

This document is an excerpt of Centene’s response to the 2023 CDP Climate Change survey. Sections of the survey not referenced in our 2023 TCFD index have been removed for ease of use.

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
Board-level committee	<p>Governance Committee</p> <p>The Board of Directors oversees the execution of the Company’s enterprise risk management (ERM) framework with assistance provided by Board committees. The Governance Committee oversees the management of risks related to issues of environmental and social importance and makes recommendations to the Board regarding our company’s position on key public policy issues relating to environmental and social responsibility. The Audit and Compliance Committee oversees the Company’s sustainability or environmental, social and governance (ESG) financial reporting disclosures (including the TCFD Index) and discusses sustainability/ESG disclosure controls and procedures with management. In addition, the Board is informed of emerging risks and opportunities, including environmental and climate-related issues that could impact the Company’s risk profile.</p>

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 – all meetings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reviewing and guiding annual budgets Overseeing major capital expenditures Overseeing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures Reviewing and guiding strategy Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement Reviewing and guiding the risk management process 	<p>Centene’s governance structure and its oversight of climate-related risks and opportunities plays a critical role in ensuring the Company’s continued fulfilment of its mission and its future success. In fulfilling our commitment to delivering high-quality health services to at-risk populations, we recognize that some of our members and their families are particularly vulnerable to experiencing the most harmful impacts of climate change. Our corporate, local health plan and business unit leadership are engaged in discussions to closely monitor climate-related risks and their potential impact on the members we serve. We are continually assessing climate-related risks across the geographies we serve.</p> <p>Centene’s Board of Directors (the Board), through its various Board committees, fosters sound risk management oversight and effective corporate governance to ensure the Company creates sustainable long-term value for stakeholders. The Company’s structure, policies and procedures support the Board’s commitment to effective governance, transparency and accountability. The Board oversees the execution of the Company’s ERM framework with assistance provided by Board committees. The Governance Committee of the Board oversees the management of risks related to issues of environmental and social importance and makes recommendations to the Board regarding our company’s position on key public policy issues relating to environmental and social responsibility. The Audit and Compliance Committee oversees the Company’s sustainability or ESG financial reporting disclosures (including the TCFD Index) and discusses sustainability/ESG disclosure controls and procedures with management. In addition, the Board is informed of emerging risks and opportunities, including environmental and climate-related issues that could impact the Company’s risk profile.</p>

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	Primary reason for no board-level competence on climate-related issues	Explain why your organization does not have at least one board member with competence on climate-related issues and any plans to address board-level competence in the future
Row 1	No, and we do not plan to address this within the next two years	Important but not an immediate priority	Centene has assessed potential risks and opportunities posed by climate change to our organization and stakeholders. For climate-related issues facing the organization, we have determined that those with the potential to have a material impact are either not likely in the near-term, or the near term effects are sufficiently mitigated. We believe our current board members can provide oversight of these types of risks and their mitigations. For example, our current board members have the competence to provide oversight of actuarial soundness of pricing in response to the risk of increased medical costs caused by climate change, and diversification of investments both in type and duration in response to the risk of carbon impacts on our portfolio. Therefore, we do not have plans to add board members with competence on climate-related issues in the near term.

C1.2

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

Position or committee

Other committee, please specify
Enterprise Risk Committee (ERC)

Climate-related responsibilities of this position

Integrating climate-related issues into the strategy
Conducting climate-related scenario analysis

Managing public policy engagement that may impact the climate
Managing value chain engagement on climate-related issues
Assessing climate-related risks and opportunities
Managing climate-related risks and opportunities

Coverage of responsibilities

Not applicable

Reporting line

CEO reporting line

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

Quarterly

Please explain

The Enterprise Risk Committee (ERC) is a cross-functional governance group chaired by the Chief Risk, Ethics & Compliance Officer and composed of members of the executive leadership team, including the Chief Executive Officer. The ERC assists the Board in its oversight responsibilities for risk management and oversees the process used to identify, assess, respond to and report on risk issues, including climate-related and environmental issues.

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	1	Estimating a time horizon for Centene’s climate-related issues is challenging. Regardless of industry, climate forecasting requires looking far into the future and the resulting effects are difficult to predict. As a multi-national healthcare enterprise focused on services to government-sponsored or subsidized healthcare programs, we need to consider all our stakeholders—members, direct-care consumers, providers, government partners, employees and shareholders—as we consider our risks and opportunities, and our ability to manage them. The time horizon of our climate-related issues may be impacted by broader business risks such as strategic, operational, legal, pricing/underwriting, reserving, reputational, credit, liquidity and others. For our climate-related assessments, we have taken the approach of defining time horizons aligned with our ERM and business and strategic planning processes. While somewhat shorter in nature, we believe these definitions are also consistent with the useful life of the Company’s assets. The Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) expects that reporting of climate-related issues will evolve over time as organizations, investors and others contribute to the quality and consistency of the information disclosed. We will continue our efforts to assess and adapt to these challenges as we move forward.
Medium-term	1	5	Estimating a time horizon for Centene’s climate-related issues is challenging. Regardless of industry, climate forecasting requires looking far into the future and the resulting effects are difficult to predict. As a multi-national healthcare enterprise focused on services to government-sponsored or subsidized programs, we need to consider all our stakeholders—members, direct-care consumers, providers, government partners, employees and shareholders—as we consider our risks and opportunities and our ability to manage them. The time horizon of our climate-related issues may be impacted by broader business risks such as strategic, operational, legal, pricing/underwriting, reserving, reputational, credit, liquidity and others. For our climate-related assessments, we have taken the approach of defining time horizons aligned with our ERM and business and strategic planning processes. While somewhat shorter in nature, we believe these definitions are also consistent with the useful life of the Company’s assets. The TCFD expects that reporting of climate-related issues will evolve over time as organizations, investors and others contribute to the quality and consistency of the information disclosed. We will continue our efforts to assess and adapt to these challenges as we move forward.

Long-term	5	10	<p>Estimating a time horizon for Centene’s climate-related issues is challenging. Regardless of industry, climate forecasting requires looking far into the future and the resulting effects are difficult to predict. As a multi-national healthcare enterprise focused on services to government-sponsored or subsidized programs, we need to consider all our stakeholders—members, direct-care consumers, providers, government partners, employees and shareholders—as we consider our risks and opportunities and our ability to manage them. The time horizon of our climate-related issues may be impacted by broader business risks such as strategic, operational, legal, pricing/underwriting, reserving, reputational, credit, liquidity and others. For our climate-related assessments, we have taken the approach of defining time horizons aligned with our ERM and business and strategic planning processes. While somewhat shorter in nature, we believe these definitions are also consistent with the useful life of the Company’s assets. The TCFD expects that reporting of climate-related issues will evolve over time as organizations, investors and others contribute to the quality and consistency of the information disclosed. We will continue our efforts to assess and adapt to these challenges as we move forward.</p>
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C2.1b

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

The Inherent Risk Impact & Likelihood Assessment Guide used for assessing risks includes considerations for strategic, financial, compliance and operational risks with impacts ranging from minimal to critical. Risks with potential for substantive financial or strategic impacts are those risks that could result in a material impact on revenues, expenses, other financial metrics or significant reputational damage with contagion effects on other business units which could lead to an inability to achieve organizational goals or initiatives.

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
- Upstream
- Downstream

Risk management process

Integrated into multi-disciplinary company-wide risk management process

Frequency of assessment

More than once a year

Time horizon(s) covered

Short-term

Medium-term

Long-term

Description of process

IDENTIFYING AND ASSESSING CLIMATE-RELATED RISKS

Centene's ERM risk identification and assessment process is reflective of both a top-down and bottom-up approach. On a quarterly basis, enterprise-wide and business unit risks are identified and assessed with the assistance of the Company's Risk Champions. These are senior executives and other leaders from across all significant functional business areas of the Company who have been charged with working with their teams to identify and communicate risks to objectives and provide risk oversight and monitoring duties at the corporate and/or business unit levels. As a function of this process, Centene maintains a risk register to document the various risks faced by the Company, including descriptions of the impact, mitigation actions and risk owners. All identified significant enterprise risks, including those that have climate change as a driver, are captured within the enterprise risk register.

The ERM team also monitors emerging risks and opportunities and prepares a quarterly report submitted to the Enterprise Risk Committee and the Board. The emerging risk and opportunities report captures a variety of risk information. Through coordination with the environmental, social and governance (ESG) Champions, Climate Change Task Force (CCTF) and Sustainability/ESG team (Sustainability team) the ERM team captures environmental and climate-related risks.

The Company formed a cross-functional stakeholder group called the CCTF at the end of 2020 to facilitate the identification of potential climate-related risks and opportunities and engaged an external consultant to provide overall guidance. The first significant step in the process was to conduct a climate risk identification workshop. The identification of Centene's climate-related risks and opportunities required the Company to determine how climate drives exposures which, in turn, drive certain health outcomes. The CCTF discussed the climate drivers, exposure

pathways and health outcomes identified by the participants in the workshop to educate and inform on the linkages between climate and potential impacts to health.

In 2023, we undertook a similar process to update our climate risk scenario analysis. In preparation for the 2023 climate risk assessment process, we conducted research to update our presentation materials with the most current and relevant data. We then utilized questionnaires to conduct our assessment. The objective of the first 2023 questionnaire completed by a cross-functional group of participants was primarily to determine the continued relevance of the risks and opportunities identified in previous years, as well as to brainstorm any potential risks or opportunities we had not previously considered. Questionnaire results confirmed that the risks and opportunities previously identified were still considered relevant to Centene, and we identified several new potential risks and opportunities to consider in the following stages of the process.

The Company used the results of the first questionnaire as an input for the subsequent scenario analysis questionnaire. The Sustainability team obtained input from small groups of Centene employees and leaders, based on subject matter expertise, to assess the significance of Centene's climate risks and opportunities under two Representative Concentration Pathway (RCP) and Shared Socioeconomic Pathway (SSP) scenarios. The Sustainability team updated the background materials included with each questionnaire, and as part of this research concluded the Company would utilize the same scenarios as the prior year. As a result of a review of the IPCC's AR6 Synthesis Report: Climate Change 2023, The research published in the latest Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Assessment Report (the 6th) was determined to be the most current. We therefore decided to use the two scenarios of RCP 7.0 and 2.6 for low and high climate intervention, respectively. The accompanying Shared Socioeconomic Pathways we chose were SSP3 and SSP1, respectively, consistent with those included in the 6th Assessment Report. While the Assessment Reports do not comment on the likelihood of any one scenario over another, we wanted to continue aligning our scenarios with the most currently available research supporting them.

We utilized automated questionnaire software to collect responses regarding the likelihood and potential impact of climate risks and opportunities from the participants. The questionnaire responses were tabulated and compiled to inform the significance of each risk or opportunity to Centene.

ERM INTEGRATION

The Company's ERM framework specifically captures various risks within the risk register, such as business continuity and pandemic-related risks where the key drivers influencing the scoring of these risks may be associated with climate change. Examples include weather-related events that may impact Company operations and the health of members, and the possibility that climate change may give rise to an increase of

certain viruses and airborne allergens and pollutants, leading to increased respiratory illnesses such as chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and asthma. All significant enterprise risks, including those that have climate change as a driver, are highlighted in the quarterly ERM report that is presented to the ERC and the Board of Directors for review and monitoring. Centene has identified climate-related risks as part of its ERM process and modelled internal and external impacts from environmental risks within its annual Own Risk and Solvency Assessment (ORSA) since 2016.

Through its frequent communications with management, the ERM team maintains a listing of all risks posed to the organization. The enterprise-wide risk register is comprised of the most significant risks rated by impact and likelihood. Each of these risks is associated with the most senior leader responsible and maintained in our enterprise governance, risk and compliance application.

Centene intends to continue the assessment approach described here to periodically update climate-related risks and opportunities. As a result of the initial climate risk workshops we conducted, we added a new risk to specifically address climate change in the enterprise risk register. Additionally, functional areas across the organization individually assess and manage the various elements of climate risk. For example, Operations will assess and manage the risk of extreme weather events disrupting member services and Finance will assess and manage the risk of climate change on the value of our investments. This approach enables full integration of climate risks and opportunities into the overall risk management process, as well as singular ownership and accountability at the functional level by Risk and Compliance

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	<p>Risks and opportunities driven by climate change are becoming increasingly important to our strategy-setting process. As part of our efforts to understand how various climate risk drivers might impact Centene, we considered the TCFD's classification of risks and opportunities: (1) risks and opportunities related to the transition to a lower-carbon economy and (2) risks and opportunities related to the physical impacts of climate change.</p> <p>As such, we considered the following excerpt from TCFD to help us consider risks relevant to our organization:</p>

		<p>Transitioning to a lower-carbon economy may entail extensive policy, legal, technology and market changes as governments, businesses and society seek to prevent the worst impacts of climate change.</p> <p>Proposed SEC rules on climate disclosure in the U.S., as well as already enacted disclosure regulations in the UK, were included in our 2023 climate risk analysis.</p>
Emerging regulation	Relevant, always included	<p>We considered the following excerpt from TCFD to help us consider risks relevant to our organization: Transitioning to a lower-carbon economy may entail extensive policy, legal, technology and market changes as governments, businesses and society seek to prevent the worst impacts of climate change.</p> <p>In addition to the above, our first Climate Risk Workshop included the CCTF discussing emerging climate risks and opportunities.</p> <p>Example of a specific risk considered in our assessment: Risk of legislative and regulatory change. In the governmental space, President Biden acted to bring the U.S. back into the Paris Agreement and signed several executive orders focused on climate policy. The Securities and Exchange Commission created a Climate and ESG Enforcement Task Force and proposed rules to enhance and standardize climate-related disclosures. This action was significant because, if enacted, these rules would increase compliance reporting complexity.</p> <p>Carbon taxes often apply at the point at which the fossil fuel enters the nation’s market and are therefore passed onto users of scope 1 and 2 emissions through increased energy costs. The potential impact to Centene of future carbon emission taxes varies in significance based on the amount of scope 1 and 2 emissions and the tax rate. Our memberships in trade associations play an important role in Centene’s public policy engagement efforts. We have also lowered our carbon emissions, which reduces our carbon pricing risk. Centene advocates for our members and for improvements in the delivery and quality of the nation’s healthcare system. We are also making strides to better engage our third-party suppliers and subcontractors towards environmental goals and climate action initiatives, which would help reduce carbon emissions and improve the health of our members. Finally, Centene’s Government Relations team and local plan leadership monitor potential legislative and regulatory changes, including those related to climate and carbon pricing, at the federal and state levels and assess the potential impact to Centene and its stakeholders.</p>

Technology	Relevant, always included	<p>We considered the following excerpt from TCFD to help us decide to include the following risks relevant to our organization: Transitioning to a lower-carbon economy may entail extensive policy, legal, technology and market changes as governments, businesses and society seek to prevent the worst impacts of climate change.</p> <p>We include IT personnel and consider the potential for technology-related transition risks associated with climate change during our risk assessment process. Based on these discussions, and based on our business model and industry, we do not anticipate we will face significant technology-related transition risks.</p>
Legal	Relevant, always included	<p>We considered the following excerpt from TCFD to help us decide to include the following risks relevant to our organization: Transitioning to a lower-carbon economy may entail extensive policy, legal, technology and market changes as governments, businesses and society seek to prevent the worst impacts of climate change.</p> <p>Example of a specific risk considered in our assessment: Risk of inadequate climate action impacting our reputation. Stakeholders (for example, investors, governments, business partners, employees, etc.) may consider Centene's response to climate or extreme environmental events inadequate, which could result in reputational risks as well as exposure to litigation risks and concerns. Further, state and federal government partners with whom we do business could implement requirements around climate-related action as part of our contractual obligations with them, creating compliance challenges.</p>
Market	Relevant, always included	<p>We considered the following excerpt from TCFD to help us decide to include the following risks relevant to our organization: Transitioning to a lower-carbon economy may entail extensive policy, legal, technology and market changes as governments, businesses and society seek to prevent the worst impacts of climate change.</p> <p>Example of a specific risk considered in our assessment: Risk of climate impacts affecting our investment portfolio. Physical and transition climate impacts could affect the value of assets in which we invest. Our quantitative analysis included consideration of the proportion of our investments that were invested in climate-relevant sectors based on the Paris Agreement Capital Transition Assessment tool methodology. Centene's Investment Policy does not allow the Company to invest in securities with a weighted average maturity longer than 10 years and the fixed income portfolio average duration as of December 31, 2022 was approximately 3.4 years. Shorter durations reduce Centene's exposure to longer-term climate risks. The Investment Policy also requires Centene to primarily invest in securities that are rated investment grade or higher. As of December 31, 2022, 98% of the Company's investments in rated securities carry an investment grade rating. Potential investments related to companies that are significantly affected by physical or transition climate risks would likely experience</p>

		downgrades from ratings agencies and therefore not be purchased by Centene. Our Treasury team has engaged with the portfolio manager to better understand the state of our investments and exposure to climate risks.
Reputation	Relevant, always included	<p>We considered the following excerpt from TCFD to help us decide to include the following risks relevant to our organization: Transitioning to a lower-carbon economy may entail extensive policy, legal, technology and market changes as governments, businesses and society seek to prevent the worst impacts of climate change. Depending on the nature, speed and focus of these changes, transition activities may pose varying levels of financial and reputational risk to organizations.</p> <p>Example of a specific risk considered in our assessment: Risk of inadequate climate action impacting our reputation. Stakeholders (for example, investors, governments, business partners, employees, etc.) may consider Centene's response to climate or extreme environmental events inadequate, which could result in reputational risks as well as exposure to litigation risks and concerns. Further, state and federal government partners with whom we do business could implement requirements around climate-related action as part of our contractual obligations with them, creating compliance challenges. Several of Centene's largest shareholders have publicly stated increased expectations for investees to disclose on their assessment of risks related to climate change and corresponding climate action and mitigation plans.</p>
Acute physical	Relevant, always included	<p>We considered the following excerpt from TCFD to help us decide to include the following risks relevant to our organization: Physical risks resulting from climate change can be event driven (acute) or longer-term shifts (chronic).</p> <p>Examples of specific risks considered in our assessment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Climate-related physical risks causing adverse health impacts to our members: Hurricanes, tornadoes, wildfires, extreme heat and other weather-related occurrences can especially impact vulnerable populations. Centene's members are concentrated in high climate risk geographies and extreme weather events can adversely impact our members' health in many ways, including increased respiratory disease, adverse birth outcomes, cardiac arrest, injuries, behavioral health issues and others. If we have a weather emergency that is prolonged (such as a wildfire), it may limit our staff's ability to visit members in their home and inhibit our ability to provide care and services. Additionally, extreme weather events often create or exacerbate existing social needs such as food insecurity, housing instability and others that research shows negatively impact health. - Climate-related physical risks impacting government partners: Extreme weather, climate-related migration and other environmental impacts may negatively impact state funding for government-sponsored healthcare services and/or

		<p>opportunities to leverage managed care. Centene’s Government Relations team monitors budget and funding issues at the state and federal levels. In addition, Centene’s Government Relations team works with our state and federal government partners and local plan leadership to provide innovative managed care solutions that provide better health outcomes at lower costs. As a proactive mitigation, Centene also partners with organizations such as Healthcare Ready (formerly Rx Response) to increase community resiliency and lessen the burden of extreme weather disasters on governmental budgets. Healthcare Ready helps to strengthen healthcare supply chains through collaboration with public health and private sectors by addressing pressing issues before, during and after disasters. As the convener of industry and government, Healthcare Ready safeguards patient health by providing solutions to critical problems and provides best practices for healthcare preparedness and response.</p>
Chronic physical	Relevant, always included	<p>We considered the following excerpt from TCFD to help us decide to include the following risks relevant to our organization: Physical risks resulting from climate change can be event driven (acute) or longer-term shifts (chronic).</p> <p>Examples of specific risks considered in our assessment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Climate-related physical risks impacting facilities. - Climate-related physical risks impacting provider partners. - Climate-related physical risks impacting health and safety of employee population. <p>Rising sea levels and flooding can have negative impacts to Centene facilities/employees/members/providers/government partners, especially in vulnerable geographies such as coastal regions and tributary and river areas. Sea levels are expected to rise over the coming decades even under higher mitigation scenarios, therefore posing risk to Centene’s facilities and stakeholders. While people in affected communities can relocate, a <i>managed retreat</i> – also known as a planned relocation – has disruptive health, sociocultural and economic impacts, particularly on vulnerable populations. Those impacts include behavioral health, social networks, food security, water supply, sanitation, infectious diseases, injury and health care access. As part of our climate risk assessment updates in 2022, we noted that our company’s shift to remote work has decreased our exposure to this risk at our facilities, and also reduced concentration of risk by distributing across remote work locations.</p> <p>Climate-related physical risks causing adverse health impacts to our members: Poor air quality, rising temperatures and increasing vector-borne diseases may negatively impact the populations we serve. In low mitigation scenarios, climate change will worsen air quality, increasing the prevalence of acute respiratory symptoms, asthma and allergens for our</p>

		<p>members. Ongoing warming and cooling extremes will create increases in temperature-related medical needs and morbidity. Vector-borne disease is likely to increase as climate impacts provide more suitable habitats for mosquitos, ticks and other disease carriers. Risk is still present in high mitigation scenarios, especially regarding sea-levels; however, current trends would likely be starting to reverse, therefore presenting less risk in the medium and long-term horizons.</p>
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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

Chronic physical

Changing temperature (air, freshwater, marine water)

Primary potential financial impact

Increased direct costs

Company-specific description

Climate-related physical risks causing adverse health impacts to our members.

Poor air quality, rising temperatures and increasing viral and vector-borne diseases may negatively impact the populations we serve. In low mitigation scenarios, climate change will worsen air quality, increasing the prevalence of acute respiratory symptoms, asthma, cancer rates and allergens for our members. Ongoing warming and cooling extremes will create increases in temperature-related medical needs and morbidity. Increased medical needs as a result of climate change are also likely to increase behavioral health concerns under both high and low mitigation scenarios. Vector-borne disease is likely to increase as climate impacts provide more suitable habitats for mosquitos, ticks and other disease carriers. Risk is still present in high mitigation scenarios, especially regarding sea-levels; however, current trends would likely be starting to reverse, therefore presenting less risk in the medium and long-term time horizons.

We have presented the likelihood and impact ratings under a low mitigation scenario below.

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

Virtually certain

Magnitude of impact

Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

Not applicable

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

Not applicable

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

Not applicable

Explanation of financial impact figure

We have not formally estimated the financial impact of this risk, but as it relates to liquidity concerns, we do conduct quantitative assessments of this risk as part of our Own Risk and Solvency Assessment (ORSA), among other internally performed assessments.

Cost of response to risk

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

Centene's risk management and other processes capture environmental risks such as viral and vector-borne illnesses and new flu strains when relevant. Centene's experience with COVID-19 provides a recent example of how risks are escalated through the Company and mitigations are designed and implemented. As the COVID-19 pandemic developed in the 1st quarter of 2020, Centene enacted COVID-19 pandemic preparedness and response plans throughout the enterprise. Each individual health plan augmented its internal capabilities by leveraging the resources of the entire Centene enterprise. A team of Business Continuity Champions was engaged to daily track updates, review requirements and implement changes as necessary to ensure operational continuity. Centene maintains open communication channels with local government health departments and local providers to detect any significant increases in vector-borne diseases. Poverty, food insecurity, housing instability, education, employment, access to transportation and other circumstances contribute to health disparities among underserved and vulnerable populations. Centene's external partnerships and nationwide initiatives are designed to address these challenges, which can improve our members' ability to deal with gradual air quality degradation and rising temperatures. One such example where Centene seeks to address negative health impacts is through Community Impact Councils (CICs), which are a collaborative assembly of community and civic leaders representing a broad spectrum of stakeholders including local social service agencies, advocacy groups, faith-based organizations, public representatives, managed care organizations and service providers. CICs were designed to use data to identify community level drivers of health and identify ways to improve community outcomes. We anticipate these councils could identify potential climate-related health and social issues arising in communities and be a forum through which ideas and strategies are formed to best mitigate them. At the same time, CICs determine priorities most important to the community, and as Centene represents one stakeholder amidst several we cannot necessarily create or mandate a climate-related project.

Comment

Identifier

Risk 2

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Acute physical

Heat wave

Primary potential financial impact

Increased direct costs

Company-specific description

Climate-related physical risks causing adverse health impacts to our members.

Hurricanes, tornadoes, wildfires, extreme heat and other weather-related occurrences can especially impact vulnerable populations and disrupt member services. Centene's members are concentrated in high climate risk geographies, and extreme weather events can adversely impact our members' health in many ways, including increased respiratory disease, adverse birth outcomes, cardiac arrest, injuries, behavioral health issues and others. In turn, this could increase healthcare costs and our insurance claims liability.

We have presented the likelihood and impact ratings under a low mitigation scenario below.

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

Virtually certain

Magnitude of impact

Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

Not applicable

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

Not applicable

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

Not applicable

Explanation of financial impact figure

We have not formally estimated the financial impact of this risk, but as it relates to market risk concerns, we do conduct quantitative assessments of this risk as part of our Own Risk and Solvency Assessment (ORSA), among other internally performed assessments.

Cost of response to risk

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

Centene's approach to acute physical risks like extreme weather events focuses on the needs of our members. Corporate and local teams have access to advanced analytics capabilities to identify and perform outreach to potentially impacted vulnerable members (for example, those involved in care management plans, requiring critical prescriptions, etc.) before or after an event to provide information, answer questions and help them prepare for/deal with the event. Centene supports our highest risk members by creating emergency preparedness plans through the Care Management Process to help plan proactively for extreme weather where possible. Markets in those high-risk areas offer specialty programs and value-added benefits to support emergency preparedness and after-crisis support. Post-event, the activation of our business continuity plans in the impacted area allows our mission-critical personnel to continue serving our members. One recent example of Centene's approach is our California health plan's actions to ensure access to health care in the wake of winter storms across several counties in 2023. To ensure that members in the affected areas had uninterrupted access to medications and needed health care, the health plan bolstered access to vital prescriptions, access to mental health hotlines and access to telehealth appointments in the event in-person appointments must be cancelled. Further, Centene partners with organizations to ensure that members have continued access to care through remote physicians

telephonically or online. In addition, Managed Health Network, a wholly owned Centene company, offers a team of disaster response experts with 24/7/365 availability in the western US region. This team works with health plan and community leaders to provide response planning, deploy crisis response counselors to designated community locations, provide a Community Disaster Line with emotional support and resource guidance by licensed clinicians, and provide resource materials that help people understand reactions and coping strategies following a traumatic event. Catalyzed by the COVID-19 pandemic, Centene is focused on optimizing telehealth services in provider networks. Telehealth serves an important role in healthcare access, including as a potential mitigating factor for transitory access impacts caused by major events.

Comment

Identifier

Risk 3

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Chronic physical

Changing temperature (air, freshwater, marine water)

Primary potential financial impact

Decreased revenues due to reduced demand for products and services

Company-specific description

Climate-related physical risks impacting government partners.

Extreme weather, climate-related migration and other environmental impacts may negatively impact state funding for government-sponsored healthcare services and/or opportunities to leverage managed care. State governments are required to balance their budgets every year. Budgetary constraints caused by increased climate-related physical or transition costs may negatively impact the level of state funding and/or premium rates paid to health providers for services such as Medicaid.

We have presented the likelihood and impact ratings under a low mitigation scenario below.

Time horizon

Long-term

Likelihood

Very likely

Magnitude of impact

Medium-high

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

Not applicable

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

Not applicable

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

Not applicable

Explanation of financial impact figure

We have not formally estimated the financial impact of this risk, but as it relates to capital adequacy concerns, we do conduct quantitative assessments of this risk as part of our Own Risk and Solvency Assessment (ORSA), among other internally performed assessments.

Cost of response to risk

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

Centene's Government Relations team monitors budget and funding issues at the state and federal levels. In addition, Centene's Government Relations team works with our state and federal government partners and local plan leadership to provide innovative managed care solutions that provide better health outcomes at lower costs. At a federal level, we monitor and advocate for policies that allow federal reimbursement of services that address member's social drivers of health that can directly support adverse effects of climate change, including air conditioning, housing support, etc., as well as emergency waivers that support state governments. As a proactive mitigation, Centene also partners with organizations such as Healthcare Ready (formerly Rx Response) to increase community resiliency and lessen the burden of extreme weather disasters on governmental budgets. Healthcare Ready helps to strengthen healthcare supply chains through collaboration with public health and private sectors by addressing pressing issues before, during and after disasters. As the convener of industry and government, Healthcare Ready safeguards patient health by providing solutions to critical problems and provides best practices for healthcare preparedness and response.

Comment

Identifier

Risk 4

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 direct costs

Company-specific description

Climate-related physical risks impacting facilities.

Worsened flood conditions and extreme storms can have negative impacts to Centene facilities, especially in vulnerable geographies such as coastal regions and tributary and river areas. Sea levels are expected to rise over the coming decades even under higher mitigation scenarios, therefore posing risk to Centene's facilities and stakeholders. While people in affected communities can relocate, managed retreat has disruptive health, sociocultural and economic impacts. Our company's recent shift to remote work has decreased our exposure to this risk at our office facilities, with our primary remaining concern being facilities where our data is stored.

We have presented the likelihood and impact ratings under a low mitigation scenario below.

Time horizon

Long-term

Likelihood

Very likely

Magnitude of impact

Medium-high

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

Not applicable

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

Not applicable

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

Not applicable

Explanation of financial impact figure

We have not formally estimated the financial impact of this risk, but as it relates to market risk concerns, we do conduct quantitative assessments of this risk as part of our Own Risk and Solvency Assessment (ORSA), among other internally performed assessments.

Cost of response to risk

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

Centene mitigates some of the risk of flooding by including flood potential in our criteria for determining the location of our offices and data centers. With the move to primarily remote work, we have implemented more measures to alert employees of extreme weather events and flooding that may affect them at their homes. We employ a system called Early Alert, which notifies employees of hazards based on their zip code. These location-based, tailored alerts are sent via text and/or email, and include many types of hazards, including those related to sea-level rise and flooding (for example, an alert about a flood, or boil water advisories which often result from floods and infrastructure damage). The Company also focuses on our members' social drivers of health and builds resiliency into all aspects of the business plan as detailed throughout this response.

Comment

Identifier

Risk 5

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Upstream

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Acute physical

Cyclone, hurricane, typhoon

Primary potential financial impact

Increased indirect (operating) costs

Company-specific description

Climate-related physical risks impacting provider partners.

Extreme climate events can lead to health system disruption. Hospitals may need to be evacuated, facilities may be damaged or closed, power outages may disrupt care and damaged roads or transit systems may prevent people, including healthcare workers, from getting to health facilities.

Providers may also relocate from areas with increased environmental risks. This could result in inadequate provider networks, including a lack of specialty providers and stretch the available providers beyond their capacity.

We have presented the likelihood and impact ratings under a low mitigation scenario below.

Time horizon

Long-term

Likelihood

Very likely

Magnitude of impact

Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

Not applicable

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

Not applicable

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

Not applicable

Explanation of financial impact figure

We have not formally estimated the financial impact of this risk.

Cost of response to risk

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

Centene aims to build resiliency into all aspects of its business plan. After a severe weather event, our business continuity plans can be activated to allow our team members to continue serving our members and help address critical needs. For example, the Health Net team in California provides special assistance to ensure its members affected by wildfires have access to essential prescription medications, healthcare provider information and other healthcare services.

Further, Centene partners with telehealth vendors to help ensure continuity of care and enhance and optimize our members' physical and behavioral healthcare experience. We are planning to further expand our virtual care network with a focus on holistic delivery of care, which includes adding specialty providers such as pediatric therapy, reproductive health and substance use treatment.

Comment

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?

Upstream

Opportunity type

Products and services

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Development and/or expansion of low emission goods and services

Primary potential financial impact

Reduced indirect (operating) costs

Company-specific description

Opportunity to engage providers on climate-related issues.

Nearly all aspects of the economy will need to adapt to climate change, including the healthcare system. We have identified an opportunity to partner with our providers to help better respond to climate change, build resiliency and slow or mitigate its impact. Examples of improved resilience and partnering with providers include:

- working with providers on improving emergency preparedness and access, such as emergencies caused by extreme weather events and other physical climate risks.
- provider and member collaboration about environmental impacts on health.
- use of telehealth by providers and members.

An initiative that applies to both the transition to a green economy and building resilience to physical risks of climate change is telehealth, as it enables patients to access providers remotely (potentially even amidst a climate-related natural disaster or in the case of the recent global pandemic, quarantine restrictions). Ongoing use of telehealth helps reduce GHG emissions resulting from millions of our members driving to provider visits.

We have presented the likelihood and impact ratings under a low mitigation scenario below.

Time horizon

Short-term

Likelihood

Very likely

Magnitude of impact

Medium-high

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

Not applicable

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

Not applicable

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

Not applicable

Explanation of financial impact figure

We have not formally estimated the financial impact of this opportunity.

Cost to realize opportunity

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

Centene will continue to fund transportation initiatives, educate providers on climate and related health impacts and explore the other opportunities mentioned here.

COVID-19 had a profound effect on both business operations and the provision of health services to members. In response, Centene partnered with telehealth vendors, built up broadband in rural communities and committed millions in grants to expand the telehealth capacities of our health provider partners. Post-pandemic, Centene has an opportunity to consider stakeholder climate change concerns and promote the optimized use of telehealth for the benefit of members, providers, government partners, and the environment. This optimization plan will be informed by multi-year studies of impacts such as healthcare quality that are already underway. The continued use of telehealth provides the ongoing benefit of reduced GHG emissions and lower member costs.

Comment

Identifier

Opp2

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

Opportunity to advocate for improved access to culturally relevant healthy food.

We know that healthier eating across member populations would result in less processed food and red meat consumption leading to less GHG emissions and ultimately healthier members. However, many of our members struggle to afford healthy food options – or any food at all. According to a survey conducted by the International Food Information Council Foundation and the Root Cause Coalition, 32% of Medicaid beneficiaries often purchase less healthy food options than they otherwise would because of lack of money, compared to only 13% of commercially insured members. Socioeconomic circumstances often prevent choice for vulnerable populations, whether due to affordability or other factors like where a person lives, such as in *food deserts* – or geographic areas with limited access to affordable, healthy food within convenient traveling distance. With this in mind, our approach to improve healthy eating must consider the unique realities, struggles, as well as preferences experienced by our members. Centene has an opportunity to promote and improve access to culturally relevant healthy food through advocacy, capacity building and community engagement.

We have presented the likelihood and impact ratings under a low mitigation scenario below.

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

Very likely

Magnitude of impact

Medium-high

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

Not applicable

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

Not applicable

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

Not applicable

Explanation of financial impact figure

We have not formally estimated the financial impact of this opportunity.

Cost to realize opportunity**Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation**

Centene helps communities enhance capacity for programs that improve access to fresh foods. One example is our partnership with Feeding America and the *Food for Today and Food for Tomorrow* resource development initiative. This program equips network food banks and Centene health plans with best practice guidelines for meeting the needs of individuals experiencing food insecurity, including screening individuals for food insecurity, and connecting them with access to medically and culturally relevant food to improve nutrition and health outcomes.

Other examples include our Missouri Medicaid affiliate, which partnered with a local food bank to improve the number of successful SNAP (Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program) applications for members experiencing food insecurity, providing 6,000+ meals to Medicaid members and increasing the rate of approved applications by 10%. Based on USDA research and other studies, these individuals can expect to see improved health outcomes (reduced Emergency Department visits, reduced hospitalizations, improved birth outcomes) and reduced healthcare costs (between \$1,400-\$4,100 for each member annually).

Centene has partnered with organizations in several locations to support community gardens and establish agriculture and nutrition education programs for youth and their families. Community residents have opportunities to plant and produce their own nutritious foods while also benefiting the environment. One example of this is providing funding to the City of Sacramento to finish community gardens at a housing development and surrounding community to actively address climate change, which also increases local & sustainable food sourcing to improve food security & related health outcomes. Through these programs and other community engagement efforts, Centene and our subsidiaries strive to improve access to healthy and culturally relevant food, leading to lifestyle changes that subsequently benefit the environment, such as eating fresh foods and cycling or walking when possible. We recognize healthier member populations are better equipped to withstand the impacts of climate change, and we aim to continue our work to promote health security for our members.

Comment

Identifier

Opp3

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Direct operations

Opportunity type

Markets

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Other, please specify

Stakeholder expectations

Primary potential financial impact

Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

Company-specific description

Opportunity to position Centene as a partner of choice for federal and state governments regarding climate change.

Stakeholders, including government partners, continue to push companies to act and report on sustainability topics. The Department of Defense, General Services Administration and NASA have proposed an amendment that would require certain federal government contractors to disclose their greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and climate-related financial risks and set targets for GHG reduction. By proactively engaging in these activities, we may enable a better competitive position for contract bids.

Further, we seize opportunities to invest in socioeconomic interventions to decrease member susceptibility to extreme weather events or other climate-related impacts. By working to reduce the negative climate-related health impacts to our members, we could improve both the health and resiliency of the communities we serve, which in turn may lessen the financial impacts to government partners and differentiate Centene as a partner of choice regarding climate change.

We have presented the likelihood and impact ratings under a high mitigation scenario below.

Time horizon

Long-term

Likelihood

Likely

Magnitude of impact

Medium-high

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

Not applicable

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

Not applicable

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

Not applicable

Explanation of financial impact figure

We have not formally estimated the financial impact of this opportunity.

Cost to realize opportunity

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

The Enterprise Risk Management team maintains Centene's Sustainability/ESG strategic framework, identifies and monitors environmental and climate-related risks, obtains and reports on metrics related to environmental, social, health and governance matters, and facilitates external and internal communications. These processes include monitoring and preparing for proposed rules, and Centene's Board of Directors and executive management team provide oversight of these processes.

Centene's efforts around population health, health disparities and social drivers of health (which can include health policy, Centene Foundation efforts, and member engagement) are designed to address the barriers between people and better health, which we expect to be exacerbated by climate change.

Comment

C3. Business Strategy

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 7.0	Company-wide		<p>We defined our timeframes for assessing risks and opportunities in the short, medium and long term as <1 year, 1-5 years and >5 years, respectively, and align with Centene’s business and strategic planning processes.</p> <p>The Company used the results of this year’s assessment process as an input for the subsequent scenario analysis questionnaire. Through the use of this second questionnaire, the Sustainability team solicited responses from small groups of Centene employees and leaders, based on subject matter expertise, to further assess the significance of Centene’s climate risks and opportunities under two RCP scenarios. The Sustainability team updated the background materials ahead of distributing the questionnaire, and as part of this research concluded the Company would utilize the same scenarios as in the prior year. As a result of our review of the IPCC’s AR6 Synthesis Report: Climate Change 2023, we determined that the research publish in the latest Assessment Report (the 6th) is still the most current. As such, we decided to continue to use the two scenarios of RCP 7.0 and 2.6 for low and high climate intervention, respectively. The accompanying Shared Socioeconomic Pathways we chose were</p>

			SSP3 and SSP1, respectively, consistent with those included in the 6th Assessment Report. While the Assessment Reports do not comment on the likelihood of any one scenario over another, we wanted to continue aligning our scenarios to those included in the most recent report.
Physical climate scenarios RCP 2.6	Company-wide		<p>We defined our timeframes for assessing risks and opportunities in the short, medium and long term as <1 year, 1-5 years and >5 years, respectively, and align with Centene's business and strategic planning processes.</p> <p>The Company used the results of this year's assessment process as an input for the subsequent scenario analysis questionnaire. Through the use of this second questionnaire, the Sustainability team obtained input from small groups of Centene employees and leaders, based on subject matter expertise, to further assess the significance of Centene's climate risks and opportunities under two RCP scenarios. The Sustainability team updated the background materials ahead of distributing the questionnaire, and as part of this research concluded the Company would utilize the same scenarios as in the prior year. As a result of our review of the IPCC's AR6 Synthesis Report: Climate Change 2023, we determined that the research published in the latest Assessment Report (the 6th) is still the most current. As such, we decided to continue to use the two scenarios of RCP 7.0 and 2.6 as scenarios for low and high climate intervention, respectively. The accompanying Shared Socioeconomic Pathways we chose were SSP3 and SSP1, respectively, consistent with those included in the 6th Assessment Report. While the Assessment Reports do not comment on the likelihood of any one scenario over another, we wanted to continue aligning our scenarios to those included in the most recent report.</p>

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

Throughout our climate scenario analysis process, we sought to answer the following focal questions:

What climate-related forces and developments have the greatest ability to shape our future performance? What is their likely timing and potential impact?

How might our identified climate-related risks and opportunities affect our company over the short, medium, and long term?

What should we do in response?

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

To answer the first and second questions, over the last 2 years, we evaluated various climate-related drivers and connected them to potential health outcomes under the two scenarios we chose; primarily characterized by high-mitigation and low-mitigation. We also considered climate drivers such as policy, laws/regulations, energy trends, demographic patterns, civil stability and tensions, regional and national economic variations and financial capital trends. The primary health-related climate drivers we considered include:

- More frequent, severe, prolonged heat events, seasonal weather patterns.
- Increasing temperatures.
- Rising sea level and surface temperature, and more frequent or intense extreme precipitation, storms and hurricanes.

The health outcomes linked to these drivers include:

- Heat-related death and illness.
- Premature death, acute and chronic cardiovascular and respiratory illness.
- Drowning, injuries, gastrointestinal and other illness.
- Lyme disease.
- Vibrio vulnificus induced diarrhea and intestinal illness, wound, and bloodstream infections, death.
- Salmonella infection, gastrointestinal outbreaks.
- Distress, grief, isolation, behavioral health disorders or other mental health consequences, social impacts, resilience.

Based on the results of the climate-risk scenario analysis, Centene is likely to be more impacted by climate-related risks under a scenario in which global action on climate change is low, resulting in greater physical impacts from climate change. This scenario may disproportionately affect our members' health relative to less vulnerable individuals. Centene has fewer risks and more opportunities under a scenario in which global action to reduce carbon emissions is high. None of the risks identified by Centene were assessed higher than moderate impact under an aggressive mitigation scenario in which carbon emissions are greatly reduced.

We concluded health-related physical climate drivers are most likely to shape our future performance (as compared to other drivers such as political or economic). This impact would manifest through increased member health issues driving increased medical and behavioral health costs. We believe these are likely to occur over the medium term (1- 5 years) under a low-mitigation scenario and have a medium impact. We also assessed potential mitigations in response to these possible effects on our business. We documented actions already underway and initiated engagement on those we have yet to undertake.

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	Centene operates in an industry with relatively limited carbon impact. However, our members' health could be impacted by climate change, and we are committed to being environmentally responsible by making investments today that will advance resiliency to a changing climate and deliver health benefits for years to come. While climate change impacts everyone, its results often disproportionately affect vulnerable populations due to poor health and limited access to fresh food, reliable transportation, safe housing and green spaces needed to promote active lifestyles. Life-threatening weather events have the potential to displace or injure thousands, and poor air quality negatively affects individuals with respiratory diseases, such as asthma. Thus, our climate risk assessment process generally focuses on the impact to our 28.5 million members (as of March 31, 2023).

		<p>Risks</p> <p>One example of this member impact is the possibility of increased extreme weather events causing a rapid deterioration in the health of our members. According to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, National Centers for Environmental Information, the United States alone experienced eighteen weather and climate related disasters in which overall damages/costs reached or exceeded \$1 billion in 2022. These events included wildfires, hurricanes, floods and other severe weather, and they can have an impact on our members' health. For example, wildfire smoke, including deadly pollutants such as fine particulate matter, is linked to health risks such as respiratory infections, cardiac arrest and lung cancer.</p> <p>Opportunities</p> <p>There are also several climate-related opportunities that will impact Centene's business, strategy and financial planning. The potential for optimized use of telehealth is an example. The increased use of telehealth driven by the COVID-19 pandemic has proven its potential to improve the lives of our members by increasing healthcare accessibility and reducing costs. Centene's provider partners are also able to see more members due to less transition time between appointments. As an added benefit, telehealth is environmentally friendly through reduced member travel to/from the provider which avoids greenhouse gas emissions.</p>
Supply chain and/or value chain	Yes	Climate related risks and opportunities have impacted our supply chain/value chain. Running our business has environmental impacts through upstream and downstream emissions, such as emissions or waste resulting from products procured and used in our facilities, or services delivered to enable our business. Extreme weather events often cause flooding and other disruptions to global supply chains, and our business may be impacted. Our procurement team is engaging with vendors to help improve sustainability, reduce costs and support reliability for example by increasing the use of sustainable products and practices at supplier companies. We also intend to increase the integration of climate and environmental considerations into our buying decisions.
Investment in R&D	Evaluation in progress	Centene invests in research and innovation for population and public health, which in some instances includes evaluation of climate-related health impacts. The Centene Center for Health Transformation continues to push the boundaries of our work by helping teams across the enterprise solve problems

		<p>and nudge members towards healthier behavior. We strive not only to apply our findings to Centene’s member and provider-focused programs, but also to disseminate this knowledge to others in the industry. Since 2019, the Centene Center’s researchers have completed more than 30 manuscripts for publication, and in 2022, the Center supported 23 studies across important areas like vaccination, medication adherence and behavioral health. In 2023, we intend to expand our partnerships to provider health systems to ensure that Centene remains poised to answer the next big questions in healthcare intentionally, efficiently and effectively. We also invest in improving social drivers of health for our members, which often include climate- and environmental-related considerations.</p>
Operations	Yes	<p>Extreme weather and other climate risks have impacted our operations strategy in the following ways: As a result of the COVID-19 Pandemic Preparedness and Response Plan, Centene updated its Business Continuity and Incident Response Plans to further increase the robustness of the Company’s readiness for the onset of natural environment risks. Centene’s Business Continuity Plans document the enterprise recovery plan for Centene and its subsidiaries. These plans include the processes, recovery tasks, strategies, personnel and other resources available to management at each business unit, separately or in conjunction with other continuity plans, to respond to a business interruption.</p> <p>Hurricanes, tornadoes, wildfires, extreme heat and other weather-related occurrences can especially impact the vulnerable populations whom we insure. In response, our teams have access to advanced analytics capabilities to identify and perform outreach to potentially impacted vulnerable members (for example, those involved in care management plans, requiring critical prescriptions, etc.) before or after an event to provide information, answer questions and help them prepare for/deal with the event. Post-event, the activation of our business continuity plans in the impacted area allows our mission-critical personnel to continue serving our members. Additionally, we have an emergency alert system which notifies employees of extreme weather in their area.</p>

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	<p>Direct costs</p> <p>Capital expenditures</p>	<p>Capital Expenditures: Climate-related risks and opportunities are informing our financial planning as evidenced by the capital expenditures made/being made in our headquarters highlighted below. These expenditures go above and beyond what would have been minimally viable for a well-functioning facility:</p> <p>Centene’s St. Louis headquarters has one LEED (Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design) Gold Certified building. This includes items such as insulation to save on energy usage. The building has vegetated roofs and more than 23,000 square feet of native plantings. The rooftop green space reduces storm water runoff, energy consumption and the heat island effect. We have not estimated the savings from this initiative in dollars or CO2e.</p> <p>Direct costs: Life-threatening weather events have the potential to displace thousands and poor air quality negatively affects individuals with respiratory diseases, such as asthma. Thus, our climate risk assessment process generally focuses on the impact to our 28.5 million members (as of March 31, 2023).</p> <p>The COVID-19 pandemic drove the declaration of a public health emergency that in turn impacted the Company’s financial planning. We are cognizant that similar effects could occur because of climate-related risks such as extreme weather events.</p>

C4. Targets and performance

C4.1

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

No target

C4.1c

(C4.1c) Explain why you did not have an emissions target, and forecast how your emissions will change over the next five years.

	Primary reason	Five-year forecast	Please explain
Row 1	Important but not an immediate business priority	<p>We expect our scope 1 and scope 2 emissions to decrease over the next 5 years, as these categories are most directly tied to operations at our owned and leased facilities, and we expect to decrease our occupied space in the U.S. by roughly 80% compared to 2021. We have achieved more than a 65% reduction so far, and the remainder will take place over the next 6 to 12 months.</p> <p>Centene recently calculated its scope 3 emissions and we intend to evaluate our ability to reduce our scope 3 emissions, especially those within the purchased goods and services category.</p>	<p>Centene continues to evaluate the impact of climate change on its businesses and strategies. Beginning in 2022, Centene transitioned from a full in-office workplace to a hybrid workplace model resulting in a nearly 80% reduction in office space square footage and approximately 75% of our employees working remotely. The transformational change in Centene’s workplace environment has resulted in the added benefit of reducing our energy usage and greenhouse gas emissions. Although we have not set climate-related targets, we continue to evaluate options for reducing emissions, promoting energy efficiency and managing climate related issues.</p>

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, a divestment

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

Centurion
HealthSmart
Magellan Specialty
Magellan Rx
PANTHERx
Ribera Salud

Details of structural change(s), including completion dates

Centurion - divested January 2023
HealthSmart - divested January 2023
Magellan Specialty - divested January 2023
Magellan Rx - divested December 2022
PANTHERx - divested July 2022
Ribera Salud - divested November 2022

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?
Row 1	No

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	Scope(s) recalculated	Base year emissions recalculation policy, including significance threshold	Past years' recalculation
Row 1	Yes	Scope 1 Scope 2, location-based Scope 3	<p>Base year and subsequent years reported will be retroactively recalculated to reflect changes that will allow our base year emissions to be directly compared with our subsequent years reported.</p> <p>Base year and subsequent years reported may not be recalculated if the impact on corporate-wide emissions caused by the following changes is reasonably estimated to be less than 5%:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - mergers, acquisitions and divestitures. - changes to methodology used. - changes to boundaries used. - errors or a number of cumulative errors. <p>Emissions for significant structural/organizational changes will be included in our baseline and subsequent years reported in the earliest reporting year they can be reliably estimated. In all cases, our disclosure will include an adequate description of the emissions inventory boundary.</p>	Yes

C5.2

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

Scope 1

Base year start

January 1, 2019

Base year end

December 31, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

30,362

Comment

Scope 2 (location-based)

Base year start

January 1, 2019

Base year end

December 31, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

109,433

Comment

Scope 2 (market-based)

Base year start

January 1, 2019

Base year end

December 31, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

99,628

Comment

Some of the underlying data used to calculate market-based scope 2 emissions was updated due to the timing of our calculations.

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

Base year start

January 1, 2019

Base year end

December 31, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

2,435,556

Comment

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

Base year start

January 1, 2019

Base year end

December 31, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

198,403

Comment

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

Base year start

January 1, 2019

Base year end

December 31, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

25,974

Comment

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

Base year start

January 1, 2019

Base year end

December 31, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

58,144

Comment

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

Base year start

January 1, 2019

Base year end

December 31, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

5,011

Comment

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

Base year start

January 1, 2019

Base year end

December 31, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

69,226

Comment

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

Base year start

January 1, 2019

Base year end

December 31, 2019

Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

92,180

Comment

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

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

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

Comment

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

Comment

C5.3

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

The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)

The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance

The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard

US EPA Center for Corporate Climate Leadership: Direct Emissions from Stationary Combustion Sources

US EPA Center for Corporate Climate Leadership: Direct Emissions from Mobile Combustion Sources

US EPA Emissions & Generation Resource Integrated Database (eGRID)

Other, please specify

Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Fourth Assessment Report (2007)

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)

26,862

Start date

January 1, 2022

End date

December 31, 2022

Comment

Past year 1

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

36,667

Start date

January 1, 2021

End date

December 31, 2021

Comment

Past year 2

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

28,801

Start date

January 1, 2020

End date

December 31, 2020

Comment

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 are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure

Comment

C6.3

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

Reporting year

Scope 2, location-based

90,101

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)

85,647

Start date

January 1, 2022

End date

December 31, 2022

Comment

Some of the underlying data used to calculate market-based scope 2 emissions was updated due to the timing of our calculations.

Past year 1

Scope 2, location-based

113,122

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)

113,825

Start date

January 1, 2021

End date

December 31, 2021

Comment

Some of the underlying data used to calculate market-based scope 2 emissions was updated due to the timing of our calculations.

Past year 2

Scope 2, location-based

116,947

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)

105,530

Start date

January 1, 2020

End date

December 31, 2020

Comment

Some of the underlying data used to calculate market-based scope 2 emissions was updated due to the timing of our calculations.

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

Refrigerants

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies)

Scope 1

Relevance of Scope 1 emissions from this source

Emissions are not evaluated

Relevance of location-based Scope 2 emissions from this source

Not applicable

Relevance of market-based Scope 2 emissions from this source

Not applicable

Relevance of Scope 3 emissions from this source

Not applicable

Date of completion of acquisition or merger

Not applicable

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

Not applicable

Estimated percentage of total Scope 3 emissions this excluded source represents

Not applicable

Explain why this source is excluded

Processes required to obtain data and calculate emissions from this source have not been prioritized based on anticipated insignificance.

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

Not applicable

Source of excluded emissions

Investments

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies)

Scope 3: Investments

Relevance of Scope 1 emissions from this source

Not applicable

Relevance of location-based Scope 2 emissions from this source

Not applicable

Relevance of market-based Scope 2 emissions from this source

Not applicable

Relevance of Scope 3 emissions from this source

Emissions are relevant but not yet calculated

Date of completion of acquisition or merger

Not applicable

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

Not applicable

Estimated percentage of total Scope 3 emissions this excluded source represents

Explain why this source is excluded

Centene maintains a material investments portfolio; however, this category is not commonly reported by industry peers.

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, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

1,708,679

Emissions calculation methodology

Spend-based method

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

Please explain

Centene's purchased goods and services emissions were calculated using the spend-based method by determining the US dollar amount spent on each purchased goods and services category and applying the EPA's Environmentally-Extended Input-Output (EEIO) cradle-to-grave emission factors. For the reporting year, EEIO v1.1 emissions factors were utilized.

Capital goods

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

175,492

Emissions calculation methodology

Spend-based method

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

Please explain

Centene's capital goods emissions were calculated using the spend-based method by determining the US dollar amount spent on each type of capital good and applying EEIO v1.1. emission factors.

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

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

31,591

Emissions calculation methodology

Average data method

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

Please explain

Centene's fuel-and-energy-related activities emissions include emissions from three activities: Upstream emissions of purchased fuels, Upstream emissions of purchased electricity, and transmissions & distribution losses. Generation of purchased electricity that is sold to end users is not applicable to Centene. Centene's fuel & energy related activities not included in Scope 1 and 2 are calculated using the average-data method, estimating emissions by using secondary emission factors (BEIS and IEA) for upstream emissions per unit of consumption (for example, kg CO₂ e/kilowatt hour (kWh)).

Upstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

38,083

Emissions calculation methodology

Spend-based method

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

Please explain

Centene's upstream transportation and distribution emissions were calculated using the spend-based method by determining the US dollar amount spent on each mode of travel transport and applying EEIO v1.1 emission factors.

Waste generated in operations

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

1,310

Emissions calculation methodology

Average data method

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

Please explain

Centene's emissions for waste generated in operations are calculated using the average data method, which involves estimating emissions based on total waste going to each disposal method (for example, landfill) and average emission factors for each disposal method. Wastewater was not included in waste calculations given the nature of Centene's operations.

Business travel

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

35,890

Emissions calculation methodology

- Hybrid method
- Spend-based method
- Distance-based method

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

Please explain

Centene’s business travel emissions for business air travel are calculated using the distance-based method when possible. Centene’s business travel emissions for air transportation (when air distance data was not available), hotels, meals, and other business expenses were calculated using the spend-based method.

Employee commuting

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

25,775

Emissions calculation methodology

Average data method

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

Please explain

Centene’s employee commuting emissions were calculated using the average-data method, which involves estimating emissions from employee commuting based on average (for example, national) data on commuting patterns. Note that while companies may include emissions from teleworking (that is employees working remotely) in this category, Centene elected not to include emissions from teleworking at this time.

Upstream leased assets

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

Centene owns a limited number of office buildings and has minimal sublease contracts.

Downstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

Due to the nature of Centene's business model, there are no downstream logistics or transportation and distribution activities in vehicles and facilities not owned or controlled by the reporting company.

Processing of sold products

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

Due to the nature of Centene's business model, there is no processing of the Company's sold products.

Use of sold products

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

Due to the nature of Centene's business model, there are no emissions related to the use of sold products.

End of life treatment of sold products

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

Due to the nature of Centene's business model, there is no waste disposal and treatment of products sold by Centene.

Downstream leased assets

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

Operation of assets and leasing to third parties are not material sources of income and not relevant to Centene's operations.

Franchises

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Please explain

Centene does not operate franchises.

Investments

Evaluation status

Relevant, not yet calculated

Please explain

Centene maintains a material investments portfolio; however, this category is not commonly reported by industry peers.

Other (upstream)

Evaluation status

Please explain

Other (downstream)

Evaluation status

Please explain

C6.5a

(C6.5a) Disclose or restate your Scope 3 emissions data for previous years.

Past year 1

Start date

January 1, 2021

End date

December 31, 2021

Scope 3: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO₂e)

1,526,843

Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO₂e)

215,945

Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

42,913

Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

43,692

Scope 3: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

1,256

Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

15,664

Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

21,900

Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: End of life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Past year 2

Start date

January 1, 2020

End date

December 31, 2020

Scope 3: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

2,441,454

Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

228,642

Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

37,593

Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

58,263

Scope 3: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

1,914

Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

18,951

Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

36,703

Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: End of life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

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

0.0000008

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

116,963

Metric denominator

unit total revenue

Metric denominator: Unit total

144,547,000,000

Scope 2 figure used

Location-based

% change from previous year

38.5

Direction of change

Decreased

Reason(s) for change

Divestment

Change in revenue

Other, please specify

Primarily as a result of reduced real estate footprint

Please explain

Revenue increased approximately 15% from 2021 to 2022. Combined scope 1 and 2 emissions decreased by 22% from 2021 to 2022 primarily as a result of a reduced real estate footprint. We also divested several businesses since we provided our 2022 CDP response. Centene's revenues are not directly correlated with scope 1 and 2 emissions.

C7. Emissions breakdowns

C7.1

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

No

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)
United States of America	13,721
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	13,141

C7.3

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

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)
United States of America	77,654	73,200
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	12,447	12,447

C7.6

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

C7.7

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

No

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				
Other emissions reduction activities				
Divestment				
Acquisitions				
Mergers				
Change in output				
Change in methodology				
Change in boundary				
Change in physical operating conditions				
Unidentified				

Other	32,826	Decreased	22	84 building leases expired in 2022. 174 buildings were either closed or downsized as a result of the real estate optimization initiative.
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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)	HHV (higher heating value)		108,717	108,717
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity			236,369	236,369
Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy				
Total energy consumption			345,085	345,085

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

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

Comment

Other biomass

Heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

Comment

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

Heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

Comment

Coal

Heating value

HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

3,270

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

3,270

Comment

Oil

Heating value

HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

5,595

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

1,656

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

3,939

Comment

Gas

Heating value

HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

99,852

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

8,462

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

91,391

Comment

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

Heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

Comment

Total fuel

Heating value

HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

108,717

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

10,118

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

98,599

Comment

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	10,116	10,116		
Heat				
Steam				
Cooling				

C8.2e

(C8.2e) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and/or cooling amounts that were accounted for at a zero or near-zero emission factor in the market-based Scope 2 figure reported in C6.3.

C8.2g

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

Country/area

United States of America

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

173,557

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]

173,557

Country/area

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

62,812

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]

62,812