TCFD REPORT

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ABOUT THIS REPORT

In this report, any use of the term "materiality" and other similar terms refers to topics that reflect our priority ESG issues. We are not using such terms as they are used under the securities or other laws of the United States or any other jurisdiction or as they are used in the context of financial statements and financial reporting. This report includes estimates as well as other statements that are considered forward-looking statements under federal securities laws and may be identified by words such as "believe," "project," "expect," "anticipate," "estimate," "intend," "strategy," "future," "opportunity," "plan," "may," "should," "will," "would," "will be," "will continue," "will likely result," "strive," "seek," "could," "potential," "predict," and similar expressions. Forward-looking statements are based on current expectations and assumptions that are subject to risks and uncertainties, including risks that are currently unknown, that may cause actual results to differ materially. These expectations and assumptions are inherently subject to significant business, economic, competitive, regulatory, and other risks and uncertainties, many of which are difficult to predict and beyond the Company's control. Accordingly, investors should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements as a prediction of actual results or actual performance. We describe risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results and events to differ materially in our reports filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), including in our most recent Annual Report on Form 10-K and the risks summarized in the section entitled "Risk Factors,", and the Company's other periodic filings with the SEC, which can be accessed at www.take2games.com/ir. Additional risks of which the Company is not currently aware could cause actual results to differ. We undertake no obligation to update or revise publicly any forward-looking statements, whether because of new information, future events, or otherwise. When we use the terms "Take-Two," "Company," "we," "us," or "our" in this report, we mean Take-Two Interactive Software, Inc. and its subsidiaries, on a consolidated basis, unless we state (or the context implies) otherwise.

Certain information contained herein relating to any goals, targets, intentions, or expectations is subject to change, and no assurance can be given that such goals, targets, intentions, or expectations will be met. Further, there can be no assurance that our sustainability policies and procedures as described in this report will continue; such policies and procedures could change, even materially. We are permitted to determine in our discretion that it is not feasible or practical to implement or complete certain of our sustainability initiatives, policies, and procedures based on cost, timing, or other considerations.

Climate-related statistics and metrics, including GHG emissions metrics, are estimates and may be based on estimates and assumptions (which may prove to be inaccurate) or developing standards (including Take-Two's internal standards and policies).

The information in this report should be considered historical and not subject to further update by us.

TCFD REPORT

RATIONALE FOR TASK FORCE ON CLIMATE-RELATED FINANCIAL DISCLOSURES

As part of our commitment to be good corporate citizens and responsible stewards, Take-Two is providing disclosure in reference to the recommendations of TCFD and has enhanced the alignment of our strategic planning with the four pillars of the TCFD framework: Governance, Strategy, Risk Management, and Metrics and Targets.

Coordinated by our Sustainability Committee, Take-Two engaged various business leaders and subject matter experts in our organization to inform and review our disclosures.

This TCFD report includes the results of three qualitative scenario analyses — one that considers a high global emissions future (IPCC RCP[1] 8.5) as well as a future under two different global emissions scenarios developed by the Network for Greening the Financial System (NGFS), in which the targets set forth in the Paris Agreement are met in an Orderly or a Disorderly fashion, respectively.

- Under IPCC RCP 8.5 — High Global Emissions Scenario: Physical risks, both acute event-driven and chronic climate-related hazards, are maximized, and risks associated with transitioning to a low-carbon economy are minimized.
- Under NGFS — Orderly and Disorderly Pathways to Meeting the Paris Agreement: Physical risks are somewhat mitigated, but transition risks become material.

Our goals are to enhance our understanding of Take-Two's climate-related risks and opportunities and to remain resilient by responsibly managing the risks and capitalizing on the opportunities inherent in a transition to a lower-carbon global economy.

[1] IPCC RCP: International Panel on Climate Change Representative Concentration Pathway

ANCESTORS

GOVERNANCE

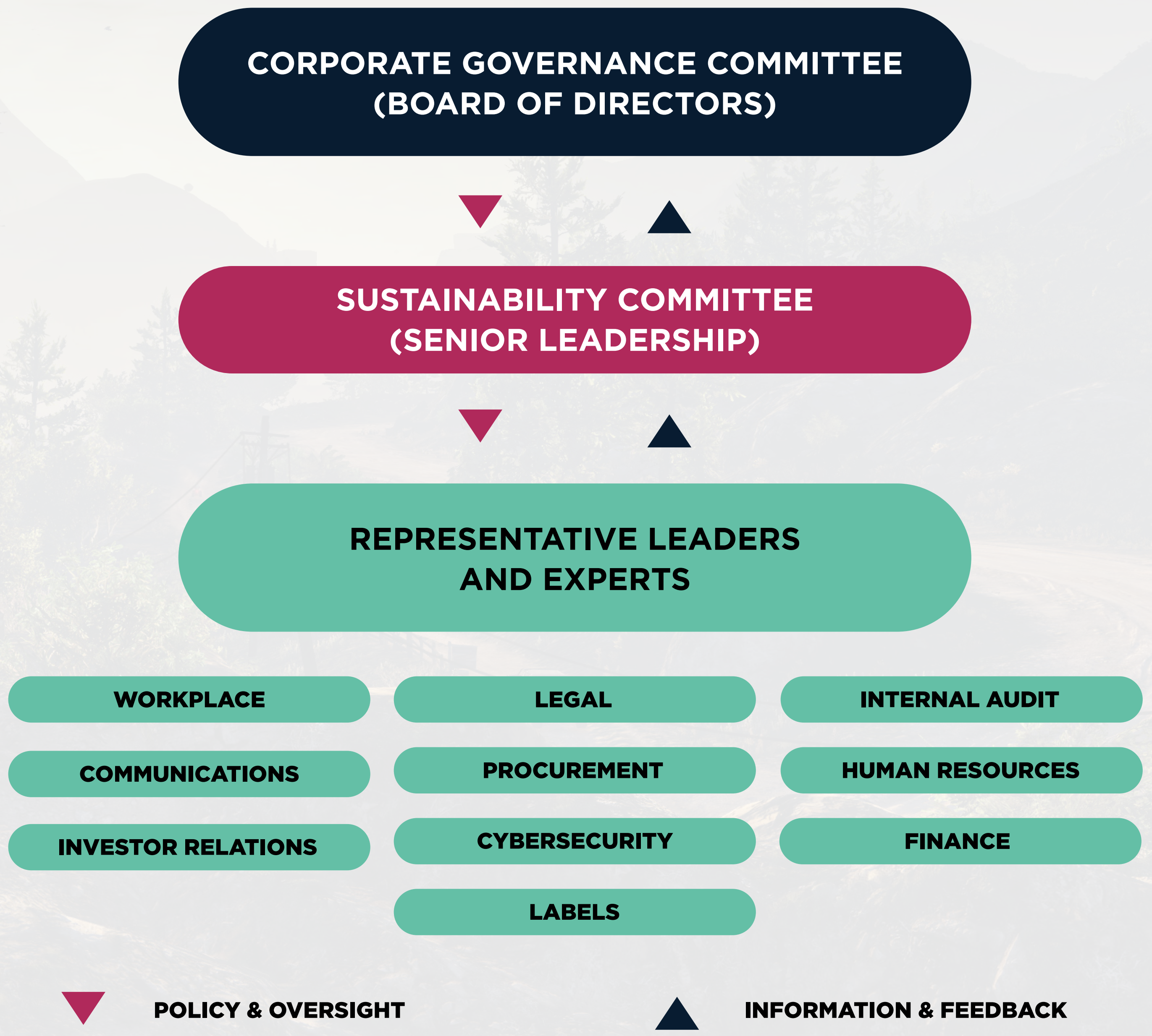
We prioritize transparent corporate governance and management to best translate our vision into effective action and respond to the rapidly evolving ESG- and climate-related issues facing our industry and business. We understand that robust corporate governance further embeds our efforts throughout the organization and helps ensure engagement at all levels of the business.

BOARD OVERSIGHT OF RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES

The Board of Directors has direct oversight of strategic risks to the Company through three standing committees: the Audit Committee, the Compensation Committee, and the Corporate Governance Committee.

The Corporate Governance Committee oversees and reviews the Company's sustainability strategy and guides our long-term climate strategy. ESG issues are discussed at quarterly meetings.

TAKE-TWO SUSTAINABILITY GOVERNANCE



ROLE OF MANAGEMENT IN ASSESSING AND MANAGING RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES

The board's oversight of risks and opportunities related to sustainability and ESG topics is supported by our Sustainability Committee, which comprises senior leaders and subject matter experts from across the Company and meets quarterly. The Sustainability Committee delivers periodic reports to the Corporate Governance Committee addressing salient ESG- and climate-related risks and opportunities that may impact Take-Two's business operations, performance, and/or brand reputation. We work to identify potential climate-related risks and opportunities, as appropriate, across short-, medium-, and long-term time horizons using risk and opportunity categories defined in the TCFD framework.

All active sustainability initiatives, including environmental data collection, assessment and management of climate-related risks and opportunities, and evaluation of potential impacts on the Company, are discussed by the Environmental Stewardship Subcommittee at periodic meetings, as appropriate.

Together, these committees are also responsible for establishing short-, medium-, and long-term sustainability goals and targets, assessing the climate-related impacts of the Company's activities, and preparing and reviewing Take-Two's annual ESG reporting.

STRATEGY

OVERVIEW OF RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES

Take-Two's climate strategy is set by our Corporate Governance Committee and informed by regular engagement with both internal and external stakeholders. Our strategy is also guided by consideration of climate-related risks and opportunities that could significantly impact our business operations, products and services, supply chains and investments, and customers and colleagues.

We have considered climate-related risks and opportunities over the following time horizons that align with key dates identified by the climate-science community and the Paris Agreement: short-term (up to 3 years), medium-term (3 to 8 years), and long-term (8+ years) with a specific outlook to 2050.

Climate-related risks and opportunities relevant to Take-Two were identified using the categories defined in the TCFD framework. Relevant risks and opportunities were assigned a time horizon — determined by the Sustainability Committee based on when those risks or opportunities would likely be realized if a risk was left unmitigated or if an opportunity was acted on.

Transition risks are those associated with transitioning to a lower-carbon economy. They entail extensive policy, legal, technology, and market changes as required to address climate change. Transition risks also pose varying levels of financial and reputational risks to organizations.

Physical risks are the adverse impacts of climate change, including severe event-driven (acute) and longer-term (chronic) shifts in climate patterns.

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CLIMATE-RELATED RISKS AND ESTIMATED TIME HORIZONS

Transition Risk Type	Relevant Risk	Time Horizon
Policy & Legal	**Increased pricing of GHG emissions** The introduction of mandatory carbon pricing in regions where T2 operates may result in increased operating costs from higher compliance costs and insurance premiums.	Medium-Term
	Enhanced emissions-reporting obligations Additional climate-related (emissions) reporting obligations imposed on companies may result in increased operating and compliance costs.	Short-Term
Technology	**Substitution of existing products and services with lower-emission options and costs to transition to lower-emission technology** Substitution of existing products and services and the costs to transition our operations to lower-emission technology may result in increased capital investments and the adoption and deployment of new and/or alternative technologies. This is applicable both directly and indirectly, as it may greatly affect our supply chain and main technological partners.	Medium-Term
Market	**Changing customer behavior** Shifts in customer behavior may reduce demand for any products that are not aligned with global climate goals or alter revenue mix and sources, which may result in decreased revenues. As the demographics of our customer base shift, it is reasonable to expect a change in purchasing patterns toward socially and environmentally friendly products, especially with respect to discretionary spending.	Long-Term
	Uncertainty in market signals Abrupt and unexpected shifts in energy costs could increase our operating expenses and adversely impact consumer discretionary spending.	Short-Term
Reputation	**Increased stakeholder concern about climate action** Lack of climate action may hurt our reputation with stakeholders who expect us to take appropriate measures to address climate change and our impact on the global environment. These factors may result in reduced investor appetite and reduction in capital availability and may negatively impact workforce planning (e.g., talent attraction and retention).	Short-Term

CLIMATE-RELATED RISKS AND ESTIMATED TIME HORIZONS

Physical Risk Type	Relevant Risk	Time Horizon
Acute	**Increased severity of extreme weather events** Extreme weather events such as hurricanes, floods, and wildfires could directly result in increased costs for adaptation measures or repairs or in decreased revenues due to disruptions to T2's business operations. T2 might also be indirectly affected by acute risks due to event-driven impacts across the value chain, such as disruptions to our workforce, suppliers, partners, distribution channels, and/or end customers.	Long-Term
Chronic	**Changes in precipitation patterns and extreme variability in weather patterns, including rising sea levels** Changes to precipitation patterns and rising sea levels could directly result in increased costs for adaptation or relocation measures and increased procurement costs for utilities. T2 may also be indirectly affected by chronic risks due to longer-term impacts across the value chain, such as disruptions to suppliers, partners, distribution channels, and/or end customers.	Long-Term
Chronic	**Rising mean temperatures** Rising mean temperatures could result in increased operating costs.	Medium-Term

CLIMATE-RELATED OPPORTUNITIES AND ESTIMATED TIME HORIZONS

Opportunity Type	Relevant Opportunities	Time Horizon
Resource Efficiency	**Transition to more efficient buildings, reduced water consumption, and more efficient use of space** As we pursue higher energy- and water-use efficiency across our real estate portfolio and continue working to optimize our physical footprint to meet business needs, we could realize a reduction in fixed asset costs and increase our resilience in the event of climate-related disruptions to our business. As we pursue efficiency across the portfolio, we could realize additional synergies and space efficiencies across our real estate operations that would improve space utilization and the resiliency of our operations.	Medium-Term
Energy Source	**Use of lower-emission sources of energy** By pursuing increased levels of renewable electricity use across our offices and data centers, we may reduce exposure to future fossil fuel price increases and fuel costs as the price of renewable energy decreases over time. We could also contribute to the decarbonization of local grids where we currently operate.	Medium-Term
	Participation in carbon markets By participating in carbon markets, we may realize reputational benefits, which could result in increased demand for our products.	Long-Term
	Shift toward decentralized energy generation By transitioning to decentralized energy generation, we may reduce our exposure to future fossil fuel price increases.	Long-Term
Products and Services	**Development of new products and services** We could enhance our competitive edge in the market and increase revenues by developing products that reflect shifting consumer preferences for lower-carbon goods.	Medium-Term
Resilience	**Participation in renewable energy programs and adoption of energy-efficiency measures** We could achieve increased market valuation through resilience planning (e.g., regarding infrastructure, land, and buildings).	Medium-Term
	Resource substitutes/diversification By diversifying the resources our business uses, we could increase the reliability of our supply chains as well as our own ability to operate under various climate scenarios.	Medium-Term

IMPACT ON BUSINESS, STRATEGY, AND FINANCIAL PLANNING

Take-Two believes that climate change will have long-term impacts on our business. These impacts may result either from the continuation of current policies, in which the physical risks associated with climate change are maximized, or by a transition to a lower-carbon global economy, in which our business would be more exposed to transition-associated risks.

We recognize the high degree of uncertainty associated with quantifying the impacts of differing climate scenarios, particularly given our developing ESG strategy. In response, Take-Two has developed qualitative scenario narratives to begin exploring the potential range of climate change implications for our business, bounded by future outcomes that we currently feel are the most conservative and reasonable.

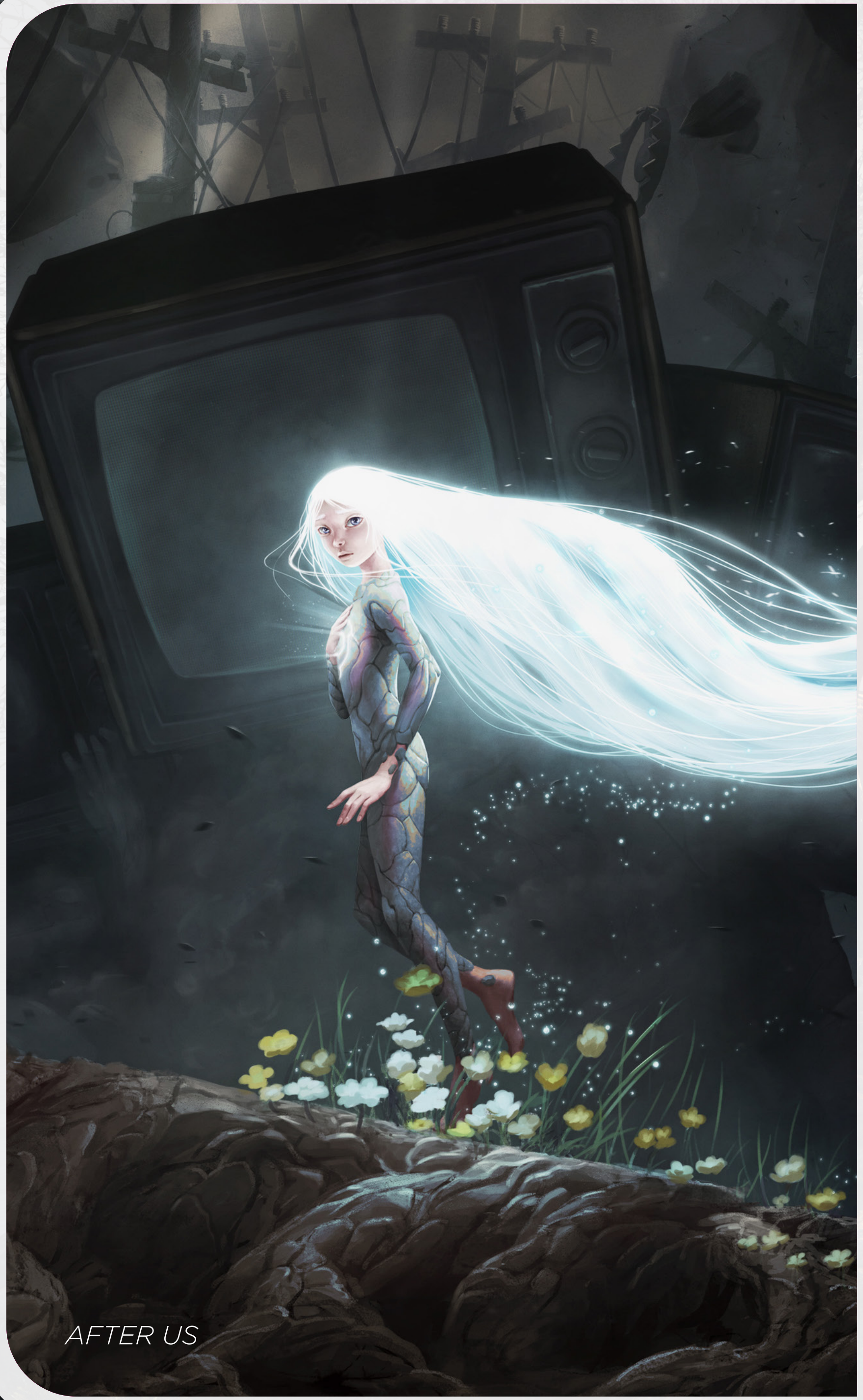
As we continue to mature and evolve our operational ESG and sustainability initiatives, we expect to develop quantitative scenario analyses to further inform our future strategy and financial planning.

SCENARIO ANALYSIS AND STRATEGY RESILIENCE

We considered three potential scenarios, as defined by the IPCC and the NGFS, as the basis for our qualitative analysis of climate-related risks and opportunities.

CLIMATE SCENARIO ANALYSIS

Scenario	Pathway	Description	Expected Risk Profile
IPCC	RCP8.5: Business-as-usual	Unmitigated global emissions scenario assuming that current policies persist. Characterized by increases in global surface temperatures by 4°C.	Represents low transition risks but high acute and chronic physical risks, as global emission rates continue at current pace.
NGFS	Disorderly: Delayed transition	Represents a delayed global response up to 2030 and then a rapid, more disruptive change to keep global temperatures under a 2°C rise in temperatures.	Both physical and transition risks increase due to the likelihood of chronic and acute climate events as well as sudden and more disruptive policy changes.
NGFS	Orderly: Below 2°C	Gradually increases the stringency of climate action providing a 67% chance of limiting global warming to below a 2°C rise in temperatures.	Both physical and transition climate-related risks are relatively moderate, though carbon pricing might have a significant impact on current profitability levels.


AFTER US

RISK MANAGEMENT

PROCESS FOR IDENTIFYING AND ASSESSING CLIMATE-RELATED RISKS

Take-Two is still in the early stages of developing formalized processes for integrating climate-related risks into our strategic and financial planning and workplace solutions. As a starting point, our Sustainability Committee engaged with multidisciplinary working groups of internal stakeholders to consider our direct operations in the TCFD context to begin identifying and assessing our relevant climate-related risks and to assign a time horizon to each risk.

Our Sustainability Committee evaluates the outcome of the risk assessments and ranks relevant risks according to factors such as likelihood of occurrence and potential financial impact to the organization.

PROCESS FOR MANAGING CLIMATE-RELATED RISKS

Climate-related risks that are deemed higher priority from the ranking process are communicated to the Corporate Governance Committee along with recommended actions. All such risks are logged to inform our operations and Sustainability strategy.

As our core processes for identifying and assessing climate-related risks continue to evolve, supported by more robust data collection and analytics tools, the more sophisticated and forward-looking our climate-risk management processes can become.

INTEGRATION OF CLIMATE-RELATED RISKS INTO THE ORGANIZATION’S OVERALL RISK MANAGEMENT

In addition to having the Corporate Governance Committee oversee ESG matters, we have incorporated ESG into our evolving ERM program, as appropriate. ERM supports our strategic decision-making and increases collaboration between our management team and risk management functions to better enable enterprise-wide risk-mitigation capabilities. We believe this integrated approach allows us to effectively and efficiently identify, monitor, and manage key risks to our business.

As part of the ERM process, management assesses the capabilities that are in place to mitigate risk and updates the ERM Steering Committee semi-annually on the progress of planned activities and overall risk outlook. Our ERM team provides quarterly metrics for use in risk profiles developed across the organization. These disparate risk profiles are then synthesized and presented holistically to senior management, who in turn provides regular updates to the board.

METRICS AND TARGETS

METRICS TO EVALUATE RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES

Take-Two has made significant progress in establishing a data collection and reporting workflow to account for our Scopes 1, 2, and 3 GHG emissions in accordance with the Greenhouse Gas Protocol Corporate Standard. These emissions are associated with our global real estate footprint and data center operations, among other sources. Data collected by fuel type includes market-based supplies of renewable electricity, which is particularly relevant to our data center operations.

We have taken steps to benchmark our global real estate portfolio and data centers, tracking energy use by fuel type using industry-standard key performance indicators (KPIs), such as weather-normalized energy use intensity and emissions of carbon dioxide equivalent per unit area.

We are also considering introducing additional leading indicators to help us align with the transition to and support a lower-carbon future economy. In this regard, we are considering KPIs associated with renewable energy, responsible sourcing, materials, and waste generation.

Take-Two responds annually to CDP's Climate Change Questionnaire.

As we work to increase the breadth and depth of our GHG emissions reporting boundary, we attained third-party limited assurance verification from Lucideon CICS Limited against ISO 14064-3 requirements of our Scope 1, 2, Scope 3.1 purchased goods and services, and Scope 3.2 Capital goods emissions for FY 2023. Together these four sources represent approximately 90% of our total GHG emissions.

We are continuing to evaluate how we can best demonstrate our commitment to mitigating our impact on the climate.

GHG INVENTORY AND EMISSIONS-REDUCTION PROGRESS

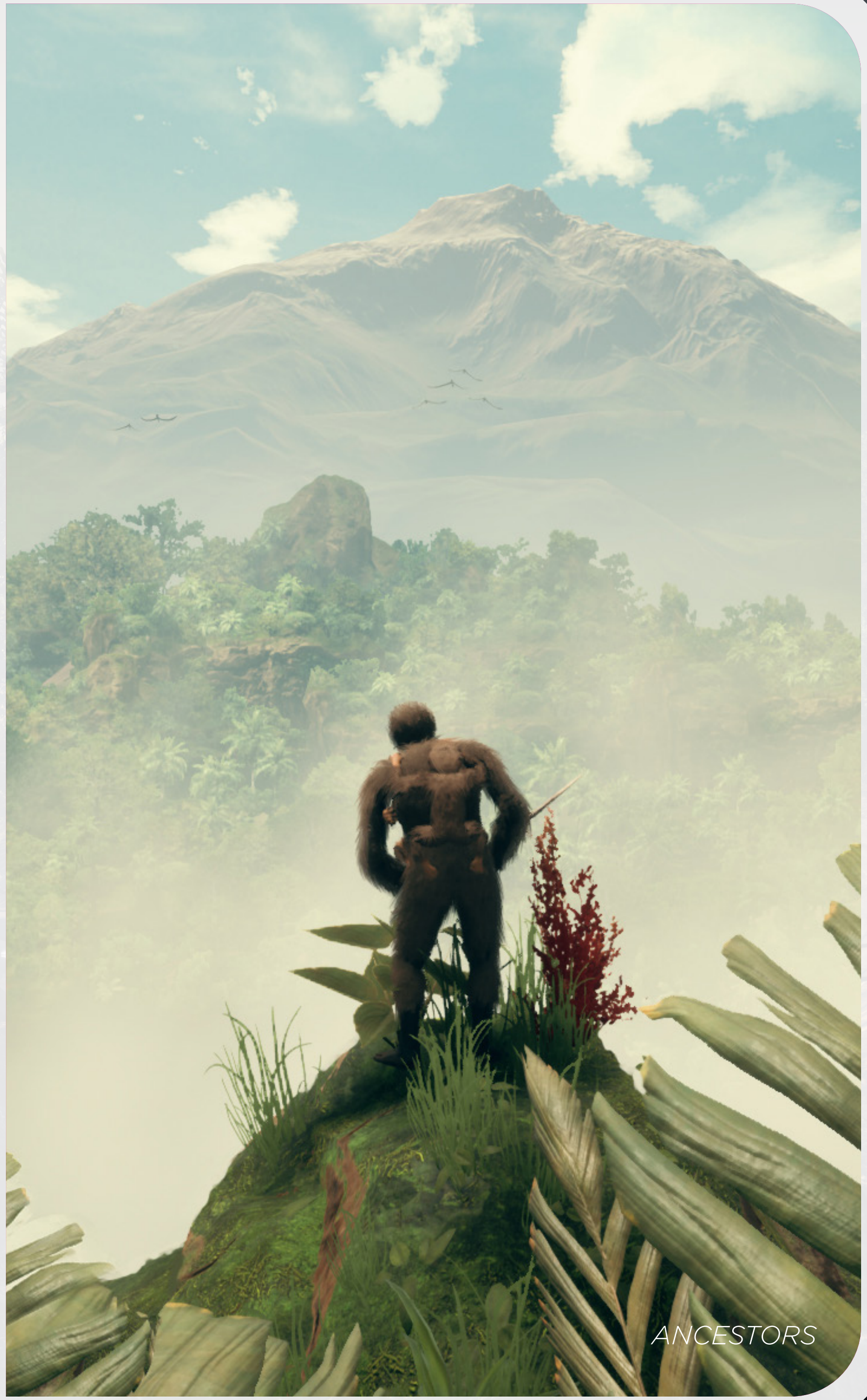
Global data for Take-Two's scope 1, Scope 2, and certain categories of Scope 3 emissions for the fiscal year reporting period of April 1, 2022, through March 31, 2023, is presented below.

Take-Two FY 2023 GHG Emissions

	Absolute Emissions (MT CO_2e)
GHG Scope	
Scope 1	1,868
Scope 2 (market-based)	14,892
Scope 3*	446,058
Total	**462,818**

* Scope 3 categories included:
3.1 Purchased goods and services, 3.2 Capital goods, 3.3 Fuel and energy related activities, 3.4 Upstream transportation & distribution, 3.5 Waste generated in operations, 3.6 Business travel, 3.7 Employee commuting, 3.8 Upstream leased assets, 3.12 End-of-life treatment of sold products

The standards, protocols, and methodologies used to collect activity data and calculate estimated emissions were based on: The Greenhouse Gas Protocol; A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition); The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance; The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard; US EPA Emissions & Generation Resource Integrated Database (eGRID); IEA Emissions Factors 2022; UK Government GHG 2022 Conversion Factor for Company Reporting; Canada GHG Inventory; EPA EnergyStar Portfolio Manager GHG Tech; IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5);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