint venture with BHP. BMA operates its metallurgical coal business in Queensland, Australia, where a large cyclone or flood has the potential to disrupt operations. In order to mitigate such risks, considering the increase in sea levels due to climate change, the company's port infrastructure is being upgraded to the latest standards of being able to withstand wave heights of a once-in-a-millennium event. For the coal mines, water storage standards are regularly reviewed based on the mining plans in each location, and resistance to heavy rainfall has been enhanced through measures including the installation of water pipes to enable transfer of water between mine sites.
Chronic physical	Relevant, always included	Chronic physical events such as longer-term shifts in climate patterns including sustained higher temperatures could also affect Mitsubishi Corporation (MC), as a company involved in a wide range of operations through its more than 1,700 subsidiaries and affiliates in approximately 90 countries worldwide. For instance, the Escondida copper mine, in which MC has a share of 8.25%, operates its copper mining business in the northern part of Chile, where physical risks are relatively high. Since 2008, Chile has been experiencing a "mega drought" that has affected more than 70% of the country (Chile Ministry of Environment 2017). It is the longest drought on record and has had detrimental effects on water availability, vegetation and wildfires within Chile (Garreaud et al., 2019). In Chile, especially the central part, rainfall has been 30% less than average since 2010, with deficits of 80%-90% in 2019 (Voiland ,2019). Loss of rain compounded by high water demand has led to an ongoing water crisis because the aquifers are being depleted faster than they can recharge (Herrera, 2019). This drought is believed to be due to both natural climate variability as well as human-induced climate change (Garreaud et al., 2019). Since water scarcity negatively affects mining operations, securing industrial water is a vital part of the business. Escondida, one of the biggest investments in MC's Mineral Resources Group and the world's leading producer of copper concentrate and cathodes, reduces freshwater consumption throughout its operations—for instance, in areas such as ore processing and dust suppression through water-saving and reuse, among other means. Moreover, the construction of a desalination plant with one of the largest processing and pumping capacities in the world, with CAPEX of approximately US$4 billion , has helped to eliminate reliance on subterranean aquifers as of the end of 2019.

C2.3

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

Yes

C2.3a

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

Identifier

Risk 1

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Emerging regulation	Carbon pricing mechanisms

Primary potential financial impact
Increased indirect (operating) costs

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification
<Not Applicable>

Company-specific description
MC has more than 1,700 portfolio companies in approximately 90 countries worldwide, including resource-intensive businesses such as natural gas and mineral resources. In order to accelerate the transition to a low-carbon society, environmental regulations intended to reduce the impact of climate change, such as carbon taxes, are being strengthened globally. In the medium to long term, carbon taxes may be imposed not only on fossil fuel-related businesses, but also across all types of industries. An increased global carbon tax burden would raise operating costs for MC's subsidiaries and affiliates, and could in turn lead to a reduction in earnings from these investments for MC. While the financial impact is limited at present, in developed countries and regions such as Australia, Canada and the EU, some of MC's businesses, including natural gas projects, have are already subject to carbon taxes. In response to this trend, MC and its portfolio companies have started to consider emissions reduction measures such as investment in low-carbon facilities. Emerging markets such as China have also initiated a carbon pricing mechanism (ETS), and the number of jurisdictions that introduce carbon taxes is anticipated to increase over time, both from a regional and industrial perspective. Many of MC's projects are implemented on a long-term perspective with at least a 20-30 year timespan. In order to ensure future return on investments, it is vitally important to comprehend policy trends related to carbon taxes in each country and region, as well as to ascertain business resilience against a potential rise in operating costs and capital expenditure in the future. For instance, an LNG project in Canada with a designed LNG production capacity of 14 million-ton per year, and where a carbon tax has already been introduced, is currently under construction and projected commence production from the mid 2020s. Our Natural Gas Group's consolidated net income was 105.1 billion yen in FY2021, accounting for more than 10% of MC's consolidated net income. MC's equity LNG volume is 12.12 million ton per annum (MTPA) as of May 2022. In addition to that, MC's equity volume from the LNG project in Canada is 2.1 MTPA (MC owns a 14.5% interest in the LNG Canada project). MC continues to monitor policy trends both at the federal and provincial level to manage the future carbon tax burden on the project.

Time horizon
Long-term

Likelihood
More likely than not

Magnitude of impact
Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?
Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)
77009405468

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
641745045565

Explanation of financial impact figure
The financial impact of carbon taxes is difficult to predict. This can vary depending on the structure of the carbon tax, such as where it is imposed in the value chain, as well as the political situation in each country and region. The degree of progress in technology to reduce GHG emissions, such as CCUS, is another variable that makes it difficult to determine definitive figures. To estimate the magnitude of financial impact, MC multiplied its Scope 1 and 2 emissions in FY2021 (22,839,934 tCO_2) by the IEA WEO 2021 carbon price projections for 2050 (USD30-250/tCO_2). The lower figure is based on the carbon price detailed in the STEPS scenario and the higher figure is from the NZE scenario. We used an exchange rate of 112.39JPY/USD, therefore deriving the low figure by 22,839,934*30*112.39 (approx. 77 billion yen) and the high figure by 22,839,934*250*112.39 (approx. 641.7 billion yen).

Cost of response to risk
114400000

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation
MC has a process for confirming short- and medium-term GHG reduction plans when formulating investment plans. As a part of this process, each of MC's 10 Business makes a GHG reduction plan based on its short- to medium-term investment plan, which is then deliberated at the annual Business Strategy Meetings for each Business Group. The amount of emissions reduced as well as the specific reduction measures (procurement of renewable energy, fuel conversion, etc.) are reported to the Corporate Sustainability & CSR Dept. on an annual basis to ensure that the GHG reduction levels are in line with MC's target. [Case Study] Situation and Task of the case study: MC's Natural Gas Group has three natural gas businesses in North America. One of the large-scale projects is the Cameron LNG project, an LNG exporting project in which MC participates as an investor. This is the first LNG export project in the United States in which MC has invested. LNG production began in May 2019, and LNG output is currently 12.0 million tons per annum by way of a total of three liquefaction trains (4 million tons per train). Currently, there is no carbon tax in the United States, but if one were to be introduced in the future, the project may be subject. Action and Results: In order to address potential future regulations and reduce emissions, MC has signed a participation agreement and commenced the feasibility study with Sempra Infrastructure, TotalEnergies and Mitsui & Co., Ltd. for the development of the proposed Hackberry Carbon Sequestration project in May 2022. The project aims to capture, transport and sequestrate up to 2 million tCO2 per year, primary sourced from Cameron LNG. [Calculation of the cost of response to risk] The "cost of response to risk" stipulated here (JPY114.4 million) is the approximate cost of implementing the measures detailed above, including personnel costs of 4 full-time employees (FTE) in the Corporate Sustainability & CSR Dept. (Average of JPY28.6 million per FTE multiplied by 4 FTE equals JPY114.4 million) who engage in climate-related initiatives including this type of analysis.

Comment

Identifier
Risk 2

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?
Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Acute physical	Other, please specify (Cyclone)

Primary potential financial impact
Decreased revenues due to reduced production capacity

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification
<Not Applicable>

Company-specific description
Physical events such as floods, droughts, water scarcity, landslides and fires, which are said to be increasing in both frequency and intensity as a result of the climate change, will in turn affect Mitsubishi Corporation (MC). Some of MC's subsidiaries and affiliates are involved in mining businesses, which have a higher risk of material and adverse effects to their assets, the productivity and costs associated with their assets, as well as their supply chains, transport and distribution networks, customers' facilities and the markets in which they sell their products due to extreme weather events. For instance, MC's subsidiary MDP is a 50% owner of the BHP Mitsubishi Alliance (BMA), a joint venture with BHP. BMA operates its metallurgical coal business in Queensland, Australia. A cyclonic event or overtopping event of the port facility at BMA as the result of a cyclone may lead to unplanned downtime, affecting revenues from the impacted assets.

Time horizon
Medium-term

Likelihood
More likely than not

Magnitude of impact
Medium-high

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?
Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)
3572000000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
16671000000

Explanation of financial impact figure
The high degree of uncertainty around the likelihood of occurrence, frequency and severity of the event described by this risk makes it difficult to determine the potential financial impact with any precision. Potential financial impact is further dependent on the effectiveness of BHP Mitsubishi Alliance (BMA)'s controls. The frequency and severity of the event would determine any long-term financial implication. An example of possible financial impact has been developed for a potential downtime event at BMA's assets using the following high level assumptions: - A 'minimum' estimate assuming 3 days additional downtime, applied as a pro-rata reduction to average daily sales volume in AFY2021 multiplied by AFY2021 average index price* (total AFY2021 sales volume at 31.7 million tonnes divided by 365, multiplied by 3, multiplied by AFY2021 average index price of U$122, multiplied by an exchange rate of 112.39 JPY/USD) - A 'maximum' estimate assuming 2 weeks (14 days) additional downtime, applied as a pro-rata reduction to average daily sales volume in AFY2021 multiplied by AFY2021 average index price* (total AFY2021 sales volume at 31.7 million tonnes divided by 365, multiplied by 14, multiplied by AFY2021 average index price of U$122, multiplied by multiplied by an exchange rate of 112.39 JPY/USD) . BMA is owned 50:50 by BHP and Mitsubishi Development, with sales volume figures above as 50% of total BMA sales volume. These assumptions and figures are provided for illustrative purposes only - actual impacts of a direct weather event will depend on the operations(s) affected, duration of the shutdown (partial or full), market dynamics and pricing at the time, and the capacity for the asset to manage the interruption to supply through stockpile management, leveraging force majeure provisions and/or other mitigating actions. There may also be impacts on our business and stakeholders other than financial impacts - MC has assumed no other impacts other than revenue reduction as a result of downtime in this example for simplicity. *Index price uses average of prices announced by Platts/TSI/Argus

Cost of response to risk
114400000

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation
Mitsubishi Corporation (MC) is taking measures to respond to acute physical risks of climate change. [Case Study] (Solution, Task) MC's subsidiary MDP is a 50% owner of the BHP Mitsubishi Alliance (BMA), a joint venture with BHP. BMA experienced severe flooding in 2011. Since the event had substantial negative impacts on the business, countermeasures needed to be taken. (Action, Result) Given that flooding due to heavy rain at mines has the potential to disrupt operations, the following measures have been implemented to improve resilience of the sites to flooding since the last flood events in 2011: 1) Implementation of water storage inventory procedure based on climate forecasts; 2) Utilization of the pits under care and maintenance for its water storage management; 3) Installation of floods levees to prevent flood water entering pits, pumping and water pipeline systems to move surplus water around and between mine sites and water storage locations, and additional excess water discharge infrastructure. While these measures have led to a reduction in physical risks, MC together with BMA need to continue to enhance physical risk mitigation in response to climate change forecasts. [Calculation of the cost of response to risk] The "cost of response to risk" stipulated here (JPY114.4 million) is the approximate cost of implementing the measures detailed above, including personnel costs of 4 full-time employees (FTE) in the Corporate Sustainability & CSR Dept. (Average of JPY28.6 million per FTE multiplied by 4 FTE equals JPY114.4 million) who engage in climate-related initiatives including this type of physical risk analysis.

Comment

C2.4

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

C2.4a

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

Identifier
Opp1

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?
Downstream

Opportunity type
Products and services

Primary climate-related opportunity driver
Development and/or expansion of low emission goods and services

Primary potential financial impact
Returns on investment in low-emission technology

Company-specific description
The shift from coal to gas and renewable energy in line with the transition to a decarbonized society presents significant business opportunities for MC, which is engaged in a variety of renewable energy businesses such as solar and wind power projects in Europe, the United States and other parts of the world. For instance, in 2020, together with Chubu Electric Power Co., Inc., MC jointly acquired Eneco, a Dutch energy supply company. Eneco delivered its first offshore wind park in 2008, the first in the Netherlands. Since then, Eneco has grown to become an industry leader in the development of large-scale sustainable assets, ranking in the top 10 globally in terms of offshore wind energy generation amount. Eneco has extensive experience and an impressive track record in competitive tenders for offshore wind concessions and support mechanisms. Meanwhile, Eneco also offers comprehensive in-house project development capabilities, as well as construction and O&M services, while providing products and services that enable customers to make the switch to smarter, more sustainable energy consumption. By leveraging Eneco's technological strengths and know-how in the renewable energy field, MC aims to accelerate its own renewable developments in Europe and around the world. MC will utilize this acquisition as an opportunity to help reduce greenhouse gas emissions and to realize its vision of simultaneously generating economic, societal and environmental value through its businesses. Based on its most recent scenario analysis, MC anticipates that under a 1.5°C scenario, increasing demand for renewable energy (solar and wind) will require structural changes in the power business (growing need for grid stabilization accompanying an increase in variable renewable energy). Demand for products and services that use batteries such as electric vehicles (EV) and plugin hybrid electric vehicles (PHEV) is also projected to expand. MC expects to be able to increase revenue and earnings from renewable energy-related businesses by capitalizing on its strengths, as a company with in-depth knowledge across virtually every industry. MC aims to generate synergies by capturing potential opportunities related to renewable energy and related businesses from multiple positions along the value chain, both as an investor and a business incubator.

Time horizon
Medium-term

Likelihood
Likely

Magnitude of impact
Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?
Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
50500000000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure
The financial impact of market changes is difficult to predict. As described in 2.3a, MC is engaged in both renewable energy and thermal power generation, so the shift from coal to gas and renewables will have both positive and negative impacts on MC's profits. The financial impact figure of JPY50.5 billion is the segment net income in FY2021 of the Power Solution Group which consists of the International Power Division, the Energy Service Solution Division, the Utility Retail Division, and the Eneco Office, indicating an order of magnitude for potential financial impact. The main factors behind this increase were developments in the renewable energy-related business, such as the acquisition of Eneco.

Cost to realize opportunity
400000000000

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation
MC has set a target to "aim to double renewable power generation capacity by FY2030 compared to FY2019 (from 3.3 GW to 6.6GW)", and is actively promoting renewable energy projects. In addition, MC will aim to reduce existing thermal power capacity and switch to zero-emission thermal power, targeting 100% non-fossil by 2050. Accordingly, MC will endeavor to raise the value of its renewable energy businesses across the entire value chain, from the supply side to the demand side, including by expanding its power trading business and retail business with its existing customer base. As a recent example, MC acquired Dutch energy supply company Eneco in March 2020. Eneco boasts the third-largest share of the Dutch energy market, and its businesses include power generation, the trading and sale of both gas and electricity, and the supply of district heating systems. Furthermore, in December 2021, MC was appointed as an operator for three offshore wind power projects in Japan (the first off the coast of Noshiro City, Mitane Town and Oga City in Akita Prefecture, the second off the coast of Yurihonjo City in Akita Prefecture, and the third off the coast of Choshi City in Chiba Prefecture) which have a combined capacity of 1.7 GW. In the bidding, MC fully leveraged its rich expertise gained from its experience in offshore wind power generation projects with Eneco. The figure of JPY400 billion stipulated as the "cost to realize the opportunity" is the acquisition amount in Eneco. The total value of this acquisition is JPY500 billion yen, and MC has an 80% share of Eneco.

Comment

Identifier
Opp2

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?
Downstream

Opportunity type
Products and services

Primary climate-related opportunity driver
Development and/or expansion of low emission goods and services

Primary potential financial impact
Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

Company-specific description
The IEA has stated that CCUS must be utilized to reduce roughly 10% of CO_2 emitted in 2050 in order to achieve the 1.5°C target, and the IPCC has also emphasized the

role that technology should play. MC also recognizes that CCUS will play a major role in achieving the goals of the Paris Agreement, and aims to promote the commercialization of CCUS through a cross-company task force called EX(Energy Transformation) Task Force established in 2021. For CCU, MC is working on short-term initiatives in the construction materials field where some products (such as concrete) have already been commercialized and technically proven. It is also working on medium- to long-term initiatives in the petroleum and chemicals field where further research and development is necessary for demonstration (such as jet fuel and synthetic fibers). Through the above initiatives, MC is developing new businesses and technologies, investing in and collaborating with various domestic and international corporations. In addition, MC is accelerating efforts in the wide-ranging field of CCUS, such as participating in demonstration projects. Furthermore, in May 2021, MC signed a collaboration agreement with a leading carbon credit developer. The agreement covers the joint study of a project to generate and sell carbon credits derived from carbon removal technologies such as CCUS. Information about the strategic aspects regarding each of these initiatives is detailed in the section “Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation”.

Time horizon
Long-term

Likelihood
More likely than not

Magnitude of impact
Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?
Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)
2247000000000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
19780000000000

Explanation of financial impact figure
Although Mitsubishi Corporation (MC) recognizes the potential impact of CCUS, it is still too early to forecast the financial impact of the industry and MC is not in a position to state concrete figures. Multiple factors such as capital allocation for the development of technology, support from governments, and changes in lifestyles from the COVID-19 pandemic will influence the growth of the industry, and accordingly there are too many uncertainties. However, according to the IEA’s Net Zero by 2050 (NZE) scenario, 1.36 Gt of CO2 reduction needs to be accomplished through CCUS by 2030. Multiplying that figure by the carbon price in 2030 (USD15 to 130) according to the NZE, the market size is estimated to be around USD 20 billion to 176 billion . MC expects to play a significant role in the CCUS market (if MC could address 1% of the market, this would amount to USD 200 million to 1760 million by 2030). We used an exchange rate of 112.39JPY/USD, therefore deriving the low figure by 20 billion*112.39 = 2,247 billion yen and the high figure by 176 billion*112.39 = 19,780 billion yen.

Cost to realize opportunity
514000000

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation
MC has established an EX Strategy through which we will promote low/zero carbon initiatives across the energy sector by connecting seeds (solutions) with needs related to EX Resources (renewable energy, green hydrogen etc.), EX Materials (green steel, carbon neutral materials etc.), and EX Products (next-generation fuels, carbon neutral products etc.). MC will provide solutions as EX Services (“Climate Journey Navigator”, Decarbonization Consulting, Energy Management etc.) while working closely with industry, consumers and regions to address emission reduction needs. In particular, MC aims to promote the commercialization of CCUS through a cross-company task force established in 2021. MC is now working in the following fields. A) Construction Materials MC seeks a combination of various technologies and collaborations with corporations : CO2-SUICOM is the world's first commercially ready carbon negative concrete product manufacturing technology. MC is responsible for the commercialization overseas and also working on R&D of new CO2-utilizing concrete. Blue Planet is an US-based start-up that possesses technology for producing aggregates—the raw material for concrete—by fixing CO2 to unused and scrap concrete from industrial waste. MC is financing Blue Planet and has signed a collaboration agreement with it to commercialize their technology. CarbonCure Technologies Inc. is a Canadian company that possesses technology, already widely used in North America, for fixing CO2 into ready-mix concrete. MC has made an equity participation in the company and has a business partnership to expand businesses. B) Petroleum and Chemicals MC and its partners were chosen in NEDO’s publicly-offered commissioned projects, and the organizations are working on the R&D of a method to produce paraxylene from CO2. C) CCS MC is involved in a pilot project led by Japan CCS Co., Ltd. in Tomakomai. While conducting studies through Japan CCS into CCS and carbon recycling technology that effectively utilizes emitted CO2, MC is pursuing future commercial use possibilities. D) Carbon Credits MC is working with one of the world's largest carbon credit developers, South Pole on a joint study of a project to generate and sell carbon credits derived from carbon removal technologies. The cost to realize opportunities is the approximate personnel costs of 18 full-time employees (FTE) engaged in CCUS in the task force. We derived JPY514 million by JPY28.6 million per year for one FTE * 18.

Comment

C3. Business Strategy

C3.1

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

Row 1

Transition plan

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

Publicly available transition plan

Yes

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

We have a different feedback mechanism in place

Description of feedback mechanism

Engagement meetings with shareholders: Mitsubishi Corporation (MC) conducts dialogues with both domestic and foreign institutional investors and proxy advisory firms from January to April every year. The topics of dialogues include ESG related issues including climate change and transition plans. Constructive dialogues take place every year and are reported to top management, including directors. Subsequently, the contents of the dialogues are discussed internally and utilized for planning of internal climate related measures and expanded disclosure. In FY2021, MC held dialogues with 35 institutional investors. Annual General Meeting(AGM) : MC positions the AGM as the primary forum for fulfilling accountability to shareholders. In addition to proactive information disclosure in the Notice of Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders, including transition plans and progress of business based on such plan, MC actively encourages feedback from shareholders at the AGM. At the AGM held in July 2021, all Directors, Audit & Supervisory Board Members, and each Business Group CEO attended and exchanged opinions with 11 shareholders.

Frequency of feedback collection

Annually

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

C3.1 attached file.pdf

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

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

C3.2

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

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

C3.2a

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

Climate-related scenario	Scenario analysis coverage	Temperature alignment of scenario	Parameters, assumptions, analytical choices
Transition scenarios: IEA NZE 2050	Company-wide	<Not Applicable>	Since MC is involved in a wide range of businesses, various parameters and assumptions apply. The following are examples: 1) Parameters: Electricity demand Demand for renewable energy Carbon prices Assumption: Under a 1.5ºC scenario, electricity demand is expected to double by 2040, with about 85% coming from renewable energy sources, assuming the further spread of electrification. In particular, solar and wind power are growing rapidly, and will require about 18 times (for solar) and 10 times (for wind) more additional capacity than in 2019. This means that additional solar and wind power generation capacity of approximately five times the average of the last three years will be required every year after 2020, and continuous large-scale investment will be essential to achieve this goal. Analytical choices: Data source: IEA Net Zero by 2050 Time horizon: 2030, 2040, 2050 2) Parameters: Demand for products such as automobiles Demand for low-carbon products such as EVs Assumptions: Even under the 1.5C scenario, the overall demand for automobiles is expected to remain almost the same as under the 2°C scenario until 2030. On the other hand, the share of electric vehicles, for new vehicle sales, is expected to increase from 2% in 2018 to about 80% in 2040. In developing countries, almost all new vehicle sales are expected to be electric by the mid-2030s. Furthermore, governments are expected to provide support for the further spread of electric vehicles by encouraging changes in consumer behavior such as through specific policies to limit the number and use of private cars and promote the use of public transportation and ride-sharing. Analytical choices: Data source: IEA Net Zero by 2050, World Energy Outlook 2020 Time horizon: 2030, 2040, 2050
Physical climate scenarios: RCP 8.5	Company-wide	<Not Applicable>	Since MC is involved in a wide range of businesses, various parameters and assumptions apply. The following are examples: Parameters: Frequency of drought Sea levels Assumption: IPCC Representative Concentration Pathway (RCP) scenarios describe the impact of GHGs on the atmosphere through the end of the 21st century. The emissions projections are based on assumptions about economic activity, energy sources, population growth and other socio-economic factors. RCP8.5 is a high emissions pathway in which emissions continue to increase and radiative forcing rises throughout the 21st century, leading to a radiative forcing of 8.5 Watts per square meter in 2100. The RCP 8.5 pathway delivers a temperature increase of about 4.3˚C by 2100, relative to pre-industrial temperatures. As temperature increases, risks associated with water shortage increase significantly. Under the RCP 8.5 scenario, the frequency of droughts is likely to increase by the end of the 21st century in currently arid regions, and renewable surface water and groundwater resources are projected to decrease in arid subtropical regions. Under the RCP 8.5 scenario, sea levels would rise by 45-82 cm. Such a rise in sea level would have a major impact on businesses in coastal areas, low-lying areas and small islands, and would sustain increased damage from high tides and inundation caused by typhoons, and coastal erosion. Analytical choices: Data source: The Special Report on Global Warming of 1.5 °C (SR15), NASA NEX-GDDP, The International Best Track Archive for Climate Stewardship (IBTrACS), World Resources Institute (WRI) Aqueduct tool Time horizon: 2030, 2050, 2080

C3.2b

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

Row 1

Focal questions

In addition to the 2°C climate scenarios set out by the IEA (International Energy Agency) and other scenarios (World Energy Outlook Sustainable Development Scenario, Energy Technology Perspectives Sustainable Development Scenario, etc.), 1.5°C scenarios assuming further decarbonization (including Net Zero by 2050 - A Roadmap for the Global Energy Sector) are selected for this analysis to objectively assess both new opportunities and the resilience of MC's business in cases where climate change causes significant deviations from Business as Usual (BAU). Based on the IEA NZE scenario, Mitsubishi Corporation (MC) examined the following factors that are important for each business. a)Trends in various systems/laws and regulations such as carbon tax b)Market trends including changes in the business strategies and purchasing patterns of major customers c)Trends of stakeholders including institutional investors d)Technology trends including next-generation energy and CCUS e)Country-specific economic conditions and geographical constraints.

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

MC identifies businesses with the largest impact in relation to climate change, and conducts scenario analyses around each of them. The eight businesses were selected for scenario analysis. For example, the results of the scenario analysis for power generation businesses including both climate-related opportunities and risks are described as follows: Under the 1.5°C climate scenario, the amount of electricity generated from fossil fuels is expected to decrease significantly with the achievement of Net Zero in the power sector in the 2030s in developed countries and in the 2040s in developing countries. Also, significant changes in the cost structure of thermal power plants due to the future tightening and expansion of regulations such as carbon taxes as well as an increase in capital investment in CCUS and other methods expected to reduce CO_2 emissions, are expected to reduce the competitiveness of power from fossil fuels. Based on the above business environment under the 1.5°C scenario, as the global trend towards carbon reduction/decarbonization becomes ever more pronounced, MC recognizes that the resulting increase in risk of stranded assets and reputational damage due to restrictions and tighter regulations on fossil fuel-based power generation businesses could make it difficult to withdraw from existing projects in the future. Accordingly, MC has adopted a policy not to enter into any new coal-fired power generation businesses (both IPP and EPC). MC will promote strategic divestment from existing power generation assets and consider switching to zero-emission thermal power for retained assets in the effort to achieve a 100% non-fossil power generation portfolio by 2050. On the other hand, under the 1.5°C scenario, energy management services that utilize battery storage, electric vehicles (EVs), and plug-in hybrid vehicles (PHVs) are expected to become widespread due to the increased introduction of renewable power generation (solar and wind) in the shift toward a low-carbon society as well as changes in the power business structure (increased need for grid stabilization due to increased VRE). The introduction of renewable energy and the spread of battery storage, as well as the accompanying trend toward decentralization of the power supply system, will vary according to country and to region depending on the status of policies, regulations, and technological innovations, and the timing of their manifestation may also differ significantly. Based on the above business environment under the 1.5°C scenario, while taking into account the characteristics of each country and region, MC will work to increase the business value of the entire power value chain by promoting the integration of supply-side power generation and demand-side retail businesses, while optimizing our portfolio to "double renewable energy power generation capacity by FY2030 compared to FY2019 (from 3.3 GW to 6.6 GW).

C3.3

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

	Have climate-related risks and opportunities influenced your strategy in this area?	Description of influence
Products and services	Yes	As the transition to a decarbonized society progresses, developments such as stricter environmental regulations and changes in customer preferences are accelerating the replacement of carbon-intensive products technologies with lower-carbon alternatives. For MC, the substitution of existing technologies and products with lower-carbon alternatives could have both positive and negative impacts. The most prominent example is in the power generation business. Demand for coal-fired power generation has been declining, particularly in OECD countries, as natural gas and renewable energy are increasingly replacing thermal coal as energy sources. Although the scenario analyses are based on a medium- to long-term perspective, the results of these analyses are discussed at the annual Business Strategy Meeting for each Business Group and incorporated into their short- to medium-term business strategies. A case study can be MC's Power Solution Group subsidiary. In 2021, MC renewed its mid-term goal, aiming to double renewable power generation capacity by FY2030 compared to FY2019 (from 3.3GW to 6.6GW). In addition, MC will reduce existing thermal power capacity and switch to zero-emission thermal power, targeting 100% non-fossil by 2050. The approximately JPY400 billion investment in Eneco, made in FY2019, is in line with this strategy. Eneco delivered its first offshore wind park in 2008, the first in the Netherlands. Since then, Eneco has grown to become an industry leader in the development of large-scale sustainable assets, ranking in the top 10 globally in terms of offshore wind energy generation amount. Eneco has extensive experience and an impressive track record in competitive tenders for offshore wind concessions and support mechanisms. Meanwhile, Eneco offers comprehensive in-house project development capabilities, as well as construction and O&M services, while providing products and services that enable customers to make the switch to smarter, more sustainable energy consumption. By leveraging Eneco's technological strengths and know-how in the renewable energy field, MC aims to accelerate its own renewable developments in Europe and around the world.
Supply chain and/or value chain	Yes	As the transition to a decarbonized society progresses, developments such as stricter environmental regulations and changes in customer preferences are accelerating the replacement of carbon-intensive products technologies with lower-carbon alternatives. The substitution of existing technologies and products with lower-carbon alternatives could have both positive and negative impacts on the value chain strategies of each of MC's Business Groups. MC factors these changes, predicted through a 1.5°C scenario analysis from a medium- to long-term perspective, into discussions on value chain strategies at the annual Business Strategy Meetings for each Business Group, and the results are reflected into short- to medium-term action plans. For example, a case study of the most substantial strategic decision made in the "supply chain and/or value chain" area to date in the power sector is MC's acquisition of Dutch energy supply company Eneco in March 2020. In light of the increasing need for decarbonized electricity, as well as services to manage electricity demand by improving efficiency, MC invested in Eneco in an effort to reduce value chain emissions. The Power Solution Group has adapted its previous strategy that focused mainly on the supply side and centering on generation and transmission. Rather, by expanding its businesses on the demand side, including in the power trading and retail businesses, with its existing customer base, the Group is now endeavoring to raise corporate value across the entire value chain, including the supply side. For instance, MC subsidiary Eneco boasts the third-largest share of the Dutch energy market, and its businesses include power generation, the trading and sale of both gas and electricity, and the supply of district heating systems.
Investment in R&D	Yes	To capture opportunities around the shift to renewable energy and the spread of EV/PHEVs, MC is actively investing in start-ups and participating in business development projects. R&D priorities are also discussed at the annual Business Strategy Meeting, which also considers business opportunities identified through a 1.5°C scenario analysis, and the results are reflected in short- to medium-term action plans. In light of the trends of MaaS, MC's Automotive & Mobility Group commenced a demonstration project as well as commercial operation for AI-based on-demand bus services in collaboration with a bus operator in Japan. MaaS has high potential to realize a decarbonized society by reducing a significant amount of GHG emissions from transport by providing efficient mobility services. Anticipating that MaaS will be one of its key businesses in the near future, MC invested in MaaS Global Oy.*, a global pioneer in MaaS-related businesses and multimodal services combining various forms of transport including trains and buses. MC also invested in a Japan-based MaaS platform start-up, aiming to develop a "Beyond MaaS" business model (tie-ups with other sectors including real estate, retail and tourism). Together with Nishi-Nippon Railroad Co. Ltd., MC has jointly established Next Mobility Co., Ltd (NM) to provide commercial on-demand-bus transit services controlled by AI, and commenced a demonstration project (following which commercial operation began) in Fukuoka in April 2019. In FY2020, through a consortium with the municipal government of Shiojiri City, Nagano Pref. and other partners, NM started a new demonstration project (following which commercial operation began) as part of an initiative launched by METI to promote new, regional applications for MaaS. Projects were also launched in Munakata City, Fukuoka Pref. and followed by Kuwana City in Mie Pref. and Osaka. Through these projects, MC aims to leverage its expansive network and customer base to build a safe, sustainable, next-generation model for public transport and to offer convenient mobility services to regions in Japan that are facing challenges in that space. MC is also striving to expand its MaaS business overseas, and has established internal task forces looking at Energy Transformation (EX).
Operations	Yes	The strengthening of environmental regulations, which will affect MC's operations in the form of higher costs such as the introduction of carbon taxes has already begun. As a medium- to long-term trend, this impact is expected to expand widely. In order to assist Business Groups, MC introduced a process in FY2019 for projects with a relatively higher level of climate-related transition risk. Through this process, the projected carbon tax burden under a 1.5°C scenario is analysed, and related carbon management measures are discussed as necessary at the Investment Committee. While this analysis is conducted from a medium- to long-term perspective, it is also used as reference information to determine short- and medium-term actions such as low-carbon capital investment. For example, since FY2019, stress tests have been conducted on the annual business plans of all major projects of MC's Natural Gas Group based on the carbon prices stipulated in the IEA Net Zero by 2050 scenario to confirm their business resilience. Through the analysis, MC confirmed that the carbon tax burden would be around 4 times the current level by 2030 for its LNG project in Canada if the tax were to increase to USD205/tCO2 as stipulated in WEO2021, or to CAD170/tCO2 as announced by the Canadian Federal Government. MC is aligned with the project company and other shareholders of the LNG project, and all parties are making earnest efforts to effectively manage carbon emissions from the project in order to maintain its competitiveness, even if the price increases in the future. In addition, the upstream natural gas development project, which supplies feed gas for the above-mentioned LNG project, also utilizes a gas processing facility based on green electricity consumption, has retrofitted pneumatic devices, and conducts leak detection and repair programs using infrared cameras to minimize methane leakage from wellsites and production facilities. Moreover, MC is proactively developing CCUS projects under the assumption that this technology will make natural gas projects more resilient and sustainable even in a decarbonized society. Please see Section 2.4a for more information on CCUS.

C3.4

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

	Financial planning elements that have been influenced	Description of influence
Row 1	Revenues Capital allocation Acquisitions and divestments	As mentioned in C3.3, the shift to renewable energy in power generation has affected MC's markets, value chains, and the R&D strategies for its Power Solution Group's businesses. MC has set a medium to long-term goal to "aim to double renewable power generation capacity by FY2030 compared to FY2019 (from 3.3GW to 6.6GW)", and has adopted a policy not to enter into any new coal-fired power generation businesses, with the exception of projects which MC has already commenced development. As of April 2021, MC's coal-fired power generation capacity is approximately 1.9 GW on an equity share basis (including projects under development and construction), which accounts for approximately 20% of MC's total capacity as of the same date. MC will gradually reduce its equity share of coal-fired power generation capacity, aiming to realize a complete withdrawal from the coal-fired power generation business by 2050. In addition, MC will reduce existing thermal power capacity and switch to zero-emission thermal power, targeting 100% non-fossil by 2050. Under these new medium- to long-term strategies, goals and policies towards 2030 and 2050, MC is actively promoting renewable energy initiatives and aligning its financial plans, such as capital allocation, accordingly. The approximately JPY400 billion investment in Dutch energy supply company Eneco in FY2019 was made under the new financial plan. With a solid customer base that is the second largest in the Netherlands, the company has approximately 1.8 GW of renewable energy assets. Since 2007, Eneco has developed renewable energy ahead of its competitors and has established a position as a green brand by providing consumers with 100% green energy (including the use of green certificates) since 2011. It has recently revealed an ambitious target to be carbon neutral by 2035, including Scopes 1, 2, and 3. In addition, the company is the first Dutch company to be recognized as having set 1.5°C-aligned targets, known as "science-based targets" and is also recognized both domestically and internationally as a company actively working toward measures to address climate change.

C3.5

(C3.5) In your organization's financial accounting, do you identify spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's transition to a 1.5°C world?

Yes

C3.5a

(C3.5a) Quantify the percentage share of your spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's transition to a 1.5°C world.

Financial Metric
CAPEX

Percentage share of selected financial metric aligned with a 1.5°C world in the reporting year (%)
30

Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align with a 1.5°C world in 2025 (%)
40

Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align with a 1.5°C world in 2030 (%)
50

Describe the methodology used to identify spending/revenue that is aligned with a 1.5°C world
a) Criteria: The above figure is the percentage of Energy Transformation (EX) related investments in Mitsubishi Corporation (MC)'s business portfolio. The criteria are a) whether a business can promote emissions reduction by replacing other business, b) whether a business can support the emissions reduction in high-emission businesses, and c) whether a business can be expected to grow in a decarbonized society. b) Examples: Businesses included in EX: (Businesses with high technology maturity) Renewable Energy, Battery Materials/Bauxite, etc., Copper, Natural Gas (Businesses with low technology maturity) Next-Generation Energy (Hydrogen/Ammonia/Biomass, etc.), CCUS Businesses not included in EX: Metallurgical Coal, Food, Automobiles. c) Assumptions underlying the estimation: MC has formulated medium- and long-term GHG emissions reduction targets aligned with the Paris Agreement, namely to halve emissions by FY2030 (FY2020 baseline) and to achieve Net Zero emissions by 2050. In order to achieve Net Zero by 2050 while mitigating transition risks and capturing transition opportunities as the world moves toward decarbonization, MC will invest approximately 2 trillion yen in EX-related initiatives by FY2030 (of which approximately 1.2 trillion yen will be invested by FY2024) to decarbonize its portfolio.

C4. Targets and performance

C4.1

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

C4.1a

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

Target reference number
Abs 1

Year target was set
2021

Target coverage
Company-wide

Scope(s)
Scope 1
Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method
Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Base year
2020

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
23311853

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
1989477

Base year Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)
25301330

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1
100

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2
100

Base year Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)
<Not Applicable>

Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes
100

Target year
2030

Targeted reduction from base year (%)
50

Total emissions in target year covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e) [auto-calculated]
12650665

Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
21045788

Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
1805978

Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)
22851766

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]
19.3631243891131

Target status in reporting year
Underway

Is this a science-based target?
No, and we do not anticipate setting one in the next 2 years

Target ambition
<Not Applicable>

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions
MC has a target to halve the Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions of MC and its consolidated companies, based on the equity share approach, by FY2030 (FY2020 baseline) and to achieve net zero emissions by 2050. The equity share of affiliates' Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions, which correspond to Scope 3 Category 15 (Investments), are included in the above targets. With regard to science-based targets (SBT), the SBTi currently restricts applications from oil & gas companies, so we are waiting for their latest guidance on oil & gas companies. As described above, MC has a mid-term GHG reduction target – baseline: 2020, halved by 2030 (with partial Scope 3inclusion), and the annual GHG reduction percentage will be beyond what SBTi suggests.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year
By the end of the reporting year MC has achieved a 19.5% reduction relative to the base year. To achieve further reduction, MC will pursue Energy Transformation (EX) globally by doubling our renewable power capacity by FY2030 (FY2020 baseline) and creating next-generation energy supply chains. Specifically, by FY2030, we will invest a total of approximately 2 trillion yen in EX-related fields related to renewables/electrification and energy. In addition, MC has made its EX strategies central to Midterm Corporate Strategy 2024. MC plans to invest approximately 1.2 trillion yen in the three fiscal years ending March 31, 2025 to expand our EX portfolio. Recently, MC was selected to operate three offshore wind farms off the coasts of Japan's Akita and Chiba prefectures*. Furthermore, next-generation energy and carbon management businesses, such as carbon capture utilization and storage (CCUS), will play an important role in promoting EX. To apply our collective capabilities in these areas, MC has established a Company-wide EX Task Force under the Executive Committee, MC's highest-level decision-making body. Under this structure, MC will make concerted efforts to steadily advance EX. Moreover, in March 2022, MC decided to invest up to 100 million USD in Breakthrough Energy Catalyst**, a fund dedicated to accelerating innovative climate technologies. Through participation in this program, MC is demonstrating a commitment to growing these technologies on a global basis. MC will also apply the excellent business expertise and connections with leading value chain partners gained by participating in the program, toward developing scalable businesses for MC in the future. * The three wind farms are expected to have a total generation capacity of 1.7 GW, contributing significantly to our target to double our renewable power capacity from FY 2019 levels to FY2030 (3.3 to 6.6GW). ** A fund that is part of Breakthrough Energy, a network of initiatives founded by Bill Gates in 2015, bringing together companies, governments and private philanthropy to accelerate the adoption of climate technologies that have been proven through R&D as suitable for large-scale commercialization. The current fund focus areas are 1) Clean Hydrogen (and related infrastructure), 2) Long-duration Energy Storage (LDES), 3) Sustainable Aviation Fuel (SAF) and 4) Direct Air Capture (DAC).

List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target
<Not Applicable>

C4.2

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

C4.2c

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

Target reference number
NZ1

Target coverage
Company-wide

Absolute/intensity emission target(s) linked to this net-zero target
Abs1

Target year for achieving net zero
2050

Is this a science-based target?
No, and we do not anticipate setting one in the next 2 years

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions
MC has a target to halve the Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions of MC and its consolidated companies, based on the equity share approach, by FY2030 (FY2020 baseline) and to achieve net zero emissions by 2050. The equity share of affiliates' Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions, which correspond to Scope 3 Category 15 (Investments), are included in the above targets. With regard to science-based targets (SBT), the SBTi currently restricts applications from oil & gas companies, so we are waiting for their latest guidance on oil & gas companies. As described above, MC has a mid-term GHG reduction target – baseline: 2020, halved by 2030 (with partial Scope 3inclusion), and the annual GHG reduction percentage will be beyond what SBTi suggests.

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

Planned milestones and/or near-term investments for neutralization at target year
MC recognizes new technologies and innovations that are not at commercial scale today are necessary for achieving net zero in 2050. As a good example to illustrate this, MC decided to invest up to 100 million USD in Breakthrough Energy Catalyst*, a fund dedicated to accelerating innovative climate technologies. Through participation in this program, MC is demonstrating a commitment to growing these technologies on a global basis. MC will also apply the excellent business expertise and connections with leading value chain partners gained by participating in the program, toward developing scalable businesses for MC in the future. MC believe that these initiatives and actions combined will help to reduce global (including our scope 3) GHG emissions. * A fund that is part of Breakthrough Energy, a network of initiatives founded by Bill Gates in 2015, bringing together companies, governments and private philanthropy to accelerate the adoption of climate technologies that have been proven through R&D as suitable for large-scale commercialization. The current fund focus areas are 1) Clean Hydrogen (and related infrastructure), 2) Long-duration Energy Storage (LDES), 3) Sustainable Aviation Fuel (SAF) and 4) Direct Air Capture (DAC).

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

C4.3

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

C4.3a

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

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *)
Under investigation	4	
To be implemented*	2	0
Implementation commenced*	9	832
Implemented*	4	918
Not to be implemented	0	

C4.3b

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

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings	Lighting

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
142

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur
Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
3169476

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
2122864

Payback period
1-3 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
>30 years

Comment

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes	Process optimization

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
610

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur
Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
106865789

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
91949261

Payback period
<1 year

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
6-10 years

Comment

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings	Lighting

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
166

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur
Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
6465000

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
33810000

Payback period
1-3 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
11-15 years

Comment

C4.3c

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

Method	Comment
Internal price on carbon	Among the entire business portfolio, MC has classified “Green” businesses (e.g. renewable energy and green hydrogen businesses), which present significant climate-related transition opportunities, and “Transform” businesses (e.g. natural gas and metallurgical coal businesses), which face significant climate-related transition risks based on the “MC Climate Taxonomy”, which includes criteria such as the amount of Scope 3 Category 11 emissions. Based on the “MC Climate Taxonomy”, in screening individual loan and investment proposals for businesses categorized as “Green” or “Transform,” MC applies key assumptions of a 1.5°C scenario consistent with net zero by 2050, such as internal carbon pricing (ICP). Moreover, the projected carbon tax burden under a 1.5ºC scenario is analysed when assessing existing portfolio companies’ annual business plans, and carbon management measures to be taken in response are discussed as necessary at the Investment Committee.

C4.5

(C4.5) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products?

Yes

C4.5a

(C4.5a) Provide details of your products and/or services that you classify as low-carbon products.

Level of aggregation

Product or service

Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon

The EU Taxonomy for environmentally sustainable economic activities

Type of product(s) or service(s)

Power	Seabed fixed offshore wind turbine

Description of product(s) or service(s)

In December 2021, MC was appointed as an operator for three offshore wind power projects in Japan, the first off the coast of Noshiro City, Mitane Town and Oga City in Akita Prefecture, the second off the coast of Yurihonjo City in Akita Prefecture, and the third off the coast of Choshi City in Chiba Prefecture) which have a combined capacity of 1.7 GW.

Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)

No

Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

<Not Applicable>

Life cycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)

<Not Applicable>

Functional unit used

<Not Applicable>

Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

<Not Applicable>

Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario

<Not Applicable>

Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO2e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario

<Not Applicable>

Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

<Not Applicable>

Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

C5. Emissions methodology

C5.1

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

No

C5.1a

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

Row 1

Has there been a structural change?
No

Name of organization(s) acquired, divested from, or merged with
<Not Applicable>

Details of structural change(s), including completion dates
<Not Applicable>

C5.1b

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

	Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?	Details of methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition change(s)
Row 1	Yes, a change in methodology Yes, a change in boundary	Scope 2 emissions are calculated using the market-based method instead of the location-based method and, as a result of reviewing the range of each Scope in line with the GHG Protocol, emissions from franchises, previously included in Scope 1 and 2 emissions, are excluded. We also changed our GHG calculation approach from the financial control to the equity share approach. Scope 1 and 2 emissions include a portion of emissions of consolidated subsidiaries, affiliates, joint ventures, and joint operations on an equity share basis.

C5.1c

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

	Base year recalculation	Base year emissions recalculation policy, including significance threshold
Row 1	Yes	MC adopts more substantial standards as necessary to proactively reduce our GHG emissions. For example, while many other companies in the same industry calculate and disclose emissions of affiliates as Scope 3, we have included emissions of affiliated companies in the scope of our Scope 1 and 2 reduction target in order to facilitate proactive reduction of GHG emissions from those companies as well.

C5.2

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

Scope 1

Base year start
April 1 2020

Base year end
March 31 2021

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
23311853

Comment
The portion of affiliates' Scope 1 emissions on an equity share basis, which is equivalent to Scope 3 Category 15 (Investments) using the financial control approach, is included in the above figure.

Scope 2 (location-based)

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 2 (market-based)

Base year start
April 1 2020

Base year end
March 31 2021

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
1989477

Comment
The portion of affiliates' Scope 2 emissions on an equity share basis, which is equivalent to Scope 3 Category 15 (Investments) using the financial control approach, is included in the above figure.

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

Base year start
April 1 2020

Base year end
March 31 2021

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
2008124

Comment

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

Base year start
April 1 2020

Base year end
March 31 2021

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
1079037

Comment

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

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

Base year start
April 1 2020

Base year end
March 31 2021

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
26462

Comment

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

Base year start
April 1 2020

Base year end
March 31 2021

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
1834075

Comment

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

Base year start
April 1 2020

Base year end
March 31 2021

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
11176

Comment

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

Base year start
April 1 2020

Base year end
March 31 2021

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
20323

Comment

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

Base year start
April 1 2020

Base year end
March 31 2021

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
0

Comment

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

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

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

C5.3

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

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

C6. Emissions data

C6.1

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

Reporting year

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

21045788

Start date

<Not Applicable>

End date

<Not Applicable>

Comment

C6.2

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

Row 1

Scope 2, location-based

We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure

Scope 2, market-based

We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure

Comment

C6.3

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

Reporting year

Scope 2, location-based

2255715

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)

1805978

Start date

<Not Applicable>

End date

<Not Applicable>

Comment

C6.4

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

No

C6.5

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

Purchased goods and services

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
2008099

Emissions calculation methodology
Other, please specify (Multiplying the weight of paper purchased by the emissions unit value according to the guidelines provided by the Ministry of the Environment of Japan. Multiplying the cement transaction volume by the emissions unit value according to the guidelines)

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

Please explain

Capital goods

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
1189376

Emissions calculation methodology
Other, please specify (Calculated by multiplying the investment amount of acquired fixed assets by the specified emissions unit value according to the guidelines provided by the Ministry of the Environment of Japan.)

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

Please explain

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

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
MC adopts the equity share approach. This category is included in scope 1 and 2 emissions.

Upstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
24388

Emissions calculation methodology
Other, please specify (Data collected in compliance with the Act on the Rational Use of Energy in Japan.)

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

Please explain

Waste generated in operations

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
1181112

Emissions calculation methodology
Other, please specify (Multiplying the amount of general waste and industrial waste by the emissions unit value according to the guidelines provided by the Ministry of the Environment of Japan.)

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

Please explain

Business travel

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
10790

Emissions calculation methodology
Other, please specify (Calculated by multiplying the number of employees by number of business days and the specified emissions unit value according to the guidelines provided by the Ministry of the Environment of Japan.)

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

Please explain

Employee commuting

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
19620

Emissions calculation methodology
Other, please specify (Calculated by multiplying the number of employees by number of business days and the specified emissions unit value according to the guidelines provided by the Ministry of the Environment of Japan.)

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

Please explain

Upstream leased assets

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
Emissions associated with energy use from office buildings leased by MC are calculated and included in scope 1 and 2 emissions in order to avoid an overlap with Scope 3 emissions.

Downstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
0

Emissions calculation methodology
Other, please specify (Included in calculation for "Upstream transportation and distribution")

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

Please explain

Processing of sold products

Evaluation status
Relevant, not yet calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain

Use of sold products

Evaluation status
Relevant, not yet calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
MC is currently collecting emission data and considering how to disclose this category.

End of life treatment of sold products

Evaluation status
Relevant, not yet calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain

Downstream leased assets

Evaluation status
Relevant, not yet calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain

Franchises

Evaluation status
Relevant, not yet calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain

Investments

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
15157519

Emissions calculation methodology
Other, please specify (The number is Scope 3 Category 15 (Investments) emission under the financial control basis, equivalent to Scope 1/2 emission of its affiliates based on the equity share basis.)

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

Please explain
The number is Scope 3 Category 15 (Investments) emission under the financial control basis, equivalent to Scope 1/2 emission of its affiliates based on the equity share basis.

Other (upstream)

Evaluation status
Not evaluated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain

Other (downstream)

Evaluation status
Not evaluated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain

C6.7

(C6.7) Are carbon dioxide emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization?
No

C6.10

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

Intensity figure
0.00000132

Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)
22851766

Metric denominator
unit total revenue

Metric denominator: Unit total
17264828000000

Scope 2 figure used
Market-based

% change from previous year
21.1

Direction of change
Decreased

Reason for change
The GHG intensity per unit of revenue decreased due to a reduction in GHG emissions and an increase in total revenue. Regarding the increase in total revenue, revenues were 17,264.8 billion JPY, an increase of 4,380.3 billion JPY, or 34% year over year. This was mainly due to rising prices and increased transaction volumes owing to improved market conditions. Regarding the reduction in GHG emissions, this was a result of portfolio replacement, procurement of renewable energy, impact of energy savings/DX, fuel switching, etc.

C7. Emissions breakdowns

C7.1

(C7.1) Does your organization break down its Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type?
Yes

C7.1a

(C7.1a) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type and provide the source of each used greenhouse warming potential (GWP).

Greenhouse gas	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)	GWP Reference
CO2	19283617	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)
CH4	1721833	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)
N2O	40338	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)

C7.2

(C7.2) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by country/region.

Country/Region	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Australia	3166492
Brazil	25637
Brunei Darussalam	387320
Canada	844777
Chile	131236
China	15336
Germany	595
India	103031
Indonesia	727903
Japan	3546994
Malaysia	40451
Myanmar	326
Norway	59555
Russian Federation	1712
Singapore	344212
Thailand	965476
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	54557
United States of America	5252797
Italy	18635
Hungary	6
Mexico	38996
Netherlands	1182218
Mauritius	5482
Bangladesh	20009
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	202
Hong Kong SAR, China	28
Colombia	54
Jordan	38384
Mongolia	8320
Panama	184
Peru	51381
Philippines	506249
Saudi Arabia	456262
Taiwan, China	1568830
Trinidad and Tobago	167131
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	227580
Viet Nam	795
Qatar	1086438

C7.3

(C7.3) Indicate which gross global Scope 1 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

By business division

C7.3a

(C7.3a) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business division.

Business division	Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)
Corporate Staff Section	218
Natural Gas Group	3077099
Industrial Materials Group	331429
Petroleum & Chemicals Group	934151
Mineral Resources Group	2717404
Industrial Infrastructure Group	113205
Automotive & Mobility Group	34439
Food Industry Group	946791
Consumer Industry Group	85371
Power Solution Group	12796603
Urban Development Group	9078

C7.5

(C7.5) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by country/region.

Country/Region	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Japan	608522	551647
United States of America	164603	128618
China	56425	58397
Taiwan, China	105	108
Hong Kong SAR, China	78	75
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	15268	13298
Russian Federation	68	66
Mexico	1458	1505
Malaysia	1324	1155
Viet Nam	6624	6796
Brunei Darussalam	48704	49089
Brazil	1093	2233
Hungary	10	10
Norway	19554	16698
Germany	478	357
Myanmar	793	468
Thailand	47408	48362
Singapore	47775	46906
Canada	124379	29166
Netherlands	9681	9681
Australia	426333	348186
Indonesia	60008	58964
India	30802	33889
Ireland	25	37
Spain	84	84
Mauritius	8729	11169
Italy	5586	8820
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	55	66
Cambodia	7	0
Chile	282506	77343
Colombia	36	35
France	33	33
Jordan	1528	2388
Mongolia	3346	3974
Panama	70	70
Peru	61219	77200
Philippines	19650	17736
Saudi Arabia	185614	185614
Trinidad and Tobago	9239	9239
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	6492	6492

C7.6

(C7.6) Indicate which gross global Scope 2 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

By business division

C7.6a

(C7.6a) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business division.

Business division	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Corporate Staff Section	8235	3330
Natural Gas Group	150454	94616
Industrial Materials Group	83591	75724
Petroleum & Chemicals Group	287979	287533
Mineral Resources Group	805747	483768
Industrial Infrastructure Group	12971	13160
Automotive & Mobility Group	106356	105838
Food Industry Group	497224	483107
Consumer Industry Group	171574	155783
Power Solution Group	121173	92469
Urban Development Group	10410	10651

C7.9

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

Decreased

C7.9a

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

	Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Direction of change	Emissions value (percentage)	Please explain calculation
Change in renewable energy consumption	65799	Decreased	0.27	Scope 2 emissions were driven down by 65,799 tCO2e as a result of the addition of a specific company to MC's scope of consolidation, and which also consumes self-generated power (wind, solar, hydro, geothermal, and biomass) . MC's total Scope 1 and 2 emissions in the previous year (equity share base) were 24,015,961 tCO2e, and the -0.27% decrease was figured as (-65,799/24,015,961) * 100 = -0.27%.
Other emissions reduction activities		<Not Applicable>		
Divestment		<Not Applicable>		
Acquisitions		<Not Applicable>		
Mergers		<Not Applicable>		
Change in output	372827	Increased	1.55	Two power plants in Japan started production, which resulted in an increase of 372,827 tCO2e. MC's total Scope 1 and 2 emissions in the previous year were 24,015,961tCO2e, and the +1.55% increase was figured as (372,827/24,015,961) * 100 = +1.55%.
Change in methodology		<Not Applicable>		
Change in boundary		<Not Applicable>		
Change in physical operating conditions		<Not Applicable>		
Unidentified		<Not Applicable>		
Other	4297604	Decreased	17.89	MC has hundreds of subsidiaries within its boundary and a variety factors contribute to increases/decreases in Scope 1 and 2 emissions. Other than the two specific factors specified above, we recorded a 4,297,604 tCO2e decrease due to various operational factors within portfolio companies. MC's total Scope 1 and 2 emissions in the previous year were 24,015,961 tCO2e, and the -17.89% decrease was figured as (-4,297,604/24,015,961) * 100 = -17.89%.

C7.9b

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

Market-based

C8. Energy

C8.1

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

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

C8.2

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

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

C8.2a

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

	Heating value	MWh from renewable sources	MWh from non-renewable sources	Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)	LHV (lower heating value)	0	53657041	53657041
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	<Not Applicable>	1626885	2314160	3941045
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	<Not Applicable>	0	67381	67381
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	<Not Applicable>		384737	384737
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	<Not Applicable>		20643	20643
Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy	<Not Applicable>	316571	<Not Applicable>	316571
Total energy consumption	<Not Applicable>	1943456	56443962	58387418

C8.2b

(C8.2b) Select the applications of your organization's consumption of fuel.

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
Consumption of fuel for the generation of electricity	Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	Yes
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	Yes

C8.2c

(C8.2c) State how much fuel in MWh your organization has consumed (excluding feedstocks) by fuel type.

Sustainable biomass

Heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

Comment

Other biomass

Heating value
LHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
1891578.38

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

Comment

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

Heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

Comment

Coal

Heating value
LHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
14689484.27

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

Comment

Oil

Heating value
LHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
6887229.04

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

Comment

Gas

Heating value
LHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
32080327.27

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

Comment

Other non-renewable fuels (e.g. non-renewable hydrogen)

Heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

Comment

Total fuel

Heating value
LHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
55548618.96

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

Comment

C8.2d

(C8.2d) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and cooling your organization has generated and consumed in the reporting year.

	Total Gross generation (MWh)	Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)	Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)	Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)
Electricity	25211125	2377777	2823016	316571
Heat				
Steam				
Cooling				

C8.2e

(C8.2e) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and/or cooling amounts that were accounted for at a zero or near-zero emission factor in the market-based Scope 2 figure reported in C6.3.

Sourcing method
Green electricity products from an energy supplier (e.g. green tariffs)

Energy carrier
Electricity

Low-carbon technology type
Low-carbon energy mix, please specify (Solar, Hydropower, etc.)

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption
Japan

Tracking instrument used
Contract

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
49802

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute
Japan

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

Comment

C8.2g

(C8.2g) Provide a breakdown of your non-fuel energy consumption by country.

Country/area
Canada

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
1290374

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
109412

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
1399786

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

C9. Additional metrics

C9.1

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

C10. Verification

C10.1

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

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

C10.1a

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

Verification or assurance cycle in place
Annual process

Status in the current reporting year
Complete

Type of verification or assurance
Limited assurance

Attach the statement
MitsubishicorporationCDPperformanceDataIndependentPractitonaersAssuranceReportJPNENG_2022.pdf

Page/ section reference
P1 to P2 of PDF (MC Sustainability Website （https://mitsubishicorp.disclosure.site/en）> Environment> Climate Change, Performance P3/4 of PDF -Independent Practitioner's Assurance Report (JPN/ENG)

Relevant standard
ISAE3000

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)
100

C10.1b

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

Scope 2 approach
Scope 2 market-based

Verification or assurance cycle in place
Annual process

Status in the current reporting year
Complete

Type of verification or assurance
Limited assurance

Attach the statement
MitsubishicorporationCDPperformanceDataIndependentPractitonaersAssuranceReportJPNENG_2022 - コピー.pdf

Page/ section reference
P1 to P2 of PDF (MC Sustainability Website （https://mitsubishicorp.disclosure.site/en）> Environment> Climate Change, Performance P3/4 of PDF -Independent Practitioner's Assurance Report (JPN/ENG)

Relevant standard
ISAE3000

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)
100

C10.1c

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

Scope 3 category
Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution

Verification or assurance cycle in place
Annual process

Status in the current reporting year
Complete

Type of verification or assurance
Limited assurance

Attach the statement
MitsubishicorporationCDPperformanceDataIndependentPractitonaersAssuranceReportJPNENG_2022 - コピー (2).pdf

Page/section reference
P1 to P2 of PDF (MC Sustainability Website （https://mitsubishicorp.disclosure.site/en）> Environment> Climate Change, Performance P3/4 of PDF -Independent Practitioner's Assurance Report (JPN/ENG)

Relevant standard
ISAE3000

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)
100

C10.2

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

Yes

C10.2a

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

Disclosure module verification relates to	Data verified	Verification standard	Please explain
C6. Emissions data	Other, please specify (Energy Consumption and Electricity Consumption)	ISAE 3000	Limited Assuarance

C11. Carbon pricing

C11.1

(C11.1) Are any of your operations or activities regulated by a carbon pricing system (i.e. ETS, Cap & Trade or Carbon Tax)?

Yes

C11.1a

(C11.1a) Select the carbon pricing regulation(s) which impacts your operations.

California CaT - ETS

C11.1b

(C11.1b) Complete the following table for each of the emissions trading schemes you are regulated by.

California CaT - ETS

% of Scope 1 emissions covered by the ETS

1.39

% of Scope 2 emissions covered by the ETS

0

Period start date

January 1 2021

Period end date

December 31 2021

Allowances allocated

1193697

Allowances purchased

0

Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e

1130931

Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e

0

Details of ownership

Facilities we own and operate

Comment

C11.1d

(C11.1d) What is your strategy for complying with the systems you are regulated by or anticipate being regulated by?

The strengthening of environmental regulations, such as the introduction of carbon taxes, in line with the transition to a low-carbon society has already begun to affect MC's operations in the form of higher costs due to taxes being levied on its subsidiaries and affiliates. Considering this trend, in FY2021, MC set medium- and long-term GHG emissions reduction targets aligned with the Paris Agreement to halve emissions by FY2030 (FY2020 baseline) and to achieve net zero emissions by 2050. In addition, in Midterm Corporate Strategy 2024, MC established and announced new specific and effective processes for confirming short- and medium-term GHG reduction plans when formulating investment plans. In this process, each of MC's 10 Business Groups makes a GHG reduction plan based on its short- to medium-term investment plan, which is then deliberated at the annual Business Strategy Meetings. The content of this deliberation is also reported to the Executive Committee, which serves as MC's highest decision-making body, and the Board of Directors. Through this process, MC monitors whether it is consistent with the halving of GHG emissions by FY2030.

Furthermore, MC has classified its business portfolio into "Green" businesses (e.g. renewable energy and green hydrogen businesses), which present significant climate-related transition opportunities, and "Transform" businesses (e.g. natural gas and metallurgical coal businesses), which face significant climate-related transition risks based on the "MC Climate Taxonomy", which includes criteria such as the amount of Scope 3 Category 11 emissions. Based on the "MC Climate Taxonomy", in screening individual loan and investment proposals for businesses categorized as "Green" or "Transform," MC applies key assumptions of a 1.5°C scenario consistent with net zero by 2050, such as internal carbon pricing (ICP) . Moreover, the projected carbon tax burden under a 1.5ºC scenario is analysed when assessing existing portfolio companies' annual business plans, and carbon management measures to be taken in response are discussed as necessary at the Investment Committee. For example, stress tests were conducted on the annual business plans of all major projects of MC's Natural Gas Group based on the carbon price under the Net Zero Emissions by 2050 Scenario (NZE) in the International Energy Agency (IEA)'s World Energy Outlook (WEO) 2021 (USD130/ CO_2t in 2030 and USD205/CO_2t in 2040 in developed economies) to confirm business resilience.

In order to increase its resilience to future environmental regulations, MC will pursue Energy Transformation (EX) globally by doubling our renewable power capacity by FY2030 (FY2020 baseline) and creating next-generation energy supply chains. Specifically, by FY2030, we will invest a total of approximately 2 trillion yen in EX-related fields related to renewables/electrification and energy. In addition, MC has made its EX strategies central to Midterm Corporate Strategy 2024. MC plans to invest approximately 1.2 trillion yen in the three fiscal years ending March 31, 2025 to expand our EX portfolio.

Recently, MC was selected to operate three offshore wind farms off the coasts of Japan's Akita and Chiba prefectures. Furthermore, next-generation energy and carbon management businesses, such as carbon capture utilization and storage (CCUS), will play an important role in promoting EX. To apply our collective capabilities in these areas, MC has established a Company-wide EX Task Force under the Executive Committee, MC's highest-level decision-making body. Under this structure, MC will make concerted efforts to steadily advance EX. Moreover, in March 2022, MC decided to invest up to 100 million USD in Breakthrough Energy Catalyst, a fund dedicated to accelerating innovative climate technologies. Through participation in this program, MC is demonstrating a commitment to growing these technologies on a global basis. MC will also apply the excellent business expertise and connections with leading value chain partners gained by participating in the program, toward developing scalable businesses for MC in the future.

Necessary measures are being taken by companies operating in jurisdictions where carbon taxes have already been imposed. For instance, one of MC's food-related subsidiaries in Europe participates in the UK-ETS and manages its GHG emissions reduction in order to ensure continued compliance with the system. The company plans to implement a series of emissions reduction initiatives, including on-site energy generation and increased use of low-carbon renewable energy. These initiatives will support their commitment to achieve net zero carbon emissions from their manufacturing sites by 2030.

C11.2

(C11.2) Has your organization originated or purchased any project-based carbon credits within the reporting period?
Yes

C11.2a

(C11.2a) Provide details of the project-based carbon credits originated or purchased by your organization in the reporting period.

Credit origination or credit purchase
Credit purchase

Project type
Energy efficiency: industry

Project identification
Todai Sustianble Campus Project (TSCP): As part of measures for the low-carbon campus of the university with which we are affiliated, we are making efforts to enable CO2 offsetting by purchasing emission credits generated from the renewal of facilities on the campus, etc., and allowing consumers to exchange points for emission credits or purchase products with emission credits.

Verified to which standard
Other, please specify (J-Credit)

Number of credits (metric tonnes CO2e)
30122

Number of credits (metric tonnes CO2e): Risk adjusted volume
30122

Credits cancelled
No

Purpose, e.g. compliance
Voluntary Offsetting

C11.3

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

C11.3a

(C11.3a) Provide details of how your organization uses an internal price on carbon.

Objective for implementing an internal carbon price
Navigate GHG regulations
Stakeholder expectations
Change internal behavior
Drive energy efficiency
Drive low-carbon investment
Stress test investments
Identify and seize low-carbon opportunities

GHG Scope
Scope 1
Scope 2
Scope 3

Application
Among the entire business portfolio, MC has classified “Green” businesses (e.g. the renewable energy and the green hydrogen businesses), which face significant climate-related transition opportunities, and “Transform” businesses (e.g. the natural gas and the metallurgical coal businesses), which face significant climate-related transition risks based on “MC Climate Taxonomy” which includes criteria such as the amount of Scope 3 Category 11 emissions. Based on the above taxonomy, in screening individual loan and investment proposals for businesses categorized as “Green” or “Transform,” MC applies key assumptions of a 1.5°C scenario consistent with net zero by 2050, such as internal carbon pricing (ICP). Moreover, the projected carbon tax burden under a 1.5ºC scenario is analysed when assessing existing portfolio companies’ annual business plans, and responding carbon management measures are discussed as necessary at the Investment Committee.

Actual price(s) used (Currency /metric ton)
14000

Variance of price(s) used
Uniform pricing

Type of internal carbon price
Shadow price

Impact & implication
Stress tests were conducted on the annual business plans of all major projects of Mitsubishi Corporation (MC)’s Natural Gas Group based on the carbon price under the Net Zero Emissions by 2050 Scenario (NZE) in the International Energy Agency (IEA)’s World Energy Outlook (WEO) 2021 (USD205/tCO_2 in 2040 in developed economies) to confirm their business resilience. For instance, the analysis confirmed that the carbon tax burden would be around 4 times the current level by 2030 for MC’s LNG project in Canada if the tax were to increase to USD205/tCO_2, or to CAD170/tCO_2 as announced by the Canadian Federal Government. This analysis enhanced the internal discussion on determining which carbon management measures are necessary to effectively manage the OPEX/CAPEX for this project.

C12. Engagement

C12.1

(C12.1) Do you engage with your value chain on climate-related issues?
Yes, our suppliers
Yes, our customers/clients
Yes, other partners in the value chain

C12.1a

(C12.1a) Provide details of your climate-related supplier engagement strategy.

Type of engagement
Information collection (understanding supplier behavior)

Details of engagement
Collect climate change and carbon information at least annually from suppliers

% of suppliers by number

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)

% of supplier-related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement
Mitsubishi Corporation (MC) has established the Mitsubishi Corporation Policy for Sustainable Supply Chain Management, which outlines MC's actions to address human rights, labor rights and environmental issues including climate change-related issues such as GHG emissions and energy efficiency in the supply chain. This policy serves to convey MC's fundamental perspective to its suppliers around the world, and MC expects all of its suppliers to understand, embrace and abide by the policy. MC engages with its suppliers worldwide, including through an annual survey, in order to monitor their status of compliance with basic policies such as the Mitsubishi Corporation Policy for Sustainable Supply Chain Management and to strengthen communication with them. The survey is conducted for suppliers of the specific products that MC has defined as environmental and social considerations in these industries are particularly impactful. In FY2021 “products to be monitored” has increased in 14 products from 8 products that stated in FY2016. Such products are; Shrimp, Cacao, Coffee, Sugar, Chicken, Palm oil, Tuna, Apparel, Tea, Tire, Gas/LNG, Plastic (PP, PE etc.), Crude oil, Wood . In addition, MC employs a system to determine suppliers that may have issues or require assistance based on the results of each questionnaire response. Following this, MC considers and decides whether additional surveys or on-site inspections are necessary. Furthermore, in order to improve the convenience and accessibility of the survey for suppliers, MC has built a web-based system and through which it conducts the surveys. In April 2021, MC conducted its annual survey for FY2020, and replies were received from 799 companies in 40 countries and regions including China, Vietnam and Thailand. Respondents answered questions pertaining to matters such as regulations and legal compliance, prohibition of forced labor, child labor and discrimination, environmental conservation and information disclosure. Since the survey is conducted mainly to those industries where environmental and social considerations are particularly impactful and does not include all suppliers across MC’s diverse value chains, the coverage (% of suppliers by number, % total procurement spend (direct and indirect), and % Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5) cannot be captured numerically.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success
Based on the results of this survey, MC conducts additional surveys, on-site inspections and other measures for a number of suppliers. The communication with suppliers achieved through these surveys and on-site visits provides a valuable opportunity to deepen the suppliers’ understanding of MC’s stance on sustainability. MC is working with about 11% of the respondents to share concerns, solve issues, etc. (this figure excludes the number of suppliers with which MC has already worked to share concerns, resolve issues, etc.) For instance, in FY2021 MC conducted an online meeting and interview with the management team and employees of the Fisheries Cooperative Association of Mitsushima-cho, a supplier of tuna (located in Nagasaki Prefecture, Tsushima City) to one of MC's subsidiary companies, Toyo Reizo. If a violation of the Mitsubishi Corporation Policy for Sustainable Supply Chain Management is confirmed, MC will demand that the relevant supplier implement corrective measures and will provide guidance and assistance to the supplier as necessary. By sharing best practice examples from its business investees and leading industry initiatives with suppliers, MC aims to strengthen the environmental and social activities of its suppliers and to build solid relationships with them. If MC determines that the supplier is unlikely to implement corrective measures even after providing continuous training and assistance, MC will review its business relationship with the relevant supplier.

Comment

C12.1b

(C12.1b) Give details of your climate-related engagement strategy with your customers.

Type of engagement & Details of engagement

Collaboration & innovation	Run a campaign to encourage innovation to reduce climate change impacts

% of customers by number

% of customer - related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5

Please explain the rationale for selecting this group of customers and scope of engagement

MC is a global integrated business enterprise that develops and operates businesses together with its offices and subsidiaries in approximately 90 countries and regions worldwide, as well as a global network of around 1,700 group companies. MC has 10 Business Groups that operate across virtually every industry: Natural Gas, Industrial Materials, Petroleum & Chemicals, Mineral Resources, Industrial Infrastructure, Automotive & Mobility, Food Industry, Consumer Industry, Power Solution and Urban Development. As noted above, MC operates in a variety of countries and regions, and is involved in upstream and downstream value chains in a wide range of industries, resulting in an immeasurable number of customers. Decarbonization involves all customers, and MC will engage with all customers. As the world accelerates toward a decarbonized society, customers' needs for decarbonization are increasing significantly. As a decarbonization solutions provider, MC will respond to such customer needs and contribute to both the transition to a carbon-neutral society and to the improvement of industrial competitiveness together with its customers. Given the immeasurable number of customers, it is difficult to estimate the above percentage of customers.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

MC has set medium- and long-term GHG emissions reduction targets aligned with the Paris Agreement: to halve emissions by FY2030 (FY2020 baseline) and to achieve net zero emissions by 2050. The equity share of affiliates' Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions, which correspond to Scope 3 Category 15 (Investments), are included in the above targets. Since MC is involved in a wide variety of industries from upstream to downstream along the value chain, its affiliates are often also its customers. Solving the challenges of decarbonizing these affiliates will contribute to reducing emissions in Scope 3 Category 15 and concurrently to achieving the target of halving emissions by FY2030. In Midterm Corporate Strategy 2024, MC established an EX Strategy. MC will promote low/zero carbon initiatives across the energy sector by connecting seeds (solutions) with needs related to EX Resources, Materials and Products. MC will provide solutions as EX Services while working closely with industry and customers. With regard to EX Services, through discussions with our customers, we understand that some of them face preliminary challenges such as visualizing their GHG emissions, while others are tackling the challenge of finding ways to reduce GHG emissions. A common point for all industries is the necessity to understand the current situation, set targets, implement reductions, and explain these to stakeholders (which MC refers to as the "Climate Journey"). MC will follow and navigate this Climate Journey, eventually leading to the reduction of its Scope 3 emissions and the decarbonization of society as a whole. For example, in March 2022, MC decided to invest up to 100 million USD in Breakthrough Energy Catalyst, a fund dedicated to accelerating innovative climate technologies. Through participation in this program, MC is demonstrating a commitment to growing these technologies on a global basis. MC will also apply the excellent business expertise and the connections with leading value chain partners and customers, which are gained by participating in the program, toward developing scalable businesses and reducing Scope3 emissions for MC in the future. To decarbonize the entire value chain, MC is also working on the other businesses which information is disclosed in our Sustainability Website (https://mitsubishicorp.disclosure.site/en/themes/158#1190).

C12.1d

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

MC and its subsidiaries engage with joint-venture partners such as BHP to reduce GHG emissions. For example, Mitsubishi Development Pty Ltd (MDP), a 100% subsidiary of MC, jointly operates its metallurgical coal business through BHP Mitsubishi Alliance (BMA), together with its partner BHP, in the mineral resources value chain. BMA produces about 60 million tons per year (JFY 2021 actual) and has a market share of approximately 30% in the global seaborne market. BMA produces high-quality and cost competitive metallurgical coal at its seven operating mines, together with a rail network and port terminal in Australia. Metallurgical coal is used in steelmaking, and reducing GHG emissions in this process is a major challenge for the steelmaking industry. In order to move toward a low-carbon society, it is important for companies involved in the steelmaking value chain to work together to address the problem. MDP and BHP signed an MOU agreement to work together to pursue emissions reductions, including lifecycle emissions from the use of marketed products. This collaboration aims to promote low-emissions technology by reviewing opportunities to undertake research, pilot new ideas, and develop and deploy new emissions reduction technologies. The partnership also demonstrates the important role the private sector can play in bringing these technologies to market.

C12.2

(C12.2) Do your suppliers have to meet climate-related requirements as part of your organization's purchasing process?

Yes, climate-related requirements are included in our supplier contracts

C12.2a

(C12.2a) Provide details of the climate-related requirements that suppliers have to meet as part of your organization's purchasing process and the compliance mechanisms in place.

Climate-related requirement
Implementation of emissions reduction initiatives

Description of this climate related requirement
The terms and conditions in our sales and purchase agreements ensure that our suppliers comply with the Policy for Sustainable Supply Chain Management. The policy's Environment section states the following: "Suppliers shall endeavor to protect the environment and consider the impacts of their business activities on local communities and ecosystems, while paying special attention to energy use efficiency, climate change issues such as greenhouse gas emissions, sustainable use of resources, waste reduction, and air, soil and river pollution." In cases such as when a supplier violates the Policy, MC will demand that the supplier implement corrective measures, and if such measures are not taken, the business relationship will be re-evaluated. MC also conducts the Sustainable Supply Chain Survey in order to better understand the status of compliance with the Policy.

% suppliers by procurement spend that have to comply with this climate-related requirement
100

% suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this climate-related requirement

Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this climate-related requirement
Other, please specify (MC conducts regular surveys of suppliers to continuously monitor the status of their compliance. MC visits suppliers to confirm the status of their activities when it determines that site visits are necessary based on the regions.)

Response to supplier non-compliance with this climate-related requirement
Retain and engage

C12.3

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

Row 1

Direct or indirect engagement that could influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
Yes, we engage directly with policy makers
Yes, we engage indirectly through trade associations
Yes, we engage indirectly by funding other organizations whose activities may influence policy, law, or regulation that may significantly impact the climate

Does your organization have a public commitment or position statement to conduct your engagement activities in line with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
No, and we do not plan to have one in the next two years

Attach commitment or position statement(s)
<Not Applicable>

Describe the process(es) your organization has in place to ensure that your engagement activities are consistent with your overall climate change strategy
Regarding the engagement activities conducted by each Business Group, each Group Chief Sustainability Officer is charges with confirming whether these activities are consistent with MC's climate strategy. In addition, the Corporate Sustainability & CSR Dept. is consulted on a case-by-case basis to confirm the content of these activities and their consistency with MC's climate strategy. Reports are also made to the Corporate Functional Officer (IT, CAO, Corporate Communications, Corporate Sustainability & CSR) who serves concurrently as a Member of the Board and Executive Vice President.

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

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

C12.3a

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

Focus of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
Emissions trading schemes
Mandatory climate-related reporting

Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers
Japanese carbon credit system, Japanese climate-related disclosure standard

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage
National

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

Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation
Support with no exceptions

Description of engagement with policy makers
Japanese carbon credit system: The Japanese Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry is currently working on clarifying the position of carbon credits and the establishment of a carbon credit market in Japan. One of MC employees has been dispatched from MC as a member of the committee making recommendations to the government. Japanese climate-related disclosure standard: Climate-related disclosure standards for Japanese annual securities reports are being discussed in the Disclosure Working Group held by the Japanese Financial Services Agency. One of MC's executive officers has been dispatched from MC as a member of the committee. Various recommendations are made to the government regarding disclosure standards, such as the structure of annual securities reports, the relationship between legal documents and voluntary documents, and standards deemed to be material misstatement.

Details of exceptions (if applicable) and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law or regulation
<Not Applicable>

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

C12.3b

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

Trade association
Other, please specify (Japan Foreign Trade Council)

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

Has your organization influenced, or is your organization attempting to influence their position?
We publicly promote their current position

State the trade association's position on climate change, explain where your organization's position differs, and how you are attempting to influence their position (if applicable)
Based on the recognition that building a low-carbon society is an urgent global issue, the Council is actively involved in reducing global greenhouse gas emissions. The Council is collaborating with the Japanese government and the Keidanren(Japan Business Federation) towards building a low-carbon society. The Council has participated in the Japanese Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI)'s follow-up since 2007, and has also participated in the Keidanren's Voluntary Action Plan on the Environment (currently: Commitment to a Low Carbon Society) since 1998. The Council aims to reduce its energy usage (for the entire company floorplan; kWh/m2) by 15.7% compared to 2013 levels by 2030 (target amount is 108.6kWh/ m2) based on the Keidanren's Commitment to a Low Carbon Society (established on September 16, 2015). The Council is a member of the Keidanren, which engages with the government on climate change legislation. By taking advantage of the distinctive sogo shosha (Japanese trading and investment companies such as MC) business model, we shall promote business operations that conserve the environment or reduce environmental burdens, as well as support and promote activities which contribute to the resolution of environmental problems. MC's President and CEO is the vice Chairman of the Japan Foreign Trade Council. Through our role in the Council, we contribute to the Council's policy formulation, attainment of reduction targets, and other aims explained previously. MC plays an important role in influencing positions of the Council, theKeidanren, and the Japanese Government as an industry leader through deliberations with the Japan Foreign Trade Council and participating members.

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

Describe the aim of your organization's funding
<Not Applicable>

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

C12.3c

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

Type of organization
Other, please specify (World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD))

State the organization to which you provided funding
World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD)

Funding figure your organization provided to this organization in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)
10000000

Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the climate
The World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) is a global, CEO-led community of over 200 leading sustainable businesses working collectively to accelerate the systems transformations needed for a net zero, nature positive and more equitable future. WBCSD's Climate & Energy Program facilitates interaction on cutting-edge climate and energy topics between WBCSD members, their peers and other stakeholders as they address critical industry issues and share best practices and solutions. Through the SOS 1.5 initiative, in which Mitsubishi Corporation (MC) participates in multiple work streams, WBCSD provides a cross-sectoral framework to help companies transform their operations and align with a 1.5°C future. MC has been a member since the WBCSD was established in 1995, having previously been a member of the Business Council for Sustainable Development since 1991. MC's Executive Vice President and Member of the Board who oversees sustainability matters holds the position of Council Member for MC, and the General Manager of the Corporate Sustainability & CSR Department in MC's Head Office and the General Manager of the Corporate Communications & Sustainability Department in MC's London Branch serve as Liaison Delegates. Since 2016, an employee of MC's London Branch has been seconded to WBCSD's headquarters in Geneva, who is currently working as Director of Equity Action. The leading practices of WBCSD and its member companies serve as valuable reference points for MC.

Have you evaluated whether this funding is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

C12.4

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

Publication
In mainstream reports, incorporating the TCFD recommendations

Status
Complete

Attach the document
有価証券報告書2021_Mitsubishi Corporation.pdf

Page/Section reference
P.17,26

Content elements
Governance
Strategy
Risks & opportunities
Emission targets

Comment

C15. Biodiversity

C15.1

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

	Board-level oversight and/or executive management-level responsibility for biodiversity-related issues	Description of oversight and objectives relating to biodiversity	Scope of board-level oversight
Row 1	Yes, both board-level oversight and executive management-level responsibility	Important matters related to biodiversity deliberated by the Sustainability & CSR Committee are formally approved by the Executive Committee and put forward or reported to the Board of Directors based on prescribed standards.	<Not Applicable>

C15.2

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

	Indicate whether your organization made a public commitment or endorsed any initiatives related to biodiversity	Biodiversity-related public commitments	Initiatives endorsed
Row 1	Yes, we have made public commitments only	Commitment to avoidance of negative impacts on threatened and protected species Commitment to no conversion of High Conservation Value areas	<Not Applicable>

C15.3

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

	Does your organization assess the impact of its value chain on biodiversity?	Portfolio
Row 1	No, but we plan to assess biodiversity-related impacts within the next two years	<Not Applicable>

C15.4

(C15.4) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?

	Have you taken any actions in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?	Type of action taken to progress biodiversity- related commitments
Row 1	No, we are not taking any actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments, but we plan to within the next two years	<Not Applicable>

C15.5

(C15.5) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?	Indicators used to monitor biodiversity performance
Row 1	No, we do not use indicators, but plan to within the next two years	Please select

C15.6

(C15.6) Have you published information about your organization's response to biodiversity-related issues for this reporting year in places other than in your CDP response? If so, please attach the publication(s).

Report type	Content elements	Attach the document and indicate where in the document the relevant biodiversity information is located
In voluntary sustainability report or other voluntary communications	Content of biodiversity-related policies or commitments Governance	P.35, 46-47 all.pdf

C16. Signoff

C-FI

(C-FI) Use this field to provide any additional information or context that you feel is relevant to your organization's response. Please note that this field is optional and is not scored.

C16.1

(C16.1) Provide details for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP climate change response.

	Job title	Corresponding job category
Row 1	Director on board, Executive Vice President, Corporate Functional Officer (IT, CAO, Corporate Communications, Corporate Sustainability & CSR)	Director on board

SC. Supply chain module

SC0.0

(SC0.0) If you would like to do so, please provide a separate introduction to this module.

Mitsubishi Corporation (MC) is a global integrated business enterprise that develops and operates businesses together with its offices and subsidiaries in approximately 90 countries and regions worldwide, as well as a global network of around 1,700 group companies. MC has 10 Business Groups that operate across virtually every industry: Natural Gas, Industrial Materials, Petroleum & Chemicals, Mineral Resources, Industrial Infrastructure, Automotive & Mobility, Food Industry, Consumer Industry, Power Solution and Urban Development. Through these 10 Business Groups, MC's current activities have expanded far beyond its traditional trading operations to include project development, production and manufacturing operations, working in collaboration our trusted partners around the globe. With an unwavering commitment to conducting business with integrity and fairness, MC remains fully dedicated to growing its businesses while contributing to a prosperous society.

The Three Corporate Principles - Corporate Responsibility to Society; Integrity and Fairness; and Global Understanding Through Business - have served as MC's core philosophy since the company's inception, inspiring us to continually improve the way we address our economic, environmental, and social responsibilities around the world.

We disclose our value creation process and both financial information and non-financial information in our Integrated Report.

https://www.mitsubishicorp.com/jp/en/ir/library/ar/pdf/areport/2021/all_view.pdf

SC0.1

(SC0.1) What is your company's annual revenue for the stated reporting period?

	Annual Revenue
Row 1	17246828000000

SC1.1

(SC1.1) Allocate your emissions to your customers listed below according to the goods or services you have sold them in this reporting period.

SC1.2

(SC1.2) Where published information has been used in completing SC1.1, please provide a reference(s).

SC1.3

(SC1.3) What are the challenges in allocating emissions to different customers, and what would help you to overcome these challenges?

Allocation challenges	Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges
Customer base is too large and diverse to accurately track emissions to the customer level	

SC1.4

(SC1.4) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?

No

SC1.4b

(SC1.4b) Explain why you do not plan to develop capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers.

SC2.1

(SC2.1) Please propose any mutually beneficial climate-related projects you could collaborate on with specific CDP Supply Chain members.

SC2.2

(SC2.2) Have requests or initiatives by CDP Supply Chain members prompted your organization to take organizational-level emissions reduction initiatives?

SC4.1

(SC4.1) Are you providing product level data for your organization's goods or services?

Submit your response

In which language are you submitting your response?

English

Please confirm how your response should be handled by CDP

	I understand that my response will be shared with all requesting stakeholders	Response permission
Please select your submission options	Yes	Public

Please confirm below

I have read and accept the applicable Terms