

Climate Change Initiatives: Disclosure Based on TCFD Recommendations

Introduction

The Bank outlined its basic stance on and comprehensive approach to climate change in *The Bank of Japan's Strategy on Climate Change* (hereafter the Strategy), released in July 2021, and is moving forward with various measures on this basis. Among these measures, in terms of external communication, the Bank announced that it will make disclosures that take into account the recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD).

The TCFD recommends that each entity disclose climate change efforts in four thematic areas: governance, strategy, risk management, and metrics and targets (Table 1). The Bank's initiatives regarding climate change are summarized below in line with the recommendations, consistent with the nature of the Bank's policies and business operations aimed at achieving price stability and ensuring the stability of the financial system.

Table 1: TCFD Recommended Disclosures

Theme	Recommended Disclosures
Governance	Disclose the organization's governance around climate-related risks and opportunities.
Strategy	Disclose the actual and potential impacts of climate-related risks and opportunities on the organization's businesses, strategy, and financial planning where such information is material.
Risk management	Disclose how the organization identifies, assesses, and manages climate-related risks.
Metrics and targets	Disclose the metrics and targets used to assess and manage relevant climate-related risks and opportunities where such information is material.

Source: *Final Report: Recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures*.

Note: The TCFD disbanded in 2023 and the monitoring of the progress of corporate climate-related disclosures was taken over by the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) Foundation. Disclosures based on TCFD recommendations remain in effect.

I. Governance

The Strategy -- namely, *The Bank of Japan's Strategy on Climate Change* -- was decided at the Policy Board meeting held on July 16, 2021.

The Strategy outlines measures across a range of areas: monetary policy, the financial system, research, international finance, and business operations and external communication. Under these measures, the Bank will take important actions based on the decisions of the Policy Board, with various departments of the Bank and officers in charge promoting a specific response in each area. To support this process, the Bank set up the Climate Coordination Hub (CCH), an internal network, and put in place a collaborative framework led by the Head of the CCH to promote information sharing and coordination on various measures. At present, the CCH consists of members from the Secretariat of the Policy Board, the Monetary Affairs Department, the Financial System and Bank Examination Department, the Payment and Settlement Systems Department, the Financial Markets Department, the Research and Statistics Department, and the Institute for Monetary and Economic Studies (IMES). The International Department serves as the secretariat for the CCH, and meetings are held regularly. Every fiscal year, the Bank conducts performance reviews of related initiatives taken by each department as part of measures under the *Medium-Term Strategic Plan*.

II. Strategy

A. The Bank's Missions and the Impact and Risks of Climate Change

To address climate change, various entities within society and the economy need to actively play their roles, in tandem with governments and legislative bodies that formulate relevant policies. As various stakeholders across jurisdictions, including governments and firms, advance their efforts concerning climate change, the Bank, as the central bank of Japan, is furthering its efforts on climate change consistent with its missions of achieving price stability and ensuring the stability of the financial system.

To this end, the Bank has categorized the impact and risks of climate change for economic activity, prices, and the financial system as follows.

When individual firms and households engage in economic activity without due consideration of the impact of greenhouse gas emissions on climate change, this results in an excessive amount of greenhouse gas emissions in society and the economy as a whole. If this situation were to continue, it would result in significant negative social and economic costs. The impact of excessive greenhouse gas emissions is not limited to one country but spreads to other countries, and such emissions have far-reaching future effects. Climate change has already had a sizable impact on daily life and social activities in recent years, including the global rise in temperatures and the increasing severity and frequency of large-scale natural disasters.

In terms of the specific impact on economic activity, there has been an increase in constraints on activity, such as supply chain disruptions caused by natural disasters in recent years. In the medium to long run, energy price fluctuations and a decrease in investment and employment in industries with significant greenhouse gas emissions may also exert downward pressure on economic activity. On the other hand, new opportunities may arise, such as an increase in investment related to renewable energy. The future impact on economic activity is thus highly uncertain. Prices and wages could be affected by both natural disasters and the various measures introduced for the transition to a carbon-neutral society.

Climate change, through the channels of "physical risk" and "transition risk," can also impact the financial system. Physical risk refers to the risk that physical phenomena triggered by climate change, such as large-scale disasters and rising sea levels, will have a negative impact on firms and households. Transition risk refers to the risk of an economic impact on firms and households due to changes in policies, technologies, or consumer preferences associated with the transition to a carbon-neutral society. Depending on the response, both risks could adversely affect the financial system by changing the investment or lending behavior of financial institutions, both qualitatively and quantitatively.

B. The Bank's Strategy on Climate Change

In light of the potential impact of climate change on economic activity, prices, and the financial system, the Bank in its Strategy is pursuing measures in five areas: monetary policy, the financial system, research, international finance, and business operations and external communication (Table 2).

Table 2: Key Points of the Bank's Strategy on Climate Change

Monetary policy

- Implement a new fund-provisioning measure to support various efforts in the private sector to address climate change.

Financial system

- Stability of the financial system: identify and manage climate-related financial risks.
- Smooth functioning of financial intermediation: support financial institutions with respect to their corporate customers' decarbonization.

Research

- Deepen the analysis on climate change impact. Improve data and analytical tools.
- Examine the functioning of financial markets and infrastructure, and consider issues relevant to payment and settlement systems and market infrastructures.

International finance

- Contribute to developing responses to climate change and climate-related financial risks.
- Promote investment in climate-related financial products as part of international financial cooperation in Asia.
- Purchase green bonds issued by foreign governments based on the Bank's management principles.

Business operations and external communication

- Undertake operations by paying due consideration to climate change (e.g., reduction in greenhouse gas emissions).
- Make TCFD-consistent disclosures and enhance the Bank's communication on climate-related conduct.

III. Risk Management

Various entities, including governments and firms, have been working to address climate change. In light of the risk that climate change will exert an extremely large impact on economic activity, prices, and the financial system from a medium- to long-term perspective, the Bank will further its efforts on climate change in respective areas from a central bank

standpoint, consistent with its missions of achieving price stability and ensuring the stability of the financial system. Specifically, it has made progress in the following five areas set out in the Strategy and will continue to pursue initiatives.

A. Monetary Policy

As part of its efforts through its conduct of monetary policy, the Bank introduced the Funds-Supplying Operations to Support Financing for Climate Change Responses (Climate Response Financing Operations) so that financial institutions can receive funds from the Bank against their investment or loans that contribute to Japan's actions to address climate change. Through the operations, the Bank provided funds nine times from December 2021 to January 2026, with the number of eligible counterparties being 91 and the outstanding balance of loans amounting to about 21.1 trillion yen. It plans to continue to offer loans biannually in principle while accepting additional counterparties for the operations.

With a view to ensuring the proper conduct of the Climate Response Financing Operations, the Bank designed them as follows.

The Bank requires counterparties to disclose a certain level of information, including that based on TCFD recommendations or the Sustainability Disclosure Standards issued by the Sustainability Standards Board of Japan (SSBJ). In this way, the Bank selects counterparties that organizationally engage in investment or loans to address climate change under appropriate governance.

In order to avoid direct involvement in micro-level resource allocation as much as possible, the Bank, while indicating a list of broad types of investment and loans against which it will provide funds, leaves concrete decisions to counterparties. In doing so, the Bank requires them to disclose criteria with which they determine which investment or loans can be used for the operations so as to ensure that discipline will be exercised.

Moreover, since it will take a long time to address climate change, counterparties will be able to receive funds until the end of fiscal 2030 through the operations. Given that efforts to address climate change will advance over time, the counterparties can make rollovers

while determining yearly which investment or loans can be used for the Bank's fund-provisioning.

B. Financial System

Climate change, through the aforementioned channels of physical risk and transition risk, could significantly affect the businesses of financial institutions, and consequently the stability of the financial system. In addition, the proper functioning of financial intermediation is vital for decarbonizing society and the economy. The Bank will actively support financial institutions in identifying and managing their climate-related financial risks, with a view to maintaining the stability of the financial system and the smooth functioning of financial intermediation.

Based on this thinking, through its on-site examinations and off-site monitoring, the Bank has been having discussions with financial institutions on their efforts to address climate-related financial risks and on their engagement with corporate customers in pursuit of decarbonization. These points have also been spelled out in the *On-Site Examination Policy*.

In these discussions, quantitative assessment of climate-related financial risks is important. In recognition of the usefulness of scenario analysis in measuring such risks, the Bank, in cooperation with the Financial Services Agency (FSA), carried out such analysis based on common scenarios, targeting some major financial institutions. The two entities then released *The Second Scenario Analysis on Climate-Related Risks (Banking Sector)* in June 2025. Taking into account such initiatives as well as international discussions on regulations, supervision, and risk management relevant to climate-related financial risks, the Bank will continue to encourage financial institutions to develop their climate scenario analyses in line with their size and characteristics.

The Bank is also encouraging financial institutions to enhance their disclosures, both qualitatively and quantitatively, based on the TCFD framework. In addition, the Bank is taking steps to support financial institutions' initiatives, such as by holding a workshop for them on their client firms' decarbonization efforts.

C. Research

The Bank has been deepening its analysis of how climate change would affect the macroeconomy -- including economic activity and prices -- financial markets, and the financial system, as well as working to collect climate-related data and refine its analytical tools to better conduct surveillance and identify risks. It also conducts the *Market Functioning Survey concerning Climate Change*, covering a broad set of market participants, in order to assess the functioning of Japanese financial markets in relation to climate change and to identify challenges for future developments.

In addition to releasing its findings through various research papers and reports on its website (Table 3), the Bank has been sharing and discussing such findings with stakeholders at home and abroad. Specifically, the Bank held a Meeting on the Fourth Market Functioning Survey concerning Climate Change in September 2025. In addition, it is actively conducting interviews and hearings with individual stakeholders.

The Bank will continue to conduct research and analysis on climate change from multiple perspectives and release its findings.

Table 3: Research Papers and Reports related to Climate Change (Released in Fiscal 2025)

Title
Results of the Fourth Market Functioning Survey concerning Climate Change: Progress in the Improvement of Market Functioning and Challenges for the Future
The Second Scenario Analysis on Climate-Related Risks (Banking Sector)
Meeting on the Fourth Market Functioning Survey concerning Climate Change

D. International Finance

The Bank has been making contributions in terms of developing measures against climate change by learning from other jurisdictions' experiences at various international forums and meetings with other central banks, sharing the experiences gained through its measures, and taking part in multilateral discussions. The Bank has contributed to international discussions on climate change responses, participating in deliberations on topics such as promoting sustainable finance and transition finance, with a view to taking into account

circumstances unique to each region, such as Asia. By taking part in such discussions and other activities on climate change, the Bank will continue to make contributions in terms of developing measures to address climate change globally.

On the financial system front, the Bank, in close collaboration with the FSA, has been actively involved in gauging the impact of climate-related financial risks, particularly physical risk, and in research that aims to develop a scenario analysis at international forums such as the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision, the Financial Stability Board (FSB), and the Network of Central Banks and Supervisors for Greening the Financial System (NGFS). The Bank has contributed in terms of sharing best knowledge and practice in managing climate-related financial risks. In addition, regarding data gaps, the Bank is working with financial institutions and relevant authorities to contribute to international initiatives for improving the availability of data necessary for assessing climate-related financial risks. With respect to payment and settlement systems, the Bank has participated in discussions on climate-related risks from the perspective of managing risks to financial market infrastructures, which were organized by the Committee on Payments and Market Infrastructures (CPMI) at the Bank for International Settlements (BIS).

Meanwhile, with the aim of helping to catalyze further deepening of the local currency-denominated green bond markets in Asia, the Bank, with other central banks and stakeholders of the Executives' Meeting of East Asia-Pacific Central Banks (EMEAP), has been investing in green bonds through the Asian Bond Fund. Regarding the Bank's foreign currency assets, it continues to purchase foreign currency-denominated green bonds issued by governments and other foreign institutions based on its existing management principles.

E. The Bank's Business Operations and External Communication

The Bank has been undertaking its business operations by paying due consideration to climate change, in accordance with its existing principle of conducting proper and efficient central bank business operations. In this regard, the Bank to date has been making efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and promote energy saving in its management of the Head Office and branch facilities, in order to achieve the targets set by the central and local governments. At the same time, from the standpoint of the stable conduct of central

banking operations, the Bank continues to steadily strengthen its business continuity plan to cope with an increasing flood risk.

Furthermore, the Bank provides external communication on climate change and is working to enhance the content of the "climate change" page on its website. It also updates its disclosure based on TCFD recommendations yearly as part of its efforts to provide appropriate external communication.

The impacts of climate change on economic activity, prices, and the financial system are highly uncertain and could vary greatly over time. The risk management efforts outlined in sections A. to D. above constitute a process whereby the Bank, after having conducted sufficient research and analysis on the impact and risks of climate change on economic activity and the financial system, will pursue, from a long-term perspective, initiatives that contribute to stabilizing the macroeconomy and measures to maintain the stability of the financial system. Through its ongoing pursuit of these initiatives, the Bank will help to shape an appropriate response in society and the economy as a whole to the impact and risks of climate change. Additionally, through the efforts outlined in section E. above, the Bank will continue to address climate change in its business operations and adequately communicate its climate-related conduct to the public.

IV. Metrics and Targets

With regard to business operations and external communication mentioned in Chapter III. E., the Bank measures and discloses carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions arising from its own business operations every fiscal year (Table 4). Specifically, it discloses direct emissions (Scope 1), indirect emissions (Scope 2), and emissions for air business travel categorized under other indirect emissions (Scope 3). The Bank's CO₂ emissions in recent years have been reduced due to the initiatives it has taken to date.

In addition, the Bank is expected to reduce energy consumption intensity by an annual average of 1 percent or more over the medium to long term, under the Act on Rationalization of Energy Use and Shift to Non-fossil Energy (Energy Saving Act) enacted by the Japanese government. The Bank has been working to achieve this non-binding target (Table 5).

Table 4: CO₂ Emissions from the Bank's Business Operations

Item		FY2018	t-CO ₂			
			FY2021	FY2022	FY2023	FY2024
Scope 1 (Direct CO ₂ emissions)	City gas	2,642	3,123	3,215	2,950	3,244
	Heavy oil	331	344	306	124	91
	Kerosene	600	515	518	526	746
	Light oil	251	235	240	267	249
	Gasoline	169	116	107	112	115
	Subtotal	3,993	4,334	4,386	3,979	4,444
Scope 2 (Indirect CO ₂ emissions)	Electricity	35,604	26,683	30,279	28,640	33,030
	Hot water	400	440	361	295	299
	Cold water	500	452	442	520	498
	Subtotal	36,504	27,576	31,083	29,455	33,827
Total of Scopes 1 and 2		40,497	31,910	35,469	33,434	38,271
Scope 3 (Other indirect CO ₂ emissions)	Air business travel	—	238	771	987	929
Total of Scopes 1, 2, and 3		—	32,148	36,240	34,421	39,200

Notes: 1. Figures are those for the Head Office, branches, and local offices in Japan.

2. As for Scopes 1 and 2, CO₂ emissions are calculated according to the method based on the Act on Promotion of Global Warming Countermeasures. CO₂ emissions of electricity are calculated based on the basic emissions factors of individual electricity companies.

3. Scope 3 CO₂ emissions are calculated according to the method based on the Basic Guidelines on Accounting for Greenhouse Gas Emissions throughout the Supply Chain formulated by the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI) and the Ministry of the Environment (MOE). A dash indicates that no data was aggregated.

Table 5: The Bank's Energy Consumption

	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022	FY2023	FY2024
Energy consumption (kl)	18,718	18,528	19,131	17,188 (19,147)	16,743
Energy consumption intensity (kl/m ²)	0.0397	0.0393	0.0390	0.0348 (0.0388)	0.0337
Annual average change over 5 years (%)	-1.3	-1.7	-1.4	-0.9	-1.4

Notes: 1. Figures are those for the Head Office, branches, and local offices in Japan.

2. Data for energy consumption cover city gas, heavy oil, kerosene, electricity, hot water, and cold water.

3. Figures for energy consumption are converted into crude oil equivalent by using the energy conversion factors based on the Energy Saving Act. Energy consumption intensity is energy consumption per unit of the floor area of the Bank's buildings. Figures for fiscal 2023 onward are calculated using a method revised in accordance with an amendment to the Energy Saving Act. Figures in parentheses for fiscal 2023 indicate calculation results using the former method.