bhartí BEAL ESTATE

Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures Report

2024



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S. K. Sayal

Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer

LEADERSHIP MESSAGE

I am proud to unveil Bharti Real Estate's first Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) report. This report signifies our commitment to environmental stewardship and building a sustainable future.

At Bharti Real Estate, we acknowledge the gravity of climate change and its potential ramifications for our business. We are determined in integrating climate-related risks and opportunities into our long-term strategy and decision-making.

This TCFD report offers a detailed perspective on our approach to identify and mitigate climate issues impacting our business. It outlines our governance framework for climate risk management, our strategy for mitigating climate risks and capitalizing on climate-related opportunities, and the metrics we employ to assess climate impact.

Here's what sets this report apart:

- Resilient Strategy: Our climate-risk strategy has been meticulously tested against various climate scenarios, ensuring its effectiveness under a range of future possibilities.
- Transparency and Alignment: We are committed to maintaining complete transparency regarding our progress. Our reporting will continuously evolve to align with the best global frameworks.
- Net-Zero Ambition: We are unwavering in our commitment to achieving net-zero emissions across our entire portfolio. We aim to accelerate the global shift towards net zero by partnering with renowned renewable energy providers. This will ensure our operational assets function entirely on clean energy.
- Integrated Climate Considerations: This year marks a significant step forward, with climate risks and considerations now fully integrated into our governance and risk management processes.

We firmly believe that proactively addressing climate change is paramount to creating a sustainable future for our company, stakeholders, and the environment.

This TCFD report represents the initial step on our path towards a sustainable future. We are dedicated to continuous improvement and will strive to refine our climate disclosures in subsequent reports.



ABOUT THE REPORT

The Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) aims to enhance transparency regarding organizations' climate-related risks and opportunities. This transparency empowers investors to make informed decisions regarding capital allocation. In June 2017, the TCFD issued recommendations for voluntary and consistent climate-related financial disclosures.

We acknowledge the presence of physical and transition risks, along with opportunities, stemming from climate change within our business sphere. Our objective is to consistently factor in the impacts of climate change within our strategic and financial planning processes, with the aim of optimizing the value we deliver to our customers, investors, and the communities we serve. This encompasses evaluating both the physical risks arising from increasing climate and weather events and the transition risks linked to market shifts, policy adjustments, or regulatory changes associated with the transition to a more environmentally sustainable economy for our operations. For this report, our operations include 4 Worldmark, 5 Worldmark, 6 Worldmark, 7 Worldmark and Worldmall. Additionally, we actively monitor significant changes in the business environment and markets to identify potential opportunities emerging from the transition towards a low-carbon economy.

This report adheres to the TCFD framework, covering its recommended disclosures concerning Climate Risk Governance, Strategy, Risk Management, and Metrics and Targets for performance evaluation. These TCFD disclosures complement the other disclosures provided in the Bharti Real Estate's ESG Sustainability Report.

GOVERNANCE

Fostering a culture of climate accountability

The TCFD emphasizes the need for strong leadership on climate change. The governance pillar focuses on how the company integrates climate considerations into its leadership and management structure. This includes focus on how they monitor and manage risks, opportunities, and progress on related goals. In essence, the TCFD recommends that companies establish a transparent and well-defined approach for managing climate-related risks and opportunities.

Board oversight of climate related risks & opportunities

At Bharti Real Estate, the Board emphasises on the importance of climate change and other pivotal sustainability matters as integral to the ESG strategy formulation, business performance evaluations, and key investment decisions. Moreover, the board members regularly monitor and assess the integration of climate-related issues into the overall strategy.

In order to support the board in their strategic decisions, the MD & CEO of the company has the overall accountability for implementing climate-related initiatives and monitoring progress of KPIs and targets. Furthermore, the CEO endorses the company's climate change-related disclosures, its sustainability strategy, and the sustainability report entrusts the COO with the task of reviewing and approving the proposed allocation of finances towards climate-related sustainability initiatives.

The COO reviews risks and opportunities related to climate change, as well as mitigation plans and relevant investment decisions. A briefing on the firm's climate change-related performance is delivered by the COO in each board meeting, facilitating the board in strategic business decision making.



Management oversight of climate related risks and opportunities

At the management level, Bharti Real Estate's overall responsibilities of climate related risks management, ESG documentation and capacity building within the organization lies with the ESG Functional Committee, led by ESG head. The ESG head provides direction to the managers for the execution of climate change related initiatives and overseeing the tracking and documentation of performance metrics.

The following organizational chart clearly outlines the roles and responsibilities for systematically managing climate-change-related risks and opportunities to minimize negative impacts and maximize potential benefits.

ESC Leadership Committee: Role of this committee is to review proposals and provide approvals for major investments for ESC projects as well as provide strategic directions to drive the company's ESC programs.	 The committee comprises of MD and CEO, and Director and COO Offers strategic guidance and monitors progress on ESG and related matters. Implements climate change-related initiatives and monitors progress of KPIs and targets. Endorses climate change-related disclosures, sustainability strategy and sustainability report. 	Frequency of meetings: Bi-annually
ESC Head: The role is to define targets, policies and KPIs related to ESC, monitor ESC initiatives and review ESC related progress and, allocate responsibilities to the ESC team.	 Responsible for Implementing ESG policies and strategies. Provides suggestions for comprehensive ESG incorporation to the leadership committee. Offers direction to asset managers for executing ESG and climate change-related Initiatives and overseeing the tracking and documentation of performance metrics. Climate related risks are discussed, and critical issues are reported to ESG Leadership Committee. 	Frequency of meetings: Quaterly
ESG Functional Committee: Facilitate management and create awareness towards ESG, is responsible to conduct stakeholder's sessions and monitors KPIs. Further, it maintains system for ESG data verification.	 Accountable for the documentation, oversight, and examination of ESG and climate change-related data. Tasked with the hands-on implementation of interventions and policies aligned with ESG considerations. Identifies climate change-related risks and opportunities which are further reported to ESG Head. 	Frequency of meetings: Monthly

Competency mapping of Bharti Real Estate board

The Board of Directors at Bharti Real Estate brings together a wealth of experience and expertise from diverse backgrounds. Members possess skills in critical areas like technology, global finance, entrepreneurship, administration, public policy, strategic leadership, governance, consulting, general management, and sustainability including climate change. Many have extensive experience in senior leadership positions with global corporations, while others are respected business leaders with a deep understanding of the international business landscape. The Board composition, skills, and diversity are regularly reviewed to ensure continued alignment with statutory requirements and the evolving needs of the business.

STRATEGY

Climate-smart business strategy

The TCFD's Strategy pillar focuses on how climate change impacts a company's business and future plans. Companies should disclose how climate-related risks and opportunities affect their operations, financial planning, and overall strategy. This could involve factors like changing regulations, resource availability, and potential market shifts.

Companies should explain how well their current strategy holds up under different climate scenarios. By being transparent about these factors, companies can demonstrate their preparedness for the future.

We prioritize sustainability, aiming to create shared value for both our company and society. The United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are central to our strategy. We align our strategic objectives and initiatives with these global goals. We implement energy-saving technologies, water conservation measures, responsible waste management programs, and other sustainable practices throughout our operations.

Climate change and other critical sustainability matters are emphasized as integral to our ESG strategy formulation, business performance evaluations, and key investment decisions. This approach helps us mitigate long-term risks and capitalize on emerging opportunities.

A primary element of this strategy is securing cost-effective financial capital. We integrate our principles, investor sentiment, trends in India's real estate sector, country-specific risks, climate risks, and the broader global and regional economic climate in developing our ESG strategy. Additionally, we strive to enhance our competitiveness by focusing on integrating sustainability into the design of our upcoming projects.



RISK MANAGEMENT

Proactive climate risk management

The TCFD emphasizes the importance of strong risk management practices for climate change. Companies should disclose their processes for identifying and evaluating climate risks explaining how the company tackles climate risks. This might involve considering future regulations, potential physical impacts, and how these risks affect different financial areas.

The framework emphasizes that climate risk management should be embedded within the company's existing risk management framework which ensures a cohesive approach to managing all types of risks. Following TCFD's recommendations, companies should be transparent about their climate risk management strategies, including how they integrate with existing frameworks.

At Bharti Real Estate, we have deployed a structured Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) framework to proactively identify, assess, mitigate & monitor risks across the company. An effective ERM framework helps the company make informed decisions about investments and developments. It further assists in pre-emptively identifying potential financial pitfalls or operational challenges.

Further, Bharti Real Estate has adopted the recommendations of the Taskforce on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) and has undertaken



- independent assessment of its physical and transition climate risks. These climate related risks are periodically reviewed by the management committee & board of directors. Bharti Real Estate uses its ERM framework for reporting & managing climate related risks.
- The risks are identified across short (0-1 years), medium (1-5 years) and long term (5 years and beyond). The identified risks are then categorized as high, medium or low to effectively prioritize and develop appropriate mitigation strategies.
- Risk Management at Bharti Real Estate is spearheaded by a Risk Management Committee (RMC). The MD & CEO, COO, Chief Financial Officer & Functional Heads constitute the RMC, that meets on a Quarterly basis, sometimes more frequently, if required, for urgent matters.

The Risk Management Committee delivers:

- Annual assessment of risks along with mitigation plan;
- Quarterly review of risk mitigation status for identified risks;

The committee is tasked with the duty to ensure the proper execution and review of the firm's risk management function and compliance with risk management policies and procedures. It also periodically monitors and reviews the risk

management policy based on industry best practices and changes in the market or regulatory landscape to protect the company's assets and ensure long-term profitability.

CLIMATE RISK IDENTIFICATION AND CATEGORISATION

Bharti real estate recognizes the evolving climate landscape and the potential risks it presents. To proactively manage these risks, we have conducted a thorough risk assessment, identifying both physical and transition climate risks.

Scenario Analysis

Through scenario analysis, we explore a range of plausible future climate conditions and their potential impact on our business. This involves considering various hypothetical scenarios based on specific assumptions and limitations.

Specifically for long-term (chronic) climate risks, we have utilized the latest IPCC AR6 Shared Socioeconomic Pathways (SSPs). These scenarios outline different trajectories for global development and emissions through 2100.

We have assessed the resilience of our operations across various timeframes within each SSP scenario (SSP1-1.9, SSP1-2.6. SSP2-4.5. SSP3-7.0 and SSP5-8.5). This comprehensive analysis allows us to evaluate the potential impact and likelihood of significant climate-related risks and opportunities at a company level. It also enables us to enhance our resilience and develop effective mitigation strategies to combat climate change and its related impact.

Evaluation of physical risks

Physical climate risks may consist of more extreme weather and climate events, or longer-term shifts in the climate such as temperature increases and sea level rises. These risks can disrupt operations by damaging infrastructure and facilities, and by causing problems in our supply chains. Our analysis takes a comprehensive approach, examining historical trends and future projections for various climate hazards. This includes temperature fluctuations, precipitation changes, and water stress. By assessing these factors, we aim to gain a clear understanding of how a changing climate might impact our business operations. As, all our operations assessed now are located in close proximity to each other thus the vulnerability to risks will remain same.





ACUTE RISKS

Acute physical risks arise from sudden events, such as intensified extreme weather events like cyclones, floods, and droughts. These risks will impact in short-term. To identify geographically vulnerable locations, we conducted a business-as-usual (BAU) analysis using historical data.



CHRONIC RISKS

Chronic physical risks arise from long-term shifts in climate patterns, including rising temperatures, changes in rainfall patterns, and water stress. We have identified our sites geographically based on their exposure to these chronic risks. These risks have a long-term impact.

Water Stress**

Under all three scenarios and timelines Bharti real estate operations will have extremely high (>80%) projected change in water stress pattern.

Scenarios

Optimistic (SSP1 RCP2.6), pessimistic (SSP3 RCP8.5) and business-as-usual (SSP2 RCP8.5) scenario.

Time Horizons

2030, 2050 and 2080

Temperature variation[#]

In extreme scenario (SSP5-8.5) long term 2080-99, Bharti real estate operations are prone to heatwave (max temp:45.91 °C) and have high risk to temperature.

Scenarios

SSP1-1.9, SSP1-2.6, SSP2-4.5, SSP3-7.0 and SSP5-8.5.

Time Horizons

2020-39, 2040-59, 2060-79 and 2080-99.

* Bharti Real Estate's operations are highly vulnerable to riverine floods as they are situated only 12.34 km away from the Yamuna River We have used WRI aqueduct tool and NDMA document for identification of acute physical risk locations ³Business-as-usual projections are based on the assumption that operating practices and policies remain as they are at present ** We have used WRI aqueduct tool for analysing water stress # Home | Climate Change Knowledge Portal (worldbank.org)

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MITIGATION MEASURES FOR PHYSICAL RISKS

Bharti Real Estate operations are based, in an area highly susceptible to drought, water scarcity, and heat stress in long term, as analysed through the scenario analysis. In past, we have faced no financial impact due to any physical risk (like heat or water stress) due to robust mitigation measures already in place.

To mitigate impact from flooding of construction sites due to excessive rainfall or riverine flood, we have the following provisions in place to prevent water accumulation at the construction site, ensuring continuous construction work.



To mitigate water stress, the company has implemented various water efficiency initiatives: maintaining a constant supply of water tankers, using water saving sanitary fixtures and installing STP plants to guarantee water availability.

In the event of excessive rainfall, additional pumps are deployed to prevent water accumulation at the construction site ensuring continuous construction work. Furthermore, the insurance policies include STFI (Storm, Tempest, Flood and Inundation) coverage to safeguard its operations against climate-related risks.

To handle the heat stress related risks at its construction sites, Bharti Real Estate has developed comprehensive Heat Stress SOPs specifically designed to mitigate the impact. Regular safety sessions are organized to create awareness on issues related to health & safety for workers.



By implementing these mitigation measures, we have effectively minimized our exposure to physical climate risks to negligible.







EVALUATION OF TRANSITION RISKS

Climate-related transition risks emerge as the global economy shifts from dependence on carbon-based energy sources towards a low-carbon future. This transition is driven by policy, legal, technological, and market changes. The speed, nature, and focus of these changes will determine the extent to which the transition disrupts various sectors and the entire economy. We see the following transition risk with respect to climate change.

Assessment and Mitigation of Transition Risks

						convention
		Risk description & Mitigation Measures				access sour
						Energy Mo
						basement l
Policy	Enhanced	Potential Transition Risk				Additionally
and Legal	emission					that are ad
and Legar	-reporting	The Commission of Air Quality Management (CAQM) under the Graded Response Action Plan (CPAP) halts non-essential construction activities due to degraded Air quality in pational				fuel-based
	obligations	capital region (NCR), in seasons when the air quality index reaches dangerous levels. These				ash bricks, /
		unplanned construction halts severely impact the real estate industry in Delhi/NCR resulting				These initia
		in delay in the project completion and increasing the holding costs. During these stoppages,				sources of e
		significant labour returns to their nometown in absence of daily wages. They leave the city fearing an extended ban and by the time the workers come back to site, business is already				
		impacted by significant number of days of delayed construction.				
		GRAP is mostly implemented every year between November to January months. It has been		oputation	Increased	Potenti
		observed that labour typically travel back to their hometown and is reluctant to relocate	R	eputation	stakeholder	Fotentia
		remobilization of labour after revocation of GRAP quidelines. This leads to further delay in			concern or	Investors a
		project completion by ~ 20 to ~30 days each year.			negative	Governance As an envire
					stakeholder	carbon foot
		In FY24, due to GRAP National Green Tribunal (NGT) the construction work was stopped for 36 days. These interruptions not only prolong project timelines but also lead to increased			feedback	
		project and operating costs, encompassing finance charges, construction labor expenses,				However, E
		and site overheads. Additionally, delays in project completion adversely affect leasing				potentially
		schedules, thereby impinging on future revenues and cash flows.				for the evo
						impact the
		Mitigation Measures taken				Mitigati
		There is regular tracking of the project timelines & cost. To ensure no delays are caused due to				Mitigati
		slow remobilization of labor, company follows an approach whereby by continuity of wages is				To improve
		ensured during the period of ban. This helps in cutting down the re-mobilization time.				public don
						initiatives a
						conscious o
						ungrinig its
Market	Increase	Potential Transition Risk				Additionally GRESB reg
	in cost	Bharti Real Estate's operations are heavily reliant on conventional energy sources like grid				
	of energy	electricity and diesel. These sources significantly contribute to both carbon emissions and				
		Our business depends on this uninterrupted energy supply to keep equipment running smoothly and avoid construction delays. However, these conventional sources (diese) and				
		grid electricity) form a limited energy portfolio for the company.				
		In recent years, we've seen a consistent rise in grid electricity and diesel prices, ranging from				
		2% to 5% annually. As Bharti Real Estate expands its business, energy consumption is				
		expected to increase. This, coupled with hsing energy costs, could lead to a significant overall increase in operational expenses.				

TCFD category	Risk type	Risk description &
		These heightened costs EBITDA or profit margin. Mitigation Measu To mitigate increased conventional sources of e renewable energy soluti access sources. Also, we a Energy Monitoring Syster basement lighting, distric Additionally, during cons that are adopted by the o fuel-based machinery in ash bricks, AAC blocks an These initiatives will signi sources of energy.
Reputation	Increased stakeholder concern or negative stakeholder feedback	Potential Transitic Investors are increasingly Governance (ESG) factors As an environmentally co carbon footprint and alig However, Bharti Real Es business-as-usual scenar potentially resulting in ha for the evolving sustaina impact the Company. Mitigation Measur To improve its reputation public domain. We are initiatives across our ope conscious company, Bha aligning itself with India's Additionally, we are alig GRESB requirement for t

have the potential to negatively impact the company's future

res taken

operational costs, we have to reduce usage and reliance on energy like diesel and grid electricity. To achieve this, we're exploring tions like rooftop solar installations and procurement from open are implementing various energy efficiency initiatives like Real-time ems, Dual-Source Energy Meters, Heat Recovery Unit, time-controlled ict cooling systems, and high-efficiency HVAC systems.

struction stage also, there are multiple energy-efficiency measures company to reduce its carbon footprint. Less dependence on fossil construction, increased use of sustainable raw materials such as fly nd ready-mix concrete (RMC).

ificantly reduce our consumption and dependence on conventional

on Risk

ly making informed decisions based on Environmental, Social, and rs, with a strong focus on a company's environmental performance. onscious company, Bharti Real Estate is committed to minimizing its ning itself with India's Net Zero target.

state's business expansion could lead to increased emissions in a rio. This would negatively impact its environmental performance, arm to its reputation and ESG ratings. Additionally, failure to account ability and climate considerations of stakeholders could potentially

res taken

n, Bharti real estate is accurately reporting its ESG parameters in the also implementing various energy, emission and water saving erations to improve our ESG performance. As an environmentally arti Real Estate is committed to minimizing its carbon footprint and s Net Zero target.

gning ourselves with TCFD recommendations and are disclosing the first time to enhance market credibility.

CLIMATE-RELATED OPPORTUNITIES

While climate change presents significant global challenges, addressing it also unlocks opportunities for value creation. In view of the climate-related risks identified for our specific sites, Bharti Real Estate has implemented a robust climate change strategy to mitigate the climate risks.

Assessment and Mitigation of Transition Risks

TCFD category	Opportunity type	Opportunity description
Resource efficiency	Reduced water usage and consumption	Real estate construction is inherently water-intensive, and our sites face the challenge of water stress and potential drought conditions. We currently rely solely on municipal water supplies, making us vulnerable to fluctuations in availability. Recognizing the opportunity to reduce water consumption and lessen our dependence on municipal sources, Bharti Real Estate is adopting several water conservation initiatives. These initiatives include rainwater harvesting systems, installation of Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs) for wastewater treatment and reuse. These STPs will utilize Membrane Bioreactor (MBR) technology, which combines a membrane process such as microfiltration or ultrafiltration with a suspended growth bioreactor. Further, low-flow fixtures will also be installed to further enhance water efficiency. These fixtures are specifically selected to minimize water consumption without compromising their functionality and performance. and deployment of low-flow sanitary fixtures. Also, in our operations 100% construction is through STP treated water. We also using curing compounds during construction that lower down the water consumption.
Energy source	Use of lower -emission sources of energy	Real estate operations rely on grid electricity and diesel generators, both significant contributors to carbon footprint and operational expenses. To combat this, we're exploring renewable energy solutions like rooftop solar installations and procurement from open access sources. Bharti real estate has recognized this opportunity of adopting renewable energy and low-emission technology to lower its emissions.
Resilience	Adoption of energy efficiency measures	India's energy landscape faces consistent price hikes, with electricity and diesel costs expected to rise 2-5% annually in the coming years. Bharti Real Estate sees this as an opportunity to mitigate risks associated with volatile energy prices, which indirectly impact our company. While energy procurement represents a smaller portion of our operating costs, it is significant in absolute terms. Rising electricity and diesel prices contribute to increasing operational expenses. Bharti Real Estate is taking actions to reduce its total energy expenditure by implementing various energy efficiency measures at our operational sites. These measures include Real-time Energy Monitoring Systems, Dual-Source Energy Meters, Heat Recovery Unit, time-controlled basement lighting, district cooling systems, and high-efficiency measures like transition to non- fossil fuel-based machinery in construction, increased use of sustainable raw materials such as fly ash bricks, AAC blocks and ready-mix concrete (RMC). These initiatives will significantly reduce our company's overall carbon footprint.

FINANCIAL IMPACT ANALYSIS OF THE IDENTIFIED RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES

We have undertaken an in-depth analysis of all the investments that we have made on climate related initiatives. After the initial analysis, we have mapped the identified initiatives to climate related opportunities as per TCFD recommendation. Then we have evaluated the long-term savings, along with the investment done or planned as a part of our sustainable strategy & long-term plans.

Market Risk: Our operations rely on electrical energy, primarily sourced from the grid and diesel generators (DG). However, both sources significantly contribute to carbon emissions and increased operational expenses. In the fiscal year 2023-2024, our total energy consumption across our operations amounted to 1,379,771 kWh. Considering current and historical trends in grid power costs, we anticipate a continued upward trajectory in electricity expenses.

To mitigate this risk, we have planned investments in solar rooftop installations under an operational expenditure (opex) model. Additionally, we have implemented various energy efficiency initiatives to reduce our overall energy consumption. These initiatives include Real-time Energy Monitoring Systems, Dual-Source Energy Meters, Heat Recovery Units, time-controlled basement lighting, district cooling systems, and high-efficiency HVAC systems.

Policy and Legal Risk: The implementation of GRAP results in halts to non-essential construction activities due to degraded air quality in the NCR. These unplanned halts lead to project delays as laborers return to their hometowns due to the absence of daily wages, causing an average slowdown of 15 days in the overall project lifecycle and increasing operational costs. In FY24, construction work was stopped for 36 days due to GRAP directives. To mitigate the financial impact and ensure early re-mobilization of laborers, we decided to provide retention costs for the 36-day period. The cost of responding to work delays due to GRAP implementation will be the retention payments made to the laborers.

METRICS & TARGETS

Quantifying and managing climate impact

The TCFD emphasizes measuring progress on climate change. They recommend disclosing metrics and targets used to manage climate risks and opportunities. This includes tracking a company's direct emissions (Scope 1), indirect energy use emissions (Scope 2), and, if applicable, their indirect value chain emissions (Scope 3). Transparency in these metrics and targets demonstrates a commitment to managing the company's climate impact.

We are committed to transparent reporting of our greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and adopting green energy practices to minimize our carbon footprint and align with India's Net Zero target.



GHG EMISSION PROFILE

We calculate our Scope 1 and Scope 2 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions following the GHG Protocol. We define our organizational boundaries and account for emissions using the operational control approach, as outlined in the GHG Protocol. We are planning to account our Scope 3 emissions in future.

The **Scope 1 emissions sources** are energy sources such as diesel used for generation of energy and fugitive emissions from refrigerant leakage. The company accounts for CO2 emissions from all these direct sources.

Emission factors used: DoT, India, DEFRA 2022

The **Scope 2 emissions sources** includes grid electricity consumed accounting all renewable energy used at zero emissions.

Emission factor used: Central Electricity Authority, India

Type of emission	Source	UoM	FY 2023-24
Scope 1	Diesel	tonneCO2e	1,184
Scope 2	Electricity (Grid)	tonneCO2e	988



METRICS TO ASSESS CLIMATE RELATED RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES.

To assess the environmental impact of climate-related risks and opportunities, we track a comprehensive set of climate metrics. These metrics are essential for evaluating our financial, operational, technological, and overall ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance) performance. This allows us to effectively measure both current and potential climate impacts.

Parameters	Metrics	Units	FY 2023-24
Energy consumption in the organization	Total electricity consumption	kWh	13,79,771
	Total fuel consumption	Litres	4,40,863
	Direct energy	GJ	15,747
	Indirect energy	GJ	4,967
Water consumption	Water consumption - STP based water	KL	25,216
	Water consumption - Drinking	KL	3,563
	Water discharge	KL	0
Hazardous waste	Used oil	Litre	246
generated	E-waste	Kg	233
	Used battery	Pcs	10
Non-Hazardous waste generated	Construction and demolition waste	MT	5,405
	Plastic Waste	Kg	105
	Cement bags	Pcs	4,31,500
	Wood	MT	543.309
	Steel	MT	356
	Paint container	Pcs	110
	PVC drum	Pcs	927

TARGETS TO MANAGE CLIMATE-RELATED RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES.

We believe in setting ambitious yet achievable environmental goals that benefit our business. These goals encompass short, medium, and long-term targets focused on waste management, water conservation, and green construction practices.

Waste	2 2 2 4	75% of the waste on construct 100% of packaging and plast office) is to be sent for recycli 100% of organic waste genera composted on-site and 100% governmen-approved recycle
Water	Ŵ	Ensure no liquid discharge of Undergo water audit for 1009
Green Building		100% of all company's operat internationally recognized bo

ction sites to be diverted from landfill by 2026.

ic waste (On the construction site and corporate ing to authorized vendors.

rated during the operational phase is to be 6 of inorganic waste is to be sent to authorized lers.

occurs during operational phase.

% assets before 2030.

tional assets to be green certified under odies like IGBC, USGBC etc.

ANNEXURES

Annexure 1: Physical Risk Assessment Methodology and tool summary

Cyclones (NDMA Methodol	ogy)	Floods (WRI Methodolog	y- Aqueduct tool)	Drought (WRI Methodolog	gy- Aqueduct tool)	
The following parameters have been considered to determine the degree of cyclone proneness: • Total number of cyclones		The raw value of the score is the proport population expecte affected annually by considering existing flood-protection sta	e flood risk ion of d to be / floods J ndards.	Drought risk assessed is a combination of drought hazard, drought exposure, and drought vulnerability. Risk = hazard × exposure × vulnerability		
	velen es	Riverive	floods	 Drought hazard is a non-parametric 	s derived from analysis of	
crossing the distric	t		Diele Ceterrery	historical precipita at the 0.5 [degree	ation deficits resolution]	
Probable maximum	n winds	Raw Value	RISK Category	 Drought exposure 	e is based on	
(mps) over the disti	(mps) over the district		Low	a non-parametric	aggregation	
 Probable maximun surge over the distr 	 Probable maximum storm surge over the district (m) 		Low-mealum	and livestock den	sities, crop cover	
 Probable maximum precipitation (1 day) 	 Probable maximum precipitation (1 day) in cms over 		High	 Drought vulnerability is computed 		
any station in the d	istrict	More than 1 in 100	Extremely high	as the arithmetic composite of high-level factors of social, economic		
Category	Rating				al indicators, the national and	
Low (P4)	<u>≤</u> 3.0	Coastal	floods	sub-national level	S. In which	
Moderate (P4)	3.1 - 5.0	Raw Value	Risk Category	$dr_{subbasin} = \frac{1}{n_{pix}} \Sigma_{H}^{n_{pix}}$	a dr _{astanin} Drought risk per sub-basin n _{pin} Number of pixels per sub-basin dr _{pin} Drought risk per pixel	
High (P2)	5.1 - 7.0	0 to 9 in 1,000,000	Low			
Very High (P1)	Very High (P1) 7.1 - 10.0		Low-medium	Raw Value	Risk Category	
			Medium-high	0.0-0.2	Low-medium	
Different districts have been rated in a 10-point scale based on		3 in 10,000 to 2 in 1,000	High	0.4-0.6	Medium	
the above parameters The degree of pronen	the above parameters. The degree of propeness has been		Extremely high	0.6-0.8	Medium-high	
decided accordingly.				0.8-1.0	High	

Tools used							
Risk	Tools and databases	Scenario	Timeline	Location specific	Reference		
Flood	Aqueduct water rick atlas	Pacolino	Racolino	Lat long specific	W/DLAguaduct		
Drought	Aqueduct water risk atlas	Dasellile	Dasenne	Lat-iong specific	WRI Aqueduct		
Cyclone	National Disaster Management Authority document (NDMA) Methodology Climate analytics		Baseline	State specifit	NDMA Methodology Climate analytics portal		
Water stress	Aqueduct water risk atlas	Business as usual (BAU) (SSP3 RCP7.0), PESSIMISTIC (SSP1 RCP2.6)	2030, 2050, 208-	Lat-long specific	WRI Aqueduct		
Maximum temperature	WB Climate Change Knowledge	SSp 1-1.9, SSP1-2.6, SSP2-4.5,	2020-39, 2040-59,	State Specific	WB Climate change		
Precipitation	Portai (CCKP)	5543-7.0, 5545-8.5	2060-79,2080-99	2060-79, 2080-99			

ANNEXURE 2:

Physical Risk Assessment

Acute Physical Risk

	Acute Physical Risk									
S.No	Name of Site	State	District	Latitude	Longitude	Riverine Flood Risk	Coastal Flood Risk	Drought Risk	Cyclone	
1	Worldmark 4,5,6,7 and Worldmall	New Delhi	Delhi	28.5483832	77.1099569	High	Low	High	No risk	

Chronic Physical Risks

Water Stress									
	2030			2050			2080		
	Pessimistic	Business as Usual	Optimistic	Pessimistic	Business as Usual	Optimistic	Pessimistic	Business as Usual	Optimistic
Worldmark 4,5,6,7 and Worldmall	Extremely high (>80%)								

	Maximum Temperature											
	SSP 5-8.5 (2020-39)	SSP 5-8.5 (2040-59)	SSP 5-8.5 SSP 5-8.5 (2080-2099) (2020-39)		2-SSP 4.5 (2040-59)	SSP 2-4.5 (2080-2099)	SSP 1-1.9 (2020-39)	SSP 1-1.9 (2040-59)	SSP 1-1.9 (2080-2099)			
Worldmark 4,5,6,7 and Worldmall	42.56	43.57	45.91	42.51	43.34	44.27	42.6	42.97	42.82			

	Summary Change in Average Precipitation												
	SSP 5-8.5 (2020-39)	SSP 5-8.5 (2040-59)	SSP 5-8.5 (2080-2099)	SSP 5-8.5 (2020-39)	2-SSP 4.5 (2040-59)	SSP 2-4.5 (2080-2099)	SSP 1-1.9 (2020-39)	SSP 1-1.9 (2040-59)	SSP 1-1.9 (2080-2099)				
Worldmark 4,5,6,7 and Worldmall	-45.29%	-40.74%	-29.58%	-45.08%	-46.96%	-39.95%	-54.80%	-52.19%	-50.93%				

	Summary Change in Annual Precipitation											
	SSP 5-8.5 (2020-39)	SSP 5-8.5 (2040-59)	SSP 5-8.5 (2080-2099)	SSP 5-8.5 (2020-39)	2-SSP 4.5 (2040-59)	SSP 2-4.5 (2080-2099)	SSP 1-1.9 (2020-39)	SSP 1-1.9 (2040-59)	SSP 1-1.9 (2080-2099)			
Worldmark 4,5,6,7 and Worldmall	-39.65%	-37.40%	-24.56%	-39.54%	-39.37%	-33.89%	-51.70%	-50.26%	-49.22%			

ANNEXURE 3: TEMPERATURE VARIATIONS IN VARIOUS SSP SCENARIOS

			M	laximum Temperatu	re Variation Under	SSP 8.5 Scenario		Maximum Temperature Variation Under SSP 7 Scenario Maximum Temperature Variation Under SSP 4.5 Scenario			4.5 Scenario	o Maximum Temperature Variation Under SSP 2.6 Scenario				Maximum Temperature Variation Under SSP 1.9 Scenario						
S.no	Name of State/UT	Baseline (1990-2020)	SSP 5-8.5 (2020	- SSP 5-8.5 (2040-	SSP 5-8.5 (2060-	SSP 5-8.5 (2080-2099)	SSP 7	SSP 7	SSP 7 (2060-79)	SSP 7	SSP 2-4.5 (2020-39)	2-SSP 4.5	2-SSP 4.5	SSP 2-4.5	SSP 2.6 (2020-39)	SSP 2.6 (2040-59)	SSP 2.6 (2060-	SSP 2.6	SSP 1-1.9 (2020-39) SSP 1-1.9 (2040-59)	SSP 1-1.9 (2060-79)	SSP 1-1.9 (2080-
1	Andhra Bradach	20.24	39	10.06	42.14	42.42	(2020-39)	(2040-09)	41.25	(2080-2099)	40.07	(2040-59)	(2000-79)	(2080-2099)	20.16	40.62	40.74	(2080-2099)	40.26	40.4	40.4	2099)
2	Anuma riauesi	33.34	20.52	21.17	22.14	22.01	35.62	40,73	21.27	22.2	20.24	21.05	21.25	21.64	30.40	40.02	20.91	20.7	20.21	20.17	20.04	30.09
2	Arcam	20.98	30.52	32.94	34.08	35.03	23.56	30.00	32.0	22.08	21.86	32.61	32.15	32.59	32.23	32.85	30.81	33.07	32.22	30.17	32.78	32.27
4	Bibar	37.5	40.85	41.9	43.16	44.52	40.74	AT 22	AT 97	42.23	40.5	41.64	82.33	42.69	40.95	AT 03	42.1	A1 97	40.99	41.28	A1 37	A1 25
5	Chbattisgarb	40.56	42.02	42.92	43.10	30.53	41.77	47.65	A2 18	44.5	42.04	42.04	83.15	42.7	42.04	42.00	42.61	82.55	41.94	82.23	42.04	42.33
6	Goa	34.12	32.94	33.67	34.62	35.63	32.72	33 37	34.01	34.88	32.92	33.47	33.99	34.24	33.08	33.48	33.72	33.69	32.93	33.24	33.12	33.12
7	Guiarat	39.45	38.39	39.09	40.26	41.31	38.26	39.02	39.64	40.44	38.43	39.11	39.65	40.06	38.56	38.97	39.11	39.09	38.4	38.42	38.39	38.37
8	Harvana	39.81	42.56	43.57	44.5	45.91	42.45	47.99	43.93	44.57	42.51	43.34	44.15	44.27	42.5	43.15	43.37	43.45	42.6	43.03	42.97	42.82
9	Himanchal Pradesh	22.07	34.05	34.97	36.13	37.47	33.75	34.45	35.15	36.03	33.69	34.62	35.42	35.7	34.13	34,56	34.87	34.69	34.12	34.31	34.13	34.11
10	Jharkhand	38.51	40.54	41.51	42.77	44.13	40.35	41.12	41.73	43.24	40.32	41.26	41.87	42.23	40.54	41.3	41.44	41.35	40.46	40.67	40.6	40.9
11	Karnataka	36.51	36.51	37.51	38.46	39.63	36.41	37.12	37.97	38.83	36.52	37.16	37.75	38.1	36.73	36.99	37.29	37.28	36.43	36.78	36.81	36.71
12	Kerala	33.37	32.45	33.26	34.17	35.31	32.33	32.96	33.69	34.47	32.44	32.95	33.46	33.77	32.52	32.82	33.05	33.02	32.72	32.83	32.77	32.73
13	Madhya Pradesh	41.15	42.12	43.11	44.36	45.76	41.81	42.84	43.55	44,64	42.02	42.84	43.42	43.9	42.02	42.58	42.73	42.77	41.9	42.26	42.04	42.13
14	Maharashtra	39.96	39.93	40.76	42.05	43.35	39.68	40.61	41.2	42.35	39.97	40.64	41.19	41.73	39.97	40.43	40.6	40.53	39.94	40.2	40.09	40.09
15	Manipur	26.53	29.8	30.96	32.04	33.16	29.69	30.12	31.07	31.96	29.88	30.47	31.21	31.84	30.09	30.95	31.32	31.46	29.84	30.39	30.5	30.26
16	Meghalaya	28.52	33.82	34.73	35.79	37.09	33.61	34.03	34.76	35.91	33.7	34.38	35.08	35.64	34.15	35.01	35.19	35.23	34.79	34.58	34.99	34.73
17	Mizoram	28.13	33	33.84	35.1	36.17	32.78	33.39	34.07	35.02	32.97	33.56	34.25	34.67	33.27	33.75	34.17	34.24	33.15	33.42	33.41	33.36
18	Nagaland	26.78	28.77	29.94	30.99	32.26	28.68	29.11	30.13	31.07	29.07	29.72	30.14	30.75	29.36	29.92	30.27	30.25	28.96	29.53	29.71	29.2
19	Odisha	37.56	39.1	40.21	41.14	42,61	38.89	39.65	40,18	41,55	38.99	39.95	40.32	40.66	39.21	39.83	39.81	39.8	39.33	39.48	39.45	39.68
20	Punjab	39.74	43.28	44.32	45.53	46.63	43,22	43.9	44.7	45.51	43.31	44.02	44.73	.45.17	43.39	43.98	44.15	44.11	43.49	43.78	43.74	43,74
21	Rajasthan	41.08	42	42.99	44.21	45.76	41.91	42.87	43,67	44,66	42.02	42.81	43.38	43.9	42.02	42.62	42.66	42.84	41.95	42.34	42.01	42.24
22	Sikkim	15.62	27.32	27.99	29.36	30.75	27.06	27.69	28.14	29.43	26.96	27.82	28.55	28.98	27.52	28.09	28.45	28.25	28.15	27.67	28.17	27.75
23	Tamil Nadu	35.36	35.8	36.77	37.68	38.78	35.69	36.44	37.25	38.02	35.74	36.45	37.05	37.35	35.98	36.34	36.61	36.64	35.81	36.08	36.15	36.11
24	Telangana																					
25	Tripura	31.82	34.72	35.45	36.74	37.86	34.29	35.05	35.58	36.49	34.69	35.25	35.94	36.16	35.05	35.29	35.89	35.9	34.82	35.38	35.31	35.31
26	Uttar Pradesh	40.61	42.75	43.74	45.03	45.65	42.59	43.3	44.33	45,32	42.83	43.64	44.38	44.61	42.9	43.61	43.77	43.76	42.96	43.31	43.16	43.13
27	Uttarakhand	25.14	37.03	38.13	39.21	40.93	36.84	37.31	38.36	39.38	37.07	37.87	38.61	38.94	37.11	37.89	38.2	38.02	37.18	37.61	37.29	37.52
28	West Bengal	35.45	38.35	39.48	40.45	41.58	38.28	38.77	39.44	40.73	38.16	39.01	39.61	40.13	38.44	39.18	39.42	39.37	38.61	38.71	38.63	38.94
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	32.76	31.04	31.87	32.83	33.81	31	31.56	32.26	32.96	31.05	31.56	31.99	32.25	31.05	31.33	31.45	31.47	31.11	31.19	31.19	31.09
30	Chandigarh	38.09	42.99	44.04	45.04	46,34	42.9	43,44	44.28	45.12	42.84	43.6	44.59	44.9	43.01	43.68	43,7	43,91	42.83	43.19	43.33	43.1
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	36.34	36.29	36.92	37.77	39.05	36.39	36.99	37.59	38.38	36.41	37.22	37.84	37.99	36.52	37.01	37.36	36.96	36.88	37.02	37.03	36.82
32	Daman & Diu	34.18	30.17	31.01	31.99	33.05	30.3	30.84	31.5	32.18	30.14	30.71	31.19	31.49	30.32	30.69	30.8	30.68	30.47	30.52	30.5	30.46
33	The government of NCT of Delhi	39.65	42,5	43.34	44.29	45.97	42,46	42,93	43,94	44,67	42.48	43,21	44.11	44.05	42.25	43,04	43,25	43.29	42.73	43.01	42.92	42.71
34	Jammu & Kashmir														0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Ladakh														0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	Lakshadweep	32	30.49	31.22	32.2	33.39	30.46	31.07	31.83	32.56	30.49	30.94	31.5	31.69	30.52	30.86	30.97	30.96	30.66	30.83	30.73	30.62
37	Puducherry	35.95	36.05	36.87	37.86	38.98	35.89	36.49	37.25	38.19	36.07	36.6	37.1	37.32	36.19	36.56	36.7	36.69	36.13	36.26	36.36	36.48

ANNEXURE 4: PRECIPITATION VARIATIONS IN VARIOUS SSP SCENARIOS

			Average	precipitation Variat	ion Under SSP 8.5 Sc	enario	Average p	recipitation Var	iation Under SSP 7	Scenario	Avera	age precipitation Variat	tion Under SSP 4.5 Sc	enarlo	Avera	ge precipitation Vari	lation SSP 2.6 Scenari	io	Avera	ge precipitation Var	lation SSP 1.9 Scena	irio
S.no	Name of State/UT	Baseline (1990-2020) Average Rainfall (mm)	SSP 5-8.5 (2020- 39)	SSP 5-8.5 (2040- 59)	SSP 5-8.5 (2060- 79)	SSP 5-8.5 (2080-2099)	SSP 3-7 (2020-39)	SSP 3-7 (2040-59)	SSP 3-7 (2060- 79)	SSP 3-7 (2080-2099)	SSP 2-4.5 (2020-39)	2-SSP 4.5 (2040-59)	2-SSP 4.5 (2060-79)	SSP 2-4.5 (2080-2099)	SSP 2-2.6 (2020-39)	SSP 2-2.6 (2040- 59)	SSP 2-2.6 (2060- 79)	SSP 2-2.6 (2080-2099)	SSP 1-1.9 (2020- 39)	SSP 1-1.9 (2040- 59)	SSP 1-1.9 (2060- 79)	SSP 1-1.9 (2080-2099)
1	Andhra Pradesh	78	-11.48%	-6.79%	-1.67%	6.83%	-2.61%	-2.61%	3.99%	8.70%	-8.93%	-7.48%	-2.85%	-2.62%	-9.20%	-6.89%	-5.64%	-5.38%	-22.05%	-19.76%	-19.97%	-19.05%
2	Arunachal Pradesh	138	36.21%	42.05%	44.55%	50.40%	32.64%	36.93%	43.02%	48.69%	35.03%	39,44%	38.93%	41.83%	35.87%	37.65%	39.75%	38.34%	15.25%	18.39%	19.16%	20.64%
3	Assam	187	-9.39%	-5.05%	-0.36%	6.46%	-12.43%	-10.54%	-5.26%	-0.24%	-11.36%	-8.25%	-7.68%	-6.33%	-10.26%	-8.38%	-8.12%	-8.32%	-23.14%	-20.44%	-22.30%	-22.19%
4	Bihar	100	-19.23%	-17.16%	-10.68%	-5.15%	-21.43%	-19.16%	-16.82%	-12.51%	-19.30%	-19.48%	-15.03%	-14.78%	-19.27%	-17.78%	-15.57%	-16.05%	-33.51%	-33.04%	-32.72%	-29.58%
5	Chhattisgarh	103	-16.46%	-13.31%	-6.03%	0.19%	-13.19%	-13.94%	-11.23%	-5.29%	-14.68%	-14.78%	-10.09%	-7.86%	-11.78%	-10.19%	-6.38%	-9.81%	-25.46%	-19.01%	-19.79%	-19.65%
6	Goa	193	-33.30%	-27.69%	-25.27%	-17.27%	-29,43%	-28.21%	-25.33%	-18.91%	-33.14%	-29.43%	-27.09%	-28.86%	-30.65%	-31,78%	-30.17%	-29.57%	-29.48%	-29.14%	-28,85%	-30.85%
7	Gujarat	62	-55.66%	-51.49%	-45.13%	-39.31%	52,19%	-49.65%	-46.35%	-39.64%	-53,60%	-54.65%	-50,97%	-46.58%	-54,23%	54 19%	-51.95%	-52,88%	-56.27%	-56.63%	-58.07%	-52.36%
8	Haryana	50	-46.08%	-41.60%	-39.65%	-30.59%	-45.53%	-45.49%	-41.60%	-35.71%	-45.87%	-47.73%	-44.43%	-40.82%	-44.15%	-44.67%	-46.24%	-43.37%	-55.45%	-52,88%	-55,90%	-51.64%
9	Himanchal Pradesh	64	14.92%	17.37%	23.91%	32.20%	11.77%	14.69%	16.08%	27.05%	12.92%	12.99%	15.89%	18.68%	13.02%	13.59%	12.43%	12.70%	-8.85%	-9.68%	-8.52%	-6.65%
10	Jharkhand	99	-12.39%	-8.52%	-3.15%	4.80%	-13.36%	-13.61%	-11.95%	-4.04%	-10.85%	-12.60%	-5.34%	-5.53%	-8.33%	-6.79%	-3.33%	-4.74%	-20.90%	-18.30%	-18.38%	-17.83%
11	Karnataka	89	20.83%	27.50%	34,52%	44.20%	26.55%	29.29%	33.81%	43.27%	22.82%	26.51%	30.86%	30.37%	23.48%	25.94%	27.94%	29.76%	22.80%	23.53%	23.10%	21.63%
12	Kerala	191	-22.80%	-19.29%	-15.08%	-10.80%	-22.37%	-21.53%	-16.98%	-12.14%	-24.50%	-20.83%	-19.30%	-18.43%	-24.31%	-20.26%	-19.37%	-18.94%	-22.19%	-21.64%	-20.34%	-22.42%
13	Madhya Pradesh	85	-30.59%	-28.90%	-22.88%	-13.97%	-27.65%	-27.65%	-28.01%	-20.36%	-29.89%	-30.02%	-25.31%	-22.67%	-28.21%	-26.71%	-23.41%	-25.24%	-35.34%	-30.04%	-32.52%	-30.12%
14	Maharashtra	87	-14.02%	-8.69%	-2.56%	7.83%	-4.82%	-3.30%	0.48%	8.87%	-11.20%	-10.61%	-6.31%	-3.88%	-11.06%	-9.77%	-7.55%	-7.79%	-11.08%	-9.99%	-12.16%	-6.05%
15	Manipur	159	-19.76%	-17.14%	-10.18%	-4.36%	-23.33%	-21.49%	-18.06%	-14.16%	-21.23%	-18.50%	-18.19%	-15.67%	-21.98%	-19.02%	-18.56%	-19.50%	-22.32%	-21.99%	-22.50%	-21.41%
16	Meghalaya	273	-48.49%	-44.89%	-40.49%	-39.39%	-50,86%	-49.56%	-47.15%	-44.65%	-48.56%	-47.68%	-45.10%	-45.62%	-48.58%	-46.73%	-47.42%	-47.26%	-55.00%	-52.91%	53,59%	-53.02%
17	Mizoram	212	-42.49%	-39.83%	-34.81%	-30.09%	-43.84%	-43.26%	-41.41%	-36.83%	-42.80%	-39.96%	-40.28%	-38,44%	-41.66%	-40.40%	-38.77%	-40,58%	-48.37%	47.39%	-47,58%	-47.20%
18	Nagaland	157	-5.14%	-1.90%	4.71%	11.08%	-8.42%	-5.47%	-0.85%	2.14%	-6.76%	-2.85%	-2.72%	-1.05%	-7.25%	-5.72%	-4.29%	-6.29%	-11.06%	-9.65%	-10.59%	-9.93%
19	Odisha	112	-18.10%	-15.16%	-10.58%	-6.19%	-15.83%	-18.59%	-14.69%	-9.33%	-18.00%	-17.27%	-12.46%	-11.77%	-13.56%	-12.21%	-10.06%	-10.65%	-25.22%	-21.97%	-20.87%	-20.59%
20	Punjab	56	-54.87%	-54.02%	-49.36%	-43.64%	-55,31%	-54.73%	-51.15%	-47.94%	-54.87%	-57:14%	-55.69%	-51.98%	-53.42%	-56.44%	-57.39%	-55,73%	-63.30%	-62.70%	-64,03%	-62.33%
21	Rajasthan	40	-51.81%	-49.49%	-45.06%	-36.89%	49.36%	46.38%	46.78%	-39.67%	51 91%	52.32%	-47.93%	-44.17%	-49.48%	50.64%	48.69%	-48.12%	-59 24%	54.33%	-57.23%	-54.66%
22	Sikkim	135	30.34%	35.60%	38.62%	50.84%	35.6/%	37,50%	39.40%	40.95%	37,/1%	36,92%	39,15%	39,1/%	30.99%	31,25%	37.86%	43.36%	-1.60%	-2.04%	-9.22%	-2.31%
23	lamil Nadu	90	2.22%	5.90%	14.22%	23.30%	2.72%	3.33%	12.69%	17.05%	1.68%	4.91%	8.01%	11.28%	1.51%	5.45%	7.49%	7.86%	-1.89%	-0.11%	-0.07%	-1.30%
24	Telangana	407	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	10 1744	10 000	20.020	40.055	20.000			
25	Tripura	197	-43.79%	-41.21%	-30,25%	-31.90%	-44.09%	-43.49%	-41.31%	-37.77%	-42.93%	-40.14%	-40.56%	-39.52%	-41.47%	-40,83%	-39.07%	-40.95%	-50.87%	-51.41%	-50,11%	-52.41%
20	Uttar Pradesn	77	-32.29%	-20.77%	-23.97%	-18.17%	-31.10%	-31.00%	-28./370	-24.40%	-30,2376	-31.14%	-20.02%	-23.00%	-30.30%	-29.33%	-27.4970	-28.1870	-42.78%	-40.34%	-42.04%	-38.30%
27	Most Rengel	129	3.12/0	4.70%	10 979/	14 179/	1.13/0	20.40%	107/0	12.45%	2.30/0	3.01/0	3.27%	324%	-U.43/6 34 P39/	2.23/6	3.05%	2.11%	-19.23%	-10.07%	-19.75%	-14.56%
20	Andaman and Nisobar Islands	130	-20,10%	-23.03%	-19.87%	-14.17%	-20,08%	-29,49%	-20.40%	-22.06%	23,85%	-23.02%	-21.80%	-23.05%	-24.82%	-22.09%	-21.10%	-20.92%	37,92%	-30.48%	-37,30%	-30.01%
2.5	Chandigash	203	-54,5776	-55.07%	51,5070	44 55%	-33,43/6	54,4470	-34.00%	40.67%	534,1076	52,32%	53,4276	40.30%	50.70%	52,30%	-51,0576	51,70%	-35,35%	-34.3778	-53,12%	-55.02%
30	Dadra and Nagas Haugli	14	-00.90%	-55.27/6	40.77%	44.00%	-57,5576	-30.03%	47.57%	-49.0770	-03.47/10		-2411-970 F.A. 7450	-49,2070	-50,79%	-30,00%	-30(4070	-34,35%	-00,70%	-07.40%	-07 94%	-05.72%
22	Daura anu Nagar Haven	144	-36.2076	-51.6376	-40.72%	-47.36%	-32,19%	-40.49%	-47.07%	-42.44%	-04./5%	-05.02%	-24,74%	-50,90%	-35,30%	-33,05%	-00.14%	-34,343	-3213/7/1	-34.4770	-34,06%	-50.04%
32	The government of NCT of Dalhi	55	-14.95%	20 9/9	-44.2378	-34.19%	42.050	-12 050	-40.23%	-39.9478	44.49%	46 22%	-41.25%	-40.89%	-11.60%	-42.65%	-42 71%	-41 508/	52 419	201367	:54 10%	.49.9594
33	Jammu & Kachmir	00	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	42:03/6	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-41.00%	42.0370	-43.7170	-41,50%	133.44/1	31,0376	34,10%	**0.0370
34	Jadakh		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%								-
36	Lakshadween	135	1 77%	7.83%	14 22%	23.08%	2 37%	3,47%	11 63%	17 56%	1.84%	4.81%	8.81%	7 28%	1 96%	4 19%	5 32%	3 30%	-1 81%	-3 50%	-3 16%	-3.60%
37	Puducherry	154	-37 84%	-74 83%	-31.40%	.77 40%	.37 11%	.35 03%	-32 03%	-28 57%	.36.05%	.35 74%	-34 17%	-21 07%	-36.00%	-35 13%	-34 14%	-33 60%	-40.88%	-30 75%	-40.01%	.47 74%
37	ruducheny	1.34	-37.0470	-34.0370	-31.4070	-21.4970	-37.11%	-33.93%	-32.03%	-20.2/70	-30.9578	-33,1470	-34,1/70	-31.9370	-30.9978	-33.1370	-34,1470	-33.0078	-40.0070	-39,1076	-40,0178	-42,2470



ANNEXURE 5:

Shared Socio-economic (SSP) pathways

Scenario	Scenario (Likelihood)	Estimated warming (2021–2040) Near term	Estimated warming (2041–2060) Mid Term	Estimated warming (2081–2100) Long Term	Very likely range in °C (2081–2100)
SSP1-1.9	Very low GHG emissions: CO2 emissions cut to net zero around 2050	1.5 °C	1.6 °C	1.4 °C	1.0 – 1.8
SSP1-2.6	Low GHG emissions: CO2 emissions cut to net zero around 2075	1.5 °C	1.7 °C	1.8 °C	1.3 – 2.4
SSP2-4.5	Intermediate GHG emissions (likely): CO2 emissions around current levels until 2050, then falling but not reaching net zero by 2100	1.5 °C	2.0 °C	2.7 °C	2.1 – 3.5
SSP3-7.0	SSP3-7.0 High GHG emissions (unlikely): CO2 emissions double by 2100		2.1 °C	3.6 °C	2.8 - 4.6
SSP5-8.5	SSP5-8.5 Very high GHG emissions (highly unlikely): CO2 emissions triple by 2075		2.4 °C	4.4 °C	3.3 – 5.7

SSP1 Sustainability - Taking the Green Road (Low challenges to mitigation and adaptation)

The world shifts gradually, but pervasively, toward a more sustainable path, emphasizing more inclusive development that respects perceived environmental boundaries. Management of the global commons slowly improves, educational and health investments accelerate the demographic transition, and the emphasis on economic growth shifts toward a broader emphasis on human well-being. Driven by an increasing commitment to achieving development goals, inequality is reduced both across and within countries. Consumption is oriented toward low material growth and lower resource and energy intensity.

SSP2 Middle of the Road (Medium challenges to mitigation and adaptation)

The world follows a path in which social, economic, and technological trends do not shift markedly from historical patterns. Development and income growth proceeds unevenly, with some countries making relatively good progress while others fall short of expectations. Global and national institutions work toward but make slow progress in achieving sustainable development goals. Environmental systems experience degradation, although there are some improvements and overall, the intensity of resource and energy use declines. Global population growth is moderate and levels off in the second half of the century. Income inequality persists or improves only slowly and challenges to reducing vulnerability to societal and environmental changes remain.

SSP3 Regional Rivalry – A Rocky Road (High challenges to mitigation and adaptation)

A resurgent nationalism, concerns about competitiveness and security, and regional conflicts push countries to increasingly focus on domestic or, at most, regional issues. Policies shift over time to become increasingly oriented toward national and regional security issues. Countries focus on achieving energy and food security goals within their own regions at the expense of broader-based development. Investments in education and technological development decline. Economic development is slow, consumption is material-intensive, and inequalities persist or worsen over time. Population growth is low in industrialized and high in developing countries. A low international priority for addressing environmental concerns leads to strong environmental degradation in some regions.

SSP4 Inequality - A Road Divided (Low challenges to mitigation, high challenges to adaptation)

Highly unequal investments in human capital, combined with increasing disparities in economic opportunity and political power, lead to increasing inequalities and stratification both across and within countries. Over time, a gap widens between an internationally connected society that contributes to knowledge- and capital-intensive sectors of the global economy, and a fragmented collection of lower-income, poorly educated societies that work in a labor intensive, low-tech economy. Social cohesion degrades and conflict and unrest become increasingly common. Technology development is high in the high-tech economy and sectors. The globally connected energy sector diversifies, with investments in both carbon-intensive fuels like coal and unconventional oil, but also low-carbon energy sources. Environmental policies focus on local issues around middle- and high-income areas.

SSP5 Fossil-fuelled Development – Taking the Highway (High challenges to mitigation, low challenges to adaptation)

This world places increasing faith in competitive markets, innovation and participatory societies to produce rapid technological progress and development of human capital as the path to sustainable development. Global markets are increasingly integrated. There are also strong investments in health, education, and institutions to enhance human and social capital. At the same time, the push for economic and social development is coupled with the exploitation of abundant fossil fuel resources and the adoption of resource and energy intensive lifestyles around the world. All these factors lead to rapid growth of the global economy, while global population peaks and declines in the 21st century. Local environmental problems like air pollution are successfully managed. There is faith in the ability to effectively manage social and ecological systems, including by geo-engineering if necessary.

ANNEXURE 6: ALIGNMENT WITH TCFD

Bharti real estate is aligned with TCFD guidelines for the climate-related disclosures. The details on TCFD disclosures can be found on the following pages:

S.No	Disclosure	TCFD disclosure	Section			
1	Disclose the organization's governance around climate-related issues and opportunities	Governance 1: Describe the board's oversight of climate-related risks and opportunities.	Board oversight of climate related risks & opportunities			
		Governance 2: Describe management's role in assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities.	Management oversight of climate related risks & opportunities			
2	Disclose the actual and potential impacts of climate-related risks and opportunities on the organization's business strategy and financial	Strategy 1: Describe the climate-related risks and opportunities the organization has identified over the short, medium, and long term.	Strategy			
	planning where such information is material.	Strategy 2: Describe the impact of climate- related risks and opportunities on the organization's businesses, strategy, and financial planning.				
		Strategy 3: Describe the resilience of the organization's strategy, taking into consideration different climate-related scenarios, including a 2°C or lower scenario.	-			
3	Disclose the actual and potential impacts of climate-related risks and opportunities on the organization's	Risk management				
	business, strategy, and financial planning where such information is material.	siness, strategy, and financial inning where such information material. Risk Management 2: Describe the organization's processes for managing climate-related risks.				
		Risk Management 3: Describe how processes for identifying, assessing, and managing climate-related risks are integrated into the organization's overall risk management.				
4	Disclose the metrics and targets used to assess and manage relevant climate-related risks and opportunities where such	Metrics and targets 1: Disclose the metrics used by the organization to assess climate-related risks and opportunities in line with its strategy and risk management process.	Metrics to assess climate related risks and opportunities.			
	information is material.	Metrics and targets 2: Disclose Scope 1, Scope 2, and if appropriate, Scope 3 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, and the related risks	GHG emission profile			
		Metrics and targets 3: Describe the targets used by the organization to manage climate-related risks and opportunities and performance against targets.	Targets to manage climate related risks and opportunities.			

