



Bain 2024 TCFD Report

Published on: 22 December 2025

BAIN & COMPANY 

Bain and Company (or “Bain”) has reported for the period 1st January 2024 – 31st December 2024

Alignment with the **California's Climate-Related Financial Risk Act (SB 261)**

Subsidiaries Covered

This report covers all offices and subsidiaries operating under Bain & Company. In addition, Bain includes the emissions of its subsidiaries operating under independent brands in GHG disclosures and physical climate risk metrics, but not in other metrics. The six independent subsidiaries owned as of December 31, 2024, were Proxima, OpexEngine, Rainmaking, Umbrage, Enterprise Blueprints, and ArcBlue. Bain applies this same approach to all disclosures in this Standard and across all material topics.

TCFD compliance

This report is prepared in accordance with the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) framework and is intended to satisfy the disclosure requirements of California's Climate-Related Financial Risk Act (SB 261).

Reason for omission

As a private company, Bain & Company considers detailed financial information to be confidential and therefore does not disclose it. Where information is unavailable or immaterial, we provide qualitative assessments.

Governance

Bain & Company has disclosed its approach to managing the firm’s climate-related governance, strategy, risk management, and metrics and targets in its annual CDP Climate disclosure since 2021. This is Bain’s third year publishing a summary in line with the [Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures \(TCFD\)](#) recommendations and covers activities and practices for CY 2024. Bain continues to disclose through CDP annually, and previous submissions are available on [CDP’s website](#).

Disclosure

2024 Response

Board’s oversight of climate-related risks and opportunities

Bain & Company’s Worldwide Managing Partner (WWMP) is Bain’s Chief Executive Officer, and the WWMP leads the Board of Directors and chairs the Global Operating Committee (GOC).

The GOC is responsible for operationalizing firm strategy, including climate strategy, and identified sustainability as a strategic priority for 2024. The GOC or the Board engage on sustainability topics at least annually, and more frequently as required. These updates include important sustainability metrics such as progress against Bain’s science-based targets and net zero transition plan. The GOC takes decisions on key topics, such as setting Bain’s science-based targets, approving the budget for carbon dioxide removals, and committing to achieve net-negative carbon status across its operations globally. Both the Board and the GOC ultimately approve long-term decisions, such as defining Bain’s long-term net zero targets and transition plans.

The Global Sustainability team provides comprehensive sustainability updates to the GOC and the Board. Both the Board and GOC have responsibility to manage Bain’s air travel emissions for non-client travel and to approve annual budget for carbon instruments (Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs), offsets, and Sustainable Aviation Fuel). As a private company, Bain & Company considers financial information to be confidential and does not file its financial information on public record.

Bain’s Global Risk Team conducts due diligence on all areas of risk to its firm, including ethical and ESG commitments, with a risk assessment of its operations annually for 100% of its offices. The Global Risk Team has designed the risk analysis to flag potential issues early, allowing for precautionary actions to prevent or mitigate potential negative impacts. The Global Risk Team performs the risk assessment annually and shares it with the Board of Directors. In addition, risk is discussed quarterly by the Global Operating Committee.

Governance

Disclosure

2024 Response

Management's role in assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities

Management at Bain is actively involved in assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities. Climate-related risks are integrated into Bain's enterprise-wide risk assessment process under multiple functions. The Global Risk Team defines the framework and works with each function to identify risks over which they have some control or influence and classify these risks according to severity. Bain strives to collaborate with clients that have a high potential for sustainability impact and share Bain's commitment to sustainability, equity, and inclusion. Bain has a robust set of risk management processes and defined sustainability standards in place to guide decisions on the clients it works with and the projects it takes on. Sometimes Bain declines engagements because its high standards cannot be met.

Bain has two executives assigned for climate-related responsibilities: the Chief Sustainability Officer and the Global Head of Capabilities and Managing Partner of Further.

Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO): The CSO leads the Global Sustainability function, manages the firm's budget allocated to sustainability and emissions reduction efforts, oversees the company's sustainability disclosure process, and drives major sustainability initiatives such as defining Bain's emissions targets and transition plan, overseeing the implementation of the transition plan, and managing the firm's sourcing of carbon offsets. The CSO reports to the Chief Financial Officer, who is a member of Bain's Global Operating Committee.

The CSO is informed of and monitors climate-related issues through the following processes:

- Monitors key metrics such as the emissions footprint and progress on reduction initiatives and science-based targets
- Regularly connects with sustainability expert partners and supports delivery of cutting-edge sustainability work with clients on decarbonization and nature preservation
- Engages in multiple peer-sharing initiatives, collaborating with other leading companies and participating in experience-sharing groups such as the World Economic Forum (WEF)

Global Head of Capabilities and Managing Partner of Further: Bain manages sustainability work with clients through Further. Further reflects Bain's collective ambition to help build a sustainable, equitable, and inclusive world. This vision guides its client-focused sustainability initiatives and pro bono work, which are overseen by the Global Sustainability Practice Leader. The Practice Leader reports to the Global Head of Capabilities and Managing Partner of Further, who is a member of Bain's Global Operating Committee and actively integrates sustainability into the committee's activities, further reinforcing Bain's commitment to sustainable practices.

The Global Head of Capabilities and Managing Partner for Further is informed of and monitors climate-related issues through the following processes:

- Closely tracking Bain's progress against client sustainability goals and leading client casework on sustainability topics
- Frequent discussions, experience sharing, and collaboration with Bain's internal and external experts on climate
- Representing Bain externally in numerous forums on sustainability and participating in cross-industry forums

Strategy

Disclosure

2024 Response

Risks

Bain considers client risks and opportunities when addressing risks and opportunities within its own business. As the world decarbonizes, Bain believes that sustainability strategy will increasingly be a critical component of corporate strategy. Across industries, Bain's clients are facing major challenges to decarbonize, redesign supply chains in a sustainable and environmentally responsible manner, and contribute to building a circular economy. Bain is on a multi-year journey to fully embed sustainability in 100% of client engagements, working with clients to develop plans and take concrete steps toward decarbonizing their business.

As a professional services firm operating with a global footprint, many of Bain's climate-related risks are similar across the regions and major sectors in which the firm operates. Bain evaluates these risks on short-term (0-2 years), medium-term (2-5 years), and long-term (>5 years) horizons.

Climate-related risks and opportunities the organization has identified over the short, medium, and long term

- **Reputational risk:** Bain considers reputational risk related to climate change to be a material short-term and medium-term risk. Bain has identified two potential areas where reputational risk may impact its business: Bain's reputation with clients and Bain's reputation with recruits. Clients and recruits scrutinize Bain's sustainability ratings and stated commitments, and it is important for Bain's reputation that both groups see the firm as a leader in the carbon transition. Bain mitigates this risk by proactively investing in climate action and investing in communication efforts to ensure that both clients and recruits are aware of its activities. In 2022, Bain published a comprehensive set of sustainability commitments and progress to date to reaffirm its commitment to building a sustainable and equitable future. Bain also conducts webinars to potential recruits to share its commitments and progress
- **Market risk:** Market risk is a short-term, medium-term, and long-term risk and one of the main risks Bain faces as a professional services firm. Bain anticipates that there will be an increase in client demand for sustainability-related consultancy services as industries continue to decarbonize. If Bain does not have the right talent, expertise, or products to help its clients manage the carbon transition, it risks being at a disadvantage in the market. The Sustainability practice monitors and manages this risk. Bain is mitigating the talent and expertise portion of this market risk by investing in providing sustainability training to all its consultants. To accomplish this, Bain has established partnerships with several universities to provide its employees training through programs such as the DACH Sustainability Academy with ESMT (European School of Management and Technology) Berlin. Starting in 2024, Bain has made the virtual "Sustainability in Action" training presented by MIT Faculty available to 100% of Bain employees globally through Springboard, Bain's online training platform. Bain's Sustainability practice mitigates its product risk by working with industry experts to identify the most pressing issues each industry is facing and developing the IP and tools needed to address these challenges

Strategy

Disclosure

2024 Response

Climate-related risks and opportunities the organization has identified over the short, medium, and long term (contd.)

- **Acute physical risk:** Bain considers acute physical risk from climate-related adverse weather events to be a relevant risk in the short-, medium-, and long-term. Acute physical risks, such as extreme weather events, have the potential to cause disruption to Bain's operations, hindering its ability to deliver services to clients. This risk is included in the risk framework related to Global Safety & Security, and the firm anticipates this risk will increase with rising temperatures
- **Chronic physical risk:** In the long term, Bain has identified several risks related to climate change across its office locations worldwide with the potential to be substantial in the future. The chronic physical risk from sustained higher temperatures and sea level rise is considered a relevant risk and is considered within the Global Safety & Security risk assessment but is not currently considered substantive. The firm anticipates that this risk will increase with rising temperatures and could incur increased costs from physical disruption to operations and impact employee health and well-being. Bain continues to monitor water stress across its office locations globally and forecasts risk from changing precipitation patterns across different scenarios, geographies and time periods. However, these are not currently considered substantive risks. For more details, please refer to the Appendix
- **Technology:** As a professional services firm, Bain does not consider technology developments to be a direct risk to its operations in the short term. In the long term, Bain will ultimately be dependent on technological advancements in sustainable aviation fuel, renewable natural gas, and engineered carbon removals to achieve its net zero target for scope 3 emissions. Bain has made preliminary investments in emerging technologies like sustainable aviation fuel and engineered carbon removals to support development, and more broadly works with clients across industries to advance decarbonization. Bain has also evaluated the impact of its investment in and use of Generative AI on the firm's sustainability goals. While Generative AI is expected to contribute meaningfully to global emissions, Bain's projected usage for 2025 is estimated to increase the firm's total annual carbon footprint by less than 1%. Bain will continue to monitor the energy consumption of AI within its operations

Strategy

Disclosure

2024 Response

- **Policy & Legal:** Bain monitors the risk of current and emerging regulations through the Global Sustainability function. Bain complies with all applicable local regulations and does not consider any current regulations to present a substantive risk to its operations. As a professional services firm and private company, Bain was not impacted in a material way by any new regulations in 2024 but is aware of several that will impact Bain in future years. Bain expects to be subject to California's Climate Corporate Data Accountability Act and Climate-Related Financial Risk Act and is already subject to California's Voluntary Carbon Market Disclosure Act. An increasing number of Bain's clients are impacted by regulations such as the German Supply Chain Due Diligence Act (GSCDDA), requiring greater diligence of their own supply chain. Although Bain & Company itself is not currently in scope for the GSCDDA, it has already made significant commitments to responsible sourcing

The guidance for this section overlaps heavily with the later Risk Management section. For clarity, Bain has moved the discussion of risk processes entirely to the Risk Management pillar. For more details, please refer to the [Risk section](#).

Climate-related risks and opportunities the organization has identified over the short, medium, and long term (contd.)

Opportunities

Bain has also identified substantive opportunities related to climate change in the short-, medium-, and long-term as it helps clients adapt to the energy transition. As a professional services firm, Bain identifies opportunities across all regions and industries in which it operates. Bain offers dedicated solutions to support companies in navigating the world's most pressing transitions: energy, carbon, circularity, food systems, and finance. In addition, Bain's Centers of Excellence cover a broad range of topics emerging as priorities for Bain's clients, such as social (including equity and inclusion), biodiversity, water, policy & regulation, sustainable consumers, carbon footprinting, emerging carbon technology, and plastics and packaging.

Bain considers more detailed information related to client opportunities to be competitively sensitive and confidential. For more details, please refer to [GRI 201-2: Financial implications and other risks and opportunities due to climate change](#).

Strategy

Disclosure

2024 Response

Impact of climate related risks and opportunities on the organization's businesses, strategy, and financial planning

Bain prioritizes its climate-related issues based on a materiality assessment that considers both the financial impact on the firm and the impact on key stakeholders. These priority issues inform Bain's commercial strategy and sustainability initiatives.

To support the carbon transition, Bain has made bold commitments to embed sustainability in 100% of its client work and to train the entire firm on sustainability capabilities. Carbon transition work is deeply embedded into Bain's core offering and is served by the Sustainability practice, Bain's fastest growing practice. Bain works collaboratively with its clients to tackle their most pressing environmental and social challenges in a pragmatic, effective way to mitigate the negative impact on the planet, communities, and society more broadly. For more information on Bain's work with its clients see the [Further webpage](#) and [sustainability commitments report](#).

While Bain proactively works with clients to decarbonize industries across the board, the firm is also taking dedicated steps to decarbonize its operations. Bain has established its net zero transition plan and set science-based targets in line with the Science Based Targets initiative's (SBTi) 1.5°C pathway. For more details, see the [Metrics and Targets](#) section, as well as [Bain's Net Zero Transition Plan](#).

Climate-related issues are an input to Bain's business strategy and financial planning across many dimensions:

- **Products and services:** Bain sees a significant growth opportunity for the firm as it helps clients adapt to climate change and the energy transition. To realize this opportunity, Bain prioritizes the expansion of its sustainability consulting capabilities and is investing in its Sustainability Practice and associated capabilities
- **Supply chain and/or value chain:** Bain engages with multiple strategic partners in its value chain to expand its capability offerings in sustainability and climate-related work. Some of Bain's key partnerships are: EcoVadis, Persefoni, and Sylvera, and Schneider Electric. For more information, see Bain's [GRI Report](#)
- **Investment in R&D:** As part of Bain's investment in the Sustainability practice, Bain invests in developing intellectual property and publishing insights on sustainability topics. Bain published over 90 insights on sustainability topics in 2024, which include briefs, reports, articles, podcasts, webinars, and infographics. In addition, Bain has also released "[The Visionary CEO's Guide to Sustainability](#)"

Strategy

Disclosure

2024 Response

Impact of climate related risks and opportunities on the organization's businesses, strategy, and financial planning

(continued)

- **Operations:** Bain has identified an increase in operational costs due to higher carbon offset prices and the cost of lower carbon technology, such as Sustainable Aviation Fuel (SAF), as a risk. To address this, Bain has defined its transition plan to a low carbon future and begun initiatives to decarbonize its operations, such as establishing carbon budgets for internal travel to cap and reduce non-client travel emissions. As part of this, the company has redesigned carbon-intensive functions such as recruiting and training to reduce the impact of travel for those activities. For example, all first-round interviews will be performed virtually, and locations for global training programs will be optimized to minimize flight miles
- **Acquisitions:** Acquisitions are influenced by investments in key strategic partnerships, such as the minority stake taken by Bain in EcoVadis. These prioritized investments augment Bain's premium carbon transition-related services it provides to its clients
- **Mitigation activities:** Bain's priority for mitigating its scope 1, 2, and 3 GHG emissions is to take substantial, transparent, and cost-effective actions to reduce operational emissions across its value chain. Bain's GHG mitigation strategy is defined in its Net Zero Transition Plan, which encompasses both current and planned investments to decarbonize its operations in line with the SBTi Net Zero standard. Bain has current or planned investments in the following areas: EV fleet conversion, renewable electricity, energy efficiency, supplier engagement, waste diversion, alternative fuel, zero-emission real estate, sustainable procurement, and key enablers such as carbon budgets and technology tools. Bain is also committed to ongoing Beyond Value Chain Mitigation (BVCM) strategies to remove more carbon from the atmosphere than it emits on an annual basis

Discussion of targets and GHG emissions reduction commitments is covered under the Metrics and Targets pillar. For more details, please refer to [Metrics and Targets](#).

As a private company, Bain & Company considers financial information confidential and does not publicly disclose total financial allocation dedicated to GHG mitigation made during the reporting period across the company's value chain or total planned financial allocation dedicated to GHG mitigation across the company's value chain.

Strategy

Disclosure

2024 Response

Bain uses scenario analysis to consider both transition and physical risk impacts. For the transition scenario, Bain has created a bespoke scenario applicable to its operations by referencing RCP 2.6, ensuring alignment with a 1.5°C world by 2050. For the physical scenarios, Bain conducted a physical risk scenario analysis in partnership with Jupiter Intelligence in 2024 which considers three different scenarios: SSP5-8.5 Scenario (4.4°C aligned), SSP2-4.5 Scenario (2.7°C aligned), and SSP1-2.6 Scenario (1.8°C aligned) over multiple time horizons (2020, 2030, 2050 and 2100), with results available in the Appendix.

Bain uses three main questions to focus scenario analysis:

1. What is the impact of a given scenario on Bain's service/product offerings and revenue?
2. What is the impact of a given scenario on Bain's operational model and cost structure?
3. What is the impact of a given scenario on Bain's employees' health and wellbeing, and how does that impact the business?

Resilience of the organization's strategy, taking into consideration different climate-related scenarios, including a 2°C or lower scenario

Result of the transition scenario analysis (1.5°C):

Bain anticipates significant potential revenue gain from sustainability casework to help clients adapt to the carbon transition. Because of this, Bain has invested heavily in upskilling all consulting staff on key sustainability topics and expanding the capabilities of its Sustainability Practice. This is necessary to help clients adapt to the carbon transition and to prepare Bain for the expected increase in sustainability casework. Bain has established partnerships with several universities to provide its employees training through programs such as the DACH Sustainability Academy with ESMT (European School of Management and Technology) Berlin. Beginning in 2024, Bain has also made the virtual "Sustainability in Action" training presented by MIT Faculty available to 100% of Bain employees globally through Springboard, Bain's online training platform.

Bain expects increased costs over the next 10 years to stay on track with its transition plan targets due to the cost of SAF usage, electric vehicles, and price premiums for green options from suppliers. Bain will also need to invest in tools and resources for procurement to drive decarbonization with suppliers. Bain has already started mitigating the cost of SAF by setting carbon budgets for internal travel and having conversations with clients on what high-value travel to prioritize. Bain has also begun assessing suppliers through the EcoVadis Supply Chain platform in 2025. The most significant employee impact is the organizational stress of adapting to a new business model where travel is less frequent, and the employee base is more dispersed, along with overall societal changes created by a rapid transition to net zero in multiple industries in all major economies.

Bain's climate transition scenario analysis underpins the transition plan developed in 2023 and published in 2024, which outlines the firm's plan to decarbonize its operations in line with a 1.5°C world by 2050 and achieve the net zero targets embedded within the transition plan. The transition plan is available [here](#).

Strategy

Disclosure

2024 Response

Resilience of the organization's strategy, taking into consideration different climate-related scenarios, including a 2°C or lower scenario
(continued)

Result of the physical-related scenario analysis (4.4°C):

- Bain conducted a physical risk scenario analysis in partnership with Jupiter Intelligence in 2024, with full results available in the appendix
- In a scenario with >4.0°C warming, Bain would anticipate a significant potential loss of revenue from clients in survival mode dealing with physical impacts, particularly in industries heavily exposed to the impacts such as agriculture and clients located in the most impacted regions. New offerings related to physical disruption to operations would need to be developed to serve clients' pressing challenges, which would require significant investment
- Bain would expect significantly increased costs from physical disruption to operations. Bain conducted a physical risk scenario analysis in partnership with Jupiter Intelligence in 2024, which shows that 34% of Bain's offices (having 35% of its employee population, including large offices in India) are in areas that will be highly impacted by heat. Additionally, based on projections from Earth.gov's sea level change tool, 31% of Bain's offices (which have 26% of total employees) are in areas that will see disruptive sea level rise by 2100. Bain could also face long-term risks to business continuity as physical operations are disrupted. Bain's practice of leasing offices would mitigate some risk of moving operations but relocating offices would incur substantial cost. In the event that a large number of clients also move out of a region due to physical risks or business impact, Bain may potentially need to rebalance staffing levels across its offices. If geopolitical upheaval were to lead to a less globalized business environment, Bain's ability to operate as a global company would be impacted
- Employee health and well-being would be impacted by both direct climate effects and political upheaval. Any office relocations or staff rebalancing would necessitate employees moving or working remotely, both of which would be disruptive. Bain has substantial support programs for employee mental health and well-being and expects to continue investing in these benefits. In the event of physical footprint changes, Bain would work with the impacted employee populations to create the smoothest possible transition

Risk

Disclosure

2024 Response

Processes for identifying, managing and assessing climate-related risks

The Global Sustainability function identifies climate-related risks during the annual risk assessment process run by the Global Risk Team. The Global Sustainability function classifies these risks as short-term (0-2 years), medium-term (2-5 years), or long-term (>5 years), and assesses the likelihood and impact of each relevant risk in conjunction with the Global Risk Team. Climate-related risks impact several domains within the framework. One example is employee safety: climate-related physical risks (such as extreme weather events, heat stress, sea level rise) impact employee safety and business continuity. While longer-term climate-related risks are identified, they are less salient in the annual enterprise risk management process than short-term risks. Bain considers information about its risk management process confidential and does not publicly disclose this information.

The risk owners monitor short-term risks on an ongoing basis while medium- and long-term risks are incorporated into three-year planning cycles. The Global Sustainability team, the Global Risk Team, and impacted functions define mitigation plans for any risk related to environmental sustainability as part of the annual process. Climate-related risks impact most domains within the framework, which covers emerging regulations, market, legal, reputation, technology, and both acute and chronic physical risks. The Global Sustainability team also works with the Sustainability practice to monitor the risks of emerging climate-related regulations which impact Bain's client base.

For details on risks identified, including risks related to emerging climate regulation, see [here](#)

Bain's Global Risk Team conducts due diligence on all areas of risk to the firm, including ethical and ESG commitments, with a risk assessment of its operations annually for 100% of its offices.

The Global Risk Team has designed the risk analysis to flag potential issues early, allowing for precautionary actions to prevent or mitigate potential negative impacts. The Global Risk Team performs a risk assessment annually and shares it with the Board of Directors.

Overall risk management

Climate-related risks are integrated into Bain's enterprise-wide risk assessment process under multiple functions. The Global Risk Team defines the framework and works with each function to identify risks over which they have some control or influence and then classifies these risks according to severity. The Global Sustainability function identifies climate-related risks during this process. The risk owners monitor risks on an ongoing basis, and climate-related risks impact most domains within the framework.

Bain's Global Risk Team conducts due diligence on all areas of risk to the firm, including business ethics and sustainability commitments, with a thorough risk assessment of its operations annually for 100% of its offices. The Global Risk Team has designed the risk analysis to flag potential issues early, allowing for precautionary actions to prevent or mitigate potential negative impacts. The Global Risk Team performs the risk assessment annually and shares it with the Board of Directors.

Metrics and Targets

Disclosure

2024 Response

Metrics used by the organization to assess climate related risks and opportunities in line with its strategy and risk management process

Key metrics:

Bain reports the following key metrics related to climate:

- [Energy Consumption](#)
- [GHG Emissions](#)
- [Waste generated by category \(Composted, Incinerated, Landfilled, Recycles, Electronic\)](#)

Bain also tracks its progress against its multi-year mission to embed sustainability in all its client engagements. See [GRI 3-3: Clients' Sustainability Transformation](#)

Remuneration policies:

Bain incorporates climate-related metrics into remuneration policies for key leaders. The Chief Sustainability Officer in particular has multi-year objectives related to Bain's sustainability reporting, meeting emissions and energy reduction targets, and incorporating sustainability into governance and operating processes. As a senior partner in the Sustainability Practice, the CSO also has multi-year objectives related to supporting Bain's corporate clients on topics including climate change and the development of intellectual property and firm expertise, which contributes to the long-term (5 year) strategic plan to grow Bain's sustainability work with clients.

Internal carbon pricing:

Bain uses an internal shadow price for carbon to evaluate the costs and tradeoffs associated with operational decisions. This price is based on what Bain expects to pay to abate and remove emissions as Bain works toward net zero. Currently, the carbon price is \$40/ton CO₂e and is expected to increase to \$60-100/ton CO₂e by 2030.

Metrics and Targets

Disclosure

2024 Response

Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions

GHG emissions disclosure:

Bain reports all relevant scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions. For more details, see: [GHG Emissions](#)

Methodology notes:

Bain's carbon assessment has been carried out in accordance with the World Business Council for Sustainable Development and World Resources Institute's (WBCSD/WRI) Greenhouse Gas Protocol and references emission conversion factors from the US EPA, IPCC, CIBSE, and other governments/international agencies. Bain uses the GWPs from the IPCC's Fourth Assessment Report. For more details, refer to [Methodology slide](#)

Bain calculates and measures its progress in GHG emissions in line with the Greenhouse Gas Protocol guidance. For its renewable electricity target, Bain strives to align with RE100 standards for EAC criteria, although the company is not an RE100 member. All other targets are internally defined and do not reference any external methodology.

Metrics and Targets

Disclosure

2024 Response

Targets used by the organization to manage climate-related risks and opportunities and performance against targets

Bain has set the following climate-related targets:

- **Targets validated by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi):** Bain & Company commits to reach net-zero greenhouse gas emissions across the value chain by 2050
 - **Near-Term Targets:** Bain & Company commits to reduce absolute scope 1 and 2 emissions 30% by 2026 from a 2019 base year. Bain & Company also commits to continue annually sourcing 100% renewable electricity through 2030. Bain & Company finally commits to reduce scope 3 GHG emissions from business travel 35% per FTE by 2026 from a 2019 base year¹
 - > Bain considers itself “on track” to meet its near-term targets. In fact, Bain has already reduced emissions in excess of the amounts targeted in its near-term targets. As of 2024, Bain has reduced Scopes 1 & 2 market-based emissions by 52% against its 2019 baseline and a 60% reduction in business travel emissions/FTE against the 2019 baseline. However, the company does not consider these targets yet achieved. Bain observed a significant decrease in scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions largely driven by the impact of the COVID pandemic (specifically, office closures and decreased client travel due to health restrictions) in 2020-2022. Bain’s priority now is to maintain these reductions and continue to take actions to ensure emissions do not “bounce back” to pre-COVID norms as the firm continues to grow
 - **Long-Term Targets:** Bain & Company commits to reduce absolute scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions 90% by 2050 from a 2019 base year. Bain & Company also commits to continue annually sourcing 100% renewable electricity from 2030 through 2050. Bain & Company further commits to reduce scope 3 GHG emissions 97% per FTE by 2050 from a 2019 base year.¹ These targets were approved in 2024
 - > As of 2024, Bain has reduced Scopes 1 & 2 market-based emissions by 52% against its 2019 baseline and a 59% reduction in scope 3 emissions/FTE against the 2019 baseline
- **Renewable electricity consumption:** Since 2020, Bain purchases Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs) to cover 100% of the electricity it uses each year
- **Waste diversion rate:** Bain has established a target of diverting 90% of its waste from landfills by 2030. In 2024, Bain diverted 64% of its waste from landfills
- **Beyond Value Chain Mitigation (BVCM) Pledge:** Bain has a target to offset more than 100% of its annual emissions (which in 2024 was 174.2 kT CO₂e) by purchasing high-quality carbon removal offset credits and has achieved this annually since 2021

For additional detail on Bain’s targets and performance, refer to [GRI 3-3: Bain’s impact on climate](#)

¹The target boundary includes land-related emissions and removals from bioenergy feedstocks

Metrics and Targets

Energy Consumption

| Overview | 2019 (Base year) | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 |
|---|------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Energy consumption within the organization (MWh) | | | | | | |
| Electricity consumption | 16,539 | 14,790 | 15,209 | 16,898 | 20,337 | 19,285 |
| Heating consumption | 2,526 | 2,884 | 2,346 | 2,192 | 1,960 | 2,648 |
| Cooling consumption | 1,167 | 4 | 4 | 656 | 1,323 | 2,153 |
| Others including natural gas, fuel for cars and other fuels | 11,280 | 8,246 | 5,993 | 5,676 | 6,334 | 5,658 |
| Renewable and non-renewable energy¹ | | | | | | |
| Renewable energy, including purchased EACs | 15,884 | 14,790 | 15,336 | 16,898 | 20,337 | 19,285 |
| Non-renewable energy | 15,627 | 11,133 | 8,217 | 8,524 | 9,617 | 10,460 |
| Total energy consumption² | 31,512 | 25,923 | 23,553 | 25,423 | 29,954 | 29,744 |

Energy Consumption Table: Methodology:

1. Since 2020, Bain purchases EACs every year to cover 100% of its electricity usage from non-renewable sources
2. Cumulative figures may not precisely sum values in table due to rounding

Metrics and Targets

Location-based GHG Emissions (tCO₂e):

For the standards, assumptions, and methodologies used to calculate Bain's carbon footprint, as well as all footnotes, refer to the [Methodology Note](#)

| Location-based footprint (tCO ₂ e) | 2019 (Base year) ¹ | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 |
|---|-------------------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Scope 1 | 2,910 | 2,009 | 1,404 | 1,345 | 1,510 | 1,340 |
| <i>% change vs base year</i> | - | -31 | -52 | -54 | -48 | -54 |
| <i>% change vs prior year</i> | - | -31 | -30 | -4 | 12 | -11 |
| Scope 2 | 6,939 | 6,090 | 5,792 | 6,673 | 8,046 | 7,875 |
| <i>% change vs base year</i> | - | -12 | -17 | -4 | 16 | 13 |
| <i>% change vs prior year</i> | - | -12 | -5 | 15 | 21 | -2 |
| Scope 3 | 226,537 | 71,694 | 56,972 | 129,147 | 171,585 | 173,180 |
| <i>% change vs base year</i> | - | -68 | -75 | -43 | -24 | -24 |
| <i>% change vs prior year</i> | - | -68 | -21 | 127 | 33 | 1 |
| Total emissions⁴ | 236,386 | 79,793 | 64,168 | 137,165 | 181,140 | 182,395 |
| <i>% change vs base year</i> | - | -66 | -73 | -42 | -23 | -23 |
| <i>% change vs prior year</i> | - | -66 | -20 | 114 | 32 | 1 |

Footnotes 1 and 4 are explained in the [GHG Emissions Table: Methodology slide](#)

Metrics and Targets

Market-based GHG Emissions (tCO₂e):

For the standards, assumptions, and methodologies used to calculate Bain's carbon footprint, as well as all footnotes, refer to the [Methodology Note](#)

| Market-based footprint (tCO₂e) | 2019 (Base year)¹ | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 |
|---|-------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Scope 1 | 2,910 | 2,009 | 1,404 | 1,345 | 1,510 | 1,340 |
| <i>% change vs base year</i> | - | -31 | -52 | -54 | -48 | -54 |
| <i>% change vs prior year</i> | - | -31 | -30 | -4 | 12 | -11 |
| Scope 2 | 1,071 | 565 | 405 | 460 | 410 | 562 |
| <i>% change vs base year</i> | - | -47 | -62 | -57 | -62 | -48 |
| <i>% change vs prior year</i> | - | -47 | -28 | 14 | -11 | 37 |
| Scope 3⁶ | 226,588 | 71,628 | 57,012 | 129,264 | 171,643 | 172,298 |
| <i>% change vs base year</i> | - | -68 | -75 | -43 | -24 | -24 |
| <i>% change vs prior year</i> | - | -68 | -20 | 127 | 33 | 0.4 |
| Total emissions⁴ | 230,569 | 74,202 | 58,821 | 131,069 | 173,563 | 174,200 |
| <i>% change vs base year</i> | - | -68 | -74 | -43 | -25 | -24 |
| <i>% change vs prior year</i> | - | -68 | -21 | 123 | 32 | 0.4 |
| Total number of FTEs² | 9,640 | 10,780 | 12,100 | 15,179 | 17,638 | 17,036 |
| Intensity (tCO₂e/FTE)³ | 23.9 | 6.88 | 4.86 | 8.63 | 9.84 | 10.23 |

| Sustainable Aviation Fuel certificates (SAFc) purchased | 2019 (Base year)¹ | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 |
|--|-------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| SAFc purchased (tCO₂e) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,589 | 1,810 |

In order to achieve a net-negative carbon impact, Bain & Company offsets more than 100% of its market-based footprint with purchased carbon offsets.

Footnotes 1, 2, 3, 4, are explained in the [GHG Emissions Table: Methodology slide](#)

Footnote 5: Scope 3 figures in this table are reported according to GHG protocol, which excludes use of Sustainable Aviation Fuel certificates (SAFc). Bain also calculates a footprint inclusive of SAFc impacts. See [GRI 3-3: Bain's Impact on Climate: Additional Value Chain Mitigation](#) for additional detail

GHG Emissions Table: Methodology

Standards, assumptions, and methodologies used

The following methodology applies to Bain's entire carbon footprint:

Bain's carbon assessment has been carried out in accordance with the World Business Council for Sustainable Development and World Resources Institute's (WBCSD/WRI) Greenhouse Gas Protocol; a Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard, including the GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance and references emission conversion factors from the US EPA, IPCC, CIBSE, and other governments/international agencies. Bain used the GWPs from the IPCC's Fourth Assessment Report. The organizational boundary approach for emissions is the operational control approach. As per Bain's footprint report, the gases taken into consideration were CO₂, CH₄, N₂O, Biogenic CH₄, HFC-134a, HFC-410a, Biogenic CO₂, R404a, R401a, and PFC-14.

Scope 1 emissions are direct greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from assets owned or operated by the company, including Company Owned Cars, Refrigerant gas losses, Natural gas, and other fuel(s). Scope 2 emissions are indirect GHG emissions resulting from the consumption of purchased electricity, district heating, and district cooling. Bain reports both market-based and location-based emissions for Scope 2. The location-based method applies average emission factors that correspond to the grid where consumption occurs, whereas the market-based method applies emission factors that correspond to energy purchased (or obtained) through contractual instruments. Contractual instruments include energy attribute certificates, direct energy contracts, and supplier specific emission rates. Bain has ensured that any contractual instruments used in the market-based method have met the Scope 2 Quality Criteria, as defined in the GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance. Where contractual instruments do not meet the Quality Criteria, or where contractual instruments were not purchased, market-based scope 2 emissions have been calculated using residual mix emission factors. Where residual mix emission factors are not available, market-based scope 2 emissions have been calculated using default location grid-average emission factors, per the Protocol hierarchy. This may result in double counting between electricity consumers, as an adjusted emission factor taking into account voluntary purchases of electricity with specific attributes was not available. Energy consumption data was collected from global offices, prioritizing actual data from bills and invoices. When data was unavailable, Bain applied best practice estimation methodologies. For Scope 1 & 2 emissions, this included using prior-year data or FTE/area-based estimates for premises emissions and miles driven or annual spend for Company-Owned Car emissions.

Scope 3 emissions categories include Purchased Goods & Services, Capital Goods, Fuel- and energy-related activities, Waste generated in operations, Business travel, and Employee commuting. In 2024, Business travel was the most significant source, comprising flights, hotel stays, rail, rental cars, and taxis. Emissions were quantified using mileage (where available), flight distance and travel class, hotel night counts, and spend data in relevant categories. For air travel, Bain reports both direct emissions from fuel combustion and upstream emissions from the production and delivery of aviation fuel. Together, these are known as well-to-wake (WTW) emissions. This represents a change from prior years, when only direct emissions were reported. Prior years' emissions for this category have not been recalculated. The impact of this change resulted in an increase in Scope 3 Business Travel emissions of approximately 9.8% in 2024. Additionally, in 2024, Bain made the following change to air travel emissions factors, which was also not retrospectively applied to prior years. Although standard practice typically calls for the use of the latest available emissions factors, Bain opted to use 2022 BEIS factors to calculate air travel emissions in 2024. This is because the 2023 factors reflect unusually low pandemic-era aircraft occupancy from 2021, inflating emissions per passenger mile. In contrast, 2022 factors are based on pre-pandemic data and better represent actual 2024 travel conditions. The impact of this change resulted in a decrease in Scope 3 Business Travel emissions of approximately 31% in 2024. Bain also includes an RFI to account for radiative forcing effects of emissions at altitude. For Purchased Goods & Services and Capital Goods, where possible, Bain calculates supplier emissions factors using supplier emissions and revenue data sourced from CDP to derive either supplier-specific emissions factors or category-average emissions factors. Where not available, Bain relies on standard emissions factors from EPA to calculate emissions for the remaining spend categories. For Fuel-and-energy-related activities, Bain uses energy consumption data. For Waste generated in operations, actual or estimated waste disposal figures are used. Employee commuting emissions are quantified using employee-reported mileage and transportation method. When data was unavailable, Bain applied best practice estimation methodologies. For Scope 3 emissions, this included using spend-based estimates for land transportation, air travel, and hotel stays, and leveraging prior-year or FTE data for waste estimates.

Omissions

Omitted due to unavailable/incomplete information: Bain does not have complete data on emissions reductions directly attributable to emissions reductions initiatives

GHG Emissions Table: Methodology

Standards, assumptions, and methodologies used

Additional notes:

1. Bain has chosen 2019 as the base year for all SBTi emissions targets, as Bain's operations were heavily impacted by pandemic restrictions in 2020 and 2021
2. Full-Time Employees (FTEs) are taken as the denominator to calculate the GHG emissions intensity. Please note Bain reports each full-time employee as one FTE, prorated based on the number of months employed during the year for the purpose of calculating carbon emissions
3. All the scope 1, scope 2, and scope 3 emissions were included in the calculation of the intensity ratio
4. Cumulative figures may not precisely sum to values in table due to rounding
5. Bain reports Biogenic CO₂, however, as per the GHG Protocol, the resultant impact (tons of CO₂ equivalent) of biogenic CO₂ is 0

Metrics and Targets

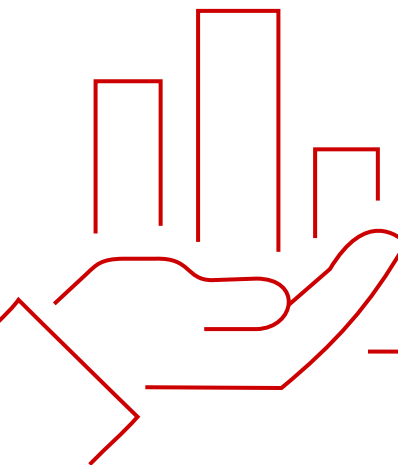
Waste Generated:

| Waste generated (metric tons) ¹ | 2019 (Base year) | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 |
|--|------------------|--------------|------------|--------------|------------------|--------------|
| Composted Waste | 1,154 | 356 | 68 | 110 | 172 [†] | 237 |
| Incinerated waste | 344 | 88 | 50 | 143 | 160 [†] | 81 |
| Landfilled waste | 871 | 392 | 431 | 664 | 757 [†] | 608 |
| Recycled waste | 908 | 590 | 236 | 480 | 566 [†] | 761 |
| Total waste² | 3,276 | 1,426 | 785 | 1,397 | 1,655 | 1,687 |
| <i>% Change from previous year</i> | - | -56 | -45 | 78 | 18 | 2 |
| <i>% Change from 2019 (Base year)</i> | - | -56 | -76 | -57 | -49 | -48 |
| Waste recovered | 2,061 | 946 | 304 | 591 | 738 | 998 |
| IT Waste³ | - | - | 7.5 | 6.8 | 4.8 | 4.0 |
| <i>Recycled</i> | - | - | 3.6 | 6.2 | 4.6 | 4.0 |
| <i>Landfilled</i> | - | - | 3.9 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.0 |

Methodology:

1. Where available, Bain uses vendor bills to calculate amount of waste disposed. Where vendor data is unavailable, Bain estimates waste quantity using waste bin size, number of bins in office, average percent of bin filled, and frequency of bin pickups per week. Waste data represents waste generated on-site in Bain's offices through the course of operations
2. Cumulative figures may not precisely sum values in table due to rounding
3. IT waste figures unavailable for 2019 and 2020 due to data limitations

Appendix



Peril Metrics Report

Scenario analysis

The following three pages show each Bain office location's exposure to key climate perils and how this exposure is changing between 2020 and 2050 under three different climate scenarios:

- **Scenario I: SSP5-8.5 Scenario or 4.4°C (Hot-House-World)**
- **Scenario II: SSP2-4.5 Scenario or 2.7°C**
- **Scenario III: SSP1-2.6 Scenario or 1.8°C**

Assumptions and methodology

- Each climate peril is measured by a specific metric shown below the peril name, which also indicates the unit that is used for measuring this exposure. The coloring of each cell in the graph is based on default peril banding from lowest to highest exposure, specific for each metric
- Jupiter uses the coordinated SSP-RCP (shared socioeconomic pathways – representative concentration pathways) scenarios that are developed for the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Assessment Reports

Scenario I: SSP5-8.5 Scenario or 4.4°C

| Location Name | Extreme Heat | | | | Dangerous Working Conditions | | | | Flood | | | | Precipitation | | | | Wind | | | | Drought | | | | Wildfire | | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------------------|------|------|------|--|------|------|------|--|------|------|------|--|------|------|------|--|------|------|------|---|------|------|------|--------------------------------|------|------|------|
| | Days per year with temperature >35°C | | | | Number of days per year where the Wet-Bulb Globe Temperature (WBGT) exceeds 35°C | | | | Depth of the water (in meters) at the 100-year return period | | | | Maximum daily total water equivalent precipitation (in mm) experienced at the 100-year return period | | | | Maximum 1-minute sustained wind speed (in km/hr) experienced at the 100-year return period | | | | Total water stress: human water demand / water supply for the local and upstream watersheds | | | | Annual probability of wildfire | | | |
| | 2020 | 2030 | 2050 | 2100 | 2020 | 2030 | 2050 | 2100 | 2020 | 2030 | 2050 | 2100 | 2020 | 2030 | 2050 | 2100 | 2020 | 2030 | 2050 | 2100 | 2020 | 2030 | 2050 | 2100 | 2020 | 2030 | 2050 | 2100 |
| Adelaide (Acquisi.. | 13 | 14 | 18 | 39 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 122 | 126 | 137 | 173 | 88 | 89 | 90 | 93 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Amsterdam | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 95 | 97 | 103 | 123 | 121 | 121 | 122 | 125 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Athens | 32 | 38 | 52 | 99 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 49 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 228 | 233 | 246 | 288 | 131 | 131 | 133 | 138 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Atlanta | 22 | 27 | 41 | 98 | 8 | 12 | 28 | 95 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 237 | 244 | 260 | 315 | 120 | 120 | 122 | 128 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Austin | 94 | 101 | 119 | 175 | 26 | 33 | 68 | 147 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 280 | 289 | 311 | 411 | 111 | 111 | 111 | 110 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Bangkok | 116 | 136 | 189 | 321 | 156 | 182 | 240 | 323 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 301 | 310 | 332 | 407 | 133 | 133 | 132 | 129 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Beijing | 21 | 25 | 37 | 89 | 12 | 16 | 29 | 78 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 304 | 318 | 348 | 451 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Bengaluru | 30 | 36 | 53 | 125 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 72 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 234 | 247 | 276 | 378 | 173 | 175 | 179 | 193 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Berlin | 1 | 2 | 3 | 17 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 108 | 109 | 114 | 129 | 121 | 121 | 119 | 115 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Bogota | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 170 | 185 | 218 | 331 | 147 | 148 | 150 | 160 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Boston | 5 | 6 | 10 | 39 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 33 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 232 | 240 | 257 | 318 | 138 | 138 | 140 | 146 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Brisbane | 6 | 7 | 12 | 62 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 49 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 404 | 424 | 469 | 626 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 167 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Brisbane (Acquis.. | 6 | 7 | 13 | 63 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 49 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 395 | 415 | 459 | 611 | 166 | 166 | 165 | 166 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Brussels | 0 | 1 | 1 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 130 | 134 | 143 | 174 | 112 | 112 | 112 | 112 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Buenos Aires | 2 | 3 | 5 | 19 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 18 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 376 | 392 | 428 | 555 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 164 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Cardiff (Acquisi.. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 118 | 123 | 135 | 178 | 125 | 124 | 124 | 123 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Chicago | 8 | 10 | 16 | 52 | 4 | 6 | 14 | 53 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 189 | 196 | 210 | 260 | 118 | 118 | 118 | 117 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Chicago (Acquisi.. | 9 | 10 | 16 | 53 | 4 | 6 | 14 | 54 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 189 | 195 | 210 | 259 | 117 | 117 | 117 | 116 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Copenhagen | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 108 | 110 | 115 | 131 | 121 | 122 | 124 | 133 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Dallas | 79 | 86 | 102 | 154 | 32 | 39 | 66 | 132 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 274 | 282 | 300 | 363 | 119 | 120 | 121 | 124 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Denver | 29 | 34 | 46 | 96 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 146 | 150 | 161 | 197 | 116 | 117 | 118 | 121 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Doha | 182 | 187 | 197 | 230 | 107 | 117 | 139 | 188 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 261 | 274 | 301 | 394 | 150 | 150 | 151 | 155 | 11 | 9 | 8 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Dubai | 189 | 194 | 206 | 249 | 129 | 137 | 154 | 202 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 305 | 321 | 359 | 486 | 149 | 150 | 153 | 162 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Dusseldorf | 1 | 1 | 3 | 17 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 102 | 105 | 112 | 136 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 118 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Frankfurt | 2 | 3 | 5 | 25 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 104 | 106 | 112 | 133 | 119 | 119 | 118 | 114 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Helsinki | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 95 | 97 | 101 | 117 | 130 | 131 | 132 | 139 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ho Chi Minh | 52 | 64 | 102 | 254 | 108 | 138 | 214 | 331 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 383 | 404 | 452 | 618 | 166 | 168 | 171 | 187 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hong Kong | 5 | 6 | 14 | 69 | 35 | 46 | 85 | 161 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 519 | 539 | 594 | 740 | 205 | 210 | 216 | 238 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hong Kong (Acq.. | 4 | 6 | 13 | 66 | 33 | 44 | 84 | 160 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 525 | 545 | 590 | 746 | 207 | 212 | 218 | 240 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Houston | 60 | 67 | 87 | 154 | 48 | 58 | 92 | 159 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 510 | 528 | 568 | 633 | 142 | 143 | 145 | 148 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Houston (Acquisi.. | 59 | 66 | 86 | 153 | 48 | 58 | 92 | 159 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 514 | 532 | 573 | 636 | 143 | 143 | 145 | 148 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Istanbul | 2 | 3 | 6 | 43 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 34 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 226 | 234 | 251 | 308 | 147 | 147 | 147 | 146 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Jakarta | 31 | 42 | 81 | 250 | 9 | 23 | 110 | 355 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 345 | 360 | 394 | 510 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 125 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Johannesburg | 5 | 6 | 14 | 89 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 186 | 191 | 202 | 239 | 134 | 134 | 136 | 141 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Kiev | 3 | 3 | 6 | 32 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 152 | 154 | 158 | 171 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 121 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Kuala Lumpur | 48 | 63 | 110 | 265 | 49 | 79 | 183 | 349 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 521 | 574 | 693 | 108 | 108 | 109 | 111 | 118 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Leeds (Acquisiti.. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 100 | 103 | 111 | 138 | 122 | 122 | 120 | 116 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Lisbon | 2 | 3 | 5 | 24 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 167 | 170 | 177 | 201 | 128 | 127 | 126 | 121 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| London | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 104 | 108 | 117 | 149 | 115 | 115 | 116 | 118 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| London (Acquisi.. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 105 | 110 | 118 | 151 | 114 | 114 | 115 | 117 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Los Angeles | 12 | 14 | 20 | 61 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 18 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 233 | 240 | 256 | 308 | 98 | 98 | 99 | 103 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Madrid | 26 | 32 | 50 | 104 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 24 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 106 | 108 | 114 | 134 | 117 | 117 | 117 | 115 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Manila | 46 | 55 | 84 | 211 | 74 | 94 | 161 | 301 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 616 | 637 | 684 | 842 | 247 | 248 | 249 | 257 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Melbourne | 7 | 8 | 10 | 28 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 147 | 153 | 167 | 214 | 98 | 99 | 100 | 104 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Melbourne (Acqu.. | 6 | 7 | 10 | 27 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 148 | 154 | 168 | 216 | 99 | 99 | 100 | 104 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mexico City | 0 | 1 | 2 | 24 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 291 | 301 | 335 | 445 | 158 | 159 | 162 | 171 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mexico City Glob.. | 1 | 2 | 4 | 44 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 305 | 315 | 350 | 469 | 155 | 156 | 159 | 168 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Milan | 8 | 11 | 22 | 72 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 41 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 239 | 246 | 262 | 317 | 110 | 110 | 109 | 105 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Minneapolis | 8 | 10 | 18 | 63 | 3 | 4 | 11 | 46 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 178 | 183 | 194 | 233 | 113 | 113 | 115 | 121 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Monterrey | 87 | 97 | 122 | 201 | 4 | 5 | 15 | 82 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 295 | 302 | 316 | 368 | 133 | 132 | 132 | 131 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mumbai | 29 | 39 | 68 | 198 | 21 | 28 | 68 | 252 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 637 | 657 | 701 | 853 | 201 | 201 | 206 | 216 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Munich | 1 | 2 | 3 | 21 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 147 | 148 | 152 | 164 | 114 | 114 | 113 | 112 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| New Delhi | 139 | 147 | 168 | 234 | 104 | 111 | 134 | 183 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 309 | 326 | 363 | 496 | 152 | 152 | 151 | 148 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| New Delhi Bain ... | 139 | 147 | 168 | 234 | 104 | 111 | 134 | 183 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 309 | 325 | 363 | 495 | 152 | 152 | 151 | 148 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| New Delhi Globa.. | 139 | 147 | 168 | 234 | 104 | 111 | 134 | 183 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 309 | 325 | 363 | 495 | 152 | 152 | 151 | 148 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| New York | 8 | 10 | 17 | 54 | 3 | 4 | 11 | 57 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 231 | 240 | 261 | 332 | 130 | 130 | 135 | 140 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| New york (Acqui.. | 7 | 9 | 15 | 51 | 3 | 4 | 11 | 57 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 231 | 240 | 261 | 331 | 130 | 130 | 135 | 140 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| New York (Acqui.. | 6 | 8 | 14 | 49 | 3 | 4 | 11 | 56 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 230 | 239 | 260 | 330 | 130 | 130 | 135 | 140 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| New Zealand (A.. | 0 | 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Scenario II: SSP2-4.5 Scenario or 2.7°C

Peril Band Category

- Highest
- High
- Medium
- Low
- Lowest

| Location Name | Extreme Heat | | | | Dangerous Working Conditions | | | | Flood | | | | Precipitation | | | | Wind | | | | Drought | | | | Wildfire | | | | | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------------------|------|------|------|--|------|------|------|--|------|------|------|--|------|------|------|--|------|------|------|---|------|------|------|--------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| | Days per year with temperature >35°C | | | | Number of days per year where the Wet-Bulb Globe Temperature (WBGT) exceeds 35°C | | | | Depth of the water (in meters) at the 100-year return period | | | | Maximum daily total water equivalent precipitation (in mm) experienced at the 100-year return period | | | | Maximum 1-minute sustained wind speed (in km/hr) experienced at the 100-year return period | | | | Total water stress: human water demand / water supply for the local and upstream watersheds | | | | Annual probability of wildfire | | | | | | |
| | 2020 | 2030 | 2050 | 2100 | 2020 | 2030 | 2050 | 2100 | 2020 | 2030 | 2050 | 2100 | 2020 | 2030 | 2050 | 2100 | 2020 | 2030 | 2050 | 2100 | 2020 | 2030 | 2050 | 2100 | 2020 | 2030 | 2050 | 2100 | 2020 | 2030 | 2050 |
| Adelaide (Acquisi.. | 12 | 13 | 16 | 21 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 121 | 124 | 132 | 144 | 88 | 89 | 89 | 91 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Amsterdam | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 94 | 96 | 100 | 107 | 121 | 121 | 121 | 122 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Athens | 32 | 36 | 46 | 63 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 227 | 231 | 240 | 254 | 131 | 131 | 132 | 134 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Atlanta | 22 | 25 | 34 | 52 | 8 | 11 | 21 | 39 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 236 | 241 | 253 | 271 | 120 | 120 | 121 | 124 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Austin | 93 | 99 | 111 | 131 | 26 | 34 | 58 | 90 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 279 | 286 | 300 | 331 | 111 | 111 | 111 | 111 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Bangkok | 114 | 130 | 164 | 224 | 162 | 182 | 227 | 275 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 300 | 307 | 322 | 347 | 133 | 133 | 132 | 131 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Beijing | 21 | 24 | 31 | 46 | 12 | 16 | 24 | 39 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 304 | 314 | 335 | 370 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Bengaluru | 29 | 34 | 45 | 66 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 232 | 242 | 262 | 296 | 173 | 174 | 177 | 182 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Berlin | 1 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 107 | 109 | 112 | 117 | 121 | 121 | 120 | 118 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Bogota | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 169 | 180 | 203 | 241 | 147 | 148 | 150 | 153 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Boston | 5 | 6 | 8 | 14 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 231 | 237 | 249 | 269 | 137 | 138 | 138 | 141 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Brisbane | 5 | 7 | 10 | 19 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 402 | 417 | 449 | 500 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Brisbane (Acquisi.. | 6 | 7 | 10 | 20 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 393 | 408 | 438 | 489 | 165 | 166 | 166 | 165 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Brussels | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 130 | 133 | 139 | 149 | 112 | 112 | 112 | 112 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Buenos Aires | 2 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 374 | 386 | 412 | 453 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Cardiff (Acquisiti.. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 117 | 121 | 129 | 143 | 125 | 124 | 124 | 124 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Chicago | 8 | 10 | 13 | 21 | 4 | 6 | 10 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 189 | 193 | 204 | 220 | 118 | 118 | 118 | 117 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Chicago (Acquisi.. | 9 | 10 | 13 | 22 | 4 | 6 | 10 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 188 | 193 | 203 | 220 | 117 | 117 | 117 | 117 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Copenhagen | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 107 | 109 | 112 | 118 | 121 | 122 | 124 | 127 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Dallas | 79 | 84 | 95 | 113 | 31 | 38 | 57 | 81 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 273 | 279 | 292 | 313 | 119 | 120 | 120 | 122 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Denver | 29 | 32 | 40 | 56 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 145 | 148 | 156 | 168 | 116 | 117 | 117 | 118 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Doha | 182 | 185 | 192 | 204 | 108 | 113 | 129 | 150 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 260 | 270 | 289 | 320 | 150 | 150 | 151 | 152 | 10 | 9 | 9 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Dubai | 188 | 192 | 200 | 215 | 129 | 134 | 148 | 166 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 303 | 316 | 342 | 384 | 149 | 150 | 152 | 155 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Dusseldorf | 1 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 102 | 104 | 109 | 117 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Frankfurt | 2 | 2 | 4 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 103 | 106 | 109 | 116 | 119 | 119 | 118 | 117 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Helsinki | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 95 | 96 | 99 | 105 | 130 | 130 | 132 | 134 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Ho Chi Minh | 51 | 61 | 83 | 136 | 112 | 133 | 184 | 248 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 380 | 396 | 430 | 485 | 166 | 166 | 169 | 171 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Hong Kong | 4 | 6 | 10 | 22 | 35 | 43 | 69 | 109 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 517 | 532 | 564 | 615 | 206 | 209 | 214 | 220 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Hong Kong (Acq.. | 4 | 5 | 9 | 21 | 34 | 42 | 67 | 108 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 523 | 538 | 570 | 621 | 208 | 211 | 216 | 222 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Houston | 59 | 65 | 78 | 102 | 49 | 57 | 81 | 109 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 509 | 527 | 555 | 591 | 142 | 143 | 144 | 146 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Houston (Acquisi.. | 58 | 64 | 77 | 100 | 49 | 58 | 81 | 109 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 513 | 532 | 560 | 595 | 143 | 143 | 144 | 146 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Istanbul | 2 | 2 | 4 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 226 | 231 | 243 | 262 | 147 | 147 | 147 | 147 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Jakarta | 30 | 39 | 62 | 118 | 7 | 13 | 57 | 182 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 343 | 355 | 378 | 417 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 126 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Johannesburg | 4 | 6 | 10 | 24 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 185 | 189 | 197 | 209 | 134 | 134 | 135 | 137 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Kiev | 3 | 3 | 5 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 152 | 153 | 156 | 160 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 122 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Kuala Lumpur | 47 | 59 | 87 | 145 | 43 | 57 | 124 | 236 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 514 | 553 | 638 | 773 | 108 | 109 | 110 | 113 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Leeds (Acquisiti.. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 99 | 102 | 107 | 116 | 122 | 122 | 121 | 119 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Lisbon | 2 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 166 | 169 | 174 | 182 | 128 | 128 | 127 | 125 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| London | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 104 | 107 | 112 | 123 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 116 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| London (Acquisi.. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 105 | 108 | 114 | 125 | 114 | 114 | 115 | 115 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Los Angeles | 12 | 13 | 17 | 26 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 233 | 239 | 250 | 267 | 98 | 98 | 99 | 100 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Madrid | 26 | 31 | 42 | 63 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 105 | 107 | 111 | 118 | 117 | 117 | 117 | 116 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Manila | 45 | 53 | 70 | 108 | 72 | 86 | 131 | 194 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 615 | 632 | 664 | 718 | 200 | 247 | 248 | 249 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Melbourne | 7 | 7 | 9 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 146 | 151 | 160 | 176 | 98 | 99 | 99 | 101 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Melbourne (Acq.. | 6 | 7 | 8 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 147 | 152 | 162 | 177 | 99 | 99 | 100 | 101 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Mexico City | 0 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 288 | 301 | 319 | 363 | 158 | 159 | 161 | 164 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Mexico City Glob.. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 300 | 314 | 333 | 378 | 155 | 156 | 158 | 161 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Milan | 8 | 10 | 16 | 31 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 238 | 244 | 255 | 273 | 110 | 110 | 109 | 108 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Minneapolis | 8 | 10 | 14 | 25 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 16 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 177 | 181 | 189 | 202 | 113 | 113 | 114 | 116 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Monterrey | 86 | 94 | 110 | 140 | 3 | 5 | 10 | 25 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 294 | 300 | 310 | 327 | 133 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Mumbai | 28 | 36 | 54 | 93 | 19 | 24 | 54 | 107 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 635 | 651 | 681 | 732 | 201 | 201 | 204 | 210 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Munich | 1 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 147 | 148 | 150 | 154 | 114 | 114 | 114 | 113 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| New Delhi | 138 | 144 | 159 | 183 | 104 | 112 | 129 | 145 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 307 | 320 | 346 | 390 | 152 | 152 | 151 | 150 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| New Delhi Bain .. | 138 | 144 | 158 | 183 | 104 | 112 | 129 | 145 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 307 | 319 | 346 | 389 | 152 | 152 | 151 | 150 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| New Delhi Globa.. | 138 | 144 | 158 | 183 | 104 | 112 | 129 | 145 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 307 | 319 | 346 | 389 | 152 | 152 | 151 | 150 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| New York | 8 | 10 | 13 | 23 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 16 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 230 | 237 | 251 | 275 | 129 | 131 | 132 | 137 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| New york (Acqui.. | 7 | 9 | 12 | 21 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 16 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 230 | 237 | 251 | 275 | 130 | 131 | 132 | 137 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| New York (Acqui.. | 6 | 8 | 11 | 19 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 16 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 229 | 236 | 250 | 273 | 130 | 131 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Hazard score quadrant

Scenario I: SSP5-8.5 Scenario or 4.4°C

This quadrant graph shows Jupiter's hazard scores, which directly map one or more peril metrics to a uniform measure between 0-100 and allow for scores that capture the present hazard exposure as well as the projected change in scores until 2050. This view uses the "All Perils" Score, which aggregates all other peril scores in a weighted way and hence provides a shortcut to understanding a location's climate hazard exposure in general. The x-axis shows the "All Perils" Present Score and the y-axis shows the "All Perils" Change Score for each location, and the coloring shows the location's "All Perils" Overall Score, which combines the present score and change score and benchmarks this value against a globally weighted average of the scores in populated areas.

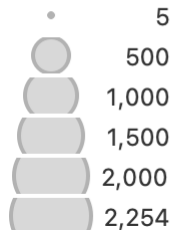
Bottom-left quadrant. Present-day hazard and the future change is low.

Top-right quadrant. Present-day hazard and the future change is high.

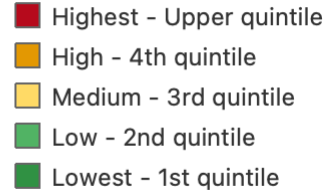
Bottom-right quadrant. Present-day hazard is high, but it isn't changing too quickly in the future. These locations are likely to be accustomed to high levels of hazard and may have already deployed adaptation measures. Those adaptation measures are likely to be sufficient in the future.

Top-left quadrant. Present-day hazard is low, but that is expected to rise very quickly in the future. The end state for these locations won't approach that of the red and orange quadrants, but it will be high compared to their current hazard level.

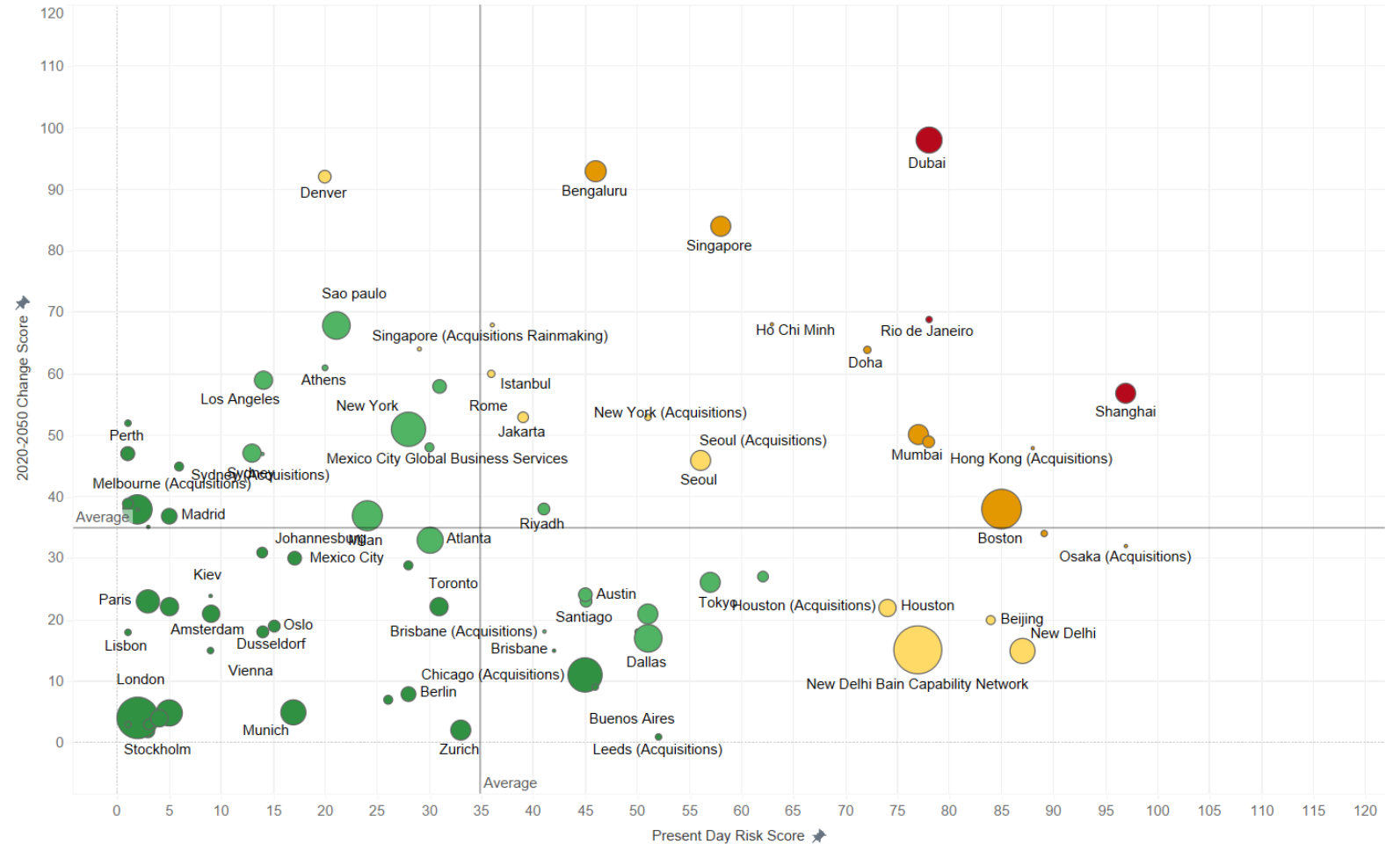
Employee Count



Colour Legend



Hazard Score Quadrant







Primary Hazard Map

Scenario I: SSP5-8.5 Scenario or 4.4°C

This map shows each location's primary climate hazard, when looking at each location's highest peril score. The score type chosen for the ranking is the Overall Score for each peril score, which reflects the combined climate risk considering present and future exposure.

Primary Hazard Score

-  Flood
-  Heat
-  Precipitation
-  Wind

