History of Mizuno’s activities for the conservation of the global environment

Sep. 1991	The Crew21 Mizuno Global Environmental Conservation Project is launched.
Jan.1992	The Mizuno Global Environmental Charter and Slogan are formulated.
Apr. 1992	Mizuno commences the introduction of foldable containers for the delivery of products.
Jan. 1993	The Yoro Factory (now Mizuno Technics Corporation) commences the recycling and use of used organic solvent.
Feb. 1993	Mizuno's directly-run retail stores begin using simplified packaging.
Jun. 1994	Mizuno commences the introduction of polypropylene boxes that can be used repeatedly for delivering goods.
Mar. 1995	Mizuno releases outdoor wear made partially of recycled cotton.
Dec. 1996	Mizuno releases sports shoes made of recycled artificial leather: five models overseas and one model in Japan.
Feb. 1997	Mizuno releases walking shoes made partially of recycled rubber.
Jun. 1997	The Yoro Factory (now Mizuno Technics Corporation) becomes the first factory in the sporting goods industry to acquire ISO 14001 certification.
Oct. 1997	Mizuno formulates the Mizuno Ecolabel.
Feb. 1998	The recycling system is applied for the first time to the official staff uniforms for the Winter Olympic Games in Nagano.
Jul. 1998	Mizuno begins disseminating the environmental management system (EMS) throughout the company.
Mar. 1999	The Mizuno Environmental Policy is formulated.
Feb. 2000	Mizuno releases the Eco-Glove, an environmentally friendly glove for rubber-ball baseball.
Sep. 2000	Mizuno begins publishing its Environmental Report. (It has published it once a year ever since.)
Nov. 2000	The Yoro Factory (now Mizuno Technics Corporation) is recognized by the Gifu Prefectural Government as an environmentally friendly office (E-Factory).
Feb. 2002	Mizuno has all its domestic offices ISO 14001 certified.
Apr. 2002	Mizuno Technics Corporation achieves zero emissions status.
Mar. 2003	All of Mizuno's seven (at the time) manufacturing subsidiaries achieve zero emissions status.
May. 2004	Shanghai Mizuno Corporation Ltd. acquires ISO 14001 and ISO 9001 certification at the same time.
May. 2005	Mizuno Technics Corporation manufactures and sells wooden products made from materials unsuited for baseball bats.
Oct. 2005	Mizuno begins participating in the Bat Forest cultivation project in the city of Takayama in Gifu Prefecture.
Jun. 2006	Mizuno takes part in the CO2 Reduction / Light-Down Campaign organized by the Ministry of the Environment.
Nov. 2007	Mizuno implements the campaign promoted by the Ministry of the Environment for the Declaration of Attempting to Reduce 1 kg of CO2 per Person per Day for all its employees.
Feb. 2008	Mizuno (Taiwan) Corporation acquires ISO 14001 certification.
Nov. 2009	Mizuno releases running shoes produced with the use of a new material made from castor oil, called Pebax Rnew.
	Mizuno Technics Corporation develops and releases blades for wind power generators on the basis of the carbon-forming technologies utilized in manufacturing golf clubs.
Apr. 2010	The Mizuno Environmental Policy is revised.
Oct. 2010	The Mizuno Victory Clinic introduces a program of environmental awareness-raising activities.
Feb. 2011	Mizuno formulates the Mizuno Green Grade as the new standard for the recognition of environmentally friendly products.
Jul. 2011	Mizuno implements power saving activities affecting production machinery in factories and companywide air conditioning and lighting in response to the power supply shortage in the wake of the Great East Japan Earthquake.
Dec. 2011	Mizuno gains an understanding of the CO2 emissions from its global operations.
Jun. 2012	Mizuno implements more careful power-saving activities for computers and office equipment under the slogan of power saving that can be done by every staff member.
Jun. 2013	Mizuno Technics Corporation begins selling waste carbon.
Apr. 2014	Mizuno increases LED lighting as part of its action for energy conservation.
Feb. 2015	The Senoh Group also acquires ISO 14001 certification.
Dec. 2015	Mizuno wins an excellence prize in the 17th Green Purchasing Award.
Apr. 2016	The Mizuno Environmental Policy is revised.
	Long-term objective of environment is decided as "Decrease 30% of CO2 emission by 2030 comparing with 2013".
Apr. 2017	Mizuno reviews and changes the scope of offices with ISO 14001 certification, mainly those with major environmental impacts.
Jan. 2019	Mizuno joins the Apparel & Footwear International RSL Management (AFIRM) Group and enhances the management of chemical residues in products throughout its supply chain by creating a restricted substances list (RSL) in line with international standards based on information obtained from the AFIRM Group.
Apr. 2020	Mizuno revises its Long Term Management Policies in conformity with the ideas embodied in the SDGs and formulates the Action Principles for SDGs at the same time.
Aug. 2020	Mizuno sets a new long-term environmental target of achieving carbon neutrality by 2050.
May 2021	Mizuno publicly announces its environmental targets of achieving a 30% reduction in Scope 1 and 2 CO_2 emissions and a 50% reduction in the intensity of Scope 3 CO_2 emissions per product from the FY2018 level by 2030 and achieving carbon neutrality by 2050.
Jul. 2021	The Mizuno Environmental Policy is revised.
Nov. 2021	Mizuno sends a commitment letter to the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi).
Mar. 2022	Mizuno declares its support for the Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) and discloses a TCFD report in July the same year.
Mar. 2023	Solar panels installed at Mizuno Technics Yoro Plant
Jul. 2024	Greenhouse gas emission reduction targets receive SBTi certification
Jul. 2024	The Mizuno Environmental Policy is revised.