# CLIMATE REPORT TCFD (TASK FORCE ON CLIMATE-RELATED FINANCIAL DISCLOSURES)

**SDGs** 













## **TCFD Report**

Topics	TCFD Recommendations	Climate Disclosure
		The climate governance framework in the context of obe found in our CDP 2023 report – Climate Change (a
a. Describe the board's oversight of climate-related risks and opportunities Internal Controls Office. This With the impending report comprehensive review of to risks and opportunities at the second	In June 2023, Rede D'Or conducted a specific study of Internal Controls Office. This assessment marked the Co With the impending reporting requirement under the comprehensive review of this study to ensure alignment risks and opportunities at the Board level.	
	<b>b.</b> Describe management's role in assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	The climate governance framework in the context of Full information can also be found in our CDP 2023
Strategy	a. Describe the climate- related risks and opportunities the organization has identified over the short, medium, and long term.	Up until the last TCFD report (PT-BR / ENG), our risk assessed within the context of the 'social and environ study on risks and opportunities based on climate sce As a result, given the global climate urgency, we cor completed in June 2023. Said study was based on a co for defining strategies and allocating resources necess A comprehensive study was carried out on risks and Change) and transition risks of IEA (International En- assessment in gradual scenarios from optimistic to p Rede D'Or conducted an analysis based on the most NZE 2050 and STEPS for transition climate risks. This variables within the Company's operational context, in In this regard, the goal is to determine the best climat and opportunities and implement control and mitigat medium, and long term, also considering the general The table below (Table 1 TCFD) includes a descriptior of IFRS S2, obtained from our recent study on Rede I three identified risks and opportunities associated wit and their estimated timelines.

The reporting on climate change, based on the TCFD (Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures), which will be mandatory starting from fiscal year 2026 (reporting year 2027). In line with its information, which may fall under the guidelines of IFRS S2, may eventually be found in the 2022 CDP report - Climate Change.



oversight remained unchanged since the last TCFD 2022 report. (PT-BR / ENG). Full information can also available in English).

on risks and opportunities based on climate scenarios, which was approved by the Risk and ompany's initial step towards defining climate strategies aligned with its business model. he IFRS S2 standard (Climate-related Disclosures), Rede D'Or intends to conduct a ent with this standard. Upon completion of this work, the goal is to oversee climate

the Board of Directors' role has remained unchanged since the last TCFD 2022 report. (PT-BR / ENG). Report – Climate Change (ENG).

assessment was primarily grounded in a corporate climate change risk perspective mental risk,' as per our Risk Management Policy. Conducted in 2023, a specific enarios provided the Company with an initial overview of specific evaluation in this area.

nducted a specific climate risk and opportunity assessment based on climate scenarios (PT-BR / ENG), rporate risk assessment methodology, with results presented in risk matrices. This assessment is essential sary for controlling and mitigating risks classified as critical, as well as implementing identified opportunities.

l opportunities based on physical climate scenarios of IPCC (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate ergy Agency). The Company specifies the types of scenarios to be assessed, allowing for a qualitative pessimistic.

extreme, optimistic and pessimistic scenarios, namely RCP 2.6 and RCP 8.5 for physical climate risks, and s risk assessment was conducted using scientific methodology considering climate factors and impact ntegrating it with the Company's corporate risk assessment methodology.

te strategies aligned with corporate risk management, allowing us to anticipate and evaluate climate risks ion actions that provide direction and appropriate changes in the Company's business model in the short, risk assessment conducted in the previous cycle.

n of risks and opportunities expected by the recommended TCFD framework, as well as guideline no. 10 D'Or's climate scenarios, risks, and opportunities in 2022 (PT-BR / ENG). To illustrate our analysis, up to th the assessed typologies were listed for each description, identifying them as physical or transition risks



assessment of regulatory climate risks, Rede D'Or has initiated studies to identify its main gaps regarding IFRS S2 to report its climate information aligned with this standard in due course. Therefore, to ensure transparency, the Company has continued its reporting on climate change based on the TCFD. It is worth noting that specific

Classification	Expected risks <sup>(1)</sup>	Mapped risks examples <sup>(2)</sup>	Risk type description (physical/transition)	Expected term <sup>(3)</sup> of expected risks	Expected opportunities (1)	Expected term <sup>(3)</sup> of expected opportunities
	In Prazil, until 2027, thora has not been	Laws requiring energy efficiency projects			Savings from energy efficiency projects	Short term, as they are already being implemented by the Company
Current regulations	any specific regulation on climate change, but there are several draft bills under consideration, so the Company took a step ahead and considers them as existing regulations. There is a concern regarding energy efficiency and emissions related to fossil fuel consumption, as regulations may become more stringent in these aspects. We are also considering the potential implementation of the Brazilian carbon credit market, which relates to these risks.	Laws requiring the full or partial acquisition of renewable or clean energy	<b>Transition:</b> This includes current laws and regulations related to carbon pricing mechanisms, emission reporting, existing products, and services. We are also considering the potential implementation of the Brazilian carbon credit market in the short term.	Short and medium term due to the imminent regulation of the Brazilian carbon market	Additional investment for replacing fossil fuels with biofuels to reduce emissions	Short and medium term due to the imminent regulation of the Brazilian carbon market
Emerging	Possible regulations limiting GHG emissions may come into effect, along with decarbonization fees and the use of renewable energies. This aspect could pose a risk, especially considering measures related to N2O emissions, a substance widely used in hospitals for anesthesia. For example, we have identified European legislation regarding penalties for excessive N2O consumption and a carbon tax system similar to Sweden's for such emissions. We are also considering the potential implementation of the Brazilian carbon credit market, which may align with taxes on N2O emissions.	Legal requirements for emission reduction in accordance with Sectoral Mitigation Plans	<b>Transition:</b> This includes emerging laws and regulations related to carbon pricing mechanisms, emissions reporting, existing products, and services. We are also considering the potential implementation of the Brazilian carbon credit market in the short term, however, the specific risk identified may be expected in the medium or long term.	Undetermined timeframe, as these plans depend on government-level strategy	Average cost savings per carbon tax on N2O emissions (Sweden benchmarking)	Undetermined timeframe, as these plans depend on government-level strategy

(1) The assessed risks and opportunities consider the business typology of Rede D'Or (hospital services); therefore, a study considering climate risks specific to SulAmérica's typology has not yet been conducted. (1) The discussed has and opportunities consider the basility includes typology of neuros typology has her yet been conducted.
 (2) We listed some of the most critical examples obtained from the study of climate scenarios, risks, and opportunities of Rede D'Or. The full list of risks and opportunities can be found in the document available on the company's official website and Investor Investor Relations website.
 (3) Timeframe definition: short term (0 to 5 years): temporal horizons defined exclusively based on Climate Risks. It does not cover other risks, objectives, and strategies of the Company. Risks that are already occurring. For example, acute physical risks and risks of current legislation. Medium term (5 to 10 years): risks that are already occurring. For example, chronic risks: changes in rainfall patterns and extreme variability in climate patterns. It also includes transition risks to a low-carbon economy. Long term (10–100 years): Other risks indicated by studies that may occur based on climate change scenarios, for example, sea-level rise, and especially transition risks to a low-carbon economy. With regards to the timelines aligned with the Company's strategy, since the publication of the IFRS S2 standard is recent, the Company is still in the study phase of studying this guideline, determining the structure of the strategy, and appropriately preparing this report





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	The IT risk primarily revolves around the failure to develop technologies that assist the healthcare sector in achieving decarbonization in the short and medium	N2O continuous consumption	<b>Transition:</b> result from technological advancements or innovations supporting the transition to a low-carbon, energy-efficient economy.	Short term, as nitrous oxide has been consumed up to the year of this report	Reduction in total N2O expenditures to meet reduction target	Short term, as the company is currently devising an action plan for reducing N2O consumption
Technological	cal term, which could lead to many regulatory impositions increasing operational costs. Hospitals emit a significant amount of N2O (nitrous oxide) as the current business model is reliant on this input technology. Additionally, another relevant Scope 1 emission is the consumption of refrigerant gases, and we intend to explore ways to replace higher GWP refrigerant gases without compromising the existing system and maintaining its efficiency. Both reduction plans may include actions involving current or new technologies, primarily for the replacement of refrigerant gases. Other technology to ensure the supply of electricity and water to hospitals during extreme weather events and climate adaptation technologies to ensure safety and access of facilities (energy and water efficiency).	Increased electricity tariffs and contracting of alternative water sources (due to the potential inefficiencies in water and energy management)	<b>Physical:</b> identified in the climate risk matrix by intersecting the physical climate factor "rainfall" with the impact variable 'economic'	Short and medium term, taking into account the effects of acute physical risks that may already be occurring	Investments and savings through water and energy efficiency	Short term, as they are already being implemented by the company
	Legal matters are relevant, and Rede D'Or	Laws requiring energy efficiency projects		Medium term.	Savings from energy efficiency projects	Short term, as they are already being implemented by the Company
Legal	Company's risk management, including new regulations that may escalate operational costs or hinder business operations. Furthermore, there could be cases in the sector where clients engage in legal disputes with hospitals due to the inability to deliver or maintain care amid extreme weather events, either due to issues within hospitals or in their supply chain.	Laws requiring full or partial acquisition of renewable energy	<b>Transition risk:</b> The associated risk and financial impact of policy changes depend on the nature and timeliness of the policy change. For Rede D'Or's business typology, there may be legal proceedings regarding non-compliance with current regulations.	as specific regulations on climate change are expected to begin after the carbon market regulation, and the adaptation of companies is projected to take place in the medium term.	Additional investment for replacing fossil fuels with biofuels to reduce emissions	Short and medium term due to the imminent regulation of the Brazilian carbon market

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		Increasing supply chain costs	<b>Physical risk:</b> For example, for physical risks associated with rainfall as a climate factor, we identified the risk of increased supply chain costs.	Short term and medium term, as physical climate events have been frequent	Expansion of the suppliers' vendor list	Short term and medium term, as physical climate events have been frequent
Market	There is an issue with availability and price of inputs, which during extreme weather events can become scarce or increase costs both in the supply chain and in the inputs themselves.	Cost reduction (for an optimistic scenario) or cost increase (for a pessimistic scenario) of energy demand, impacting energy values	<b>Transition risk:</b> It can have diverse impacts on companies. One of the main ways is through changes in the supply and demand for certain goods, products, and services. For transition risks associated with the climate factor of fossil fuel consumption, we identified the risk of cost variations based on demand.	Short and medium term, taking into account the effects of acute physical risks that may already be occurring	Migration to the Free Energy Market (MLE, in Portuguese): reduction in the energy bill for incentivized energy vs. captive energy	Short term, as the Company already has a strategy for joining the Free Energy Market (MLE, in Portuguese)
	The Company may face reputational risks if there are issues in meeting legal or voluntary targets for reducing GHG emissions. Another significant aspect	Perceived energy insecurity for customer service			Disclosure of implemented, ongoing efficiency projects, and goals	Short term, as the Company already discloses efficiency projects
Reputational	regarding reputation is the Company's transparency in climate management and progress toward meeting targets. This may be affected by lack of technological innovation and implementation of actions. In our climate risk matrices, we consider the 'image' factor (related to reputation) as a criterion for determining the consequence	Perceived lack of engagement by the Company in reducing fossil fuel consumption	Transition risk: considering that it may arise from changes in customer or community perceptions regarding an organization's contribution	Undetermined timeframe, as it depends on specific regulations in force for the identified risks	Disclosure of a portion (or the total) of energy acquisition from renewable or clean energy	Short term, as the Company already discloses renewable energy acquisition
	transition scenarios. For the study of the transition scenario and risks, we include the 'image' impact variable, identifying some of the following risks: perceived lack of engagement by the Company in reducing fossil fuel consumption, and perceived energy insecurity for customer service.	Delay in research and reduction of emissions associated with N2O	to a low-carbon economy.		Disclosure of non-use and reduction of GHG emissions (N2O)	Undetermined timeframe, as it depends on specific regulations in force for the identified risks

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Acute physical	Acute physical events occur intensely within a short period (such as floods, droughts, heatwaves, cold snaps, storms, landslides, hail, fires, etc.). In our study on climate physical scenarios and risk matrices, we identified risks associated with acute physical parameters for climate factors such as increased temperatures/heatwaves, rainfall, and sea level rise, based on IPCC RCPs 2.6 and 8.5 scenarios, including issues like blocking access to hospitals for clients, staff, and the supply chain. In addition to access issues, these events can disrupt operations and customer service due to resource shortages, power outages, or lack of drinking water. Furthermore, there is the potential for damage to hospital infrastructure, which not only poses financial risks but could also render them inoperative, posing risks to all users.	All risks identified in the study based on physical scenario risks	Physical risk: assessed within physical climate scenarios	Short and medium term, taking into account the effects of acute physical risks that may already be occurring	All opportunities identified in the study based on physical scenario risks	Short and medium term, taking into account the effects of acute physical risks that may already be occurring
Chronic physical	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., physical parameter for climate factors such as temperature increase/heatwaves, rainfall, and sea level rise, based on IPCC RCPs 2.6 and 8.5 scenarios, requiring medium- and long-term adaptation strategies. For example: increased vector reproduction and incidence of zoonotic diseases due to rainfall patterns, and patient loss due to population displacement in affected regions. Pising	Favorable conditions for vector reproduction Increased demand for treatments due to higher incidence of respiratory, cardiovascular, and kidney diseases, as well as a higher incidence of zoonotic diseases;	<b>Physical risk:</b> assessed within physical climate scenarios	Long term, as chronic risks tend to manifest gradually over the years	Introduction of new services for patients with vector-borne diseases Introduction of new services for patients with vector-borne diseases; increasing the number of beds for patients with respiratory, cardiovascular, and kidney diseases	Short term, as IDOR consistently conducts research on vector-borne diseases Short term, as IDOR consistently conducts research on vector-borne diseases, and the company is constantly increasing the number of beds
	displacement in affected regions. Rising temperatures can affect hospital operations (a hospital may face water shortages from both utilities and groundwater wells, potentially halting hospital operations). Issues may also arise in the hospital supply chain, impacting operations.	Loss of patients from the region (climate refugees)			Receiving patients from other regions (climate refugees)	Long term, depending on cities' lack of climate adaptation for chronic flooding events

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Topics	TCFD Recommendations	Climate Disclosure
Strategy	<b>b.</b> Describe the impact of climate-related risks and opportunities on the organization's businesses, strategy, and financial planning.	In June 2023, Rede D'Or conducted its first study of risks and to use this study to define climate adaptation and transition s Reasonable physical risks were identified from the climate fa- climate factors such as "energy demand," "fossil fuel consum identified similarly to risk identification considering the same The anticipated effects of physical risks were qualitatively de risks were assessed from the perspective of "economic," "rep While physical climate scenarios focus on the physical chang scenarios also take into account the socioeconomic and polit Some of the current, antExpected term cts of risks and oppor research, and development. However, some effects are already influencing the Company' migrating to the Free Energy Market (MLE, in Portuguese) an Nitrous oxide consumption is also one of the main sources of reduce its consumption.
Strategy	c. Describe the resilience of the organization's strategy, taking into consideration different climate- related scenarios, including a 2°C or lower scenario	Rede D'Or has been advancing climate resilience and monito emissions inventory data for 2020 to 2023 (the most recent in In 2022, emissions from 103 operations were monitored, includi corporate GHG emissions inventory received the Gold Seal from including 67 hospitals, 26 oncology clinics, 12 laboratories, and 5 units linked to SulAmérica. Opportunities for reduction can be i Although the company has conducted this climate-related accordance with the IFRS S2 guidelines, as our risk and op mentioned above, and even so, no climate mitigation and ac



nd opportunities based on physical and transition climate scenarios (PT-BR / ENG). One of the main goals is strategies.

actors such as "temperature increase/heatwaves," "rainfall," and "sea-level rise." Transition risks considered nption," and "use of nitrous oxide in anesthesia." Opportunities in physical and transition scenarios were e climate factors.

etermined using impact variables such as "economic," "infrastructure," and "health impacts," while transition putation," and "political/legal" variables.

ges in climate in response to GHG emissions, which can be considered current effects, transition climate itical implications of transitioning to a low-carbon economy, which is an expected scenario. ortunities identified in the value chain involve employees, hospital units, patients, sectors, supply chain,

's strategy and decision-making, especially regarding energy consumption, with a higher number of units nd energy efficiency projects.

greenhouse gas emissions in Scope 1, and the Company has been identifying internal actions to gradually

oring its emissions through greenhouse gas emissions inventories. Rede D'Or's publication includes GHG reporting year).

ling 67 hospitals, 23 oncology clinics, 12 laboratories, and one corporate unit. It is worth mentioning that the m the Brazilian Emissions Program (FGV). In 2023, emissions from 133 Rede D'Or operations were monitored, 5 corporate units. We also monitored 23 SulAmérica operations, including 5 healthcare units and 18 administrative identified based on these emissions.

I scenario analysis, it has not yet been possible to conduct a climate resilience assessment in portunity assessment is in the initial phase, and we intend to revise it based on the new regulations daptation measures have been established based on this study.



Topics	TCFD Recommendations	Climate Disclosure
Risk Management	<b>a.</b> Describe the organization's processes for identifying and assessing climate-related risks	The climate risk and opportunity study (PT-BR / ENG) used of several stages: (i) Risk identification; (ii) Risk analysis ar reporting to stakeholders. Below is a description of stages ( <b>Stage (i): Identification of climate risks and opportunities:</b> T physical scenarios, RCP 2.6 (low emissions) and RCP 8.5 (high e (Southeast and South) and dry regions (Midwest and Northeas scenarios, 4x4 matrices were prepared just like the corporate m For each of these scenarios, hospital units were analyzed in a co- prepared for these scenarios because they involve greater unce To identify factors that align the most with the business re covering the TCFD guidelines outlined in the Sustainability <b>i.1) Identification of climate risks and opportunities:</b> with the TCFD recommendations (risk typology context, assessed v qualitatively identified based on internal Company document technical assessment by a specialized consulting firm. <b>i.2) Prioritization of physical and transition scenario risks an</b> risk/opportunity matrices for each evaluated scenario, a tool axes, labeled according to the literature as "level of consequence prioritizing risks and opportunities. It is worth noting that ma matrices for transition scenarios for the entire Company. We <b>Stage (ii):</b> analysis and assessment of climate risks and opport
Risk Management	<b>a.</b> Describe the organization's processes for identifying and assessing climate -related risks	<ul> <li>(i.1) Qualitative and quantitative assessment of the level of a criteria: (i) financial; (ii) life; and (iii) reputation. The licensing for physical scenario matrices, impact levels range from 1 to 4; f (BRL) through financial modeling*, while impacts on life and recorporate risk management, adapting them to regional and Bra*Financial modeling of risks and opportunities: The financial and quantities, where internal indicators were used consideri For unit costs, where it was not possible to adopt internal ref were estimated and, when necessary, extrapolated. Defining markets. Therefore, this impact assessment methodology wa made without the interposition of factors. For this specific est factor, it was attributed to only one factor</li> <li>(i.2) Qualitative and quantitative evaluation of the likelihood definitions from the literature, these being "outside-in" possible another criterion was also considered as an additional weight physical scenario matrices, likelihood levels range from 1 to 4</li> </ul>



d the corporate risk management methodology outlined in the Risk Management Policy, which consists nd assessment; (iii) Risk treatment; (iv) Risk monitoring and critical analysis; and (v) Recording and (i) and (ii).

The Company chose to identify and assess risks and opportunities in physical and transition scenarios. For emissions) were analyzed. For each of these scenarios, hospital units of Rede D'Or based in rainy regions st) were analyzed separately, with these geographical criteria determined based on the literature. For these natrix. For transition scenarios, NZE-2050 (optimistic scenario) and STEPS (pessimistic scenario) were analyzed. consolidated manner, without separation by region (Brazil level). Unlike physical scenarios, 3x3 matrices were ertainty regarding the complex dynamics of socioeconomic systems and interactions among different variables.

eality of Rede D'Or, a comprehensive study was conducted in the literature and internal studies, y Report, for both physical and transition climate risks.

e establishment of climate factors and impact variables for each scenario, and considering the value chain coverage, and time horizon), climate risks and respective opportunities were nts, internal technical assessment of the Company's business perception, as well as external

**nd opportunities:** with the identified risks and opportunities, their prioritization was based on I adopted in corporate risk management. This matrix was prepared with impact (Y) and probability (X) ence" and "likelihood of occurrence," respectively. The intersection of these axes results in criticality for atrices were prepared for the physical scenarios of each region analyzed in the respective scenario, and have managed to prepare consolidated matrices for both physical and transition scenarios.

ortunities:

**consequence (impact):** aligned with corporate risk management, we considered three of the four corporate g impact (iv) does not apply to this analysis. These impacts were distributed in levels; for transition scenario matrices, levels range from 1 to 3. The financial impact was quantitatively estimated reputation were the same quantitatively and qualitatively adopted and obtained by azil levels. For simplification purposes, the final impact adopted is the result of the sum of these **impacts**.

I impact was quantitatively estimated (BRL); this process was carried out from the intersection of unit costs ing specific characteristics of the evaluated region, such as the price and quantity of hospitals in the region. ferences, we used benchmarking, public and market references. Therefore, it is important to note that costs risks in monetary values is complex due to the number of factors and uncertainties about the involved as simplified, and mitigation actions adopted by the Company were disregarded, and the measurement was stimate, we adopted a one (1)-year time horizon, and although some impact is subject to more than one risk

**d of occurrence (probability):** the probabilities of physical and transition scenarios were obtained through bilities; specifically regarding the probability of transition scenarios, as they are more distant and uncertain, it, which takes into account the Company's business perspective, that is, "inside-out" possibilities. For 4; for transition scenarios scenarios, levels range from 1 to 3.



Topics	TCFD Recommendations	Climate Disclosure
Risk Management	<b>b.</b> Describe the organization's processes for managing climate-related risks.	As described in the previous item, the climate risks and opp the following stages: (i) Risks identification; (ii) Risk analysis reporting to stakeholders. In the initial maturity stage of the Company's climate risk mana on stages (i) and (ii). Considering that the IFRS S2 (Climate-re identification and evaluation of climate risks and opportunities these prioritized climate risks and opportunities, and then i However, based on the corporate risk methodology, stages processes that are not limited to: a) Prioritization of risks from the matrix; b) Carbon indicators, metrics, and goals; c) Corporate instruments for risk mitigation; d) Corporate Program for Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mana e) Climate risk adaptation plan for physical risks d) Action plans; e) Training. Although the Company intends to conduct a comprehensive expectations of IFRS S2 (Climate-related Disclosures), some c
	<b>c.</b> Describe how processes for identifying, assessing, and managing climate- related risks are integrated into the organization's overall risk management	Climate risk management modeling is a specific process for opportunities separately from other business risks and opport D'Or, it results from the unfolding of an already structured p climate change risks and opportunities are integrated into th The risk matrix is a tool used by Rede D'Or, based on two ma the organization regarding the risk. The identification and ma management procedure. There are five (5) steps in corporate Integration of identification, assessment, and management of



oortunities study (PT-BR / ENG) used the corporate risk management methodology, which consists of s and assessment; (iii) Risk treatment; (iv) Risk monitoring and critical analysis; and (v) Recording and

agement, when we developed risk and opportunity matrices based on climate scenarios, our study focused elated Disclosures) was recently launched, Rede D'Or intends to conduct a comprehensive review of the s to align them with this standard. With this, we also expect to identify control and mitigation measures for identify the necessary financial provision.

(iii) Climate risk treatment and (iv) Risk monitoring and critical analysis already include some

agement;

e review of climate risks and opportunities to align its evaluation and management processes with the of the risks and opportunities already have management processes due to the Company's strategy, to the Free Energy Market (MLE) and energy efficiency projects.

r managing climate change risks, that is, a documented process that considers climate change risks and ortunities. However, as it is already considered a corporate risk and a sustainability material topic at Rede process integrated into multidisciplinary risk management processes throughout the Company, where the Company's centralized corporate risk management program.

ain factors to determine its relevance: the impact and the probability (likelihood of occurrence) of apping of climate risks with the preparation of the respective matrix was based on the corporate risk e risk management, according to Rede D'Or's Risk Policy.

f climate risks with Rede D'Or's corporate risk management (TCFD Image 1):



Topics	TCFD Recommendations	Climate Disclosure	
		Stages of corporate risk management	(i) Identification of risks → Ana asse clim opp
Risk Management	c. How the processes used by the organization to identify, assess, and manage climate change-related risks are integrated into the organization's overall risk management.	Identification of climate risks/ opportunities	<ul> <li>I) Identification of climate risks/of</li> <li>a) Determination of climate factor</li> <li>b) Determination of climate impact for prioritization;</li> <li>c) Qualitative identification of climediative and qualitative and qualitative and qualitative and qualitations in a risk matrix</li> <li>III) Treatment of climate risks and critical analysis of risks:</li> <li>a) Prioritization of matrix risks;</li> <li>b) Carbon indicators, metrics, and</li> <li>c) Corporate Greenhouse Gas Emprogram;</li> <li>e) Climate risk adaptation plan for plants;</li> <li>g) Training;</li> </ul>
			TCFD Image 1 - Climate



### opportunity management integrated with corporate risk management



e risk and opportunity management integrated into corporate risk management



Topics	TCFD Recommendations	Climate Disclosur	e			
		<b>a) Cross-sectoral</b> The main cross-se (FGV) tool:	<b>metrics</b> ectoral metrics used are those p	presented in our GHG emissions inven	tories available in the Brazilian GHG Pro	tocol Program
			Scope 1	Source	Unit	
	<b>a.</b> Disclose the		Scope 1	Diesel oil Natural gas Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) Ethanol Automotive gasoline	Liters Cubic meter Tonnes Liters Liters	L M <sup>3</sup> t L L
Metrics and goals	by the organization to assess climate- related risks and opportunities in line with its strategy and risk			CO2 fire extinguishers Refrigerant gases Lubricants Wastewater	Kilograms Kilograms Kilograms Tonnes of CO2, CH4 and/or N2O gases	kg kg kg tCO2, tCH4, tN2O
	process.		Scope 2	Electricity consumption	Kilowatt- and/or Megawatt-hour	kWh, MWh
			Scope 3 (Category 4)	Diesel oil Ethanol Automotive gasoline	Liters Liters Liters	L L L
			Scope 3 (Category 5)	Amount of waste in the year Waste composition Waste emissions in the year	Tonnes Percentage composition Tonnes of CO2, CH4 and/or N2O gases	t/year % tCO2/year, tCH4/year, tN2O/year
			Scope 3 (Category 6)	Business trips distance	Kilometers	km





Topics	TCFD Recommendations	Climate Disclosure	9	
Metrics and goals	<b>a.</b> Disclose the metrics used by the organization to assess climate- related risks and opportunities in line with its strategy and risk management process.	<ul> <li>For emissions revolume, energy,</li> <li>Global Warm</li> <li>Absolute GH</li> <li>Energy consults</li> <li>Emission integeo 23 Sustains</li> <li>Financial risk</li> </ul> b) Sector-special risk b) Sector-specially the Nobservatory. We show the specially the Nobservatory.	eporting and for tracking indicate distance, and others), using the sing Potential (GWP); G emissions (tCO2e) - refer to G umption (GJ) - refer to GRI 302 if ensity in tons of carbon dioxide ability Report; and opportunity estimate (BRL) fic climate metrics cs used by Rede D'Or are those Vational Association of Private F /e have specific sector metrics of Escope Scope 1	ors and goa following r RI 305 indi ndicators f equivalents ). that allow Hospitals () for monito Acetyler Medicina Anesthe oxide - I Anesthe
	<b>b.</b> Disclose Scope 1, Scope 2, and, if appropriate, Scope 3 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, and the related risks.	Emissions monito Rede D'Or has tra risks and opportu Reports of emiss website) – refer t (emissions invent	ring is made through emissions i ansparency processes as envisag inities. ions monitored from scopes 1, 2 o GRI 305 indicators; CDP Que cory) and may also be available	nventories ged in the l 2, and 3 are stionnaire- in the Effic
	<b>c.</b> Describe the targets used by the organization to manage climate-related risks and opportunities and performance against targets.	The current climatichapter of the 202 The other climate and were arrange	te change goals ("mitigation") ha 23 Sustainability Report, as well -related goals ("adaptation") we d in the chapter "ESG Goals".	ave not cha as their pe re also pub



bals, emission metrics are converted by emission factors (GWP, tCO2e) and conversion factors (mass, metrics:

licators from the 2023 Sustainability Report; from the 2023 Sustainability Report<u>:</u> ts per gross revenue of the fiscal year (tCO2e/BRL) - refer to GRI 305 indicators from the

w for benchmarking and comparison of climate data with peers in the healthcare services sector, (ANAHP in Portuguese), which annually publishes industry emissions indicators in the ANAHP Annual pring Scope 1 emissions, stemming from commonly consumed inputs, as follows:

Source	Unit			
e				
I CO2				
tic gas (nitrous N2O)	Kilograms	kg		
tic gas (fluranes)				

s provided by the Brazilian GHG Protocol Program (PBGHG/FGV, in Portuguese). ESG Strategic Plan, and in stage (v) recording and reporting to stakeholders the methodology of climate

re available in the Annual Sustainability Reports (Investor Relations (IR) website and Rede D'Or's official - Climate Change (ENG); and the Public Emissions Registry of the Brazilian GHG Protocol Program cient Carbon Index (ICO2-B3).

anged from the last TCFD 2022 report (PT-BR / ENG). These goals can be verified in the "ESG Goals" erformance. Full information can also be found in our CDP 2023 - Climate Change (ENG).

plished in the 2023 Sustainability Report under the material themes 'energy', 'waste' and 'climate change'



### Credits

**Rede D'Or São Luiz** Sustainability and Environment Corporate Department

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