Welcome to your CDP Climate Change Questionnaire 2023

C0. Introduction

C0.1

(C0.1) Give a general description and introduction to your organization.

Founded in 1977 in Rio de Janeiro as Cardiolab, Rede D'Or São Luiz is the largest integrated healthcare network in Brazil, with presence in the states of Alagoas, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Pernambuco, Bahia, Minas Gerais, Paraíba, Mato Grosso do Sul, Maranhão, Sergipe, Ceará, Paraná and the Federal District.

Focusing on humanized care, team qualification, adoption of new technologies, and expansion of care, Rede D'Or São Luiz is a reference in technical quality. It has 69 own hospitals in operation, 3 hospitals under management, 55 oncology clinics, and complimentary services such as blood bank, dialysis and outpatient clinics of various specialties.

Rede D'Or São Luiz also invests in innovation and clinical research, through IDOR (D'Or Research and Education Institute), founded in 2010. IDOR is dedicated to the generation of knowledge and training of physicians, researchers, and other health professionals, to contribute to the health sector for the benefit not only of the company and other partners and supporters but of society as a whole.

A reference in health services, Rede D'Or São Luiz always acts to minimize impacts and build a positive and transparent relationship with employees and the society, to learn and contribute to a better Brazil.

In 2020, our efforts to contribute to mitigating climate change impacts resulted in winning the Health Care Climate Challenge, in the Renewable Energy category, due to the migration of several Rede D'Or São Luiz's units from the captive energy market to the wholesale energy market, resulting in a cleaner and renewable energy matrix.

In 2021, to continue its path on improving the theme of climate change, Rede D'Or São Luiz elaborated its corporative program on Greenhouse Gases (GHG) management that includes: a Climate Change Policy - an Information System on Climate Change; Projects to mitigate and offset GHG emissions; Investments focused on climate action; an operational procedure to elaborate the GHG inventories; Assessment of Risks and Opportunities due to Climate Change; Training on Climate Change. All these activities also led the company to pledge to join the UN's campaign Race to Zero and to set GHG emissions reduction targets. Also, in 2021, Rede D'Or won the Global Climate Award 2021 in the Climate Leadership category – GOLD/Climate Leadership.

In 2022, the group won first place in Latin America and fourth place in the health sector in the ESG Rating ranking (S&P Global Ratings) based on environmental, social, and public governance information from 180 companies worldwide. With this, Rede D'Or was included for the first time in the S&P Global Sustainability Yearbook 2023, which brings together the world's leading companies based on their sustainable business practices in their sectors. Also, the BBB rating was reaffirmed under MSCI ESG Ratings (Morgan Stanley). The company was selected to be part of B3's Corporate Sustainability Index (ISE) portfolio in 2023 for the first time (B3 is the Brazilian Stock Exchange). In addition, the company also joined B3's Carbon Efficient Index (ICO2) portfolio. Finally, for the first time, we also presented the Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) recommendations in the TCFD Annex of the 2022 Sustainability Report, which we intend to formalize our support by 2025.
Rede D'Or disclosure includes emission inventory data for 2020, 2021, and 2022 (reporting year). In 2021, the company carried out 48 inventories. In 2022, the corporate inventory reached 103 operations, being 67 hospitals, 23 oncology clinics, 12 laboratories, and a corporate unit. It is relevant to mention that the corporate greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions inventory got the Golden Badge from Brazilian Emissions Program (FGV).
At the end of 2022 Rede D'Or incorporated the company SulAmérica into its business in an operation that received approval from the National Health Agency (ANS).
As the process took place at the end of December 2022, there was still no perational control to include information from this company in the climate management of Rede D'Or and its units in the emissions accounting for that year. In line with the company's disclosed financial statements for the year ended 2022, the information presented on the CDP questionnaire for this cycle did not include data from SulAmérica, only Rede D'Or.
We point out that, for 2023, Rede D'Or plans to incorporate information from SulAmérica. We emphasize that SulAmérica's ESG information was also not included in other reports for the 2022 base year, such as the S&P CSA questionnaire, the Annual Sustainability Report, the questionnaire.

C0.2

(C0.2) State the start and end date of the year for which you are reporting data and indicate whether you will be providing emissions data for past reporting years.

Reporting year

Start date

January 1, 2022

End date

December 31, 2022

Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years

No

C0.3

(C0.3) Select the countries/areas in which you operate.

Brazil

C0.4

(C0.4) Select the currency used for all financial information disclosed throughout your response.

BRL

C0.5

(C0.5) Select the option that describes the reporting boundary for which climate-related impacts on your business are being reported. Note that this option should align with your chosen approach for consolidating your GHG inventory.

Operational control

C0.8

(C0.8) Does your organization have an ISIN code or another unique identifier (e.g., Ticker, CUSIP, etc.)?

Indicate whether you are able to provide a unique identifier for your organization	Provide your unique identifier
Yes, an ISIN code	BRRDORACNOR8

C1. Governance

C1.1

(C1.1) Is there board-level oversight of climate-related issues within your organization?

Yes

C1.1a

(C1.1a) Identify the position(s) (do not include any names) of the individual(s) on the board with responsibility for climate-related issues.

Position of individual or committee	Responsibilities for climate-related issues
Director on board	Rede D'Or São Luiz's Governance structure comprises the Board of Directors (BoD) and the Executive Board. The appointed Director is also the Executive Vice-President and part of the Executive Board, which implements the guidelines approved by the BoD and coordinates the management of the economic, environmental, and social aspects of our activities. The Executive Board considers climate change-related targets and promotes the strengthening and development

	of human and financial resources, and institutional and policy development in favor of climate change mitigation and adaptation actions. The Director is responsible for ensuring the implementation and dissemination of the ESG policy (Sustainability Policy) in all business units and the implementation and results of the ESG Strategic Plan. Also, the Director is the president of the internal sustainability commission, which is responsible for: monitoring and anticipating trends in global themes in the identification of risks or opportunities; evaluating products, technologies, and processes, and proposing actions that reduce exposure risks and reduce Rede D'Or emissions; periodically monitor the main actions to mitigate and adapt to climate change; Prepare recommendations for the Board of Executive Directors regarding strategic policies and main actions for mitigating and adapting to climate change In 2021, verifying the urgency of the climate issue, the need to increasingly commit to the mitigation of emissions, and the opportunity it would bring to the business, Rede D'Or sought a way to become more engaged with the climate. Besides being a part of the Healthy Hospitals Project, which started the Health through Climate Challenge in which the company already had participating units, the Director signed Rede D'Or's pledge to achieve net-zero emissions and join the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change Race to Zero campaign. Rede D'Or then became a member of the global campaign. In the end of 2022, we carried out our first study of climate scenarios and climate matrix, which was concluded and approved by the board of directors in 2023. This study is publicly available on Rede D'Or official site, and its Investor Relation website.

C1.1b

(C1.1b) Provide further details on the board's oversight of climate-related issues.

Frequency with which climate-related issues are a scheduled agenda item	Governance mechanisms into which climate-related issues are integrated	Please explain
Scheduled – some meetings	Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis Overseeing the setting of corporate targets Monitoring progress towards corporate targets Reviewing and guiding the risk management process	Reviewing and guiding risk management process and Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis: The Board uses the Policies developed as a risk management tool in the company. There is a Risk Management Policy which defines socio-environmental risk as the risk of losses caused by effects on the environment and society resulting from environmental impact, impacts on native peoples and communities, and impacts on the protection of human health, cultural properties, and biodiversity. In 2021, the director of risks and internal controls and the director/executive vice president (part of the Executive Board) validated and aproved the internal climate change policy.

		In 2022, the company committed to preparing a study of climate scenarios and risks, completed in June 2023, with its approval by the Board and publicly disclosed on the company's and Investor Relations website. In this sense, we managed to ensure that climate risk management is aligned with corporate risk, as described in our TCFD Disclosure in the Sustainability Report. Although climate risk modeling management is a specific climate change risk management, Rede D'Or already considers these risks a corporate risk and a material sustainability theme. It is the outcome of unfolding an already structured process integrated with multidisciplinary risk management processes throughout the company in which risks and opportunities from climate change integrate the company's centralized enterprise risk management program. Monitoring progress towards corporate targets | Overseeing the setting of corporate targets': Based on the emissions inventory, the Administrative Council and an Executive Board use the data as a monitoring and supervision tool and a reference to assess emission activities and which reduction initiatives are effective. Also, to review, approve and set targets. In 2021 there were initiatives to start energy consumption migration to the market-based, plans to study a waste recycling target in 2022, and the Council approved targets to reduce emissions (achieving net zero emission by 2050; achieving an intern target of 36% reduction of measurable emissions by 2030, compared to the base year 2020; and reaching 74 business units (hospitals) in the Free Energy Market (MLE) by 2025; At least quarterly, the Administrative Council and an Executive Board are informed about the company's climate management based on documents and presentations prepared by the Internal Sustainability Commission. However, every time an issue arises that needs to go through top management, such as the review and approval of documents, policies, and goals, meetings are scheduled with the Board, such as the company's Carbon Management Plan and the mentioned reduction goals reviewed and approved in 2021. In 2022, the Sustainability Committee held three quarterly meetings to approach topics related to the ESG,

		including climate change objectives, target definition, and energy and water efficiency projects.

C1.1d

(C1.1d) Does your organization have at least one board member with competence on climate-related issues?

	Board member(s) have competence on climate-related issues	Criteria used to assess competence of board member(s) on climate-related issues
Row 1	Yes	Rede D'Or's governance structure has the Directors Board (CA) and the Executive Board. The Directors and Executive Boards set performance/monitoring objectives and oversee progress towards climate-related targets. To this end, they use emissions inventory data as a monitoring and inspection tool to assess emitting activities and verify which reduction initiatives are effective. In addition, it is also a basis for reviewing, approving and setting goals. The Director is responsible for ensuring the ESG policy implementation and dissemination (Sustainability Policy) in all business units, and ensure the ESG Strategic Plan implementation and results. In addition, the Director is the chairman of the internal sustainability committee, which is responsible for: monitoring and anticipating global trends issues in identifying risks or opportunities; evaluate products, technologies and processes and propose actions to reduce exposure risks and emissions at Rede D'Or; periodically monitor the key-actions to mitigate and adapt to climate change; prepare recommendations for the Executive Board on strategic policies and prior actions for climate change mitigating and adapting. In addition of being president of the internal sustainability committee and dealing with climate issues, the board member is interested in and studies the subject. This person helped formulate and conduct sections on climate awareness on the subject. Rede D'Or has a Climate Change Training Module available on Academia Rede D'Or, which we address the major impacts of climate change, contextualizing the problem from the health area perspective. This person was also involved in the development of this training. In 2022, the novelty was the development and dissemination of the Conscious Consumption Training Module, whose objective was to provoke reflection on both positive and negative consequences of our consumption habits on health and the environment, meanwhile presenting the initiatives adopted by Rede D'Or to ensure a more sustainable efficiency.

C1.2

(C1.2) Provide the highest management-level position(s) or committee(s) with responsibility for climate-related issues.

Position or committee

Other C-Suite Officer, please specify

Director on board / Executive Vice-president

Climate-related responsibilities of this position

Setting climate-related corporate targets
Monitoring progress against climate-related corporate targets
Assessing climate-related risks and opportunities
Managing climate-related risks and opportunities

Coverage of responsibilities

Reporting line

Corporate Sustainability/CSR reporting line

Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues via this reporting line

Quarterly

Please explain

For critical concerns and communication-related to socio-environmental issues, the company has advisory bodies to support the company's governance. Among them is the Sustainability Committee, which includes the participation of the executive vice president, directors, managers, and company specialists from different areas to address specific technical matters. Meetings take place quarterly or on demand to achieve defined objectives. The Directors and the Executive Boards are informed about the company's climate management based on documents and presentations prepared by the Internal Sustainability Commission. The Executive Director/Vice-President is also the chairman of the Internal Sustainability Commission and monitors and anticipates trends in global issues in risk identification.
In 2022, the Sustainability Committee held three quarterly meetings to approach topics related to the ESG, including climate change objectives, target definition, and energy and water efficiency projects.

C1.3

(C1.3) Do you provide incentives for the management of climate-related issues, including the attainment of targets?

	Provide incentives for the management of climate-related issues	Comment
Row 1	Yes	Despite having emission targets, having signed commitments, and having a Corporate Program for the Management of Greenhouse Gas Emissions and internal and external policies on climate change, Rede D'Or is still advancing in maturity to engage the whole company, and intended to introduce incentives for the management of climate-related issues on the waste targets (related to scope 3). In 2022, we established the "Reciclômetro" to start incentivising initiatives for Scope 03 emission reductions. Rede D'Or intends to establish other incentives, preferably for Scopes 01 and 02 emission reductions.

C1.3a

(C1.3a) Provide further details on the incentives provided for the management of climate-related issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Entitled to incentive

Business unit manager

Type of incentive

Non-monetary reward

Incentive(s)

Other, please specify

internal recognition

Performance indicator(s)

Progress towards a climate-related target

Incentive plan(s) this incentive is linked to

Not part of an existing incentive plan

Further details of incentive(s)

In 2022, we established a tool to achieve our goal of a 30% recycling rate by 2030 for inorganic waste such as plastic, paper, cardboard, glass, and metal, setting individual targets for each of our hospital units. In this way, we have introduced a monthly tracking tool, the "Reciclômetro". It acts as a report card, giving each unity its monthly performance results. Employee involvement was quite positive, and we have come close to the target of increasing recycling by 15% in the hospital units of Rede D'Or.

Explain how this incentive contributes to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

Initially, the incentive contributes to raise employee awareness of issues regarding GHG emissions. The aim is to increase the recycling rate, reducing the amount of waste sent to landfill and, thus, reducing the organization's Scope 3 emissions.

C2. Risks and opportunities

C2.1

(C2.1) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and responding to climate-related risks and opportunities?

Yes

C2.1a

(C2.1a) How does your organization define short-, medium- and long-term time horizons?

	From (years)	To (years)	Comment
Short-term	0	5	Definition of time horizons based exclusively on Climate Risks. It does not cover other risks, goals, and strategies of the company. Risks that are already occurring. For example, chronic risks: increase in average temperature – assessed on our risk matrices based on climate scenarios.
Medium-term	5	10	Risks that may occur. For example, chronic risks: changes in rainfall patterns and extreme variability in weather patterns; Acute risks: increased severity of extreme weather events such as cyclones and floods; advance on policies and legislation - assessed on our risk matrices based on climate scenarios.
Long-term	10	100	Other risks that studies indicate may occur based on climate change scenarios, for example, the rise on sea level.

C2.1b

(C2.1b) How does your organization define substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

Regarding corporate risks as a whole system, the Risk Management Policy of Rede D'Or São Luiz S.A has the following definitions:
Strategic Risk consists of the risks associated with the Company's strategies pursuing value creation, protection, and growth. Rede D'Or defines them: as caused by events or changes in the external environment, such as political, economic and social, market, competitors, mergers and acquisitions, availability, innovations, technologies, and portfolio of products and services, and also by the quality in the management of internal events related to its finances and operations.

The financial criterion bases the risk allocation process in the Risk Matrix on the sum of amounts insured for material damages and loss of profits for each Company Unit.
The areas responsible for the risks inform the defined impacts, then evaluated by the Management of Corporate Risks and Business Continuity and reported to the Corporate Risks Committee. The company classifies impact in four levels: Low (generates little change in corporate objectives and, among other factors, may cause a momentary reduction in services), Medium, High to Critical (generates impediment to corporate goals and, among other factors, may cause a complete stoppage in services).
Regarding specific climate risk management, Rede D'Or concluded in June 2023 its study of scenarios evaluation and development of climate risk and opportunities matrices, considering quantitative and qualitative aspects.
To align the process with corporate risk management, we considered three of the four corporate criteria for impact: (i) financial; (ii) life; and (iii) image - (iv) licensing impact does not apply to this analysis.
It is worth mentioning that each criteria has a score for determining the risk consequence level. We classify a substantial impact from the set of scores for each criterion on the impact and the probability of the risk occurring, resulting in a critical level risk.
For the life criterion, the impact was based on the sum of people circulating in the units of the regions considered. For the image criterion, the impact was based on the premise that the organization's units are ranked in descending order of image impact for the Company, separating according to pre-defined regions.
For the financial criterion we have currency bands - the highest level is above 400 million for physical risks and above 10 million for transitional risks.
We determined probability of occurrence from weather histories and existing scenario studies, depending on the weather factor.

C2.2

(C2.2) Describe your process(es) for identifying, assessing and responding to climate-related risks and opportunities.

Value chain stage(s) covered

Direct operations

Risk management process

A specific climate-related risk management process

Frequency of assessment

Annually

Time horizon(s) covered

Short-term
Medium-term
Long-term

Description of process

The risk management process of the Group is set out in the description of the Rede D'Or Risk Policy, and is structured through the following step:
(i) Risks identification;
(ii) Risks analysis and assessment;
(iii) Risks treatment;
(iv) Monitoring and critical analysis of risks; and
(v) Registration and reporting to interested parties (stakeholders).

Rede D'Or analyzes and evaluates the identified risks, classifying them in quadrants linked to the criticality level in a Risk Matrix. Once we identified and/or reviewed the risk factors, the Risks and Internal Controls Department analyzes the probability of occurrence and the impact of the risk assessed for each Unit of the Company and allocates the risk in the quadrant referring to their degree of risk in a Risk Matrix (low, medium, high and critical).
The modeling of climate risk management is a specific process of climate change risk management - it considers separate climate change risks and opportunities from other business risks and opportunities. However, as it is a thematic that is already considered as a corporate risk at Rede D'Or, as well as a material sustainability theme, it is the result of the unfolding of an already structured process integrated with multidisciplinary risk management processes throughout the Company that integrates risks and opportunities from climate change into the organization centralized enterprise risk management program.
For the development of climate risks matrices, we started our study by choosing which physical and transitions scenarios we should evaluate and stablishing some premises. Next step was identifying climatic factors and impact variables for both physical and transition scenarios. An extensive study was carried out in the literature and internal studies, covering the TCFD guidelines.
Based on the studies, we identified the risks and respective climate opportunities. We performed the evaluation based on the Company's internal documents, internal technical assessment, and external technical assessment by a consultancy specialized in the subject.
To align the process with corporate risk management, we considered three of four corporate criteria for impact: (i) financial; (ii) life; and (iii) image. For life, the impact was based on the sum of people circulating in the units of the regions considered. For image, the impact was based on the premise that the organization's units are ranked in descending order of image impact for the Company, separating according to pre-defined regions. Regarding financial impact it was obtained quantitatively and monetarily (BRL) by defining substantive financial impact indicators for each risk and each opportunity. Two variables compose these indicators: unit cost and a quantitative measurement unit. We adopted benchmarking, public references, and market references for unit costs that we couldn't adopt internal references. Therefore, it is relevant to highlight that costs were estimated and, when necessary, extrapolated. This study is publicly available on the Group's and Rede D'Or's Investor Relations website.
When we concluded the identification of risks and opportunities, the prioritization of them was based on risk/opportunity matrices for each evaluated scenario.
Based on the results of the matrices, from the internal classifications of risk

consequence level and probability of occurrence, it was possible to identify substantive risks for the organization, indicated as critical - among them, the economic part related to the consumption of energy and fuels in transition scenarios and risks of floods and floods for all the variables considered in physical scenarios: economic, infrastructure and impacts on health.
In line with corporate risk management, the frequency of assessing climate risks must be annually. The next review of the study of scenarios and matrices should consider SulAmérica's operations, as well as the company's new operating units, if applicable.
With the conclusion of this study, we intend to review our Corporate Greenhouse Gas Emissions Management Program as the next step, including plans for mitigating emissions and adapting to physical and transitional risks.

C2.2a

(C2.2a) Which risk types are considered in your organization's climate-related risk assessments?

	Relevance & inclusion	Please explain
Current regulation	Relevant, always included	There is a probability of establishing regulations in Brazil related to the emission of Greenhouse Gases (GHG), there is a concern regarding energy efficiency and emissions related to the consumption of fossil fuels since regulations may become more restrictive in these aspects, which can increase the company's operating costs. Renovabio is an example stipulating payment of credits by fossil fuel distributors. In addition, when we specifically consider our health services sector, there is the possibility of the existence of Sectorial Mitigation Plans, as already occurs in other sectors of the country (agricultural sector, manufacturing industry, mining, transport, among others), especially concerning emissions of N2O, a gas used in anaesthesia, which has already been identified as one of the most representative inputs of carbon equivalent emissions in Scope 1. Thus, the company evaluates how this regulation discussion will prevent risks and prepare for future scenarios.
Emerging regulation	Relevant, always included	Possible regulations limiting GHG emissions may come into force, in addition to levies for decarbonization and renewable energy use. This point may be a risk, especially if it considers measures related to the emission of N2O, a substance widely used in hospitals for anaesthesia. For instance, we've mapped the existence of European legislation concerning a fine for excess consumption of N2O for some countries - EU ETS (2005-2020), Phase 2. Furthermore, we identified a carbon tax system under Sweden's legislation for N2O emissions. We used this benchmarking for our financial impact estimation on transition scenarios and climate risk analysis. We are also considering the possibility of the Brazilian carbon

		credit market implementation, which may align with taxes on N2O emissions.
Technology	Relevant, always included	Technological risk mainly involves the issue of not creating technologies that help the health sector to carry out its decarbonization in the short and medium term, which can lead to several regulatory impositions that increase the cost of the operation. Hospitals emit considerable amount of N2O (nitrous oxide). In 2022 we carried out studies regarding the consumption of medicinal nitrous oxide. In 2023, we held the first meeting of the Technical Board to verify the possibilities of reducing consumption of N2O. Furthermore, another Scope 1 relevant emission is the consumption of refrigerant gases, and we are studying manners to replace higher GWP refrigerant gases without affecting the existing system while maintaining its efficiency. We identified that both reduction plans might include actions involving current or new technologies, mainly for refrigerant gases replacement. Other technological risks involve the lack of technology to guarantee supply of electricity and water to hospitals in extreme weather events and climate adaptation technologies to ensure the safety of facilities and access to them. Energy efficiency actions are reported in our 2022 Sustainability Report.
Legal	Relevant, always included	Legal issues are relevant, and Rede D'Or is always evaluating them in the company risk management, including new regulations that could increase the operating cost or make it difficult for the company to operate. In addition, there are cases in the sector where clients have entered legal disputes with hospitals due to the inability to provide or continue care during extreme weather events, either due to problems in the hospitals or with their supply chain.
Market	Relevant, always included	There is a possibility that some products and services will lose market if they do not become more sustainable and reduce their GHG emissions. In addition, there is a risk of losing market share if the company's hospitals cannot operate properly during extreme weather events, which can cause a lack of security on the part of customers, creating a negative view of the brand. Another issue involves availability and price of inputs, which during extreme weather events may become scarce or increase in cost. Climate change will cause tropical diseases to have a substantial impact that can create problems and stress on hospital care capacity and decrease the need for elective surgeries. For the study of scenarios and matrices of physical and transitional climate risks, we considered the economic impact variable. For example, for physical risks associated with the climate factor precipitation, we identify the risk of electricity tariffs increase. For transition risks associated with the climate factor consumption of fossil

		fuels, we identified the risk of variation in its costs according to their demand.
Reputation	Relevant, always included	The company may have reputational risks if there are problems meeting legal or voluntary targets for reducing GHG emissions. Another relevant issue concerning reputation is the company's transparency regarding its climate management and advancing goals achievement. That may be impacted due to a lack of technological innovation and implementation of actions. For climate risk matrices, we consider the 'image' factor (concerning reputation) as one of the criteria for determining the level of risk consequence, both for physical and transitional scenarios. For the study of the scenario and transition risks, we included the impact variable 'image', identifying some of the following risks: perception of lack of engagement of the company with the reduction of fossil fuel consumption, and perception of energy insecurity for customer service.
Acute physical	Relevant, always included	Acute physical events occur intensely in a short period (floods, droughts, heat waves, cold waves, storms, landslides, hailstorms, fires, etc.). In the study of physical climate risk scenarios and matrices, we identified risks associated with the acute physical parameter for the climate factors increase in temperatures / Heat waves, precipitation, and sea level rise, based on scenarios RPCs 2.6 and 8.5 of the IPCC, such as blocking access to hospitals for customers, employees, and the supply chain. In addition to access problems, these events can create problems in the operation and customer service, whether due to a lack of resources, interruption of electricity supply, or lack of potable water. There is also the potential for damage to hospitals' structure, which, in addition to causing financial risks, can make their operation unfeasible and bring risks to all users.
Chronic physical	Relevant, always included	Chronic physical events worsen over time due to climate change, including changes in rainfall, heat stress, water scarcity, temperature variability, changes in atmospheric currents, etc. In the study of physical climate risk scenarios and matrices, we identified risks associated with the chronic physical parameter for the climate factors increase in temperatures / heat waves, precipitation, and sea level rise, based on scenarios RPCs 2.6 and 8.5 of the IPCC, which require adaptation strategies in the medium and long term. For example: increased reproduction of vectors and the zoonoses incidence due to rainfall patterns, and the loss of patients due to population displacement in affected regions. The temperature rise can influence the operation of hospitals (a hospital may run out of water both from the concessionaire and underground water wells, which may ultimately cause the hospital's operation to be interrupted). Problems can also occur in the hospital items supply chain, impacting operations.

C2.3

(C2.3) Have you identified any inherent climate-related risks with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

Yes

C2.3a

(C2.3a) Provide details of risks identified with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business.

Identifier

Risk 1

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Emerging regulation

Mandates on and regulation of existing products and services

Primary potential financial impact

Other, please specify

Possibility of legal requirements to reduce emissions in accordance with Sectoral Mitigation Plans

Company-specific description

We identify nitrous oxide use as a risk in the transition scenario (NZE 2050 and STEPS), with legislation as one of its impact variables. N2O emissions are the most representative source of Scope 1 for the health services sector. In Brazil, there isn't a specific climate legislation in place yet, unlike Europe, used as a benchmark for the monetary estimation of this risk – the Development of EU ETS (2005-2020), Phase 2. This phase coincided with the first commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol, where the countries in the EU ETS had concrete emissions reduction targets to meet. Once we carried out a complete study of unfolding the global goal of reducing the intensity of emissions by 36% by 2023 into individualized targets, we set specific individual goals for the reduction of nitrous oxide (N2O) consumption in hospitals. Therefore, for our financial estimate, we adopt as an assumption the application of a fine for non-compliance with our established targets, in which the penalty for non-compliance is €100 per tonne (converted into BRL). If legislation is promulgated in a timeframe of up to 22 years, we preventively have estimated the annual financial impact of R$ 14 million per year, including all our hospitals.

Time horizon

Long-term

Likelihood

More likely than not

Magnitude of impact

Medium-high

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

10,631,118

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

14,026,431

Explanation of financial impact figure

The (annual) value was projected based on the difference between the highest and lowest emissions in history, resulting in an emissions excess concerning the target. We adopted as a premise the application of a fine for non-compliance with our established targets, in which the penalty for non-compliance is €100 per tonne (converted into BRL). The minimum value is in case the euro corresponds to a quotation of 1.00 euro = 4.00 BRL, which is historically considered reasonably low in Brazil. The maximum value corresponds to the quotation on July 5th 2022 (1.00 euro = 5.2775 BRL) when we estimated this cost, and corresponds to a reasonably high quotation.

Cost of response to risk

0

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

For each hospital, we unfolded individualized reduction goals that we will continuously monitor. We have held consultations in the Technical Chamber of Anaesthesiologists to map the necessary actions. At first, for immediate action in the short term, we only identified the control of nitrous oxide consumption, having as an opportunity an almost zero consumption of this chemical for surgeries. To execute this initiative, we must act aiming to change clients' (doctors) behaviour. That will not involve costs (BRL 0.00).

Comment

Rede D'Or will continuously monitor the risks and adjust the process of dealing with the risks as far as the development of studies and new information or legislation arise.

Identifier

Risk 2

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Acute physical

Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, groundwater)

Primary potential financial impact

Increased indirect (operating) costs

Company-specific description

We identified physical risks in the RCP 2.5 and RCP 8.5 scenarios. The impact variable "infrastructure" associated with the environmental factors "precipitation" and "sea level rise" had the most significant financial impact, considering structural damage by floods.

Time horizon

Long-term

Likelihood

Very likely

Magnitude of impact

High

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

234,890,334

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

16,000,000,000

Explanation of financial impact figure

for the financial impact figure range measurement, we asked the company's insurance area for the value that the risks associated with material damage represent - values included in the insurance of each hospital. As an estimation premise, the maximum value was obtained from the sum of the insurance values of all 69 hospitals accounted for in the year 2022, with this risk materializing for all these hospitals simultaneously, which is very unlikely to occur; for the minimum value, which is more likely, we adopted as a premise the low probability of materialization of the risk for all of the hospitals, thus the value considered only a single, hospital (16,000,000 divided by 69 hospitals).

Cost of response to risk

234,890,333

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

For now, we consider the same value as the one ‘before taking action’ because it should be the value provided to the company in case risks materialize in a single hospital.

Comment

We know that the ideal would be to measure the financial impact through a cost indicator that considers probable damage to structures in the event of a flood that probably occurs on lower floors of hospitals, considering variables such as building infrastructure and equipment on these lower floors. However, since health service equipment can represent even higher costs than the building infrastructure, we consider that the material damage values obtained from hospital insurance are reasonable for a financial estimate.
Rede D'Or will continuously monitor the risks and adjust the process of dealing with the risks as far as the development of studies and new information or legislation arise.

Identifier

Risk 3

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Market
Other, please specify
Increased cost of energy

Primary potential financial impact

Increased indirect (operating) costs

Company-specific description

We identified a transition risk associated with the economic variable for the energy demand (electricity), which would also impact energy values.

Time horizon

Long-term

Likelihood

Likely

Magnitude of impact

High

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

5,455,518

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

44,648,498

Explanation of financial impact figure

For the financial impact figure range measurement, we considered the unit cost of kWh consumption in each country region. The first step was to collect electricity consumption values for 2022 for each of the 69 hospitals (about 291 million kWh) and also the unit cost in the electricity tariff flag without water scarcity in each region (called ' green flag' - a minimum tariff, averaging R$0.64 per kWh based on public references from the Brazilian government); We preventively adopted the captive energy market as an assumption, which is more expensive than the free energy market by almost 30% and due to its publicly available unit cost values. In this way, we estimate the total cost of hospital electricity bills by multiplying the amount of consumption by the unit cost.
Then, for the minimum value considered, we collect information on the least onerous tariff flag in the event of a water shortage scenario (called the 'yellow flag', with an additional cost of R$ 0.01874 per kWh, and added to the cost of the flag green in each region), and multiplied by consumption, generated an additional annual cost. For the maximum value considered, we collected information on the most onerous tariff flag in a water shortage scenario, and multiplied by consumption, generated an additional annual cost.

Cost of response to risk

3,174,000

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

Response mapping is still running as we completed the scenario analysis recently and identified this risk. We understand that the answer to this risk would be investments in electricity self-generation systems associated with investments in energy efficiency projects. Although, given the complexity of the numerous possibilities for actions, it may not be limited to this. Today, we do not have a parameter for investments in self-generation in the company. Therefore, we consider as a financial estimate only the investment in energy efficiency projects for the Central de Água Gelada (CAG – Chilled-Water System), which are already in execution.
The values reported here will likely change. Currently, we have an estimated annual investment cost of BRL 460,000 for ten units and, extrapolating to 69 hospitals in 2022, we estimate the approximate value of BRL 3,174,000.

Comment

Rede D'Or will continuously monitor the risks and adjust the process of dealing with the risks as far as the development of studies and new information or legislation arise.

C2.4

(C2.4) Have you identified any climate-related opportunities with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

Yes

C2.4a

(C2.4a) Provide details of opportunities identified with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business.

Identifier
Opp1

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?
Direct operations

Opportunity type
Resilience

Primary climate-related opportunity driver
Participation in renewable energy programs and adoption of energy-efficiency measures

Primary potential financial impact
Reduced indirect (operating) costs

Company-specific description
The energy-related opportunity was verified for the physical scenarios (RCP 2.5 and RCP 8.5) and the transition scenarios (NZE 2050 and STEPS), highlighting its importance for the company.
For energy-related, we have two opportunities: savings with energy efficiency projects and savings in the electricity bill by joining the free energy market. We provided the sum of the two opportunities in the CSA 2023 questionnaire from the S&P, which requested only one opportunity, and we combined both as they relate to electricity opportunities. Thus, for this opportunity described here (Opp1), we only consider savings with energy efficiency projects. As stated on our 2022 Sustainability Report (page 72), we highlight the energy efficiency actions carried out by Rede D'Or: the air conditioning system (chiller) automation and the obsolete equipment retrofit. Also, we monitor the units with the highest consumption, using consumption indicators per patient day, consumption per number of beds and consumption per area, for example.

Time horizon
Short-term

Likelihood
More likely than not

Magnitude of impact
Medium-low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?
Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

2,284,856

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

15,772,406

Explanation of financial impact figure

For the minimum amount, we consider the value informed in our 2022 Sustainability Report (page 72) in table CAG Automation - Energy Efficiency, line Gross savings (BRL) = 2,284,856, which represents the gross energy savings in 2022 for 10 units in which these projects are already implemented. For estimation purposes, extrapolating these savings in case this implementation would occur for the 69 hospitals in 2022 would represent up to BRL 15,772,406.

Cost to realize opportunity

1,000,000

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

Maintaining energy efficiency actions requires an annual payment of around BRL 1 million. Our Energy Efficiency Program aims to ensure the effectiveness of the air conditioning system at the units, based on chilled water plant automation and monitoring, and optimize energy consumption. This focus on the chilled water plant (CAG) is due to the high energy consumption. Such prioritization is essential because, when considering the electricity consumption in a modern hospital, the CAG is equivalent to 50%. Currently, Rede D'Or has 20 Energy Efficiency projects at CAG in operation, with 9 contracts in force and 11 under implementation – in addition to another 30 mapped as possible to be applied.

We emphasize that the minimum value considered in the CDP was the most reliable based on what we have already implemented currently.

Comment

Rede D'Or will continuously monitor the opportunities and adjust the strategies to materialize the opportunities as far as the development of studies and new information or legislation arise.

Identifier

Opp2

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Direct operations

Opportunity type

Resilience

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Participation in renewable energy programs and adoption of energy-efficiency measures

Primary potential financial impact

Reduced indirect (operating) costs

Company-specific description

The energy-related opportunity was verified for the physical scenarios (RCP 2.5 and RCP 8.5) and the transition scenarios (NZE 2050 and STEPS), highlighting its importance for the company.

For energy-related, we have two opportunities: savings with energy efficiency projects and savings in the electricity bill by joining the free energy market. We provided the sum of the two opportunities in the CSA 2023 questionnaire from the S&P, which requested only one opportunity, and we combined both as they relate to electricity opportunities. Thus, for this opportunity described here (Opp2), we only consider savings in the electricity bill by joining the free energy market. We identified this opportunity in the transition scenario by crossing the energy demand transition factor with the economic impact variable.

As stated in our 2022 Sustainability Report (page 71), the initiative to migrate electricity consumption from the captive market to the Free Market began in 2019, with the São Lucas (SE) and UDI (MA) hospitals then we extended in 2020 and 2021 throughout the Perinatal Barra and Laranjeiras hospitals (RJ) Santa Cruz (PR), Aliança (BA), São Carlos (CE), Balbino (RJ), Biocor (MG), Nossa Senhora das Neves (PB) and Novo Atiba ia (SP). In 2023, Rede D'Or will proceed with the migration plan to the Free Energy Market of another 33 consumer units.

At the end of 2022, we had 41 consumer units (allocated in 38 hospitals) in the Free Energy Market. We estimate that the average reduction in the electricity bill with the Free Energy Market (MLE) compared to the captive market is up to 30%. Therefore, in addition to the opportunity to reduce emissions by consuming energy from renewable sources, there is a positive economic impact.

Time horizon

Short-term

Likelihood

Very likely

Magnitude of impact

High

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

24,702,952

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

56,871,415

Explanation of financial impact figure

For the minimum value estimative, we consider the savings in the electricity bill with the migration from the captive market to the free energy market. According to our Energy Efficiency Program, in 2021 we had savings of BRL 18,677,842 for 31 units. In 2022, with 41 units considered, we extrapolated the value - estimated at BRL 24,702,952.32.
To estimate the maximum value, we simulate the annual cost of energy consumption, considering the unit cost of the green tariff flag of each geographic location of the 69 hospitals in 2022 (values obtained from public government sources for the hospitals consumer modality - Northeast = R$ 0.67 per kWh; Midwest = R$ 0.70 per kWh; Southeast = R$ 0.64 per kWh; South = R$ 0.56 per kWh; kWh). With the electricity consumption data of each unit, we multiplied the unit cost of the respective region, obtaining a total cost estimate for a captive energy scenario in all hospital units, which resulted in approximately BRL 190MM. After that, we applied the 30% reduction if all hospitals migrated to the free energy market, resulting in around BRL 133MM. Since it is an operating cost, we applied the difference between both amounts and identified a cost reduction of approximately BRL 56,871,415.
We emphasize that the minimum value considered in the CDP was the most reliable based on what we have already implemented currently.

Cost to realize opportunity

0

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

Through incentive energy contracts, which, by definition, come from renewable sources, the company reduces Scope 02 emissions and has the advantage of a discount on generator and consumer tariffs.
It is relevant to mention that despite having incentivized energy contracts, according to the methodology of the Brazil GHG Protocol Programme, only these contracts do not guarantee the reduction of Scope 02 emissions in the inventory. The methodology foresees some criteria that must be fulfilled, among them, the organization must have the exclusive environmental attribute of the generated renewable energy. As Rede D'Or does not have these attributes, the organization still accounts for all its emissions based on the location approach.
By the end of 2023, we estimate that 99% of our hospitals consumption will rely on renewable sources from the Free Energy Market (MLE). This is part of Rede D'Or's ESG Strategic Planning goal, which will guide our actions until 2030. It is important to mention that this important opportunity was mapped before the conclusion of climate scenarios studies.
Regarding the costs of developing this opportunity, we did not consider the costs of free energy market contracts since it is inherent in the hospital's operations - it does not generate additional costs.

Comment

Rede D'Or will continuously monitor the opportunities and adjust the strategies to materialize the opportunities as far as the development of studies and new information or legislation arise.

Identifier

Opp3

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Direct operations

Opportunity type

Products and services

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Shift in consumer preferences

Primary potential financial impact

Reduced direct costs

Company-specific description

This is an opportunity to reduce total N2O expenses mapped in our transition opportunity matix. We consider the opportunity of the nitrous oxide reduction transition scenario to be the most significant, not because it has the highest financial return, but because it's our biggest measurable opportunity to meet our global commitment to reduce carbon intensity by 36%, demonstrating the company's climate governance to its stakeholders. To implement the opportunity, we only identified cost-free operational changes.

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

Likely

Magnitude of impact

Medium-high

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

2,692,102

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

3,284,393

Explanation of financial impact figure

This opportunity is a mapped risk emission mitigation (Risk 1 described C2.3a). We mapped the opportunity to reduce nitrous oxide consumption to almost zero, supported

by the Technical Chamber of Anaesthesiologists. To calculate the estimate of the minimum value, we considered the consumption of the year 2022 to start a comparison with the last year measured, with 67 hospitals considered which had emission inventories. We identified with the supply sector an average unit cost of R$ 18.81 per kg of nitrous oxide purchased. In this way, we simulate annual gradual reductions, from 2022 to 2030, based on benchmarking cases published in the country. With the value for 2022 (about 141 thousand kg of N2O consumed), the estimated rates of reduction targets per year and the unit cost, we calculate a total reduction of BRL 2,692,102 until 2030, being about BRL 329 thousand per year in 8 years of action.
To estimate the maximum value, we considered the moving average between years of nitrous oxide consumption of each unit since the beginning of its measurement. In this way, we understand to have a more accurate estimate. With the total value of the moving average (about 169 thousand kg of N2O consumed), the estimated rates of reduction targets per year and the unit cost, we calculate a total reduction of BRL 3,189,193. Extrapolating this value to 69 hospitals, we obtained a reduction of BRL 3,284,393 by 2030, around BRL 400 thousand per year in 8 years of action.

Cost to realize opportunity

0

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

we set individualized reduction targets for each hospital, which we will continuously monitor. We consulted the Technical Chamber of Anesthesiologists to map out the necessary actions.
At first, for immediate action in the short term, we only identified the control of nitrous oxide consumption, having as an opportunity an almost zero consumption of this chemical for surgeries. To execute this initiative, we must act aiming to change clients' (doctors) behaviour. That will not involve costs (BRL 0.00).

Comment

Rede D'Or will continuously monitor the opportunities and adjust the strategies to materialize the opportunities as far as the development of studies and new information or legislation arise.

C3. Business Strategy

C3.1

(C3.1) Does your organization's strategy include a climate transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world?

Row 1

Climate transition plan

No, our strategy has been influenced by climate-related risks and opportunities, but we do not plan to develop a climate transition plan within two years

Explain why your organization does not have a climate transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world and any plans to develop one in the future

Despite being a signatory to the Global Compact and having a transition plan aligned with a world below 2.0°C, due to the company's maturity in climate issues, Rede D'Or, valuing transparency, does not want to assume a goal that is still not sure it can achieve. In constant growth, the company will still wait to develop more studies to set goals in line with a 1.5°C world and be part of the Science Based Targets (SBTi) initiative.

C3.2

(C3.2) Does your organization use climate-related scenario analysis to inform its strategy?

	Use of climate-related scenario analysis to inform strategy
Row 1	Yes, qualitative and quantitative

C3.2a

(C3.2a) Provide details of your organization's use of climate-related scenario analysis.

Climate-related scenario	Scenario analysis coverage	Temperature alignment of scenario	Parameters, assumptions, analytical choices
Physical climate scenarios RCP 2.6	Company-wide		For the physical scenarios, as the company has units in both wet and dry areas, we decided to separate the scenario analyses according to each precipitation index. We selected three environmental factors: temperature change, precipitation, and sea level change. For the quantitative and qualitative assessment of the probability of occurrence we considered studies carried out for the Brazilian reality considering locations where the organisation has more units – in addition, to future estimated projections, for some factors we used climate historic. For the RCP 2.6 scenario, we considered climate events closer to today's reality. The scenario analysis was a preliminary stage in the development of Rede D'Or's climate risk matrix allowing the company to estimate the cost of risk response and opportunity investments to assess the level of consequence of each impact identified in the risk matrix. Identifying criticality in the matrices allows us to strategically prioritize the most relevant risks and opportunities.

Physical climate scenarios RCP 8.5	Company-wide		For the quantitative and qualitative assessment of the probability of occurrence we considered studies carried out for the Brazilian reality considering locations where the organisation has more units – in addition, to future estimated projections, for some factors we used climate historic. For the RCP 8.5 Scenario, we considered the expressive increase in GHG emissions to the atmosphere, following the trends identified by the IPCC. The scenario analysis was a preliminary stage in the development of Rede D'Or's climate risk matrix allowing the company to estimate the cost of risk response and opportunity investments to assess the level of consequence of each impact identified in the risk matrix. Identifying criticality in the matrices allows us to strategically prioritize the most relevant risks and opportunities.
Transition scenarios IEA NZE 2050	Company-wide		Scenario Net-Zero by 2050 considers the reduction of energy demand, the reduction of fossil fuel use, and the N2O consumption in anaesthesia. The analysis of both scenarios contemplated the Brazilian level. In this scenario, the physical risks are relatively low, but the transition risks tend to be higher. The analyses were more qualitative for the probability of occurrence of each factor, using references from the IEA (International Energy Agency). The scenario analysis was a preliminary stage in the development of Rede D'Or's climate risk matrix allowing the company to estimate the cost of risk response and opportunity investments to assess the level of consequence of each impact identified in the risk matrix. Identifying criticality in the matrices allows us to strategically prioritize the most relevant risks and opportunities.
Transition scenarios IEA STEPS (previously IEA NPS)	Company-wide		For the Stated Policies Scenario (STEPS), the analyses of the likelihood of occurrence were also more qualitative, based on references from the IEA. The analysis of both scenarios contemplated the Brazilian level. In addition, we considered the Brazilian reality as a developing country, as the proposed model points to the future of emerging markets and developing economies. We selected three transitional factors: variations in energy demand, variations in fuel consumption (both fossil and renewable), and N2O

			consumption in anaesthesia - which is typical and considered more critical in terms of atmospheric emissions for the company's business typology. The scenario analysis was a preliminary stage in the development of Rede D'Or's climate risk matrix allowing the company to estimate the cost of risk response and opportunity investments to assess the level of consequence of each impact identified in the risk matrix. Identifying criticality in the matrices allows us to strategically prioritize the most relevant risks and opportunities.

C3.2b

(C3.2b) Provide details of the focal questions your organization seeks to address by using climate-related scenario analysis, and summarize the results with respect to these questions.

Row 1

Focal questions

Base question: What are the risks and opportunities associated with climate change, and what actions can we take given different scenarios?
How can climate change impact infrastructure, operations, employee and patient health, and revenue at Rede D'Or's units?
How can climate change affect energy security and priority inputs in our operations?
How can climate change contribute to laws enactment that impact our operations?

Results of the climate-related scenario analysis with respect to the focal questions

In 2022, we made a compromise and started studying climate-related scenarios. We completed it in June 2023. We considered physical (RCP 2.6 and 8.5) and transition (NZE 2050 and STEPS) scenarios. For the former, we divided Brazil into wet and dry areas and evaluated the probability of occurrence of the following environmental factors: temperature increase/heat waves, precipitation, and sea level change. For the transition scenarios, we considered Brazil as a hole and evaluated the following transition factors: electricity demand, fossil fuel use and N2O use in anaesthesia.
For each scenario, we considered impact variables and elaborated climate-related risk and opportunity matrices, which allowed us to identify which risks are critical to the organisation and which opportunities we should prioritise.
We therefore obtained answers to the focal questions in quantitative and qualitative terms, as well as in levels of criticality and priority. Rede D'Or has identified that there might be a significant impact on infrastructure and disruption to services due to flooding and inundation. We also noted that we need to continue to work on our energy security projects, not only on energy efficiency in operations, but also on joining the free

electricity market with renewable sources in the hospital units, impacting Scope 2 emissions.
In terms of legislation, in Brazil, according to the government's strategy and in relation to its commitment to its SDO in Agenda 2030, we have found that the energy sectors (electricity and fuels) already have current and emerging legal regulations and rules that aim to promote the energy transition. In this way, they can indirectly impact on the company's operations. For N2O regulation, there is also the possibility of future legislation, as the country is a major agricultural producer, which contributes significantly to N2O emissions through its agricultural consumables, so a specific legislation on N2O may indirectly affect the organisation. In addition, still regarding to N2O, we have seen through benchmarking that there are European regulations that not only tax emissions, but also limit them. Rede D'Or has taken action on N2O and refrigerant gases consumption, which are considered priority inputs and directly impact Scope 1 emissions.

C3.3

(C3.3) Describe where and how climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced your strategy.

	Have climate-related risks and opportunities influenced your strategy in this area?	Description of influence
Products and services	Yes	We mapped risks and opportunities regarding energy consumption in analysis of scenarios and climate matrices, both for physical and transitional risks. We had already identified the issue of energy consumption related to the risks of energy, and, therefore, the company implemented the initiative in 2021 (continued in 2022) in 30 units and conducted a case study in the Copa Star unit, proving the reduction in the weight of the layette (56.72%) and the amount of water (80%) used in the process. In 2021 alone, more than 200,000 kits were used by the company, representing savings of more than 160,000 liters of water. For energy consumption, there was a reduction of more than 4 MW/h. This reduction represents a total of 0.536 tons of CO2 equivalent.
Supply chain and/or value chain	Yes	Rede D'Or understands that the supply chain is directly responsible for a good result for the company, as it influences the quality of its products and consumer perception. Thus, the company sees an opportunity to encourage its suppliers to demonstrate their commitment to climate and other ESG issues. The company has partnered with Nespresso since 2018 for

		capsules delivery and collection (reverse logistics) with the electric Recycling Car in 1 unit. In July 2022, we conducted an online survey of 67 units on the use of coffee capsules. We had an adherence of 39 responding units, with 77% of them declaring users of coffee capsules, and 31% of them reported having reverse logistics for these capsules. The objective is to promote the practice within the units, making the route for waste collection viable. In 2022, Rede D'Or continued the sustainability assessment, which includes climate change questions. After validating the results, we develop an action plan to adjust ESG criteria, focusing on the sustainable development of the supply chain. As we identify improvement opportunities, we carry out periodic training to empower suppliers in priority topics mapped in the evaluations. Also, we carried out audits among high-risk suppliers to verify their compliance, legislation level maturity, and ESG good practices, which includes climate change. As a pilot training, this year we extended access to selected suppliers into Academia Rede D'OR, which includes a course called "Sustainability Trail" and approaches concepts of sustainability, climate change, and sustainable development goals. In 2022, we created the Sustainable Purchasing sector and accession to the Sustainable Purchasing Challenge, created by the Healthy Hospitals Project (PHS), to review our Purchasing Policy. To ensure that our suppliers adhere to the theme, the group provided training for more than 60 buyers, addressing the sustainable purchasing strategy defined by the Institution and how to map and promote possible sustainability projects in partnership. The journey with our partners has revealed successful cases. We started the reverse logistics project for plastic waste from medical supplies at Hospital Santa Cruz in Curitiba (PR). We are already expanding the practice in 2023. The company is also conducting a study to enable a pilot project of 100% electric ambulances in selected units.
Investment in R&D	Yes	Founded in 2010 in Rio de Janeiro, Instituto D'Or de Pesquisa e Ensino (IDOR) is a non-profit organization that aims to contribute to the evolution of science. IDOR is the Research & Innovation arm of Rede D'Or, supporting the development of science, innovation, and health technologies. The Institute has many highly qualified researchers, health professionals, and strategic partnerships with national and

		international universities and research and teaching institutions. One of the risks identified for Rede D'Or São Luiz is the spread of new diseases and vectors/pandemics resulting from climatic factors. The risk was mapped in our risk matrices, considering increases in temperature and precipitation, which may favor the reproduction of vectors and the increased demand for care due to a higher incidence of zoonoses. In 2021, IDOR developed ten lines of research, one of them related to Infectology/Vaccines (that contributed to maintain the projects to help fight Covid-19: mental health platform, contribution to vaccine effectiveness tests, and dissemination of information to society). Also, it is worth mentioning that IDOR has researchers dedicated to studies on tropical diseases involving Zika and Dengue. One of IDOR's main strategic goals is to promote research, development, and innovation (RD&I) in the health area. In recognition of its expertise in medical biotechnology, the Brazilian Company for Research and Industrial Innovation (Embrapii) accredited IDOR in August 2022 as an Embrapii IDOR Medical Biotechnology Unit. This enables the Institute to co-develop RD&I projects with the industry. In addition to scientific publications that support clinical practices and other health interventions, the Institute trains qualified professionals for the sector through courses offered by the IDOR Faculty of Medical Sciences, created in 2017. All advances in research and professional training in IDOR will provide Rede D'Or with the necessary tools to be prepared for mapped climate change risks.
Operations	Yes	Weather events can impact operations in treatment and disposal of waste and effluents and in obtaining resources and inputs. Therefore, Rede D'Or has already been investing in energy and water efficiency programs, waste reduction, reduction of waste generation, and effluent treatment plants to ensure greater climate resilience of the company and differentiation in the market. The analysis of scenarios and risks only proved the importance of maintaining investments, initiatives, and targets concerning energy since they presented themselves as relevant risks for the organization. The new units construction, retrofit or acquired hospitals renovations must comply with our sustainable requirements and respect the standard specifications notebook. Examples of energy efficiency in hospital buildings are:

		100% LED lighting; Insulated glass on the facades; Ventilation chamber between the insulation and the finishing of the facades; Ventilation chamber between insulation and facade finishes; Solar boards; Water heating for the bath using an air-conditioning chiller heat exchanger; High-efficiency chillers; Use of light-colored coatings on the roofs to reflect the sun rays, with a consequent reduction in the thermal load on these surfaces; Sectoralization of lighting in the same environment, through switches, to allow localized use and use of natural light, including the installation of presence sensors in places that do not require constant lightings, such as garages, circulations, elevator halls, and stairs; Climate change mitigation activity: energy consumption migration from location-based to marked-based, prioritizing renewable sources. Examples of reduction in water consumption are: Implementation of delay and reuse boxes for cleaning parking lots, waste rooms, and hotel cars; Flow restrictor in faucets and showers and installation of faucets with automatic activation. Also, we have a public target 'Reduce water consumption by 10% at units participating in the water efficiency project by 2024.' In 2021, Rede D'Or carried out the Composting project for organic waste generated in nutrition services, implemented in three units (Hospital Caxias D'Or, Hospital Niterói D'Or, and Hospital São Luiz Jabaquara). These hospitals remained in 2022, and we are evaluating how to push the project to more units.

C3.4

(C3.4) Describe where and how climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced your financial planning.

	Financial planning elements that have been influenced	Description of influence
Row 1	Indirect costs Capital allocation	Indirect Costs: All companies face the issue of market volatility in electric energy prices (identified in our risk matrices). Therefore, it may be seen as a risk and an opportunity for development. Rede D'Or seeks its energy security by migrating its electric source from the grid, by choosing to enter the Brazilian Free Energy Market and its energy from clean and renewable

		sources. The company already had the demand to migrate to the Brazilian Free Energy Market, and the Corporate Department of Engineering and Maintenance was handleling this project. Now, the Corporate Department of Engineering and Maintenance handles the financial study for the migration. The migration of electric consumption from a located-based approach to a marked-based one already started and is monitored by the Treasury through its methodology and tools. Below are the monitored indicators: Average monthly savings = calculation of the amount saved in the units that are part of the marked-based (rational: the amount that would be spent on the location-base - the amount spent on marked-based) Average monthly consumption = measured consumption of each unit versus the amount of energy provided for in the contract (to check if it is in agreement) The Treasury has a specialized consultancy (Timos Energia) that monitors the market to assess windows of opportunity for cost-effective hiring. The marked-based contract maintains the security of programmed costs with energy consumption. If the energy consumption curve is in line as contracted, Rede D'Or can have a reliable estimate of costs. Even with the annual adjustment, the company understands that it can maintain a very assertive projection of energy costs. The treasury also monitors associated risks. The company, following climate change trends and extreme weather forecasts, was concerned about the possibility of rationing or partial/total energy shortages. Therefore, it determined the following activities that should be developed: Adaptation in the event of a power outage Increase in backup autonomy in business units Implementation of a corporate Maintenance Engineering area to monitor and guide the Building Maintenance management in all its units, especially in critical systems of its infrastructure, seeking to mitigate risks and improve the operation of these systems. Mobilization for projects and investments implementation: an education program applied to the operational teams in the area and a preventive and predictive maintenance program for machines and equipment, which unfolds in the contracting of services and inputs, in particular and in this case, the supply of diesel. For these activities, Rede D'Or included in its annual budget the investments and expenses necessary for this program after evaluations of prioritization, eligibility, technical feasibility, and approval of the resources by the Senior Management/Business Units. As a result, the DCEM (Corporate Department of Maintenance Engineering) has been involved in the construction of regulations, operational procedures, and audit cycles, among other tools that address

		the theme of standardization, inspection, and continuous improvement cycles. The issue of energy efficiency is addressed in a structured way with corporate actions that bring better management and reduction in consumption of its operations (electricity, water, natural gas, among other inputs). The DCEM has specialists and specific tools for monitoring and building projects dedicated to the topic. The DCEM has 31 employees with BRL 11.2 million of operations per year, including costs with consulting and software tools necessary for the Maintenance area management and for the search for efficiency in the consumption of its operations. Capital Allocation: Rede D'Or verified the need to establish commitments to the climate issue, develop initiatives to reduce its emissions, adapt to global trends, and reduce the risks to the business linked to climate change. For this, the company has determined which activities would be promoted for climate management and how much of the budget would be directed to such actions. Rede D'Or developed a study and allocated around 36% of the Sustainability sector budget to projects focused on climate management in 2022. As a result, the company developed the following activities to deal with the issue: contracting of climate consultancy, training on climate change, software for calculating emissions, participation, and training in the Brazilian GHG Protocol Program, contracting of contractors to verify the Inventories of Emission Gases Greenhouse, in addition to the development of products, such as the Corporate Program for the Management of Greenhouse Gas Emissions and external and internal climate change policies, and participation of UN Global Compact Climate Action Platform in Brazil.

C3.5

(C3.5) In your organization's financial accounting, do you identify spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition?

	Identification of spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition
Row 1	No, and we do not plan to in the next two years

C4. Targets and performance

C4.1

(C4.1) Did you have an emissions target that was active in the reporting year?

Intensity target

C4.1b

(C4.1b) Provide details of your emissions intensity target(s) and progress made against those target(s).

Target reference number

Int 1

Is this a science-based target?

No, and we do not anticipate setting one in the next two years

Target ambition

Year target was set

2021

Target coverage

Company-wide

Scope(s)

Scope 1
Scope 2
Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method

Location-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
Category 5: Waste generated in operations
Category 6: Business travel

Intensity metric

Metric tons CO2e per unit of service provided

Base year

2020

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 1 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.042

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 2 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.009

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.000014

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.0076

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in base year for total Scope 3 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.008

Intensity figure in base year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.058

% of total base year emissions in Scope 1 covered by this Scope 1 intensity figure

100

% of total base year emissions in Scope 2 covered by this Scope 2 intensity figure

100

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services covered by this Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods covered by this Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) covered by this Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by this Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution intensity figure

100

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations covered by this Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations intensity figure

100

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel covered by this Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel intensity figure

0

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by this Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets covered by this Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution covered by this Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products covered by this Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products covered by this Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products covered by this Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets covered by this Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises covered by this Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments covered by this Scope 3, Category 15: Investments intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (upstream) covered by this Scope 3, Other (upstream) intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (downstream) covered by this Scope 3, Other (downstream) intensity figure

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories) covered by this total Scope 3 intensity figure

100

% of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes covered by this intensity figure

100

Target year

2030

Targeted reduction from base year (%)

36

Intensity figure in target year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity) [auto-calculated]

0.03712

% change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions

-36

% change anticipated in absolute Scope 3 emissions

-36

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 1 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.024

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 2 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.005

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.000013

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.0109

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.000005

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

Intensity figure in reporting year for total Scope 3 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.012

Intensity figure in reporting year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.04

Does this target cover any land-related emissions?

No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]

86.2068965517

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Our goal contemplates the total intensity not separated by Scope. This separation is only for strategic purposes so that we can break down the global target for the units and lead critical analysis of annual variations. We aim to reduce the global 0.058 tCO2/pac.day in the 2020 base year and reach 0.037 tCO2e/pac.day by 2030.
The intensity calculation includes only hospital units since it represents 99% of our emissions, and the indicator 'pac.day' is measured only for this type of business. For the calculation in 2020, we considered 48 hospitals; in 2021, 61 hospitals; and in 2022, 67

hospitals (we did not include Badim and Santa Isabel units). The data obtained does not consider emissions of gases not regulated by the Kyoto Protocol.
We emphasize that Rede D'Or does not validate the target according to the Science-based target (SBTi). However, we consider these targets science-based because the Race to Zero Campaign states that: 'all members must meet robust science-aligned criteria, which was clarified and strengthened through an extensive consultation process in June 2022. Partner initiatives are responsible for helping to bring members to the starting line to credibly race to zero emissions.
In the CDP of the previous cycle, we had the value reported as an absolute target, as there was no clear emission trend assessment – with only two years of inventory calculated. Therefore, checking the trend of constant expansion, the company identified that the relative target would make more sense.
In the 2022 base year report, we projected a target of reaching 0.069 tCO2e/pac.day for this year, a historical data from previous years. However, we reached 0.042 tCO2e/pac.day (representing the 166% achievement of the target for this year and 89% in relation to the global target). This variation occurred mainly due to the reduction in Scope 2 caused by the variation in the Brazilian electricity sector's emissions factor between 2022 and 2021 due to the water scarcity scenario.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

For mitigation actions, Rede D'Or already carries out its energy efficiency projects – and has a few more under study and the migration to the free energy market (another defined goal). Furthermore, the organization plans to discontinue nitrous oxide use in anaesthesia and replace refrigerant gases with others with lower Global Warming Potentials.
At the end of 2022, 57.44% of energy acquisition was from the Free Market and Rede D'Or had 20 Energy Efficiency projects at CAG in operation, with 9 contracts in force and 11 under implementation – in addition to another 30 mapped as possible to be applied.

List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target

C4.2

(C4.2) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year?

Target(s) to increase low-carbon energy consumption or production
Net-zero target(s)

C4.2a

(C4.2a) Provide details of your target(s) to increase low-carbon energy consumption or production.

Target reference number
Low 1

Year target was set
2021

Target coverage
Company-wide

Target type: energy carrier
Electricity

Target type: activity
Consumption

Target type: energy source
Renewable energy source(s) only

Base year
2020

Consumption or production of selected energy carrier in base year (MWh)
23,237.33

% share of low-carbon or renewable energy in base year
10.38

Target year
2025

% share of low-carbon or renewable energy in target year
100

% share of low-carbon or renewable energy in reporting year
57.44

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]
52.5106003124

Target status in reporting year
Underway

Is this target part of an emissions target?
Yes. Part of Int1 target to reduce scope 2 emissions.

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?
No, it's not part of an overarching initiative

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions
Rede D'Or aims to have all its hospitals purchase electricity from the free energy market by 2025. Through incentive energy contracts, which, by definition, come from renewable

sources, the company reduces Scope 02 emissions and has the advantage of a discount on generator and consumer tariffs.
It is relevant to mention that despite having incentivized energy contracts, according to the methodology of the Brazil GHG Protocol Programme, only these contracts do not guarantee the reduction of Scope 02 emissions in the inventory. The methodology foresees some criteria that must be fulfilled, among them, the organization must have the exclusive environmental attribute of the generated renewable energy. As Rede D'Or does not have these attributes, the organization still accounts for all its emissions based on the location approach.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

In 2023, we expect to reach 99% of the energy purchased from the free market. In addition, Rede D'Or intends to obtain the environmental attribute through IRECs to reduce Scope 02 emissions following the methodology applied in Brazil for inventories.
On page 75 of our 2022 Sustainability Report, we stated our target: 'Leverage, by 2025, a total of 74 business units in the Free Energy Market (MLE), using energy from renewable sources. This target will probably be achieved before the stipulated deadline, because at the end of this year, the company consolidated 41 units in the MLE, representing 21.831 MWm. The forecast for 2023 is to reach the migration of another 33 units.

List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target

C4.2c

(C4.2c) Provide details of your net-zero target(s).

Target reference number

NZ1

Target coverage

Company-wide

Absolute/intensity emission target(s) linked to this net-zero target

Int1

Target year for achieving net zero

2050

Is this a science-based target?

No, and we do not anticipate setting one in the next two years

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target covers Scope 1 and Scope 2.
In 2021 Rede D'Or signed its pledge to achieve net-zero emissions and join the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change Race to Zero campaign.

Do you intend to neutralize any unabated emissions with permanent carbon removals at the target year?

Yes

Planned milestones and/or near-term investments for neutralization at target year

For mitigation actions, Rede D'Or already carries out its energy efficiency projects – and has a few more under study and the migration to the free energy market (another defined goal to reach 100% until 2025). Furthermore, the organization plans to establish goals to discontinue nitrous oxide use in anaesthesia and replace refrigerant gases with others with lower Global Warming Potentials.

Planned actions to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain (optional)

The organization intends to carry out all possible mitigation actions and, afterward, to offset the remaining emissions.

C4.3

(C4.3) Did you have emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year? Note that this can include those in the planning and/or implementation phases.

Yes

C4.3a

(C4.3a) Identify the total number of initiatives at each stage of development, and for those in the implementation stages, the estimated CO2e savings.

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *)
Under investigation	1	
To be implemented*	1	226.26
Implementation commenced*	1	10.5
Implemented*	1	185.12
Not to be implemented	0	0

C4.3b

(C4.3b) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning (HVAC)

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

185.12

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Scope 2 (location-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

2,284,856

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

1,000,000

Payback period

<1 year

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Ongoing

Comment

Once Water Chillers are our major electricity consumers, Hospital São Luiz Itaim recently hired a robust energy efficiency program. Based on the continuous presence of a specialist, supported by a remote team of engineers and a complex automation system, the program is geared towards improving the water chillers performance and electrical efficiency. Considering climate conditions, fine adjustments are constantly made in every equipment parameter, allowing them to operate more efficiently and at the lowest energy consumption possible. Also, Rede D'Or has invested in efficient facades. The purpose is to reduce monthly energy, keep the building hygrothermal comfort, provide safety for patients, and ensure adequate lighting during clinical and surgical procedures and the general use of the building by patients and technical team.

C4.3c

(C4.3c) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

Method	Comment
Internal incentives/recognition programs	Since 2018, partnership with the company Vertas for recycling electronic waste (reduction in Scope 3). Volume sent in 2022 for recycling: 92.41 tons. Project for composting organic waste generated in nutrition services (impact reduction in Scope 3), implemented in 2022 in three hospitals (Hospital Caxias D'Or, Hospital Niterói D'Or, and Hospital São Luiz Jabaquara).

C4.5

(C4.5) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products?

Yes

C4.5a

(C4.5a) Provide details of your products and/or services that you classify as low-carbon products.

Level of aggregation

Product or service

Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon

No taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low carbon

Type of product(s) or service(s)

Other

Other, please specify

Reduction of water and energy consumption by the introduction of Dry Bath

Description of product(s) or service(s)

The Dry Bath technology consists of a disposable hygiene kit for bedridden patients, providing components such as sponges impregnated with dermo protective gel and a super absorbent drying towel.

The product is highly effective in reducing water consumption. It uses only 100ml to 200ml of water per kit, saving more than 90% of this resource - traditional baths use 4 to 5 liters of water. In addition, because there is a reduction in the weighing of dirty linen, the consumption of water and electricity used for washing clothes is also lower. In addition, there was a total saving of more than 480 tonnes in the layettes used during the usual showers. This technology is implemented in some units of the company in 2022.

Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)

Yes

Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

Other, please specify

Comparison between the use of the traditional bath and the application of the Dry Bath

Life cycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)

Gate-to-gate

Functional unit used

electric energy per bath (kWh/bath)

Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

traditional baths

Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario

Gate-to-gate

Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO2e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario

0.54

Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

It was used an attributional approach to estimate the avoided emissions.
For the calculation, it was considered the values spent for a bath following the traditional method for bedridden and compared with the value using the Dry Bath. As a benchmarking, Rede D'Or carried out a case study at the Copa Star unit, proving the reduction in the weight of the layette (56.72%) and the amount of water (80%) used in the process. It was calculated a total reduction in energy consumption by 4.24 MW/h due to the reduction in weight and quantity of clothes sent for washing.
No revenue was generated, but there were savings (estimated at R$1,382,400.00).

Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

0

C5. Emissions methodology

C5.1

(C5.1) Is this your first year of reporting emissions data to CDP?

No

C5.1a

(C5.1a) Has your organization undergone any structural changes in the reporting year, or are any previous structural changes being accounted for in this disclosure of emissions data?

Row 1

Has there been a structural change?

Yes, an acquisition

Yes, other structural change, please specify

Acquisition of brownfield Hospitals and Inauguration of greenfield Hospitals

Name of organization(s) acquired, divested from, or merged with

Acquisition of brownfields Santa Marina (MS), Arthur Ramos (AL), Santa Isabel (SP), Airport (BA), and the inauguration of the greenfield São Luiz Star Maternity Hospital

Details of structural change(s), including completion dates

During 2022, Rede D'Or had the inauguration of a hospital and 4 (four) acquisitions (three of them incorporated into Rede D'Or operational control).
The completion dates for 2022 are:
Santa Marina (MS): January 22 (acquisition - brownfield)
Arthur Ramos (AL): January 27 (acquisition - brownfield)
Santa Isabel (SP): February 24 (not included in inventory) (acquisition - brownfield)
Aeroporto (BA): March 15 (acquisition - brownfield)
Hospital Maternidade São Luiz Star inauguration: May 2022 (inauguration - greenfield)

C5.1b

(C5.1b) Has your emissions accounting methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition changed in the reporting year?

	Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?	Details of methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition change(s)
Row 1	Yes, a change in methodology Yes, a change in boundary	For 2022, we have included new acquisitions and the start-up of a maternity hospital that was under construction. Comparing the base year 2021, for the base year 2022, 4 more hospital units, 2 laboratories, 16 oncologies, and 1 corporate unit (headquarters) were considered. In addition, for 2022, we included the business travel category for Scope 03. Regarding methodology, for Scope 01 we have identified a significant reduction in the category of wastewater treated at the effluent treatment plant. This was due to a change in methodology in the emissions calculation tool used in the "Programa Brasileiro GHG Protocol (FGV)".

C5.1c

(C5.1c) Have your organization's base year emissions and past years' emissions been recalculated as a result of any changes or errors reported in C5.1a and/or C5.1b?

	Base year recalculation	Base year emissions recalculation policy, including significance threshold	Past years' recalculation
Row 1	No, because we have not evaluated whether the changes should trigger a base year recalculation	Rede D'Or is evaluating the best methodology to recalculate the base year. We need to consider some factors: - Rede D'Or is constantly expanding; - Some of our acquisitions do not have	No

		data control and have not elaborated on their previous years' inventory; - We are trying to record and account for more Scope 03 sources. These aspects require the organization to organize itself in the best way, to adopt a practice of base-year recalculation with premises that could be used.	

C5.2

(C5.2) Provide your base year and base year emissions.

Scope 1

Base year start

January 1, 2020

Base year end

December 31, 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

77,010.64

Comment

It is relevant to explain that we chose the year 2020 as the base year, since there is a target determined for that year.
The Brazil GHG Protocol Program methodology updated the data to AR5 GWP for inventories from 2021 onwards (i.e., calculated in 2022).
However, for the 2020 base year emission calculations, we used the AR4 GWP, and the targets were established based on this metric. We will update for AR5 all the emissions for the base year, including the targets.
Base year emissions (2020) for Scope 1 using AR5 GWP: 70,123.44 tons CO2e.

Scope 2 (location-based)

Base year start

January 1, 2020

Base year end

December 31, 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

16,252.65

Comment

Rede D'Or also purchases marked-based incentivized energy. The energy must come from clean or renewable sources, but there is no traceability of the environmental attributes, and, therefore, the company reports as location-based. Since the Brazilian

Government only accounts for CO2 emissions for the grid emission factor, the GWP for CO2 is always equal to 01 on the IPCC reports, and there is no necessity to update Scope 2 emissions.

Scope 2 (market-based)

Base year start

January 1, 2020

Base year end

December 31, 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Rede D'Or also purchases marked-based incentivized energy. The energy must come from clean or renewable sources, but there was no traceability of the environmental tax and, therefore, the comapany reports as location-based.

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

Base year start

January 1, 2020

Base year end

December 31, 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Despite having emission targets, having signed commitments, and having a Corporate Program for the Management of Greenhouse Gas Emissions and internal and external policies on climate change, in base year 2020, Rede D'Or was still advancing in maturity. Therefore, for Scope 3, for the base year 2020, we only calculated the emissions of two categories.

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

Base year start

January 1, 2020

Base year end

December 31, 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Despite having emission targets, having signed commitments, and having a Corporate Program for the Management of Greenhouse Gas Emissions and internal and external policies on climate change, in base year 2020, Rede D'Or was still advancing in maturity. Therefore, for Scope 3, for the base year 2020, we only calculated the emissions of two categories.

Scope 3 category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

Base year start

January 1, 2020

Base year end

December 31, 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Despite having emission targets, having signed commitments, and having a Corporate Program for the Management of Greenhouse Gas Emissions and internal and external policies on climate change, in base year 2020, Rede D'Or was still advancing in maturity. Therefore, for Scope 3, for the base year 2020, we only calculated the emissions of two categories.

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

Base year start

January 1, 2020

Base year end

December 31, 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

26.35

Comment

The Brazil GHG Protocol Program methodology updated the data to AR5 GWP for inventories from 2021 onwards (i.e., calculated in 2022).
However, for the 2020 base year emission calculations, we used the AR4 GWP, and the targets were established based on this metric. We will update for AR5 all the emissions for the base year, including the targets.
Base year emissions (2020) for Scope 3 Category 4 using AR5 GWP: 24.91 tons CO2e.

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

Base year start

January 1, 2020

Base year end

December 31, 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

13,856.3

Comment

The Brazil GHG Protocol Program methodology updated the data to AR5 GWP for inventories from 2021 onwards (i.e., calculated in 2022).
However, for the 2020 base year emission calculations, we used the AR4 GWP, and the targets were established based on this metric. We will update for AR5 all the emissions for the base year, including the targets.
Base year emissions (2020) for Scope 3 Category 5 using AR5 GWP: 15,363.60 tons CO2e.

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

Base year start

January 1, 2020

Base year end

December 31, 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Despite having emission targets, having signed commitments, and having a Corporate Program for the Management of Greenhouse Gas Emissions and internal and external policies on climate change, in base year 2020, Rede D'Or was still advancing in maturity. Therefore, for Scope 3, for the base year 2020, we only calculated the emissions of two categories. For 2022 (reporting year), we included this category in the inventory for all air flights traveled.

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

Base year start

January 1, 2020

Base year end

December 31, 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Despite having emission targets, having signed commitments, and having a Corporate Program for the Management of Greenhouse Gas Emissions and internal and external policies on climate change, in base year 2020, Rede D'Or was still advancing in maturity. Therefore, for Scope 3, for the base year 2020, we only calculated the emissions of two categories.

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

Base year start

January 1, 2020

Base year end

December 31, 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

It does not apply to the service provided by Rede D'Or.

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

Base year start

January 1, 2020

Base year end

December 31, 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

All services available take place within the facilities. Therefore, this category does not apply to the company.

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

Base year start

January 1, 2020

Base year end

December 31, 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

All services available take place within the facilities. Therefore, this category does not apply to the company.

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

Base year start

January 1, 2020

Base year end

December 31, 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

All services available take place within the facilities. Therefore, this category does not apply to the company.

Scope 3 category 12: End of life treatment of sold products

Base year start

January 1, 2020

Base year end

December 31, 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

All services available take place within the facilities. Therefore, this category does not apply to the company.

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

Base year start

January 1, 2020

Base year end

December 31, 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

It does not apply to the service provided by Rede D'Or.

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

Base year start

January 1, 2020

Base year end

December 31, 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

It does not apply to Rede D'Or.

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

Base year start
January 1, 2020

Base year end
December 31, 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment
The only investments are in new operations and units. They would be reported in Scopes 1 and 2.

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

Base year start
January 1, 2020

Base year end
December 31, 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment
The company has not mapped any relevant emissions to this category.

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

Base year start
January 1, 2020

Base year end
December 31, 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment
All services available take place within the facilities. Therefore, this category does not apply to the company.

C5.3

(C5.3) Select the name of the standard, protocol, or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate emissions.

Brazil GHG Protocol Programme
ISO 14064-1
The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)

C6. Emissions data

C6.1

(C6.1) What were your organization's gross global Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

64,785

Comment

Regarding Scope 1 emissions, compared to 2021, in 2022, there was a significant reduction in the amount of refrigerant gas consumed, which can be explained by the large quantity of refrigerant gas purchased in the previous year and due to the preventive maintenance carried out throughout 2022, thus reducing the incidence of possible leaks.
We also verified fuel consumption reduction for transport (mobile combustion) since Rede D'Or outsourced a large part of this service. In some units, there was only the occasional removal of patients in the reporting year.

C6.2

(C6.2) Describe your organization's approach to reporting Scope 2 emissions.

Row 1

Scope 2, location-based

We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure

Scope 2, market-based

We have operations where we are able to access electricity supplier emission factors or residual emissions factors, but are unable to report a Scope 2, market-based figure

Comment

Rede D'Or also purchases marked-based incentivized energy. The energy must come from clean or renewable sources, but there is no traceability of the environmental attributes and, therefore, the company reports as location-based.

C6.3

(C6.3) What were your organization's gross global Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

Scope 2, location-based

12,537

Comment

Regarding Scope 2, we also registered a reduction due to the decrease in the electricity emission factor for 2022 when compared to 2021, according to the calculation methodology used by the Brazilian GHG Protocol Program. The SIN ('Sistema Interligado Nacional'/ National Interconnected System) annual emission factor average was 0.1264 tCO2/MWh in 2021, decreasing to 0.0426 tCO2/MWh in 2022.

C6.4

(C6.4) Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1, Scope 2 or Scope 3 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure?

Yes

C6.4a

(C6.4a) Provide details of the sources of Scope 1, Scope 2, or Scope 3 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure.

Source of excluded emissions

Emissions from SulAmérica's company units, acquired by Rede D'Or in the end of 2022.

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies)

Scope 1
Scope 2 (location-based)
Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution
Scope 3: Waste generated in operations
Scope 3: Business travel

Relevance of Scope 1 emissions from this source

Emissions excluded due to a recent acquisition or merger

Relevance of location-based Scope 2 emissions from this source

Emissions excluded due to a recent acquisition or merger

Relevance of market-based Scope 2 emissions from this source

Relevance of Scope 3 emissions from this source

Emissions excluded due to a recent acquisition or merger

Date of completion of acquisition or merger

December 26, 2022

Estimated percentage of total Scope 1+2 emissions this excluded source represents

Estimated percentage of total Scope 3 emissions this excluded source represents

Explain why this source is excluded

Rede D'Or incorporated the SulAmérica company into its business at the end of 2022, in a transaction approved by Agência Nacional da Saúde (ANS). In line with the financial statements published by the company as of the end of 2022, the information presented here in this cycle's CDP questionnaire does not include data from SulAmérica, but only from Rede D'Or. This happened because the process took place at the end of December 2022, and there was still no operational control to include the company's information in Rede D'Or's climate management and its units in that year's emissions account. We reiterate that, for 2023, Rede D'Or is planning to include the information from SulAmérica and that SulAmérica's ESG information has not been included in other reports for the base year 2022, such as CSA/S&P questionnaire and Annual Sustainability Report.

Explain how you estimated the percentage of emissions this excluded source represents

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Source of excluded emissions

We did not include Hospital Santa Isabel in the report, as it still has joint operations in a building with another hospital that does not belong to the company, so there is this limitation.

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies)

Scope 1
Scope 2 (location-based)
Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution
Scope 3: Waste generated in operations
Scope 3: Business travel

Relevance of Scope 1 emissions from this source

Emissions excluded due to a recent acquisition or merger

Relevance of location-based Scope 2 emissions from this source

Emissions excluded due to a recent acquisition or merger

Relevance of market-based Scope 2 emissions from this source

Relevance of Scope 3 emissions from this source

Emissions excluded due to a recent acquisition or merger

Date of completion of acquisition or merger

February 24, 2022

Estimated percentage of total Scope 1+2 emissions this excluded source represents

Estimated percentage of total Scope 3 emissions this excluded source represents

Explain why this source is excluded

The Santa Isabel Hospital, previously associated with Santa Casa de Misericórdia de São Paulo, was acquired by Rede D'Or at the beginning of 2022. The two health units are located at the same address and physically linked, even sharing some areas. For this reason, the indicator control of the unit is still done by Santa Casa de Misericórdia de São Paulo since, for example, the consumption invoices are issued in a single track for both companies. The plan foresees the necessary restructuring so that the units can operate individually, allowing us to have integral operational control of the Hospital Santa Isabel and, consequently, emissions control.

Explain how you estimated the percentage of emissions this excluded source represents

C6.5

(C6.5) Account for your organization's gross global Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusions.

Purchased goods and services

Evaluation status

Relevant, not yet calculated

Please explain

Rede D'Or has Purchased goods and services such as outsourced cleaning and maintenance services, but we still lack all the necessary data from suppliers regarding fuel consumption in the equipment used for the calculations. Additionally, we need to conduct a mapping of the supplies utilized in the hospitals and establish a methodology for calculating emissions based on the life cycle data of these products.
We intend to conduct a Scope 3 mapping to identify all emissions sources related to the value chain and start to account all categories that are not yet included in our inventory.

Capital goods

Evaluation status

Relevant, not yet calculated

Please explain

Rede D'Or possesses a multitude of hospital and diagnostic equipment/machinery that are considered capital goods. We need to conduct a comprehensive mapping of all the equipment and machinery utilized in our hospitals and then establish a methodology to account GHG emissions based on the life cycle data of these products.

Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

Rede D'or could not get sufficient data from suppliers to account GHG emissions from this category. We intend to conduct a thorough mapping on Scope 3 sources and start to account categories that are not yet included in our inventory.

Upstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

34.08

Emissions calculation methodology

Fuel-based method

Distance-based method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

Please explain

Some of Rede D'Or business units have outsourced fleet services. In hospitals, these services are commonly related to the transport of patients (ambulances) but can also be contracted for the transportation of materials, documents, and people between units. In laboratories, it's linked to the transport of clinical samples between collection agencies and the head-office where laboratory tests are processed. While in oncology clinics, transportation between branches is due to the fact that medications are dispensed from a central pharmacy to the clinics, and samples can also be transported between oncology clinics and laboratories. For the emissions calculation using Brazil GHG Protocol Programme method, and AR5 GWP, the quantification of data (mileage and/or fuel consumption) can be subsidized by contracted demands or outsourced route control. The contracting units reported this data to the Corporate Sustainability and Environment sector of Rede D'Or through spreadsheets.

Waste generated in operations

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

28,964.15

Emissions calculation methodology

Waste-type-specific method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

Please explain

Common waste (Group D) is sent to sanitary landfills. The hazardous ones are treated by autoclaving or incineration. In both cases, waste management (collection, transport, treatment, and final disposal) happens through contracted companies duly licensed, approved, and periodically internally audited for the provision of services. Thus, the data used to account waste emissions in Scope 3 to be reliable, we quantify internally the amount of waste generation by weighing each group (A, B, D, and E) and waste subgroups (A1, A3, A4, and A5) according to the classification of RDC 222/2018 and CONAMA 358. Until the end of 2022, waste generation data was reported by the generating units (hospitals, oncology clinics, and laboratories) to the Corporate Sustainability and Environment sector of Rede D'Or through internal software. Evidence of control of this data, such as the Waste Transport Manifest, Final Destination Certificate, Invoices, and weighing controls, were made available according to demand and periodically verified in internal environmental audits. For the emissions calculation, Rede D'Or used a supporting worksheet of the Challenge to Health for Climate initiative provided by Healthy Hospitals Project (Projeto Hospitais Saudáveis).

Business travel

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

14.06

Emissions calculation methodology

Distance-based method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

Please explain

Are included in this category all air flights travelled in 2022. We used the distance-based method for each flight, considering the coordinates of each airport using the calculation tool from the Brazilian GHG Protocol Programme.

Employee commuting

Evaluation status

Relevant, not yet calculated

Please explain

Rede D'or is evolving on its Scope 3 accounting and still need to map this category to be able to access commuting emissions. We still need to conduct an assessment to gather information from commuting, and furthermore, we need to establish the necessary premises to be able to account the emissions.

Upstream leased assets

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

With a regulation change in January of 2019, we began implementing the IFRS-16, which deals with leasing. Within the Rede, a significant portion of our leases pertains to properties for which we pay rent, which emissions are accounted on Scope 1, since we operate on these facilities. Additionally, we have a robot used for operations at Barra D'Or Hospital and an aircraft registered under Hospital Esperança. These accounting adjustments do not generate revenues but rather result in amortization and interest expenses in our financial statements. Therefore, this category does not have relevant emissions.

Downstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

All services available take place within the facilities. Therefore, this category does not apply to the company.

Processing of sold products

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

All services available take place within the facilities. Therefore, this category does not apply to the company.

Use of sold products

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

All services available take place within the facilities. Therefore, this category does not apply to the company.

End of life treatment of sold products

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

All services available take place within the facilities. Therefore, this category does not apply to the company.

Downstream leased assets

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

It does not apply to the Rede D'Or business.

Franchises

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

It does not apply to Rede D'Or.

Investments

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

Investments are in new operations and units. They would be reported in Scopes 1 and 2.

Other (upstream)

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

The company has not mapped any relevant emissions to this category.

Other (downstream)

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

The company has not mapped any relevant emissions to this category.

C6.7

(C6.7) Are carbon dioxide emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization?

No

C6.10

(C6.10) Describe your gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the reporting year in metric tons CO2e per unit currency total revenue and provide any additional intensity metrics that are appropriate to your business operations.

Intensity figure

0.029

Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)

77,322

Metric denominator

unit of service provided

Metric denominator: Unit total

2,657,281

Scope 2 figure used

Location-based

% change from previous year

52.46

Direction of change

Decreased

Reason(s) for change

Other, please specify

increase in the denominator, consumption reduction of significant sources of emissions; Scope 2: change of electricity emission factors in Brazil

Please explain

The indicator is based on the average number of patients seen per day – only by the hospitals in the Network. We had an increase in the daily number of patients in 2022, which impacted the decrease in the indicator. Other factors that had an impact were the reduction in scope emissions, explained below:
Scope 1: in 2022, there was a significant reduction in the amount of refrigerant gas consumed, which can be explained by the large quantity of refrigerant gas purchased in the previous year and due to the preventive maintenance carried out throughout 2022, thus reducing the incidence of possible leaks. We also identified a reduction in fuel consumption for transport (mobile combustion) once a large part of this service was outsourced and, in some units, there was only the occasional transport of patients in the reporting year.
Scope 2: the reduction is due to the decrease in the electricity emission factor for 2022, when compared to 2021, according to the calculation methodology used by the Brazilian GHG Protocol Program. The SIN annual FE average was 0.1264 tCO2/MWh in 2021, rising to 0.0426 tCO2/MWh in 2022.

Intensity figure

0.000003

Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)

77,322

Metric denominator

unit total revenue

Metric denominator: Unit total

25,769,671,000

Scope 2 figure used

Location-based

% change from previous year

52.38

Direction of change

Decreased

Reason(s) for change

Change in revenue
Other, please specify
increase in the denominator, consumption reduction of significant sources of emissions; Scope 2: change of electricity emission factors in Brazil

Please explain

We had an increase in gross revenue in 2022, which impacted the decrease in the indicator. Other factors that had an impact were the reduction in scope emissions,

explained below:
Scope 1: in 2022, there was a significant reduction in the amount of refrigerant gas consumed, which can be explained by the large quantity of refrigerant gas purchased in the previous year and due to the preventive maintenance carried out throughout 2022, thus reducing the incidence of possible leaks. We also identified a reduction in fuel consumption for transport (mobile combustion) once a large part of this service was outsourced and, in some units, there was only the occasional transport of patients in the reporting year.
Scope 2: the reduction is due to the decrease in the electricity emission factor for 2022, when compared to 2021, according to the calculation methodology used by the Brazilian GHG Protocol Program. The SIN annual FE average was 0.1264 tCO2/MWh in 2021, rising to 0.0426 tCO2/MWh in 2022.

C7. Emissions breakdowns

C7.1

(C7.1) Does your organization break down its Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type?

Yes

C7.1a

(C7.1a) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type and provide the source of each used greenhouse warming potential (GWP).

Greenhouse gas	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)	GWP Reference
CO2	9,135.573	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)
CH4	491.148	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)
N2O	37,973.705	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)
HFCs	17,184.306	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year) [1]

[1] HFC - 32: 3,364022 t
HFC - 125: 3,860591 t
HFC - 134a: 2,029618 t
HFC - 143A: 0,096091 t
HFC - 152a: 0,007378 t

C7.2

(C7.2) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by country/area/region.

Country/area/region	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Brazil	64,785

C7.3

(C7.3) Indicate which gross global Scope 1 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

By facility

C7.3b

(C7.3b) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business facility.

Facility	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Latitude	Longitude
Aliança - Hospital	24.555	-13.000586	-38.479856
Alpha Med - Hospital	101.069	-23.522334	-46.833775
Anália Franco - Hospital	1,714.023	-23.548553	-46.558289
Antônio Afonso - Hospital	113.013	-23.305885	-45.971718
Assunção - Hospital	1,438.021	-23.718397	-46.560486
Aviccena - Hospital	204.374	-23.543914	-46.58558
Balbino - Hospital	686.027	-22.843416	-43.262996
Bangu - Hospital	1,097.611	-22.878988	-43.452435
Barra D'Or - Hospital	2,010.797	-22.983204	-43.367152
Bartira - Hospital	1,464.805	-23.630265	-46.5218
Biocor - Hospital	604.53	-19.981013	-43.944989
Brasil - Hospital	1,327.065	-23.667769	-46.531703

Cardio Pulmonar - Hospital	771.387	-13.005875	-38.500113
Caxias D'Or - Hospital	556.205	-22.79531	-43.296079
Copa D'Or - Hospital	2,257.52	-22.96499	-43.190503
Copa Star - Hospital	1,658.745	-22.9666	-43.188679
Coração do Brasil - Hospital	31.258	-15.82627	-47.929967
Criança SP - Hospital	73.907	-23.642938	-46.642572
DF Star - Hospital	197.132	-15.815803	-47.926333
Esperança Olinda - Hospital	1,942.203	-7.987911	-34.83913
Esperança Recife - Hospital	2,589.813	-8.066942	-34.894894
Glória D'Or - Hospital	963.618	-22.921747	-43.179956
IFOR - Hospital	1,257.048	-23.712577	-46.54684
Itaim - Hospital	1,767.27	-23.590409	-46.673154
Jabaquara - Hospital	3,327.318	-23.643568	-46.64289
Jutta Batista - Hospital	402.912	-22.95624	-43.187825
Memorial S. José - Hospital	3,672.562	-8.059396	-34.897366
Morumbi - Hospital	295.802	-23.590782	-46.703412
Niterói D'Or - Hospital	1,500.565	-22.902564	-43.099886
Norte D'Or - Hospital	1,615.638	-22.880276	-43.329618
Novo Atibaia - Hospital	315.763	-23.115682	-46.543415
Oeste D'Or - Hospital	1,596.789	-22.907824	-43.559063

Orthoservice - Hospital	2.464	-23.208325	-45.890683
Perinatal Laranjeiras - Hospital	78.297	-22.938468	-43.1902
Proncor - Hospital	69.277	-20.461515	-54.574437
Quinta D'Or - Hospital	2,373.633	-22.907415	-43.220908
Real D'Or - Hospital	458.771	-22.880767	-43.455113
Ribeirão Pires - Hospital	172.71	-23.713502	-46.420361
Rio Mar - Hospital	875.835	-22.994897	-43.411146
Rios D'Or - Hospital	1,688.336	-22.936409	-43.330655
Samer - Hospital	424.167	-22.466225	-44.443151
Santa Cruz - Hospital	390.004	-25.444381	-49.29081
Santa Emília - Hospital	79.286	-12.25288	-38.952388
Santa Helena - Hospital	111.764	-15.733762	-47.89668
Santa Luzia - Hospital	206.969	-15.826582	-47.930282
São Caetano - Hospital	1,176.722	-23.627614	-46.579633
São Carlos - Hospital	0.887	-3.750529	-38.498854
São Lucas - Hospital	3,203.828	-10.924013	-37.052117
São Lucas Macaé - Hospital	206.176	-22.374935	-41.778444
São Marcos - Hospital	763.43	-8.062411	-34.899208
São Rafael - Hospital	1,509.445	-12.927866	-38.430058

São Vicente - Hospital	3,186.803	-22.975346	-43.235028
Serra Mayor - Hospital	113.736	-23.659999	-46.773183
UDI - Hospital	929.877	-2.509313	-44.28745
Villa Lobos - Hospital	1,324.774	-23.563108	-46.589954
Vivalle - Hospital	2,057.758	-23.197707	-45.91568
Vila Nova Star - Hospital	1,097.399	-23.589864	-46.673581
Oncologia D'Or Barra - Oncology	0.012	-22.999355	-43.347558
Oncologia D'Or Botafogo - Oncology	0.172	-22.95547	-43.188988
Oncologia D'Or Campo Grande - Oncology	3.871	-22.90384	-43.560853
Oncologia D'Or Caxias - Oncology	18.459	-22.795059	-43.297141
Oncologia D'Or Copacabana - Oncology	0.012	-22.888309	-43.179809
Oncologia D'Or Nova Iguaçu - Oncology	0	-22.761055	-43.450833
Oncologia D'Or Tijuca - Oncology	0.069	-22.921288	-43.234613
Richet Barra - Lab	21.567	-23.000376	-43.361388
Richet Botafogo - Lab	2.695	-22.953887	-43.189264
Richet Centro - Lab	0.12	-43.189264	-43.175982
Richet Cobacabana - Lab	10.297	-22.972462	-43.189033
Richet Ipanema - Lab	0.18	-22.984192	-43.204656
Richet Leblon - Lab	0.36	-22.984892	-43.226743
Richet NTO - Lab	167.219	-22.907873	-43.106827

Richet Península - Lab	322.785	-22.989487	-43.351484
Richet Recreio - Lab	34.07	-23.008994	-43.443883
Richet Tijuca - Lab	0.12	-22.925305	-43.235314
Aeroporto - Hospital	212.678	-12.90039	-38.33401
Arthur Ramos - Hospital	475.772	-9.62082	-35.73646
Maternidade Star - Hospital	145.391	-23.59309	-46.68468
Santa Marina - Hospital	29.015	-20.4626	-54.58382
Corporativo Plataforma - Matriz	19.353	-22.951762	-43.186584
Brasil - Mauá - Hospital	1,432.84	-23.669956	-46.449506
Central Leste - Hospital	63.115	-23.538386	-46.403288
Nossa Sra. das Neves - Epitácio (Clim) - Hospital	5.895	-7.120002	-34.86955
Nossa Sra. das Neves - Jardim Botânico - Hospital	144.235	-7.132435	-34.858904
Osasco - Hospital	1,270.271	-23.531387	-46.781685
Perinatal Barra - Hospital	781.007	-22.973834	-43.367045
CEMED UDI - Oncologia	0	-2.509442	-44.28714
CEHON Teixeira de Freitas - Oncologia	0	-20.72735	-42.280589
CEHON Juazeiro - Oncologia	0	-9.412098	-40.509245
CEHON Canelas - Oncologia	0	-12.992844	-38.522331
CEHON Pituba - Oncologia	3.077	-12.987344	-38.449704
Acreditar Pio X - Oncologia	0	-15.826841	-47.927457
JK - Oncologia	0.725	-23.58545	-46.672699
Fujiday Clinic - Oncologia	0	-3.746639	-38.510813

Connect Towers - Oncologia	0	-15.835857	-48.048166
OCN - Oncologia	0.042	-22.901992	-43.099704
Santo André - Oncologia	0	-23.663603	-46.533163
Biosphere - Oncologia	0	-15.736032	-47.894508
Shopping da Gávea - Oncologia	1.591	-22.975116	-43.228696
SBC - Oncologia	0.032	-23.718431	-46.560582
Aliança - Oncologia	0	-13.001012	-38.481315
Acreditar Anchieta - Oncologia	0	-15.823648	-48.0668
Richet Barra Shopping - Laboratório	0.42	-22.99755	-43.359057
Richet Icaraí - Laboratório	0	-22.906356	-43.111299

C7.5

(C7.5) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by country/area/region.

Country/area/region	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Brazil	12,537	

C7.6

(C7.6) Indicate which gross global Scope 2 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

By facility

C7.6b

(C7.6b) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business facility.

Facility	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Aliança - Hospital	350.854	
Alpha Med - Hospital	33.877	

Anália Franco - Hospital	399.637	
Antônio Afonso - Hospital	26.202	
Assunção - Hospital	136.642	
Aviccena - Hospital	64.591	
Balbino - Hospital	89.795	
Bangu - Hospital	99.898	
Barra D'Or - Hospital	275.251	
Bartira - Hospital	87.495	
Biocor - Hospital	153.021	
Brasil - Hospital	287.493	
Cardio Pulmonar - Hospital	301.87	
Caxias D'Or - Hospital	280.788	
Copa D'Or - Hospital	311.715	
Copa Star - Hospital	288.918	
Coração do Brasil - Hospital	87.331	
Criança SP - Hospital	47.989	
DF Star - Hospital	326.425	
Esperança Olinda - Hospital	234.072	
Esperança Recife - Hospital	386.374	
Glória D'Or - Hospital	272.82	
IFOR - Hospital	96.289	
Itaim - Hospital	449.681	
Jabaquara - Hospital	214.356	
Jutta Batista - Hospital	105.362	
Memorial S. José - Hospital	192.101	
Morumbi - Hospital	229.385	
Niterói D'Or - Hospital	337.846	
Norte D'Or - Hospital	221.699	
Novo Atibaia - Hospital	45.511	
Oeste D'Or - Hospital	267.213	
Orthoservice - Hospital	9.066	
Perinatal Laranjeiras - Hospital	92.638	
Proncor - Hospital	48.285	
Quinta D'Or - Hospital	439.128	
Real D'Or - Hospital	59.233	

Ribeirão Pires - Hospital	93.938	
Rio Mar - Hospital	101.582	
Rios D'Or - Hospital	244.131	
Samer - Hospital	58.607	
Santa Cruz - Hospital	104.854	
Santa Emília - Hospital	61.381	
Santa Helena - Hospital	227.013	
Santa Luzia - Hospital	213.999	
São Caetano - Hospital	350.338	
São Carlos - Hospital	132.298	
São Lucas - Hospital	246.194	
São Lucas Macaé - Hospital	33.833	
São Marcos - Hospital	155.96	
São Rafael - Hospital	635.724	
São Vicente - Hospital	204.279	
Serra Mayor - Hospital	41.701	
UDI - Hospital	224.138	
Villa Lobos - Hospital	204.951	
Vivalle - Hospital	278.599	
Vila Nova Star - Hospital	270.87	
Oncologia D'Or Barra - Oncology	8.688	
Oncologia D'Or Botafogo - Oncology	6.305	
Oncologia D'Or Campo Grande - Oncology	1.479	
Oncologia D'Or Caxias - Oncology	6.437	
Oncologia D'Or Copacabana - Oncology	0.823	
Oncologia D'Or Nova Iguaçu - Oncology	3.915	
Oncologia D'Or Tijuca - Oncology	5.595	
Richet Barra - Lab	2.124	
Richet Botafogo - Lab	0.992	
Richet Centro - Lab	0.672	
Richet Cobacabana - Lab	1.13	
Richet Ipanema - Lab	3.333	

Richet Leblon - Lab	1.357	
Richet NTO - Lab	39.512	
Richet Península - Lab	1.207	
Richet Recreio - Lab	0.895	
Richet Tijuca - Lab	2.079	
Aeroporto - Hospital	99.425	
Arthur Ramos - Hospital	175.74	
Maternidade Star - Hospital	94.694	
Santa Marina - Hospital	11.961	
Corporativo Plataforma - Matriz	15.518	
Brasil - Mauá - Hospital	69.772	
Central Leste - Hospital	59.607	
Nossa Sra. das Neves - Epitácio (Clim) - Hospital	23.776	
Nossa Sra. das Neves - Jardim Botânico - Hospital	212.751	
Osasco - Hospital	269.12	
Perinatal Barra - Hospital	153.376	
CEMED UDI - Oncologia	0	
CEHON Teixeira de Freitas - Oncologia	2.172	
CEHON Juazeiro - Oncologia	2.13	
CEHON Canelas - Oncologia	9.464	
CEHON Pituba - Oncologia	4.173	
Acreditar Pio X - Oncologia	3.76	
JK - Oncologia	0.839	
Fujiday Clinic - Oncologia	4.147	
Connect Towers - Oncologia	3.829	
OCN - Oncologia	2.049	
Santo André - Oncologia	2.476	
Biosphere - Oncologia	1.984	
Shopping da Gávea - Oncologia	0	
SBC - Oncologia	0.839	
Aliança - Oncologia	0.262	
Acreditar Anchieta - Oncologia	0.207	

Richet Barra Shopping - Laboratório	0	
Richet Icaraí - Laboratório	0.638	

C7.7

(C7.7) Is your organization able to break down your emissions data for any of the subsidiaries included in your CDP response?

Not relevant as we do not have any subsidiaries

C7.9

(C7.9) How do your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined) for the reporting year compare to those of the previous reporting year?

Decreased

C7.9a

(C7.9a) Identify the reasons for any change in your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined), and for each of them specify how your emissions compare to the previous year.

	Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Direction of change in emissions	Emissions value (percentage)	Please explain calculation
Change in renewable energy consumption	44,142.64	Increased	20.73	For the calculation, we consider all our consumption as location-based (as reported in the inventory), the comsumption of purchased electricity in MWh, and the renewable percentage of the Brazilian energy matrix for 2021 and 2022. We considered the comsumption difference between the years considering only the renewable proportion of the purchased electricity. The impact of the change in the matrix can be verified by the values of the grid emission factor: the average was 0.1264 tCO2/MWh in 2021, decreasing to 0.0426 tCO2/MWh in 2022. Specifically for Scope 2, there was approximately 35,612 tCO2e in 2021 and approximately 12,537 tCO2e, with variation (abs) = -23,075 tCO2e (-64.8%). However, for the estimate that results in 44,142.64 tCO2e

				(20.73%), the amount of renewable energy in the Rede D'Or energy matrix was obtained for each year, and the factor was multiplied by the energy consumption of each year, and the difference was obtained in relation to to this consumption. Thus, it was considered the consumption of renewable energy within the Brazilian energy matrix in relation to the consumption of Rede D'Or, obtaining this result.
Other emissions reduction activities	0	No change	0	Although Rede D'Or has implemented energy efficiency initiatives and other emissions reduction measures, it didn't account for the impact value in the inventory, as the variations were also attributed to other factors. With the implementation of the mapped initiative to discontinue the use of N2O in anesthesia, it will be possible to account for the impact of this action in Scope 1.
Divestment	0	No change	0	We didn't perform this measurement, as it didn't apply to our climate strategy.
Acquisitions	0	No change	0	We didn't perform this measurement because it isn't yet a priority in our climate strategy.
Mergers	0	No change	0	Not applicable as there was no merger in the period of evaluation, only acquisitions.
Change in output	0	No change	0	Not applicable as we don't produce any product.
Change in methodology	17,806.83	Decreased	97.5	Regarding the methodology, for scope 1, we identified a significant reduction in emissions from the effluent category, treated through ETE (effluent treatment plant). This change occurred due to a calculation methodology alteration in the emissions tool provided by the Brazilian GHG Protocol Program (FGV). The values presented are the percentage variation from one year to another.

Change in boundary	0	No change	0	Despite changes in procurement limits and the commencement of operations at Maternidade São Luiz Star, there was no significant impact on the increase in inventory emissions. Including there was a reduction in emissions for the reporting year.
Change in physical operating conditions	0	No change	0	Not applicable to Rede D'Or in the period of evaluation.
Unidentified	7,066.31	Decreased	13.1	Consolidating other Scope 1 sources, except for those reported in the previous and forward field, we identified 2021 was around 54,028.51 tCO2e and in 2022 the approximate value of 46,962.20 tCO2e. It represented a negative variation of -7,066.31 tCO2e between years, or -13.1%. As there are many other sources of Scope 1, and their variations did not represent a significant value individually when we analyzed it, we believe it is better to inform this consolidated value in this field "unidentified".
Other	20,246.72	Decreased	52.5	In 2022, regarding Scope 1 there was a significant reduction in the amount of refrigerant gas consumed, which can be explained by the large quantity of refrigerant gas purchased in the previous year (not needing replacement in 2022), and due to the preventive maintenance carried out throughout 2022, thus reducing the incidence of possible leaks. A reduction in fuel consumption for transport (mobile combustion) was also identified, since a large part of this service was outsourced and, in some units, there was only the occasional transport of patients in the reporting year. Regarding considered math rationale, 2021 refrigerant gases + mobile sources/transportation = 38.325,79 + 226,16 = 38551,95 tCO2e (approximately); 2022 refrigerant gases

				+ mobile sources/transportation = 18.160,88 + 144,35 = 18305,23 tCO2e (approximately). Difference (abs) = approx. - 20.246,72 tCO2e (-52,5%). Regarding refrigerant gases, it's important to mention that, although we have observed a reduction in Scope 1 emissions, for the category "Emissions of other GHG not regulated by the Kyoto Protocol," we've noticed an increase of almost 5.000 tCO2e between the years, mainly due to the consumption of the refrigerant gas - HCFC-22 (R22), which accounted for nearly 5.000 tCO2e of this increase.

C7.9b

(C7.9b) Are your emissions performance calculations in C7.9 and C7.9a based on a location-based Scope 2 emissions figure or a market-based Scope 2 emissions figure?

Location-based

C8. Energy

C8.1

(C8.1) What percentage of your total operational spend in the reporting year was on energy?

More than 0% but less than or equal to 5%

C8.2

(C8.2) Select which energy-related activities your organization has undertaken.

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	No

Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	No
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	No
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	Yes

C8.2a

(C8.2a) Report your organization's energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh.

	Heating value	MWh from renewable sources	MWh from non-renewable sources	Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)	LHV (lower heating value)	749.36	41,054.13	41,803.49
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity		258,718.47	35,614.26	294,332.73
Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy		0		0
Total energy consumption		259,467.83	76,668.39	336,136.22

C8.2b

(C8.2b) Select the applications of your organization's consumption of fuel.

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
Consumption of fuel for the generation of electricity	Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	No

C8.2c

(C8.2c) State how much fuel in MWh your organization has consumed (excluding feedstocks) by fuel type.

Sustainable biomass

Heating value

LHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

749.36

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

603.55

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

145.81

Comment

Were included ethanol and biodiesel.

Other biomass

Heating value

LHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

Comment

Rede D'or didn't use other biomass.

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

Heating value

LHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

Comment

Rede D'or didn't use other renewable fuels.

Coal

Heating value

LHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

Comment

Rede D'or do not use coal.

Oil

Heating value

LHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

6,447.13

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

5,817.72

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

629.41

Comment

Were included the compsumption of gasoline and diesel.

Gas

Heating value

LHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

34,607

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

34,607

Comment

Were included LGP and Natural Gas.

Other non-renewable fuels (e.g. non-renewable hydrogen)

Heating value

LHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

Comment

Rede D'or didn't use other non-renewable fuels.

Total fuel

Heating value

LHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

41,803.5

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

6,421.27

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

35,382.23

Comment

Rede D'or used fuels on vehicles, power generator and heating.

C8.2d

(C8.2d) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and cooling your organization has generated and consumed in the reporting year.

	Total Gross generation (MWh)	Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)	Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)	Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)
Electricity	6,421.27	6,421.27	603.55	603.55
Heat	35,382.22	35,382.22	145.81	145.81
Steam	0	0	0	0

Cooling	0	0	0	0

C8.2g

(C8.2g) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your non-fuel energy consumption in the reporting year.

Country/area

Brazil

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

202,059.13

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

202,059.13

C9. Additional metrics

C9.1

(C9.1) Provide any additional climate-related metrics relevant to your business.

Description

Energy usage

GRI 302-3: energy intensity

Metric value

0.87

Metric numerator

Energy consumption (kWh/day)= 796,997(x0.0036 kWh)

Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

Patient per day (pat.day per unit)= 3,305

% change from previous year

6.1

Direction of change

Increased

Please explain

2022 energy intensity within the organization.
Increase in consumption due to the expansion of hospital beds at Rede D'Or São Luiz.

Rationale:
Pat.dia = 2,657,281
Pat.day per month = 2,657,281/ 12 months = 221,440
Pat.day per unit = 221,440 / 67 units = 3,305

Energy consumption = 290,903,867 kWh
Energy consumption per day (kWh/day) = 290,903,867 kWh / 365 days = 796,997

Energy intensity within organization (kWh/day x 0.0036 kWh)= 0,87 GJ/pat.day

---

Description

Energy usage

GRI 302-3: energy intensity

Metric value

0.19

Metric numerator

Energy consumption (GJ/day)= 616 GJ

Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

Patient per day (pat.day per unit)= 3,305

% change from previous year

0

Direction of change

No change

Please explain

2022 energy intensity outside the organization.
It was the first year of measuring.

Rationale:
Pat.dia = 2,657,281
Pat.day per month = 2,657,281/ 12 months = 221,440
Pat.day per unit = 221,440 / 67 units = 3,305

Energy consumption = 616 GJ
Energy consumption per day (GJ/day) = 0,19 GJ/pat.day

Description

Energy usage

GRI 302-3: energy intensity

Metric value

1.06

Metric numerator

Patient per day (pat.day per unit)= 3,485.19

Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

Patient per day (pat.day per unit)= 3,305

% change from previous year

0

Direction of change

No change

Please explain

2022 energy intensity outside the organization.
It was the first year of measuring as consolidated.

Rationale:
Pat.dia = 2,657,281
Pat.day per month = 2,657,281/ 12 months = 221,440
Pat.day per unit = 221,440 / 67 units = 3,305

Energy consumption (within organization + outside) = 3,485.19 GJ
Energy consumption per day (GJ/day) = aprox. 1.06/pat.day

C10. Verification

C10.1

(C10.1) Indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported emissions.

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	Third-party verification or assurance process in place

Scope 3	Third-party verification or assurance process in place

C10.1a

(C10.1a) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 1 emissions, and attach the relevant statements.

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Limited assurance

Attach the statement

Declaração de Verificação BSI - REDE D'OR SAO LUIZ S.A. - Período 01.01.2022_31.12.2022 - (GHGEV 788207 - Revisão 02 - EN).pdf

Page/ section reference

p. 01 - scope 1 emissions and period covered (year 2022)
p. 02 - categories and type of verification or assurance
p. 04 - standards and procedures

Relevant standard

ISO14064-3

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

C10.1b

(C10.1b) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 2 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Scope 2 approach

Scope 2 location-based

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Limited assurance

Attach the statement

Declaração de Verificação BSI - REDE D'OR SAO LUIZ S.A. - Período 01.01.2022_31.12.2022 - (GHGEV 788207 - Revisão 02 - EN).pdf

Page/ section reference

p. 01 - scope 2 emissions and period covered (year 2022)
p. 02 - categories and type of verification or assurance
p. 04 - standards and procedures

Relevant standard

ISO14064-3

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

C10.1c

(C10.1c) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 3 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Scope 3 category

Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution
Scope 3: Waste generated in operations
Scope 3: Business travel

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Limited assurance

Attach the statement

Declaração de Verificação BSI - REDE D'OR SAO LUIZ S.A. - Período 01.01.2022_31.12.2022 - (GHGEV 788207 - Revisão 02 - EN).pdf

Page/section reference

p. 01 - scope 3 emissions and period covered (year 2022)
p. 02 - categories and type of verification or assurance
p. 04 - standards and procedures

Relevant standard

ISO14064-3

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

C10.2

(C10.2) Do you verify any climate-related information reported in your CDP disclosure other than the emissions figures reported in C6.1, C6.3, and C6.5?

Yes

C10.2a

(C10.2a) Which data points within your CDP disclosure have been verified, and which verification standards were used?

Disclosure module verification relates to	Data verified	Verification standard	Please explain
C6. Emissions data	Year on year change in emissions (Scope 1 and 2)	ISAE 3000	The information presented in the 2022 Sustainability Report was verified internally, with the consent of Senior Management and submitted to verification by a third party: DNV Business Assurance Assessments and Certifications Brasil Ltda., an independent verifier with no commercial relationship with Rede D'Or. We sought to verify the organization as a whole. We chose to use this standard because it complies with international practices, being widely recognized internationally as a reference to insurance over non-financial information realization, to provide credibility and trust to the sustainability report, and to show the company's commitment to transparency and social and environmental responsibility. Page 70 from our Sustainability Report presents, besides the report year emission data, data related to the previous years, aiming to establish a historic of the company's calculated emissions. We have, therefore, data from base year 2020, pointed out in the questions from section C5 described in our report. 1

C4. Targets and performance	Year on year emissions intensity figure	ISAE 3000	The information presented in the 2022 Sustainability Report was verified internally, with the consent of Senior Management and submitted to verification by a third party: DNV Business Assurance Assessments and Certifications Brasil Ltda., an independent verifier with no commercial relationship with Rede D'Or. We sought to verify the organization as a whole. We chose to use this standard because it complies with international practices, being widely recognized internationally as a reference to insurance over non-financial information realization, to provide credibility and trust to the sustainability report, and to show the company's commitment to transparency and social and environmental responsibility. Page 70 from our Sustainability Report presents, besides the report year emission data, intensity figure data from the base year 2020, aiming to establish a historic and verify the company's evolution regarding its intensity target, presented in question C4.1b. Intensity figure data were also provided in question C6.10. 1
C3. Business strategy	Energy consumption	ISAE 3000	The information presented in the 2022 Sustainability Report was verified internally, with the consent of Senior Management and submitted to verification by a third party: DNV Business Assurance Assessments and Certifications Brasil Ltda., an independent verifier with no commercial relationship with Rede D'Or. We sought to verify the organization as a whole. We chose to use this standard because it complies with international practices, being widely recognized internationally as a reference to insurance over non-financial information realization, to provide credibility and trust to the sustainability report, and to show the company's commitment to transparency and social and environmental responsibility. Pages 71 and 72 from our Sustainability Report has data about the company's energy consumption, information about the migration initiative of electricity consumption from the captive market to the free market, and energy

			efficiency projects, presented in questions C3.3 and C3.4. The energy matter is so relevant for Rede D'Or that it was presented in section C2 about risks and opportunities and in a target (question C4.2a) to increase low-carbon energy consumption. 1
C3. Business strategy	Waste data	ISAE 3000	The information presented in the 2022 Sustainability Report was verified internally, with the consent of Senior Management and submitted to verification by a third party: DNV Business Assurance Assessments and Certifications Brasil Ltda., an independent verifier with no commercial relationship with Rede D'Or. We sought to verify the organization as a whole. We chose to use this standard because it complies with international practices, being widely recognized internationally as a reference to insurance over non-financial information realization, to provide credibility and trust to the sustainability report, and to show the company's commitment to transparency and social and environmental responsibility. Pages 104 to 105 from our Sustainability Report has data about the TCFD report. For risk management Rde D'Or presented the initiatives pointed out in question C3.3 of reverse logistics and waste composting. 1

[1]2022 Annual Sustainability Report.pdf

C11. Carbon pricing

C11.1

(C11.1) Are any of your operations or activities regulated by a carbon pricing system (i.e. ETS, Cap & Trade or Carbon Tax)?

No, but we anticipate being regulated in the next three years

C11.1d

(C11.1d) What is your strategy for complying with the systems you are regulated by or anticipate being regulated by?

In the reporting year, the Brazilian Government was still negotiating plans for a national carbon market - it remains under negotiation. There is still no exact forecast of when the market will be regulated and its requirements.
Anticipating that it will happen in the coming years, Rede D'Or develops its voluntary commitments - such as energy efficiency initiatives, climate change policies, and its Corporate Program for the Management of Greenhouse Gas Emissions - and intends to advance in its maturity. In the reporting year, Rede D'Or made progress in its risk management with scenarios analysis and the preparation of climate risk matrices.

C11.2

(C11.2) Has your organization canceled any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?

No

C11.3

(C11.3) Does your organization use an internal price on carbon?

No, and we do not currently anticipate doing so in the next two years

C12. Engagement

C12.1

(C12.1) Do you engage with your value chain on climate-related issues?

Yes, our suppliers

C12.1a

(C12.1a) Provide details of your climate-related supplier engagement strategy.

Type of engagement

Information collection (understanding supplier behavior)

Details of engagement

Collect other climate related information at least annually from suppliers

% of suppliers by number

22.59

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)

37.1

% of supplier-related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5

60.1

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

In 2022 we carried out a new process of Supplier ESG assessment. Initially, the suppliers that we considered Level 1 were identified and those that maintain a commercial relationship governed by a contract duly agreed by both parties represented a total of 1421 suppliers. Then, curve A (higher spend) direct and indirect suppliers were chosen to respond to the questionnaire. Among them, 221 were chosen to participate in the ESG assessment. We evaluated 164 suppliers on the assessment, 89 indirect suppliers and 75 direct suppliers.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

A first measure of the project's success was adherence to the project. 74,2% of the chosen suppliers responded to the questionnaire, which means 164 suppliers (last year, of the 162 suppliers chosen, only 55% answered the questionnaire). Then, Rede D'Or evaluated how the responses received aligned with the company's ESG strategy and classified them by using a risk matrix methodology.

Rede D'Or has identified the greatest weakness in the environmental issue. We have identified that direct suppliers have better results than indirect suppliers. Related to climate change, for direct suppliers we have the following information: only 25,33% are in the free market, only 24,44% have a GHG inventory, 100% recycle, reuse, or compost their waste and follow up the risks of used chemical substances. For indirect suppliers, on the other hand: 17,2% are in the free market and only 13,71% have a GHG inventory.

Each evaluation generates a grade and classification by adherence level, among high, medium, and low adherence levels to sustainable practices. The general rating was: 27% of the suppliers rated as high adherence, 68% as medium and 5% as low. Suppliers with low adherence rating were invited to implement action plans. Until the present moment, we have 3 action plans concluded and 5 in progress.

We have also conducted 28 audits, by an internal team or third part company, in 38% of the high-risk suppliers, verifying their compliance and maturity level towards legislation and good practices in the environmental, social, and governance spheres.

The journey with our partners has revealed successful cases. As an example, we started the reverse logistics project for plastic waste from medical supplies at Hospital Santa Cruz in Curitiba (PR) in partnership with one of our suppliers. This action diverted 2,523 kilos of waste for the correct disposal, representing the equivalent of 3,658 kilos of CO2 emissions. The practice is already being expanded in 2023 to the São Luiz Itaim unit, and throughout the year to other units. There was also the delivery of 100% of the electric fleet in some units (it happened for Jabaquara and Villa Lobos units, representing a reduction of 512 kg of CO2 emissions).

Comment

In 2023, we intend to increase our number of suppliers availed both in self-evaluation and in the audit and include the validation of an evidence pack for self-evaluation. We also wish to include a minimum paper pack for the negotiation of high-risk suppliers' contracts, such as emissions inventory, and include the self-evaluation as part of the contract negotiation process.

C12.2

(C12.2) Do your suppliers have to meet climate-related requirements as part of your organization's purchasing process?

No, but we plan to introduce climate-related requirements within the next two years

C12.3

(C12.3) Does your organization engage in activities that could either directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate?

Row 1

External engagement activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Yes, we fund organizations or individuals whose activities could influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Does your organization have a public commitment or position statement to conduct your engagement activities in line with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes

Attach commitment or position statement(s)

Race to Zero campaign_Rede D'Or.pdf

Describe the process(es) your organization has in place to ensure that your external engagement activities are consistent with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

As part of our strategy of pursuing sustainable development, aligned with our commitment to the 10 principles of the UN Global Compact in 2021 Rede D'Or São Luiz started to develop a Climate Management Plan, concluded and approved by the Board of Directors. Next step is to review this plan to be aligned to our recent climate scenarios and climate risk matrix study, concluded in June 2023, thus it should include a plan of adaptation of identified physical and transition climate risks.
In addition, the company set GHG emissions reduction targets, aligned with and contributing to the Brazilian Nationally Determined Contribution under the Paris Agreement, and aligned with the UN Sustainable Development Goals. Furthermore, following the company revenue and participation criteria, Rede D'Or is an active member of the UN Global Compact. Moreover, in 2021 Rede D'Or São Luiz joined the Race to Zero campaign, supported by the UNFCCC and brings together leaders and actors from different sectors committed to achieve the Paris Agreement goals.
Rede D'Or participates in the Race to Zero among the Saúde pelo Clima Chalenge ("Health for Climate"), from the Health Care Without Harm Organization, an official partner for Race to Zero's heat sector, coordinated in Brazil by the Projeto Hospitais

Sutentáveis (PHS “Sustainable Hospitals Project”). The PHS was nominated as an observer organization in COP 28 (nov 23).

C12.3c

(C12.3c) Provide details of the funding you provided to other organizations or individuals in the reporting year whose activities could influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate.

Type of organization or individual

International Governmental Organization (IGO)

State the organization or individual to which you provided funding

United Nations Global Compact

Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)

56,160

Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the climate

Rede D’Or is a member of the UN Global Compact since 2020 and actively participates in the Climate Action Platform of the UN Global Compact Brazil. Through this initiative, the company mobilizes to integrate the Climate Agenda into its organizational strategies, contributing to the construction of a resilient and carbon-neutral economy, generating positive impacts in the health sector and throughout the value chain. The Platform's pillars of action provide proactive and constructive information for governments to create effective climate policies, driving decarbonization and promoting the resilience of the country and the business sector.

Have you evaluated whether this funding is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is not aligned

Type of organization or individual

International Governmental Organization (IGO)

State the organization or individual to which you provided funding

Projeto Hospitais Saudáveis - PHS (Healthy Hospitals Project)

Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)

0

Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the climate

The Projeto Hospitais Saudáveis (PHS) dedicates to promoting knowledge and mobilizing people and institutions on behalf of the health sector's sustainability and public and environmental health. We represent and coordinate the activities of Health Care Without Harm and Global Green Health Hospitals. The PHS develops and spreads tools and technologies, offering technical support to incentivize the Brazilian health sector to improve its management practices and prevent and reduce social and environmental in the health assistance area. We produce analysis, reports, technical orientations, and sectorial information to influence good practices and public policies upon risks for patients, employees, and the environment in health assistance.
The health organizations members of PHS become, automatically, members of Rede Global Hospitais Verdes e Saudáveis and are compromised to the Hospitais Verdes e Saudáveis Global Agenda and, at least, with one of Health Care Without Harm international campaigns: Challenge for Climate Health, Sustainable Purchasing Challenge, Energy Challenge, and Waste Challenge.
The Saúde pelo Cima Challenge gathers health organizations from around the world who are compromised to become more resilient and progressively reduce their emissions to take care of both people's and environmental health. The Challenge is a global program from the Rede Global Hospitais Verdes e Saudáveis, set by over 70 thousand hospitals and health units, and offers tools and technical support to help its organization measure, control, monitor, and reduce GHG emissions.
Among the Challenge's activities are the establishment of emission reduction targets starting from a mark (year base); and to adept the Race Zero, compromising to reset its liquid emissions until 2050. Rede D'Or already executes both activities.

Have you evaluated whether this funding is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

C12.4

(C12.4) Have you published information about your organization's response to climate change and GHG emissions performance for this reporting year in places other than in your CDP response? If so, please attach the publication(s).

Publication

In mainstream reports, incorporating the TCFD recommendations

Status

Complete

Attach the document

2022 Annual Sustainability Report.pdf

Page/Section reference

pgs 96 to 105

Content elements

Governance
Strategy
Risks & opportunities
Emissions figures
Emission targets

Comment

For the first time, we have presented the recommendations from the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) in the TCFD Annex of our 2022 Sustainability Report, on which we intend to formalize our support until 2025.

C12.5

(C12.5) Indicate the collaborative frameworks, initiatives and/or commitments related to environmental issues for which you are a signatory/member.

	Environmental collaborative framework, initiative and/or commitment	Describe your organization's role within each framework, initiative and/or commitment
Row 1	UN Global Compact	Rede D'Or participates in the Global Climate Action Platform from UN Global Compact Brazil, which works under the 13th SDG (Climate Action), developing activities and projects turned to mitigation, adaptation, and implementation means, besides anchoring other thematical and sectorial initiatives strongly related to climate, such as energy and transport projects. The company has three professionals from its sustainability team in the Climate Action Platform: the manager, the coordinator, and one specialist. The Platform counts with trimestral ordinary meetings, both online and on-site. Rede D'Or actively participates in the Global Compact's trimestral meetings. These meetings aim to present the market trends on climate change, and it is a networking and experience exchange possibility between companies from different sectors, where those companies can introduce their innovations, initiatives, cases of success, struggles, risks, and opportunities generally mapped. We also receive from the Platform a newsletter ("Clima Informa") whose goal is to update the month's standout members, cultural indications, events, and meeting invitations, among other subjects related to the theme. This way, Rede D'Or keeps itself proactive and updated on the climate trends with guidance from the world's principal players on the subject and maps internal and external opportunities to ensure

		its constant maturing evolution, aiming to reach its climate compromise upon the planet and its stakeholders.

C15. Biodiversity

C15.1

(C15.1) Is there board-level oversight and/or executive management-level responsibility for biodiversity-related issues within your organization?

	Board-level oversight and/or executive management-level responsibility for biodiversity-related issues
Row 1	No, and we do not plan to have both within the next two years

C15.2

(C15.2) Has your organization made a public commitment and/or endorsed any initiatives related to biodiversity?

	Indicate whether your organization made a public commitment or endorsed any initiatives related to biodiversity
Row 1	No, and we do not plan to do so within the next 2 years

C15.3

(C15.3) Does your organization assess the impacts and dependencies of its value chain on biodiversity?

Impacts on biodiversity

Indicate whether your organization undertakes this type of assessment

No and we don't plan to within the next two years

Dependencies on biodiversity

Indicate whether your organization undertakes this type of assessment

No and we don't plan to within the next two years

C15.4

(C15.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to biodiversity-sensitive areas in the reporting year?

Not assessed

C15.5

(C15.5) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?

	Have you taken any actions in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?
Row 1	No, and we do not plan to undertake any biodiversity-related actions

C15.6

(C15.6) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?	Indicators used to monitor biodiversity performance
Row 1	No	

C15.7

(C15.7) Have you published information about your organization's response to biodiversity-related issues for this reporting year in places other than in your CDP response? If so, please attach the publication(s).

Report type	Content elements	Attach the document and indicate where in the document the relevant biodiversity information is located
No publications		

C16. Signoff

C-FI

(C-FI) Use this field to provide any additional information or context that you feel is relevant to your organization's response. Please note that this field is optional and is not scored.

It is important to emphasize that the subject "biodiversity" is not a material topic for our company, as shown in our materiality study and in the material topics published in our latest Sustainability Report. This way, we do not have specific actions, and do not include this theme in our ESG Strategic Planning, therefore explaining why we are not planning strategies and actions for the next 2 years, as reported in the C15. Biodiversity survey.

Regarding the C3.5 questionnaire, we have not yet adopted any sustainability taxonomy as we believe it is not applicable. This is because Our company is not legally or voluntarily required to

report against a sustainability taxonomy or framework. This explanation was also provided on the CSA/S&P 2023 questionnaire.

C16.1

(C16.1) Provide details for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP climate change response.

	Job title	Corresponding job category
Row 1	José Ribeiro de Vasconcellos Filho	Other C-Suite Officer

Submit your response

In which language are you submitting your response?

English

Please confirm how your response should be handled by CDP

	I understand that my response will be shared with all requesting stakeholders	Response permission
Please select your submission options	Yes	Public

Please confirm below

I have read and accept the applicable Terms