

## C0. Introduction

---

### C0.1

---

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

Mediclinic is an international private healthcare services group, established in South Africa in 1983, with divisions in Switzerland, Southern Africa (South Africa and Namibia) and the United Arab Emirates (UAE).

SWITZERLAND: Hirslanden, the largest private healthcare provider in Switzerland, is recognised for clinical excellence and outstanding client experience. ([www.hirslanden.ch](http://www.hirslanden.ch))

SOUTH AFRICA AND NAMIBIA: Mediclinic Southern Africa, one of the three largest private healthcare providers in the region, boasts highly specialised acute care infrastructure and has a relentless focus on offering value to all its partners and clients. ([www.mediclinic.co.za](http://www.mediclinic.co.za))

THE UAE: Mediclinic Middle East is established as a leading healthcare provider in the UAE with a trusted brand and strong reputation in this developing region, offering clinical care of internationally recognised standards. ([www.mediclinic.ae](http://www.mediclinic.ae))

THE UK: Mediclinic has a 29.7% stake in Spire, a leading independent hospital group with 39 hospitals and 8 clinics. ([www.spirehealthcare.com](http://www.spirehealthcare.com))

This CDP response includes the operations of Southern Africa, Middle East and Switzerland. As a minority shareholder, and following the operational control approach to boundary setting, our investment in the Spire Health Care Group is not included in the response.

Mediclinic is focused on providing specialist-orientated, multidisciplinary services across the continuum of care in such a way that the Group will be regarded as the most respected and trusted provider of healthcare services by all stakeholders in each of its markets.

In 2022, Mediclinic International operated 74 hospitals, 5 sub-acute hospitals, 5 mental health facilities, 21 day case clinics and 24 outpatient clinics with 11 667 beds, employing 35 783 permanent and fixed-term employees.

As an international healthcare services provider, Mediclinic not only strives to create value every day by providing cost effective, quality care and outstanding client experiences, the Company also takes a broader approach to value creation by taking responsibility for its operations beyond its facilities. It acknowledges that climate change poses a material risk to its operations and the environment, and that appropriate action is needed to reduce its impact.

Please note the following acronyms used throughout the document: Mediclinic International (MCI) comprises of Mediclinic Southern Africa (MCSA), Mediclinic Middle East (MCME), Hirslanden (Switzerland), Mediclinic Innovations and Group Services. When "Mediclinic" is used this refers to the Group.

### C0.2

---

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

##### **Reporting year**

###### **Start date**

January 1 2022

###### **End date**

December 31 2022

##### **Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years**

No

##### **Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 1 emissions data for**

<Not Applicable>

##### **Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 2 emissions data for**

<Not Applicable>

##### **Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 3 emissions data for**

<Not Applicable>

C0.3

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

- Namibia
- South Africa
- Switzerland
- United Arab Emirates
- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

C0.4

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

- GBP

C0.5

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

- Operational control

C0.8

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

Indicate whether you are able to provide a unique identifier for your organization	Provide your unique identifier
Yes, an ISIN code	GB00B8HX8Z88
Yes, a SEDOL code	B8HX8Z8
Yes, a Ticker symbol	MDC

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 Chair	<p>As part of its function to promote Mediclinic’s sustainable success, the Board has oversight of our sustainability and risk management efforts. Climate change is a principal risk of the Group. The Board assesses MCI’s emerging and principal risks and reviews effectiveness of risk management and internal control systems.</p> <p>The Board is committed to equipping itself with the understanding and skills necessary for appropriate decision-making on climate change-related aspects. During 2021, the Board approved the constitution of an ESG Committee to ensure efficient oversight of the Group’s ESG strategy and related practices. Previously, this oversight function formed part of the responsibilities of the Clinical Performance and Sustainability Committee, which now solely focuses on the Group’s clinical performance. The ESG Committee thoroughly assesses opportunities for improving our environmental practices and recommends to the Board, for approval, any material changes proposed by the Group Executive Committee. The ESG Committee is led by the Chair of the Board, who reports all feedback to the Board at regular intervals. Any material concerns are brought to the Board for discussion, together with suitable recommendations for their resolution.</p> <p>In 2021, to ensure focused implementation of objectives related to our environmental sub-goals, the Board has approved the inclusion of carbon emission reductions as a performance target for the LTI scheme. In 2022, carbon emission reductions received a 10% weighting of the 2022 LTI awards over the three financial years to 31 March 2025 (carbon emission reduction measured at the end of the 2024 calendar year). Furthermore in 2022, the ESG committee monitored and provided feedback on the Group’s ESG strategy and progress against its objectives, employee engagement, and progress on diversity and inclusion across the Group.</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	Scope of board-level oversight	Please explain
Scheduled – all meetings	<p>Reviewing and guiding annual budgets</p> <p>Overseeing major capital expenditures</p> <p>Overseeing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures</p> <p>Overseeing and guiding employee incentives</p> <p>Reviewing and guiding strategy</p> <p>Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis</p> <p>Overseeing the setting of corporate targets</p> <p>Monitoring progress towards corporate targets</p> <p>Reviewing and guiding the risk management process</p>	<Not Applicable>	<p>As part of its function to promote Mediclinic's sustainable success, the Board has oversight of our sustainability and risk management efforts. Climate change is a principal risk of the Group.</p> <p>The Audit and Risk Committee is responsible for reviewing principal risks and advising the Board on the likelihood, potential impact, management, and mitigation thereof. The Audit and Risk Committee Chair reports all feedback, which includes progress on climate-related risks, to the Board at regular intervals.</p> <p>The Board reviews progress on the Group strategic goal to minimise our environmental impact. To support the achievement of the Mediclinic Group Strategy, the risk management process is fully integrated into the strategic planning process.</p> <p>During 2021, the Board approved the constitution of an ESG Committee to ensure efficient oversight of the Group's ESG strategy and related practices. Previously, this oversight function formed part of the responsibilities of the Clinical Performance and Sustainability Committee, which now solely focuses on the Group's clinical performance.</p> <p>The ESG Committee thoroughly assesses opportunities for improving our environmental practices and recommends to the Board, for approval, any material changes proposed by the Group Executive Committee.</p> <p>The ESG Committee is led by the Chair of the Board, who reports all feedback to the Board at regular intervals. Any material concerns are brought to the Board for discussion, together with suitable recommendations for their resolution.</p> <p>In 2021, the Board approved the publication of MCI's TCFD report and the Board has approved the inclusion of carbon emission reductions as a performance target for the LTI scheme. In 2022, carbon emission reductions received a 10% weighting of the 2022 LTI awards. Furthermore in 2022, the ESG committee monitored and provided feedback on the Group's ESG strategy and progress against its objectives, employee engagement, and progress on diversity and inclusion across the Group.</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	Criteria used to assess competence of board member(s) 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	Yes	<p>There are 7 Board members with ESG skills and experience measured by strong oversight of ESG issues and/or practical experience of sustainability.</p> <p>The Chair of the Board has encouraged all Board members to join Chapter Zero, the UK Chapter of the Climate Governance Initiative. Developed in collaboration with the World Economic Forum, Chapter Zero equips non-executive directors to lead crucial boardroom discussions on the impacts of climate change.</p>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

**C1.2**

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

**Position or committee**

Other, please specify (Group Chief Governance Officer)

**Climate-related responsibilities of this position**

- Managing annual budgets for climate mitigation activities
- Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures related to low-carbon products or services (including R&D)
- Integrating climate-related issues into the strategy
- Conducting climate-related scenario analysis
- Setting climate-related corporate targets
- Monitoring progress against climate-related corporate targets
- Assessing climate-related risks and opportunities
- Managing climate-related risks and opportunities

**Coverage of responsibilities**

<Not Applicable>

**Reporting line**

CEO reporting line

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

More frequently than quarterly

**Please explain**

The Group Chief Governance Officer is responsible for sustainable development activities, which includes addressing climate-related risks and opportunities. Divisional environmental data is reported to the Group’s Environmental Sustainability department.

The Group Executive Committee, supported by the Group General Manager: Risk Services, recommends Mediclinic’s proposed principal risks to the Audit and Risk Committee and, ultimately, the Board for approval. Principal risks are risks that can materially affect Mediclinic’s business model, performance, prospects, solvency, liquidity, or reputation. These are determined through a strategic risk review process where top risks are identified and assessed by divisional executive committees and the Group Executive Committee, with input from non-executive directors. Political, economic, social, technological, environmental, and legal developments that may impact the Group’s operations and business model viability in the short, medium or long term are reviewed to identify emerging physical and transition risks such as new climate policy or technological shifts.

The Group’s Enterprise-wide Risk Management (‘ERM’) Policy follows the International Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission’s Internal Control – Integrated Framework and is reviewed annually.

The mitigation of climate change is the responsibility of the Group Manager: Environmental Sustainability, who is supported by divisional environmental leads. Material feedback is included in monthly reports to the Group Executive Committee.

With the ISO 14001:2015 Environmental Management System (EMS) fully functional in our Southern Africa hospitals, implementation in Switzerland and the Middle East is in progress. The EMS assists management in determining climate change-related risks and opportunities per facility.

The Group Executive Committee assesses opportunities for improving our environmental practices and recommends related targets and roadmaps to the ESG Committee for approval.

**C1.3**

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

	Provide incentives for the management of climate-related issues	Comment
Row 1	Yes	The Group’s core reward principle of “alignment to annual and long-term priorities” sets out that the performance metrics are appropriately aligned with financial, operational, clinical, client and ESG objectives.

**C1.3a**

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

**Entitled to incentive**

Corporate executive team

**Type of incentive**

Monetary reward

**Incentive(s)**

Shares

**Performance indicator(s)**

Progress towards a climate-related target  
Achievement of a climate-related target  
Reduction in absolute emissions

**Incentive plan(s) this incentive is linked to**

Long-Term Incentive Plan

**Further details of incentive(s)**

Annual awards are denominated in shares with vesting dependent on the achievement of performance conditions normally measured over three-year period.

For the Long-Term Incentive Plan (LTI) element of pay which is linked to balance performance pay between achieving financial and strategic performance objectives and delivering sustainable outperformance, the performance measures set by Committee are linked to appropriate mix of capital efficiency, profitable growth, and strategic milestones including ESG targets.

In 2021, to ensure focused implementation of objectives related to our environmental sub-goals, the Board has approved the inclusion of carbon emission reductions as a performance target for the LTI scheme. In 2022, carbon emission reductions received a 10% weighting of the 2022 LTI awards over the three financial years to 31 March 2025 (carbon emission reduction measured at the end of the 2024 calendar year).

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

The LTI is aligned with achieving MCI's strategic goals. The relevant carbon reduction target within the performance measure includes carbon neutrality by 2030 which focuses on Scope 1 and 2 emission reductions.

---

## C2. Risks and opportunities

---

### C2.1

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

Yes

---

### C2.1a

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

	From (years)	To (years)	Comment
Short-term	0	5	
Medium-term	5	10	
Long-term	10		Long-term is from 10 years to 2050.

---

### C2.1b

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

An impact, that occurs from a climate-related risk, and that is substantive from a financial perspective is any impact with a financial implication over GBP 9.6 million. This is defined as "significant" by the MCI risk appetite matrix that informs the MCI Financial Risk Register.

An impact, that occurs from a climate-related risk, and that is substantive from a strategic perspective is any impact that measures high on the MCI risk register. High risks are those with the high likelihood of occurrence, severity as well as the extent of exposure. Impacts with a high rating will be reported on at a Group level and addressed first.

Each hospital completes an online Environmental Risk and Opportunities Aspect Survey on the CURA risk management software on an annual basis. Each question is linked to a risk in the MCI risk register and provides insight on high risk areas in relation to specific risks depending on the answer given in the survey.

All risks must be addressed in each hospital's environmental management plan with action plans on how to mitigate the risk.

**(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**

Risk identification:

At Mediclinic, the objective of risk management is to establish an integrated and effective risk management framework within which important risks, including climate-related ones, are identified, quantified, prioritised and managed for an optimal risk/reward profile.

The Enterprise-wide Risk Management (ERM) Policy defines the risk management objectives, risk appetite and tolerance, methodology, process and responsibilities of the various risk management role players in the Group, and is subject to annual review. Regarding climate-related risks, the ERM takes into consideration the Group's ESG strategy, Sustainable Development Policy and the Safety, Health, and Environmental Policy, reviewed annually.

Our ERM Policy includes the following levels:

- Top-down: At Group level, key risks to the business are identified, understood, assessed and prioritised. This process includes climate-related and other environmental risks.
- Bottom-up: At asset or operational level, individual hospitals perform an environmental risk assessment, and each division completes an online Environmental Risks and Opportunities Aspect Survey to determine its risk profile annually. Based on the survey scores achieved per hospital and per area, high-risk areas and individual risk items are identified. These areas/items have the potential to lead to a financial, operational or reputational impact and will be addressed through each hospital's EMP with action plans for risk mitigation.

Fundamentally, the financial impacts of climate change on an organisation are determined by the specific climate-related risks and opportunities to which it is exposed and its strategic decisions on managing these risks – i.e., whether to mitigate, transfer, accept or control – and seizing these opportunities.

Risk assessment:

Risks are quantified based on impact and likelihood and thereafter risks are prioritised for management and action.

Since we own the majority of the buildings in which we operate, it is crucial we understand climate-related risks and the modifications required to render facilities resilient. Therefore, we established an internal working task team representing key stakeholders and business functions across the Group. This enables us to understand how our strategy addresses climate-related risks and opportunities. Identified material risks will be assessed by evaluating their impact and likelihood, and these ratings will be adjusted for the three scenarios discussed alongside.

We have identified three climate scenarios to gain an understanding of climate-related risks and opportunities, and to assess our business resilience to these risks:

1. Scenario 1: 1.5C increase - Paris ambition
2. Scenario 2: 2.0C increase - Policy action but with delayed start
3. Scenario 3: 3.0C increase - Business as usual

To determine the most plausible climate scenarios across our geographies, we used publicly available data and information as well as verified environmental data, in combination with the Intergovernmental Panel for Climate Change ('IPCC') 6th Assessment Report ('AR6') of August 2021, IPCC AR6 Regional Fact Sheet Africa, IPCC AR6 Regional Fact Sheet Europe and IPCC AR6 Regional Fact Sheet Asia. The South African Risk and Vulnerability Atlas (SARVA 3.0, 2020), a central repository for a wide range of climate and environmental data for South Africa, was also used.

Risk management process:

The annual Environmental Risks and Opportunities Aspect Survey identifies risk areas at hospital level and establishes a clear response strategy with action plans to mitigate identified risks and shortcomings in risk management.

The Environmental Management Plan (EMP) includes appointing persons responsible for completing the actions and setting targets, objectives and due dates. The EMP is reviewed at least quarterly by each facility's top management to ensure its continuing suitability, adequacy, and effectiveness. Progress is documented in the EMP.

Second-party EMS gap audits are conducted by the Corporate Office to ensure compliance and assess the environmental performance of action plans set out in the EMP.

Risk integration:

Results from the Environmental Risks and Opportunities Aspect Survey are used to assess environmental risks within the Group risk register. High risks will be reported on and addressed at Group level.

The risk or aspect identification informs environmental objectives aimed at making meaningful improvements to our environmental performance. Environmental risks are elevated to the ESG and the Audit and Risk committees for due consideration and guidance. The ESG Committee meets twice a year and the Audit and Risk Committee on a quarterly basis.

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

	Relevance & Inclusion	Please explain
Current regulation	Relevant, always included	The Group Safety, Health and Environmental Policy requires each division to identify and comply with all existing and relevant climate legislation and regulations. In South Africa this is dominated by the National Environmental Management Act and its sub-acts, as well as various provincial and local government by-laws that might affect the consumption of energy, water, and the disposal of waste. It is the responsibility of each division to ensure that it is meeting and in compliance with all current legislation, and to report this back to Mediclinic International Group Services. The carbon tax in South Africa, effective June 2019, is an example of current climate-related regulation that is considered in our risk assessments and has informed our strategy and our commitment to achieve carbon-neutral status and zero waste to landfill by 2030 with plans to support the achievement of these targets.
Emerging regulation	Relevant, always included	Emerging climate-related regulation such as the South Africa Climate Change Bill (and associated mechanisms such as the carbon budgets and accompanying mitigation plan requirements); water regulation in response to physical drought or flooding situations; pollution and waste standards, etc. will have an impact on our business operations. It is the responsibility of the Board and executive and individual hospital management to be kept abreast of such emerging regulation in their risk assessment activities. This legislation is addressed at a Group level through Mediclinic International Group Services and is listed on the CURA enterprise risk management system as ongoing risks to be managed.  An example of emerging regulation is the second phase of the South African carbon tax and the finalisation of the Climate Change Bill. The South Africa Climate Change Bill was tabled in Parliament in February 2022 but still needs to undergo various public participation and law-making processes in order to become South Africa's Climate Change Act. The extent to which the second phase of the carbon tax will affect Mediclinic (e.g., through the pass through of the tax in the electricity price) and the relationship between the tax and the measures included in the Bill (e.g., carbon budgets) is being monitored and considered within Mediclinic's risk assessment processes.
Technology	Relevant, always included	Evaluation of current technology and the choice of new technology adopted by Mediclinic considers climate-related risks where relevant. This is particularly relevant in the procurement of new technologies that are evaluated from a climate-risk perspective. Recent examples include the assessments and then adoption and installation of boreholes and water treatment plants in hospitals in the Western Cape, South Africa. These technologies will now be rolled out nationally as a preventative initiative in the event of times of drought-enforced water restrictions, municipal water disruptions and/or municipal infrastructure failures due to poor maintenance. The Western Cape drought crisis prompted a group Water Resilience Committee to be implemented at Mediclinic to address all water-related risks, including technologies. This was mandated by the ESG Committee.  Mediclinic has also considered climate-related risks that may influence the technologies we use to deliver health care services. This informed our decision to close five of our six operational incinerators in Southern Africa.
Legal	Relevant, always included	Compliance with existing and proposed climate-related legislation is always assessed through the following mechanisms: active industry participation across all operations; company secretarial and/or legal departments support to operational management, monitor regulatory developments and, where necessary, obtain expert legal advice for the effective implementation of compliance initiatives; compliance risks identified and assessed as part of compliance management processes. There is both an executive and board level (Audit and Risk Committee) oversight of these issues. Potential legal ramifications of non-compliance with the South African carbon tax, National Greenhouse Gas Reporting Regulations and the Climate Change Bill include monetary fines and/or prison sentences for those responsible of such oversight at Mediclinic.
Market	Relevant, always included	Climate change can and will alter consumer behaviour and consumers' choice of service provider, according to their determination of being a climate-responsible organisation. Mediclinic could lose market share if it does not respond appropriately to climate change and be seen as an environmentally responsible organisation. This risk is assessed by the ESG Committee of the Board and when necessary, such as during the Western Cape water crisis in 2017-18, separate focused management committees are established.
Reputation	Relevant, always included	Climate change can and will alter consumer behaviour and consumers' choice of service provider, according to their determination of being a climate-responsible organisation. Mediclinic could lose market share if it does not respond appropriately to climate change and be seen as an environmentally responsible organisation. This risk is assessed by the ESG Committee of the Board and when necessary, such as during the Western Cape water crisis in 2017-18, separate focused management committees are established.
Acute physical	Relevant, always included	In recent years our operations have experienced various acute physical events that make this a relevant risk. Examples include flood storms in South Africa's Gauteng province during 2016, and severe drought in the Western Cape Province during 2017 and 2018. In recent years, persistent drought conditions have continued in Namibia and South Africa, and in particular in the Eastern Cape province in 2021. Switzerland experienced a heavy and sudden snowstorm event in January 2021. While in 2021, record-breaking high temperatures were experienced in Dubai and other areas of the UAE. Furthermore, in 2022 the Kwa-Zulu Natal and Eastern Cape provinces of South Africa experienced widespread flooding in April 2022. The risk is assessed by the ESG Committee of the Board and, where necessary, focussed management committees are established to respond to such events. Each hospital is also required to report risks associated with any acute physical impact through its annual Environmental Risk and Opportunities Aspect Survey.
Chronic physical	Relevant, always included	Chronic physical climate risks are evaluated at a group level by the ESG Committee (and when necessary, through the establishment of focused management committees) and on an operational level by each hospital's risk management processes. Both are supported and informed by the Mediclinic International Group Services. Part of this risk management is to assess the potential disease burden and change in geographical occurrences because of climate change, e.g., occurrences of malaria are expected to increase in the eastern and northern regions of South Africa as a result of increased rainfall and flooding events.

**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 indirect (operating) costs

**Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification**

<Not Applicable>

**Company-specific description**

Electricity consumption accounts for about 60% of Mediclinic's GHG emissions (Scopes 1, 2 and 3). About half of the electricity is consumed by air conditioning units. A change in the mean average temperature will have an impact on the energy consumption and GHG emissions from air conditioning units across all our hospitals as more energy is needed for cooling requirements. This also leads to an increase in operational costs (electricity costs).

**Time horizon**

Medium-term

**Likelihood**

Very likely

**Magnitude of impact**

Medium

**Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?**

Yes, a single figure estimate

**Potential financial impact figure (currency)**

3550826.2

**Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)**

<Not Applicable>

**Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)**

<Not Applicable>

**Explanation of financial impact figure**

Within the scenario analysis work, it is expected that electricity costs for MCSA would have an annualised increase of 3.2% and MCME and Hirslanden (Switzerland) would have an annualised increase of 1.6% in the medium term for scenario 2 and 3 (see C3 for more details on the scenarios). Given this expected electricity cost increase compared to current electricity costs, there is a financial impact of GBP 3 550 826.20.

**Cost of response to risk**

21883484

**Description of response and explanation of cost calculation**

Energy is a key risk across the group and various energy conservation and cost-efficient initiatives are implemented. To mitigate the risk of changing temperatures, Mediclinic is looking to improve operational efficiency of technical installations, introduce various new energy-efficient and renewable technologies, and change in employee behaviour to reduce energy use. This is in line with MCI's carbon neutrality goal by 2030 and the development and implementation of roadmaps to achieve this target for each geography (MCSA, MCME and Hirslanden (Switzerland)).

For example in Southern Africa and the Middle East, where sunshine is ample, we are running an ongoing project to install PV systems for renewable energy. Each system consists of solar panels combined with an inverter to convert generated electricity into usable current. Last year, MCI added six PV installations at hospitals in Southern Africa and one in the Middle East, with another one earmarked for completion in early 2023. A further nine installations are in progress in Southern Africa and seven more planned for the Middle East. Already our hospitals with PV systems have increased the renewable energy generated on site by 66%. In 2023, we will investigate combining solar panels with absorption chillers for more energy-efficient cooling at Airport Road Hospital in Abu Dhabi.

There is a projected investment in energy efficiency and solar panels of ZAR 353 million in MCSA and Hirslanden (Switzerland) and AED 32 million in MCME by 2030. This totals an investment of GBP 21 883 482 by 2030.

**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	Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, groundwater)
----------------	--

**Primary potential financial impact**

Increased indirect (operating) costs

**Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification**

<Not Applicable>

**Company-specific description**

Acute physical risks such as extreme weather events that include floods, storms, droughts, sandstorms, heat waves etc., have the potential risk impact of partial or complete closure or total loss of impacted facility(ies), dependent on the event intensity and frequency. This has a consequential impact on increased insurance premiums for property damage and loss of income through business interruptions.

**Time horizon**

Long-term

**Likelihood**

Likely

**Magnitude of impact**

Medium

**Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?**

Yes, a single figure estimate

**Potential financial impact figure (currency)**

3509150

**Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)**

<Not Applicable>

**Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)**

<Not Applicable>

**Explanation of financial impact figure**

Within the scenario analysis work, it is expected that insurance premiums for MCSA, MCME and Hirslanden (Switzerland) would double from FY2023 expected values up until FY2050 in the long term for scenario 1 (see C3 for more details on the scenarios). The insurance premium cost in FY2023 for MCSA, MCME and Hirslanden



(Switzerland) is expected to be GBP 3 509 150, with double this amount totalling GBP 7 018 300. Therefore, the potential financial impact is GBP 3 509 150 i.e., the difference between GBP 7 018 300 and GBP 3 509 150.

**Cost of response to risk**

0

**Description of response and explanation of cost calculation**

Key mitigating actions is the effective management of the EMS Major Incident Framework for emergency preparedness. The financial effort to execute the EMS Major Incident Framework is incorporated into the day-to-day operations costs/personnel costs of the business. Therefore, the cost of response to this risk is zero.

**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**

Opp2

**Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?**

Direct operations

**Opportunity type**

Energy source

**Primary climate-related opportunity driver**

Use of lower-emission sources of energy

**Primary potential financial impact**

Reduced indirect (operating) costs

**Company-specific description**

Electricity consumption accounts for about 60% of Mediclinic's GHG emissions (Scopes 1, 2 and 3). About half of the electricity is consumed by air conditioning units. A change in the mean average temperature will have an impact on the energy consumption and GHG emissions from air conditioning units across all our hospitals as more energy is needed for cooling requirements. This also leads to an increase in operational costs (electricity costs).

Anticipated increases in energy costs or levies are likely to substantially increase operational costs. However, with energy efficiency and GHG emissions savings, Mediclinic can unlock large operational cost savings and benefit from potential tax allowances for energy-efficient equipment and renewable energy technologies (e.g., in South Africa, the 12L Tax incentive, according to Income Tax Act, 1962 Act No. 58 of 1962 provides an allowance for businesses to implement energy efficiency savings). Investing in energy-efficient technology and procuring renewable energy at lower prices is a key opportunity that has been identified by Mediclinic.

**Time horizon**

Medium-term

**Likelihood**

Very likely

**Magnitude of impact**

Medium

**Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?**

Yes, a single figure estimate

**Potential financial impact figure (currency)**

3550826.2

**Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)**

<Not Applicable>

**Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)**

<Not Applicable>

**Explanation of financial impact figure**

Within the scenario analysis work, it is expected that electricity costs for MCSA would have an annualised increase of 3.2% and MCME and Hirslanden (Switzerland) would have an annualised increase of 1.6% in the medium term for scenario 2 and 3 (see C3 for more details on the scenarios). Given this expected electricity cost increase compared to current electricity costs, there is a financial impact of GBP 3 550 826.20.

**Cost to realize opportunity**

21883482

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

Energy is a key risk across the group and various energy conservation and cost-efficient initiatives are implemented. To mitigate the risk of changing temperatures, Mediclinic is looking to improve operational efficiency of technical installations, introduce various new energy-efficient and renewable technologies, and change in employee behaviour to reduce energy use. This is in line with MCI's carbon neutrality goal by 2030 and the development and implementation of roadmaps to achieve this target for each geography (MCSA, MCME and Hirslanden (Switzerland)).

For example in Southern Africa and the Middle East, where sunshine is ample, we are running an ongoing project to install PV systems for renewable energy. Each system consists of solar panels combined with an inverter to convert generated electricity into usable current. Last year, MCI added six PV installations at hospitals in Southern

Africa and one in the Middle East, with another one earmarked for completion in early 2023. A further nine installations are in progress in Southern Africa and seven more planned for the Middle East. Already our hospitals with PV systems have increased the renewable energy generated on site by 66%. In 2023, we will investigate combining solar panels with absorption chillers for more energy-efficient cooling at Airport Road Hospital in Abu Dhabi.

There is a projected investment in energy efficiency and solar panels of ZAR 353 million in MCSA and Hirslanden (Switzerland) and AED 32 million in MCME by 2030. This totals an investment of GBP 21 883 482 by 2030.

#### Comment

---

#### Identifier

Opp1

#### Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Downstream

#### Opportunity type

Products and services

#### Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Other, please specify (Increased demand for services)

#### Primary potential financial impact

Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

#### Company-specific description

According to the World Health Organisation, climate change affects human health through the access and quality of clean air, safe drinking water, sufficient food and secure shelter. Between 2030 and 2050, climate change is expected to cause approximately 250 000 additional deaths per year, from malnutrition, malaria (due to rising temperatures and expanding habitats for mosquitoes), diarrhoea and heat stress.

This projected increase and shifting of the disease burden can lead to increase number of admissions for healthcare providers such as MCI and resulted revenue increased from the increased demand of healthcare services.

#### Time horizon

Long-term

#### Likelihood

Likely

#### Magnitude of impact

Medium

#### Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

#### Potential financial impact figure (currency)

523280000

#### Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

#### Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

#### Explanation of financial impact figure

Within the scenario analysis work, it is expected that revenue for the Group would increase by 1.36% in the long term under scenario 2 (see C3 for more details on the scenarios). The Group revenue in FY2023 is GBP 3 618 million, with the annualised increase in FY2033 totalling 4 141.28 million. Therefore, the potential financial impact is GBP 523.28 i.e., the difference between GBP 3 618 million and GBP 4 141.28 million.

#### Cost to realize opportunity

99000000

#### Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

MCI focuses on creating value that benefits all our stakeholders, inclusive of the healthcare workforce. MCI invests in the healthcare workforce in the context of the continued global shortage of healthcare employees to secure the future of MCI and the modelled increased demand for healthcare services.

The United Nations has developed a set of goals as a blueprint to shape a sustainable future. MCI's purpose and strategic priorities align with a number of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Under goal 3 "good health and wellbeing", MCI's healthcare services enable the goals to reduce maternal mortality (SDG 3.1), end preventable deaths of newborns and children (SDG 3.2), reduce deaths from non-communicable disease (SDG 3.4), grow the health workforce (SDG 3.c) and strengthen the capacity to manage national and global health risks (SDG 3.d).

Therefore, to grow and retain MCI's healthcare workforce to realise this opportunity, we optimise retention by providing opportunities for a diverse workforce to thrive, and by creating an inclusive environment. Our retention strategies include employee wellbeing and investment in career growth and development through implementation of global learning frameworks and systems. For example, in CY2022, Hirslanden (Switzerland) trained 1 185 students in several job functions, 150 predominantly as junior medical practitioners and 1 035 in healthcare professions.

To ensure the proactive and continuous investment in the future health workforce, MCI invested GBP 99 million in CY2022 in capital projects and new equipment to ensure the realisation to be able to provide for increased demand of healthcare services.

#### Comment

---

## C3. Business Strategy

---

C3.1

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

**Row 1**

**Climate transition plan**

No, but our strategy has been influenced by climate-related risks and opportunities, and we are developing a climate transition plan within two years

**Publicly available climate transition plan**

<Not Applicable>

**Mechanism by which feedback is collected from shareholders on your climate transition plan**

<Not Applicable>

**Description of feedback mechanism**

<Not Applicable>

**Frequency of feedback collection**

<Not Applicable>

**Attach any relevant documents which detail your climate transition plan (optional)**

<Not Applicable>

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

For the 2022 reporting cycle for MCI's TCFD report, our detailed impact analysis, including time frames and transition plans, and the associated financial modelling of each risk/opportunity item described in the TCFD report, still had to be finalised, and, as a result, will be available only during the 2023 reporting period. The impact analysis will involve assessing the impact and likelihood (exposure) of each identified item. Based on this assessment, we will be able to determine the potential financial impact for each risk/opportunity item relative to the three scenarios and time horizons specified in this report. The analysis will be done per geography as the risk profiles for some risk items/opportunities differ significantly depending on the operating environment. The outcome of this analysis will enable us to classify a risk or opportunity as low, medium or high, based on the financial impact determined. The outcome of this detailed impact analysis will enable us to prioritise our most significant risks in order to build resilience and improve mitigating actions. We will also be able to prioritise opportunities to maximise potential positive impacts. This process, and the outcome thereof, will be included in future TCFD reports.

**Explain why climate-related risks and opportunities have not influenced your strategy**

<Not Applicable>

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	Primary reason why your organization does not use climate-related scenario analysis to inform its strategy	Explain why your organization does not use climate-related scenario analysis to inform its strategy and any plans to use it in the future
Row 1	Yes, qualitative and quantitative	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

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
Transition scenarios	Customized publicly available transition scenario	Company-wide	1.5°C	<p>MCI has identified three climate scenarios to gain an understanding of climate-related risks and opportunities and to assess our business resilience to these risks:</p> <p>Scenario 1: 1.5C increase - Paris ambition:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>World takes immediate action to reduction global emissions; coordinated action taken.</li> <li>High level of transition risks for this scenario.</li> <li>Physical risks for this scenario will be limited compared to scenario 3.</li> </ul> <p>To determine the most plausible climate scenarios across our geographies, we used publicly available data and information as well as verified environmental data, in combination with the Intergovernmental Panel for Climate Change (‘IPCC’) 6th Assessment Report (‘AR6’) of August 2021, IPCC AR6 Regional Fact Sheet Africa, IPCC AR6 Regional Fact Sheet Europe and IPCC AR6 Regional Fact Sheet Asia. The South African Risk and Vulnerability Atlas (SARVA 3.0, 2020), a central repository for a wide range of climate and environmental data for South Africa, was also used.</p>
Physical climate scenarios	Customized publicly available physical scenario	Company-wide	1.5°C	<p>MCI has identified three climate scenarios to gain an understanding of climate-related risks and opportunities and to assess our business resilience to these risks:</p> <p>Scenario 1: 1.5C increase - Paris ambition:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>World takes immediate action to reduction global emissions; coordinated action taken.</li> <li>High level of transition risks for this scenario.</li> <li>Physical risks for this scenario will be limited compared to scenario 3.</li> </ul> <p>To determine the most plausible climate scenarios across our geographies, we used publicly available data and information as well as verified environmental data, in combination with the Intergovernmental Panel for Climate Change (‘IPCC’) 6th Assessment Report (‘AR6’) of August 2021, IPCC AR6 Regional Fact Sheet Africa, IPCC AR6 Regional Fact Sheet Europe and IPCC AR6 Regional Fact Sheet Asia. The South African Risk and Vulnerability Atlas (SARVA 3.0, 2020), a central repository for a wide range of climate and environmental data for South Africa, was also used.</p>
Transition scenarios	Customized publicly available transition scenario	Company-wide	1.6°C – 2°C	<p>MCI has identified three climate scenarios to gain an understanding of climate-related risks and opportunities and to assess our business resilience to these risks:</p> <p>Scenario 2: 2.0C increase - Policy action but with delayed start:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>World takes action to reduce global emissions, but more slowly than in scenario 1. Coordinated action taken but with a delayed start.</li> <li>High level of transition risks for this scenario.</li> <li>Physical risks for this scenario will be limited compared to scenario 3.</li> </ul> <p>To determine the most plausible climate scenarios across our geographies, we used publicly available data and information as well as verified environmental data, in combination with the Intergovernmental Panel for Climate Change (‘IPCC’) 6th Assessment Report (‘AR6’) of August 2021, IPCC AR6 Regional Fact Sheet Africa, IPCC AR6 Regional Fact Sheet Europe and IPCC AR6 Regional Fact Sheet Asia. The South African Risk and Vulnerability Atlas (SARVA 3.0, 2020), a central repository for a wide range of climate and environmental data for South Africa, was also used.</p>
Physical climate scenarios	Customized publicly available physical scenario	Company-wide	1.6°C – 2°C	<p>MCI has identified three climate scenarios to gain an understanding of climate-related risks and opportunities and to assess our business resilience to these risks:</p> <p>Scenario 2: 2.0C increase - Policy action but with delayed start:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>World takes action to reduce global emissions, but more slowly than in scenario 1. Coordinated action taken but with a delayed start.</li> <li>High level of transition risks for this scenario.</li> <li>Physical risks for this scenario will be limited compared to scenario 3.</li> </ul> <p>To determine the most plausible climate scenarios across our geographies, we used publicly available data and information as well as verified environmental data, in combination with the Intergovernmental Panel for Climate Change (‘IPCC’) 6th Assessment Report (‘AR6’) of August 2021, IPCC AR6 Regional Fact Sheet Africa, IPCC AR6 Regional Fact Sheet Europe and IPCC AR6 Regional Fact Sheet Asia. The South African Risk and Vulnerability Atlas (SARVA 3.0, 2020), a central repository for a wide range of climate and environmental data for South Africa, was also used.</p>
Transition scenarios	Customized publicly available transition scenario	Company-wide	2.1°C - 3°C	<p>MCI has identified three climate scenarios to gain an understanding of climate-related risks and opportunities and to assess our business resilience to these risks:</p> <p>Scenario 3: 3.0C increase - Business as usual:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No introduction of new policies beyond the policies already known and announced.</li> <li>Limited transition risks for this scenario.</li> <li>Physical risks are the highest under this scenario.</li> </ul> <p>To determine the most plausible climate scenarios across our geographies, we used publicly available data and information as well as verified environmental data, in combination with the Intergovernmental Panel for Climate Change (‘IPCC’) 6th Assessment Report (‘AR6’) of August 2021, IPCC AR6 Regional Fact Sheet Africa, IPCC AR6 Regional Fact Sheet Europe and IPCC AR6 Regional Fact Sheet Asia. The South African Risk and Vulnerability Atlas (SARVA 3.0, 2020), a central repository for a wide range of climate and environmental data for South Africa, was also used.</p>
Physical climate scenarios	Customized publicly available physical scenario	Company-wide	2.1°C - 3°C	<p>MCI has identified three climate scenarios to gain an understanding of climate-related risks and opportunities and to assess our business resilience to these risks:</p> <p>Scenario 3: 3.0C increase - Business as usual:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No introduction of new policies beyond the policies already known and announced.</li> <li>Limited transition risks for this scenario.</li> <li>Physical risks are the highest under this scenario.</li> </ul> <p>To determine the most plausible climate scenarios across our geographies, we used publicly available data and information as well as verified environmental data, in combination with the Intergovernmental Panel for Climate Change (‘IPCC’) 6th Assessment Report (‘AR6’) of August 2021, IPCC AR6 Regional Fact Sheet Africa, IPCC AR6 Regional Fact Sheet Europe and IPCC AR6 Regional Fact Sheet Asia. The South African Risk and Vulnerability Atlas (SARVA 3.0, 2020), a central repository for a wide range of climate and environmental data for South Africa, was also used.</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**

Focal questions have concentrated on the below:

What climate-related risks (physical and transition) are affecting MCI in each business division in the short-term, medium-term and long-term?

What is MCI's business resilience to these risks and how should MCI's risk profile be adjusted?

What climate-related opportunities are affecting MCI in each business division in the short-term, medium-term and long-term?

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

The results of the climate-related scenario analysis is still ongoing. We have identified three climate scenarios to gain an understanding of climate-related risks and opportunities and to assess our business resilience to these risks, namely:

Scenario 1: 1.5C increase – Paris Ambition

Scenario 2: 2.0C increase – Policy action but with delayed start

Scenario 3: 3.0C increase – Business as usual

**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	<p>Mediclinic International is committed to be a good corporate citizen and believes that sustainability must be integrated in its business strategy, focusing not only on its financial output, but also on managing and utilising social and environmental resources efficiently to ensure a sustainable business in the long term. This requires strategic thinking on the impacts of climate change and Mediclinic's response to it.</p> <p>In order to minimise our contribution towards climate change and appropriately manage its potential impact on our business, we developed a Group ESG strategy, matured the Group Environmental Policy and Group Sustainable Development Policy, and introduced a Group Waste Management Policy. The Group ESG strategy includes the sub-goals of becoming carbon neutral and having zero waste to landfill by 2030. These sub-goals have been rolled up to the Mediclinic Group Strategy to reinforce their importance and ensure the necessary resources are allocated.</p> <p>Mediclinic believes that strategic advantage can be obtained through using resources responsibly, thereby managing and containing operating costs through reducing fuel and electricity consumption and associated carbon emissions. Further, it will ensure ongoing access to water and energy supplies. By managing Mediclinic's impact on the environment while providing quality of care and facilities it will be regarded as a respected and trusted provider of hospital services by patients, doctors, and funders of healthcare.</p> <p>A new ESG strategy was approved in 2020, including the influence of climate change on Mediclinic's products and services. Climate transition risks have informed our commitment to achieving carbon-neutral status and zero waste to landfill by 2030 with plans to support the achievement of these targets, and this commitment forms an important part of the new strategy.</p>
Supply chain and/or value chain	Yes	<p>Through the TCFD process, the climate change risks and opportunities affecting our supply chain has been further evaluated and integrated into our ESG strategy.</p> <p>For example, connected to our zero waste to landfill by 2030 target, there is a focus to implement circular economies with key suppliers. The links to the opportunity we have identified to increase the amount of waste that is recycled and recyclable. Shortage of landfill sites, their ever-increasing cost and the associated GHG emissions make this opportunity compelling. An increase in waste recycling mitigates related cost concerns and also helps reduce associated carbon emissions.</p>
Investment in R&D	Yes	<p>A key opportunity has been identified through the TCFD process is to invest in energy-efficient technology and procure renewable energy at lower prices and with fewer harmful emissions.</p> <p>The implementation of the Environmental Management System (EMS) at all hospitals across the Group will lead to improved operational efficiency of technical installations, the introduction of various new energy efficiencies – including renewable technologies – and positive change in employee behaviour.</p>
Operations	Yes	<p>The effect of climate change on the business is a valid concern. Our strategy, therefore, not only focuses on financial output, but also on managing and utilising social and environmental resources efficiently to ensure long-term sustainability.</p> <p>Responsible resource use offers Mediclinic a strategic advantage. We work continuously to reduce fuel and electricity consumption and associated carbon emissions. In this way, we contain operating costs and ensure ongoing access to water and energy supplies.</p> <p>Reducing water usage and consumption, is key to Mediclinic mitigating the risks related to water scarcity and reduced water quality. Being situated in a water-scarce part of the world, our Southern Africa operations have unlocked many opportunities to reduce and recycle water, ensuring minimal impact on communities and securing the water required to function. This is further enabled by the Corporate Sustainable Water Management Strategy, which was adopted in 2016 and is reviewed annually. Investigations to implement similar measures in Switzerland and the Middle East are ongoing. The opportunity benefit can be directly related to the potential revenue loss should water availability be restricted.</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	Direct costs Indirect costs Capital expenditures	<p>The effect of climate change on the business is a valid concern. Our strategy, therefore, not only focuses on financial output, but also on managing and utilising social and environmental resources efficiently to ensure long-term sustainability.</p> <p>From a climate change perspective, our strategy is informed by the divisional safety, health and environmental policies, the Group Environmental Policy, the Group Sustainable Development Policy and the Code of Business Conduct and Ethics.</p> <p>The aforementioned policies are reviewed annually by management, with recommendations to the ESG Committee. The Group Safety, Health and Environmental Policy guides the identification and management of risks and opportunities relating to water use and recycling, energy use and conservation, emissions and climate change, and waste management and recycling.</p> <p>Responsible resource use offers Mediclinic a strategic advantage. We work continuously to reduce fuel and electricity consumption and associated carbon emissions. In this way, we contain operating costs and ensure ongoing access to water and energy supplies.</p> <p>During FY2022, GBP 7 million was budgeted for initiatives to minimise the Group's environmental impact. These funds were mostly utilised for energy-saving technologies, LED light replacements, PV installations at facilities for energy generation, and renewal of ICT components for better energy efficiency. Over the next three years, nearly GBP 8 million per annum has been budgeted to invest in environmental projects. These funds will be utilised to expand on the initiatives set out above.</p> <p>It is the responsibility of each division to budget for the initiatives and programmes associated with this environmental goal. Once the divisional executive committees have approved budget requirements, the budgets are presented to the Group Executive Committee and Board for approval.</p>

**C3.5**

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

	Identification of spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition	Indicate the level at which you identify the alignment of your spending/revenue with a sustainable finance taxonomy
Row 1	No, but we plan to in the next two years	<Not Applicable>

**C4. Targets and performance**

**C4.1**

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

Absolute target

**C4.1a**

**(C4.1a) Provide details of your absolute emissions target(s) and progress made against those targets.**

**Target reference number**

Abs 1

**Is this a science-based target?**

No, but we anticipate setting one in the next two years

**Target ambition**

<Not Applicable>

**Year target was set**

2021

**Target coverage**

Business division

**Scope(s)**

Scope 1

Scope 2

**Scope 2 accounting method**

Market-based

**Scope 3 category(ies)**

<Not Applicable>

**Base year**

2020

**Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

22083

**Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

151053

**Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

<Not Applicable>

**Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

<Not Applicable>

**Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

<Not Applicable>

**Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

<Not Applicable>

**Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

<Not Applicable>

**Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

<Not Applicable>

**Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

<Not Applicable>

**Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

<Not Applicable>

**Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

<Not Applicable>

**Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

<Not Applicable>

**Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

<Not Applicable>

**Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

<Not Applicable>

**Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

<Not Applicable>

**Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

<Not Applicable>

**Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

<Not Applicable>

**Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

<Not Applicable>

**Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

<Not Applicable>

**Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

<Not Applicable>

**Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)**

173136

**Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1**

100

**Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2**

100

**Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)**

<Not Applicable>

**Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)**

<Not Applicable>

**Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)**

<Not Applicable>

**Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)**

<Not Applicable>

**Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)**

<Not Applicable>

**Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)**

<Not Applicable>

**Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)**

<Not Applicable>

**Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)**

<Not Applicable>

**Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)**

<Not Applicable>

**Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)**

<Not Applicable>

**Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)**

<Not Applicable>

**Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)**

<Not Applicable>

**Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)**

<Not Applicable>

**Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)**

<Not Applicable>

**Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e)**

<Not Applicable>

**Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)**

<Not Applicable>

**Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)**

<Not Applicable>

**Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)**

<Not Applicable>

**Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes**

100

**Target year**

2030

**Targeted reduction from base year (%)**

74

**Total emissions in target year covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e) [auto-calculated]**

45015.36

**Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

27545.28

**Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

136752.09

**Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

<Not Applicable>

**Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

<Not Applicable>

**Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

<Not Applicable>

**Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

<Not Applicable>

**Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

<Not Applicable>

**Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

<Not Applicable>

**Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

<Not Applicable>

**Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

<Not Applicable>

**Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

<Not Applicable>

**Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

<Not Applicable>

**Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

<Not Applicable>



**Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

<Not Applicable>

**Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

<Not Applicable>

**Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

<Not Applicable>

**Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

<Not Applicable>

**Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

<Not Applicable>

**Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

<Not Applicable>

**Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

<Not Applicable>

**Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)**

164297.37

**Does this target cover any land-related emissions?**

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

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

6.89867768378304

**Target status in reporting year**

Underway

**Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions**

The target covers Scope 1 and 2 emissions of MCSA and aims to reduce these emissions 74% between calendar year 2020 and calendar year 2030.

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

For Scope 1 emissions, MCSA plans to:

- Move to green hydrogen technology for diesel generator fuel.
- Install Newster healthcare risk waste (HCRW) technology for diesel incinerator fuel.
- Capture and environmentally safe disposal of air conditioning gas refills and fire suppressant gas refills.
- Change in human behaviour and capture technology for nitrous oxide and anaesthetic gas
- Conversion to green hydrogen and electric vehicles within owned fleet

For Scope 2 emissions, MCSA plans to:

- Reduce electricity consumption through a change in behaviour and invest in energy efficiency projects.
- Increase the use of renewable energy through PV system at all facilities, where possible, and procure renewable energy (wheeling from off-site plants).

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

<Not Applicable>

---

## C4.2

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

Net-zero target(s)

Other climate-related target(s)

---

## C4.2b

**(C4.2b) Provide details of any other climate-related targets, including methane reduction targets.**

**Target reference number**

Oth 1

**Year target was set**

2021

**Target coverage**

Business division

**Target type: absolute or intensity**

Absolute

**Target type: category & Metric (target numerator if reporting an intensity target)**

Waste management	metric tons of waste diverted from landfill
------------------	---

**Target denominator (intensity targets only)**

<Not Applicable>

**Base year**

2020

**Figure or percentage in base year**

7853

**Target year**

2030

**Figure or percentage in target year**

0

**Figure or percentage in reporting year**

7475.34

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

4.80911753470011

**Target status in reporting year**

Underway

**Is this target part of an emissions target?**

No.

**Is this target part of an overarching initiative?**

No, it's not part of an overarching initiative

**Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions**

MCSA has a commitment and roadmap to achieve zero waste to landfill by 2030. The majority of MCI's waste is derived from healthcare general waste (HCGW) and healthcare risk waste (HCRW).

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

MCSA has a commitment and roadmap to achieve zero waste to landfill by 2030.

The zero waste to landfill strategy and roadmap consists of the following key elements:

- Implementation of a unified/standardised waste management tender throughout MCSA, together with the collection of reliable data.
- Move waste which is currently classified as HCRW to HCGW (disposal of vials).
- Increase percentage of HCGW waste recycled from current 24% to 77%.
- Implement a circular economy in co-operation with key suppliers (this initiative has been initiated by the Procurement Department and is still in pilot phase, but it is foreseen that this will become more relevant in future).
- Implement a waste reduction strategy that includes considerations of human behaviour change, waste management companies and new technology.

Within 2022, Hirslanden (Switzerland) had the following waste-related actions:

- In-theatre projects to eliminate recyclable waste from healthcare risk waste (HCRW) where possible.
- HCRW transported by licensed companies and incinerated at waste stations.
- Compactors for recycled paper.
- On-site baling of cardboard.
- Processed food waste to biogas.

Within 2022, MCSA had the following waste-related actions:

- Finalised waste management tenders to address new requirements.
- HCRW transported and treated by licensed companies through autoclave sterilisation or electrothermal deactivation.
- Newster technology (Newster sterilisers use patented frictional heat treatment technology for the sustainable processing of HCRW) implemented at one hospital.
- Paper bags for retail pharmacies.
- Polystyrene food containers eliminated at 80% of hospitals.

Within 2022, MCME had the following waste-related actions:

- Improved waste management: taskforce, scales, on-site sorting trials.
- HCRW, chemical waste handled by approved environmental service providers.
- Implemented food waste reduction initiatives.
- Recycling of cooking oil.
- Single-use plastic bags replaced with biodegradable options.

**List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target**

<Not Applicable>

---

C4.2c

---

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

**Target reference number**

NZ1

**Target coverage**

Business division

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

Abs1

**Target year for achieving net zero**

2030

**Is this a science-based target?**

No, but we anticipate setting one in the next two years

**Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions**

The target covers Scope 1 and 2 emissions of MCSA and aims to reduce these emissions 74% between calendar year 2020 and calendar year 2030, with the balance of emissions in 2030 to be offset with the purchasing of carbon credits.

It is estimated that a total of 46 634 tCO2e will have to be purchased in 2030 to achieve carbon neutral status in MCSA. After 2030, carbon credits will be purchased annually, dependant on the carbon residue.

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

Unsure

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

<Not Applicable>

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

---

**C4.3**

---

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

Yes

---

**C4.3a**

---

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

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *)
Under investigation		
To be implemented*	4	6541.41
Implementation commenced*	1	9326.94
Implemented*	23	2865.41
Not to be implemented	3	1676.74

---

**C4.3b**

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

**Initiative category & Initiative type**

Low-carbon energy generation	Solar PV
------------------------------	----------

**Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)**

2865.41

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

Scope 2 (market-based)

**Voluntary/Mandatory**

Voluntary

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

275520

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

**Payback period**

4-10 years

**Estimated lifetime of the initiative**

16-20 years

**Comment**

**C4.3c**

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

Method	Comment
Compliance with regulatory requirements/standards	All new air-conditioning and refrigerant equipment purchased makes use of refrigerants other than Freon or R22, which is being phased out in South Africa and Namibia. Stringent protocols are followed to ensure that waste management within the Group complies with all legislation and regulations of the respective geographies in which we operate.
Dedicated budget for energy efficiency	The ESG Committee measures the energy utilisation within the group to determine where savings can be achieved, and it evaluates various new energy efficiency technologies. The Committee takes various steps to reduce greenhouse gases, such as the implementation of LED lighting and solar photovoltaic energy systems. The division invests in energy efficient equipment and renewable energy sources. Energy efficient projects and the purchase of clean energy are key actions in the roadmap to carbon neutrality by 2030.
Financial optimization calculations	Rising electricity costs have been an incentive to reduce electricity consumption and resultant carbon emissions through investments in energy efficient equipment and alternative renewable energy sources. Carbon tax liability calculations were undertaken, acting as another incentive to reduce carbon emissions through investment in emission reduction activities.
Partnering with governments on technology development	Mediclinic Southern Africa is a listed and registered Energy Services Company (Esco) to implement the Eskom Demand Side Management (DSM) and Energy efficiency programmes at Mediclinic while making use of the available subsidies and rebates to defray capital costs of equipment. It also partnered with the National Business Initiative's Private Sector Energy Efficiency Project (PSEE) to share knowledge and leverage off the skills of experts.

**C4.5**

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

No

**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?**

No

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

<Not Applicable>

**Details of structural change(s), including completion dates**

<Not Applicable>

## C5.1b

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

	Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?	Details of methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition change(s)
Row 1	Yes, a change in boundary	<p>MCI has improved its reporting from calendar year 2021 to calendar year 2022 by implementing the following measures:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. MCSA included an additional 2 Renal Services facilities into the reporting boundary.</li> <li>2. Details (such as units of measurement and types of fuel) for medical gases and stationary fuel were corrected or confirmed and verified, which should lead to more accuracy and consistency in the reporting of Scope 1 categories going forward.</li> <li>3. The following are areas that have been reported for the first time in calendar year 2022 and therefore constitute improvements to the completeness of reporting: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Diesel consumed by boilers at Airport Road Hospital.</li> <li>• Transmission and distribution (T&amp;D) losses for renewable energy purchased by MCME and Hirslanden (Switzerland) – this electricity is distributed via the grid and thus subject to T&amp;D losses.</li> <li>• Well-to-tank emissions for Scope 1 fuels, business travel and aviation fuel.</li> <li>• Carbon from municipal water supply.</li> </ul> </li> <li>4. Waste data has been subjected to more detailed categorisation, with incineration residue percentages applied to waste incinerated in Hirslanden (Switzerland) and MCME. However, due to uncertainty around the treatment of incineration ash, emissions have been assumed to be zero in calendar year 2022.</li> </ol>

## 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	No, because the impact does not meet our significance threshold	<Not Applicable>	<p>MCI is exploring developing a base year emissions recalculation policy. Generally, MCI uses a 5% significance threshold but this will be further discussed and articulated to guide historic emissions recalculations. MCI is looking to follow SBTi best practice wherein "significant" is defined as a cumulative change of five percent or larger in a company's total base year emissions expressed in tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent. Should this threshold be reached, this would trigger a recalculation of base year emissions for the emissions inventory to align with a company's latest company structure and emission sources.</p> <p>There have been no known cases to trigger the recalculation of base year emissions by MCI in 2022.</p>	No

## C5.2

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

Scope 1

**Base year start**

January 1 2020

**Base year end**

December 31 2020

**Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

30735.92

**Comment**

The choice of base year for Mediclinic International is 2020 as it is the first year in which Mediclinic International has expanded their corporate GHG inventory to include: Mediclinic Southern Africa (MCSA), Mediclinic Middle East (MCME), Hirslanden (Switzerland) and Mediclinic Innovations and Group Services. The choice of base year may be revised in the future as 2020 is an atypical year for emissions within the healthcare industry.

### Scope 2 (location-based)

**Base year start**

January 1 2020

**Base year end**

December 31 2020

**Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

200856.74

**Comment**

The choice of base year for Mediclinic International is 2020 as it is the first year in which Mediclinic International has expanded their corporate GHG inventory to include: Mediclinic Southern Africa (MCSA), Mediclinic Middle East (MCME), Hirslanden (Switzerland) and Mediclinic Innovations and Group Services. The choice of base year may be revised in the future as 2020 is an atypical year for emissions within the healthcare industry.

### Scope 2 (market-based)

**Base year start**

January 1 2020

**Base year end**

December 31 2020

**Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

195311.76

**Comment**

The choice of base year for Mediclinic International is 2020 as it is the first year in which Mediclinic International has expanded their corporate GHG inventory to include: Mediclinic Southern Africa (MCSA), Mediclinic Middle East (MCME), Hirslanden (Switzerland) and Mediclinic Innovations and Group Services. The choice of base year may be revised in the future as 2020 is an atypical year for emissions within the healthcare industry.

### Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

**Base year start**

January 1 2020

**Base year end**

December 31 2020

**Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

762.93

**Comment**

### Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

**Base year start****Base year end****Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)****Comment**

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

**Base year start**

January 1 2020

**Base year end**

December 31 2020

**Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

19001.04

**Comment**

### Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

**Base year start**

January 1 2020

**Base year end**

December 31 2020

**Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

6152.91

**Comment**

### Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

**Base year start**

January 1 2020

**Base year end**

December 31 2020

**Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

7519.14

**Comment**

**Scope 3 category 6: Business travel**

**Base year start**

January 1 2020

**Base year end**

December 31 2020

**Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

816.99

**Comment**

**Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting**

**Base year start**

January 1 2020

**Base year end**

December 31 2020

**Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

19535.76

**Comment**

**Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets**

**Base year start**

January 1 2020

**Base year end**

December 31 2020

**Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

924.42

**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

**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)**

44561.82

**Start date**

<Not Applicable>

**End date**

<Not Applicable>

**Comment**

Scope 1 emissions cover the following activities: stationary fuel, fugitive gas, medical gas, mobile fuel, and onsite renewable energy emissions.

**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**

In 2022, MCI has offset 43 841 MWh of grid electricity and 2 267 MWh of district cooling consumed by MCME through the purchase of Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs), which are approved market-based instruments for the reduction of Scope 2 emissions. Cancellation Statements were also provided by Hirslanden (Switzerland) for 47 000 MWh, which more than accounts for 45 979 MWh of hydroelectric power consumed via the national grid. Therefore, location-based and market-based Scope 2 emissions are reported.

**C6.3**

---

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

**Reporting year**

**Scope 2, location-based**

194140.4

**Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)**

160718.63

**Start date**

<Not Applicable>

**End date**

<Not Applicable>

**Comment**

In 2022, MCI has offset 43 841 MWh of grid electricity and 2 267 MWh of district cooling consumed by MCME through the purchase of Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs), which are approved market-based instruments for the reduction of Scope 2 emissions. Cancellation Statements were also provided by Hirslanden (Switzerland) for 47 000 MWh, which more than accounts for 45 979 MWh of hydroelectric power consumed via the national grid. Therefore, location-based and market-based Scope 2 emissions are reported.

**C6.4**

---

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

Yes

**C6.4a**

---

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

**Source of excluded emissions**

Emissions generated by the following facilities and/or entities are excluded from the organisational boundary:

**MCSA:**

- Mediclinic Denmar Psychiatric Hospital – acquired in 2019

**MCME:**

- Mediclinic Al Barsha Dialysis Centre – opened in May 2021
- Mediclinic Al Tawar Dialysis Centre – opened in December 2021
- Pharamlight store
- Outpatient facilities:
  - ADIA Clinic – closed in April 2023
  - Enhance by Mediclinic – opened in September 2022

**HIRSLANDEN (SWITZERLAND):**

Outpatient surgery facilities:

- Operationszentrum Bellaria
- St Anna in Bahnhof
- OPERA Zumikon
- OPERA St. Gallen

**Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies)**

Scope 1

Scope 2 (location-based)

Scope 2 (market-based)

**Relevance of Scope 1 emissions from this source**

Emissions are relevant but not yet calculated

**Relevance of location-based Scope 2 emissions from this source**

Emissions are relevant but not yet calculated

**Relevance of market-based Scope 2 emissions from this source**

Emissions are relevant but not yet calculated

**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**

**Estimated percentage of total Scope 3 emissions this excluded source represents**

<Not Applicable>

**Explain why this source is excluded**

Emissions generated by the above facilities and/or entities are excluded from the reporting boundary due to data not being available (new facilities or no access to data).

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

---

**Source of excluded emissions**

For MCSA, air-conditioning gas refills (under fugitive gas) are excluded for Renal Services and corporate facilities.

**Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies)**

Scope 1

**Relevance of Scope 1 emissions from this source**

Emissions are relevant but not yet calculated

**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**

**Estimated percentage of total Scope 3 emissions this excluded source represents**

<Not Applicable>

**Explain why this source is excluded**

For MCSA, air-conditioning gas refills are excluded for Renal Services and corporate facilities due to data not being available.

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

---

---

**(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)**

1113.17

**Emissions calculation methodology**

Supplier-specific method

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

100

**Please explain**

Scope 3 category 1 currently covers emissions from water supply only. Information on other goods and services was calculated using the Scope 3 Evaluator tool but decided not to be included within this year's reporting cycle due to pending internal processes to improve the level of detail required to calculate emissions accurately. A value of 1 699 422.61 kilolitres of municipal water was supplied within the reporting year and this kilolitres of water consumed was used to calculate GHG emissions.

**Capital goods**

**Evaluation status**

Relevant, not yet calculated

**Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)**

<Not Applicable>

**Emissions calculation methodology**

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

**Please explain**

Information on capital goods was partially calculated using the Scope 3 Evaluator tool but decided not to be included within this year's reporting cycle. This was due to pending internal processes to improve the level of detail required to calculate emissions accurately and purchased goods and services and capitals goods could not be clearly disaggregated due to the level of detail of the financial data received.

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

**Evaluation status**

Relevant, calculated

**Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)**

23299.95

**Emissions calculation methodology**

Supplier-specific method

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

100

**Please explain**

Scope 3 category 3 is reported for electricity transmission and distribution (T&D) losses and well-to-tank (WtT) emissions of Scope 1 fuels. WtT emissions for litres of Scope 1 fuels include: 2 255 tCO2e for diesel; 653 tCO2e for petrol; 798 tCO2e for fuel oil and 0.11 tCO2e for petrol biofuel blend. WtT emissions for Scope 1 kWh of gas include: 9.70 tCO2e for LNG and 514 tCO2e for natural gas.

**Upstream transportation and distribution**

**Evaluation status**

Relevant, not yet calculated

**Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)**

<Not Applicable>

**Emissions calculation methodology**

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

**Please explain**

Information on upstream transportation was calculated using the Scope 3 Evaluator tool but decided not to be included within this year's reporting cycle.

## Waste generated in operations

### Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

### Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)

6369.73

### Emissions calculation methodology

Average data method

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

100

### Please explain

Scope 3 category 5 covers landfill, recycling, compost, electrothermal deactivation and incineration. Tonnes of health care risk waste (HCRW) and health care general waste (HCGW) sent to landfill, tonnes of waste recycled and organic/biogas waste were used to calculate GHG emissions. It was assumed that emissions from incinerated waste to be zero due to lack of available emission factors for all divisions. Furthermore, the volume residue of incinerated or deactivated waste was assumed based on percentage of waste. For MCME and Hirslanden (Switzerland) residue from incineration was assumed to be zero emissions due to uncertainty around treatment of ash. Minor waste streams for some facilities may have been excluded. Historically health care risk waste for MCME was accounted for as landfill waste, however this was reported as incinerated for the first time in calendar year 2022.

## Business travel

### Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

### Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)

2468.29

### Emissions calculation methodology

Distance-based method

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

100

### Please explain

Scope 3 category 6 covers car hire, air travel, accommodation, travel claims, and transfers reported on a well-to-wheel basis. For MCME, information on travel claims was not available. Furthermore, for Hirslanden (Switzerland), information on accommodation, car hire, travel claims and transfers was not available. For air travel, an 8% uplift factor is included to consider non-direct routes and delays/circling and the impact of radiative forcing is also included.

## Employee commuting

### Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

### Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO<sub>2</sub>e)

38381.01

### Emissions calculation methodology

Distance-based method

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

0

### Please explain

Employee commuting covers private commuting and different modes of public transportation. Kilometres travelled by car, train, bus, mini-bus/taxi, motorbike, ferry and walking or cycling were used to calculate the GHG emissions.

MCSA: The commuting survey was sent to all Southern Africa's employees. The total number of respondents to the questionnaire was 5 090, of which 44 surveys were not fully completed and therefore excluded from the calculations. The total surveys used was 5 046, equating to 25% of Southern Africa's 20 429 full-time employees. Twelve public holidays were used in the CY2022 calculations for Southern Africa.

MCME: The commuting survey was sent to all UAE employees. The total number of respondents to the questionnaire was 1 051, of which 20 surveys were not fully completed and therefore excluded from the calculations. The total surveys used was 1 031, equating to 14% of UAE's 7 358 full-time employees. Fourteen public holidays were used in the CY2022 calculations for UAE.

Hirslanden (Switzerland): The commuting survey was sent to all Switzerland employees. The total number of respondents to the questionnaire was 537, of which 5 surveys were not fully completed and therefore excluded from the calculations. The total surveys used was 532, equating to 7% of Switzerland's 7 996 full-time employees. Five public holidays were used in the CY2022 calculations for Switzerland.

## Upstream leased assets

### Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

### Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

1232.91

### Emissions calculation methodology

Fuel-based method

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

100

### Please explain

This covers the ER24 aircraft for MCSA. Litres of aviation fuel consumed was provided by the service provider and was used to calculate emissions according to the GHG Protocol using Defra's 2022 emission factors for fuel.

Assumptions: A total of four fixed-wing aircraft were used by ER24. No aircrafts are owned by MCI and are therefore included as Scope 3.

Information on other upstream leased assets was not evaluated.

## Downstream transportation and distribution

### Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

### Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

### Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

### Please explain

As a hospital group, MCI does not provide services or manufacture goods that need to be transported to clients.

## Processing of sold products

### Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

### Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

### Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

### Please explain

As a hospital group, MCI is a service provider and does not manufacture or process products.

## Use of sold products

### Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

### Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

### Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

### Please explain

As a hospital group, MCI is a service provider and does not manufacture or process products consumed or used by customers.

## End of life treatment of sold products

### Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

### Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

### Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

### Please explain

As a hospital group, MCI is a service provider and does not manufacture or process products consumed or used by customers that need to be disposed of in any way at end of life.

## Downstream leased assets

### Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

### Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

### Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

### Please explain

MCI does not own buildings or other assets leased to third parties.

## Franchises

### Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

### Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

### Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

### Please explain

MCI does not own or operate any franchises.

## Investments

### Evaluation status

Not evaluated

### Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

### Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

### Please explain

Investments including Spire Healthcare are excluded from the reporting boundary as data is not yet evaluated. Plans are being made to evaluate which, if any, of these investments should be calculated and included in MCI's GHG footprint.

## Other (upstream)

### Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

### Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

### Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

### Please explain

There are no other upstream activities that need to be included in MCI's GHG footprint.

## Other (downstream)

### Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

### Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

### Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

### Please explain

There are no other downstream activities that need to be included in MCI's GHG footprint.

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

Yes

**C6.7a**

**(C6.7a) Provide the emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization in metric tons CO2.**

	CO2 emissions from biogenic carbon (metric tons CO2)	Comment
Row 1	0.4	Off-road mobile fuel reported by Hirslanden (Switzerland) as used in lawnmowers – petrol biofuel was assumed since no details were provided relating to the type or composition of this "special fuel".

**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**

63.5

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

205280.45

**Metric denominator**

unit total revenue

**Metric denominator: Unit total**

3618

**Scope 2 figure used**

Market-based

**% change from previous year**

3.16

**Direction of change**

Decreased

**Reason(s) for change**

Change in renewable energy consumption  
Other emissions reduction activities

**Please explain**

The Scope 1 and 2 emissions decreased from 211 969.32 tCO2e in 2021 to 205 280.45 tCO2e in 2022 and the total revenue increased from GBP 3 233 million in 2021 to GBP 3 618 million in 2022. Given the financial reporting of MCI, the 2022 figure is for FY2023 ending March 2023 and the 2021 revenue figure is sourced from FY2022 ending March 2022. Therefore, the overall intensity figure decreased between 2021 and 2022. Please refer to question C4.3b for the emission reduction initiatives that contributed to this reporting year's emissions decrease.

**Intensity figure**

5.74

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

205280.45

**Metric denominator**

full time equivalent (FTE) employee

**Metric denominator: Unit total**

35783

**Scope 2 figure used**

Market-based

**% change from previous year**

8.16

**Direction of change**

Decreased

**Reason(s) for change**

Change in renewable energy consumption  
Other emissions reduction activities

**Please explain**

The Scope 1 and 2 emissions decreased from 211 969.32 tCO2e in 2021 to 205 280.45 tCO2e in 2022 and the FTE increased from 33 931 FTE in 2021 to 35 783 FTEs in 2022. Therefore, the overall intensity figure decreased between 2021 and 2022. Please refer to question C4.3b for the emission reduction initiatives that contributed to this reporting year's emissions decrease.

## 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)
South Africa	27545.28
United Arab Emirates	9713.87
Switzerland	7302.67

### C7.3

---

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

By business division

By activity

### C7.3a

---

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

Business division	Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)
Mediclinic Southern Africa (MCSA)	27545.28
Mediclinic Middle East (MCME)	9713.87
Hirslanden (Switzerland)	7302.67

### C7.3c

---

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

Activity	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Stationary fuel	13392.39
Fugitive gas	4196.75
Medical gas	20621.95
Mobile fuels	6350.74
On-site renewable energy	0

### 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)
South Africa	144095.45	136752.09
United Arab Emirates	47589.5	23221.52
Switzerland	2455.44	745.02

### C7.6

---



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

By business division

By activity

**C7.6a**

**(C7.6a) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business division.**

Business division	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Mediclinic Southern Africa (MCSA)	144095.45	136752.09
Mediclinic Middle East (MCME)	47589.5	23221.52
Hirslanden (Switzerland)	2455.44	745.02

**C7.6c**

**(C7.6c) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business activity.**

Activity	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Purchased grid electricity	156700.21	156700.21
Purchased grid electricity with instrument	23169.81	0
District cooling and heating	4018.42	4018.42
District cooling with instrument	1198.17	0
Purchased renewable electricity	9053.79	0

**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	2865.41	Decreased	1.35	MCSA installed solar PV panels at 6 hospitals within the reporting period, which resulted in an emissions saving of 2 865.41 tCO2e.  To calculate the percentage change, 2 865.41 was divided by CY2021 total Scope 1 and 2 value and converted into a percentage i.e., (2 865.41/211 969.32 * 100).
Other emissions reduction activities	16594	Decreased	7.83	Emissions from purchased electricity (market-based) decreased by 16 594 tCO2e or 9,4% when compared to CY2021.  Emissions from electricity purchased in Southern Africa decreased by 18 230 tCO2e or 11,8% mainly as a result of an increase in load shedding requiring diesel generators, an increase in on-site self-generated electricity coupled with a 1,9% decrease in the emissions factor from 1,06 kg CO2e/kWh in 2021 to 1,04 kg CO2e/kWh in 2022 in South Africa as the kWh consumption decreased by 8,1%. Renewable energy purchased from on-site third parties increased from 4 610 MWhs to 6 686 MWhs or 45% while renewable energy certificates for 375 MWhs issued by ZARECS were purchased.  Emissions from electricity purchased in the UAE increased by 1 536 tCO2e or 7,1% mainly as a result of a 46% increase in electricity consumption at Airport Road Hospital that opened an additional wing in CY2021. RECs were purchased (46 108 MWhs) via The International REC Standard, thereby employing a zero emissions factor to grid electricity and part of the district cooling consumed within all hospitals in Abu Dhabi and Al Ain.  Emissions from electricity purchased in Switzerland increased by 99 tCO2e or 15,4,5% mainly as a result of more accurate reporting. Emissions reduced through the purchase of a Cancellation Statement issued by the European Energy Certificate System (EECS) for 47 000 MWh thereby employing a zero emissions factor to grid electricity consumed in Switzerland.  To calculate the percentage change, 16 594 was divided by CY2021 total Scope 1 and 2 value and converted into a percentage i.e., (16 594/211 969.32 * 100).
Divestment		<Not Applicable >		
Acquisitions		<Not Applicable >		
Mergers		<Not Applicable >		
Change in output		<Not Applicable >		
Change in methodology		<Not Applicable >		
Change in boundary		<Not Applicable >		
Change in physical operating conditions	9906	Increased	4.67	Total Scope 1 emissions increased by 9 906 tCO2e mainly as a result of stationary fuels increasing resulting from increased diesel used in generators due to continued load shedding (rolling blackouts) in South Africa, expansion in the UAE and additional reporting and corrections to prior year errors, coupled with switching to and purchasing bulk fuel oil for winter heating in Switzerland as the war in Ukraine created availability concerns.  To calculate the percentage change, 9 906 was divided by CY2021 total Scope 1 and 2 value and converted into a percentage i.e., (9 906/211 969.32 * 100).
Unidentified		<Not Applicable >		
Other		<Not Applicable >		

**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?**

Market-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	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	No
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	Yes
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)	1.75	83097.7	83099.44
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	<Not Applicable>	96880.88	169237.18	266118.06
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	<Not Applicable>	0	4363.71	4363.71
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	<Not Applicable>	2267.12	6193.76	8460.88
Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy	<Not Applicable>	2533.13	<Not Applicable>	2533.13
Total energy consumption	<Not Applicable>	101682.88	262892.35	364575.22

**C8.2b**

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

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

**C8.2c**

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

**Sustainable biomass**

**Heating value**

**Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization**

**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity**

**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat**

**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam**

<Not Applicable>

**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling**

<Not Applicable>

**MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration**

<Not Applicable>

**Comment**

**Other biomass**

**Heating value**

Please select

**Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization**

**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity**

**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat**

**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam**

<Not Applicable>

**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling**

<Not Applicable>

**MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration**

<Not Applicable>

**Comment**

**Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)**

**Heating value**

HHV

**Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization**

1.75

**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity**

0

**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat**

1.75

**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam**

<Not Applicable>

**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling**

<Not Applicable>

**MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration**

<Not Applicable>

**Comment**

**Coal**

**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**

**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam**

<Not Applicable>

**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling**

<Not Applicable>

**MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration**

<Not Applicable>

**Comment**

**Oil**

**Heating value**

HHV

**Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization**

13561.05

**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity**

0

**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat**

13561.05

**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam**

<Not Applicable>

**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling**

<Not Applicable>

**MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration**

<Not Applicable>

**Comment**

**Gas**

**Heating value**  
HHV

**Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization**  
17765.08

**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity**  
0

**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat**  
17765.08

**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam**  
<Not Applicable>

**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling**  
<Not Applicable>

**MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration**  
<Not Applicable>

**Comment**

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

**Heating value**  
HHV

**Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization**  
51771.6

**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity**  
23150.11

**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat**  
28621.46

**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam**  
<Not Applicable>

**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling**  
<Not Applicable>

**MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration**  
<Not Applicable>

**Comment**

**Total fuel**

**Heating value**  
HHV

**Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization**  
83099.44

**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity**  
23150.11

**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat**  
59949.34

**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam**  
<Not Applicable>

**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling**  
<Not Applicable>

**MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration**  
<Not Applicable>

**Comment**

**C8.2d**

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

	<b>Total Gross generation (MWh)</b>	<b>Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)</b>	<b>Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)</b>	<b>Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)</b>
Electricity	25683.24	25683.24	2533.13	2533.13
Heat				
Steam				
Cooling				

(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.

**Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption**

South Africa

**Sourcing method**

Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

**Energy carrier**

Electricity

**Low-carbon technology type**

Sustainable biomass

**Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)**

375

**Tracking instrument used**

Contract

**Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute**

South Africa

**Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?**

No

**Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or re-powering)**

<Not Applicable>

**Comment**

**Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption**

South Africa

**Sourcing method**

Purchase from an on-site installation owned by a third party (on-site PPA)

**Energy carrier**

Electricity

**Low-carbon technology type**

Solar

**Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)**

4029.67

**Tracking instrument used**

Contract

**Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute**

South Africa

**Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?**

No

**Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or re-powering)**

<Not Applicable>

**Comment**

**Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption**

South Africa

**Sourcing method**

Purchase from an on-site installation owned by a third party (on-site PPA)

**Energy carrier**

Electricity

**Low-carbon technology type**

Solar

**Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)**

2639.21

**Tracking instrument used**

Contract

**Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute**

South Africa

**Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?**

No

**Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or re-powering)**

<Not Applicable>

**Comment**

---

**Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption**

United Arab Emirates

**Sourcing method**

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

**Energy carrier**

Electricity

**Low-carbon technology type**

Renewable energy mix, please specify (Undisclosed mix of electricity generated from renewable sources)

**Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)**

46108

**Tracking instrument used**

I-REC

**Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute**

United Arab Emirates

**Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?**

No

**Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)**

<Not Applicable>

**Comment**

---

**Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption**

Switzerland

**Sourcing method**

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

**Energy carrier**

Electricity

**Low-carbon technology type**

Hydropower (capacity unknown)

**Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)**

17000

**Tracking instrument used**

Contract

**Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute**

Switzerland

**Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?**

No

**Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)**

<Not Applicable>

**Comment**

---

**Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption**

Switzerland

**Sourcing method**

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

**Energy carrier**

Electricity

**Low-carbon technology type**

Hydropower (capacity unknown)

**Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)**

30000

**Tracking instrument used**

Contract

**Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute**

Switzerland

**Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?**

No

**Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)**

<Not Applicable>

**Comment**

---

## C8.2g

---

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

**Country/area**

South Africa

**Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**

138533.32

**Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)**

1701.83

**Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?**

<Not Applicable>

**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]**

140235.15

---

**Country/area**

United Arab Emirates

**Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**

81585.48

**Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)**

0

**Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?**

<Not Applicable>

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

8460.88

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

0

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

90046.36

---

**Country/area**

Switzerland

**Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**

45979.26

**Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)**

831.3

**Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?**

<Not Applicable>

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

4363.71

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

0

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

51174.27

---

## C9. Additional metrics

---

### C9.1

---



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

**Description**

Energy usage

**Metric value**

7866.1

**Metric numerator**

Purchased elec, district heating/cooling kWh

**Metric denominator (intensity metric only)**

FTE

**% change from previous year**

5.59

**Direction of change**

Decreased

**Please explain**

Kilowatt hours per FTE includes renewable electricity generated onsite. Renewable electricity generated onsite increased between 2021 and 2022 and FTE increased from 33 931 in 2021 to 35 783 in 2022. Therefore, the overall intensity metric of kWh per FTE decreased.

**C10. Verification**

**C10.1**

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

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 3	Third-party verification or assurance process in place

**C10.1a**

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

**Verification or assurance cycle in place**

Annual process

**Status in the current reporting year**

Complete

**Type of verification or assurance**

Limited assurance

**Attach the statement**

MCI CY2022 - Verification Statement.pdf

**Page/ section reference**

Pages 1-3.

**Relevant standard**

ISO14064-3

**Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)**

100

**C10.1b**

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

**Scope 2 approach**

Scope 2 market-based

**Verification or assurance cycle in place**

Annual process

**Status in the current reporting year**

Complete

**Type of verification or assurance**

Limited assurance

**Attach the statement**

MCI CY2022 - Verification Statement.pdf

**Page/ section reference**

Pages 1-3.

**Relevant standard**

ISO14064-3

**Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)**

100

---

**C10.1c**

---

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

**Scope 3 category**

Scope 3: Purchased goods and services

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

Scope 3: Waste generated in operations

Scope 3: Business travel

Scope 3: Employee commuting

Scope 3: Upstream leased assets

**Verification or assurance cycle in place**

Annual process

**Status in the current reporting year**

Complete

**Type of verification or assurance**

Limited assurance

**Attach the statement**

MCI CY2022 - Verification Statement.pdf

**Page/section reference**

Pages 1 and 3.

**Relevant standard**

ISO14064-3

**Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)**

100

---

**C10.2**

---

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

Yes

**C10.2a**

---

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

Disclosure module verification relates to	Data verified	Verification standard	Please explain
C7. Emissions breakdown	Year on year change in emissions (Scope 1)	ISO 14064-3	Year-on-year changes in emissions are verified for Mediclinic International (MCI) on an annual basis as tracking year-on-year progress is important to understand change over time within Mediclinic's operations to better inform interventions, initiatives and strategies. Please see the attached report for your reference (page 1 to 3). MCI CY2022 - Verification Statement.pdf
C7. Emissions breakdown	Year on year change in emissions (Scope 2)	ISO 14064-3	Year-on-year changes in emissions are verified for Mediclinic International (MCI) on an annual basis as tracking year-on-year progress is important to understand change over time within Mediclinic's operations to better inform interventions, initiatives and strategies. Please see the attached report for your reference (page 1 to 3). MCI CY2022 - Verification Statement.pdf
C5. Emissions performance	Change in Scope 1 emissions against a base year (not target related)	ISO 14064-3	Comparison of emissions in relation to the base year of CY2020 are verified for Mediclinic International (MCI) on an annual basis as tracking year-on-year progress is important to understand change over time within Mediclinic's operations to better inform interventions, initiatives and strategies. Please see the attached report for your reference (page 1 to 3). MCI CY2022 - Verification Statement.pdf
C5. Emissions performance	Change in Scope 2 emissions against a base year (not target related)	ISO 14064-3	Comparison of emissions in relation to the base year of CY2020 are verified for Mediclinic International (MCI) on an annual basis as tracking year-on-year progress is important to understand change over time within Mediclinic's operations to better inform interventions, initiatives and strategies. Please see the attached report for your reference (page 1 to 3). MCI CY2022 - Verification Statement.pdf
C6. Emissions data	Year on year change in emissions (Scope 3)	ISO 14064-3	Year-on-year changes in emissions are verified for Mediclinic International (MCI) on an annual basis as tracking year-on-year progress is important to understand change over time within Mediclinic's operations to better inform interventions, initiatives and strategies. Please see the attached report for your reference (page 1 to 3). MCI CY2022 - Verification Statement.pdf

**C11. Carbon pricing**

**C11.1**

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

Yes

**C11.1a**

**(C11.1a) Select the carbon pricing regulation(s) which impacts your operations.**

South Africa carbon tax

**C11.1c**

**(C11.1c) Complete the following table for each of the tax systems you are regulated by.**

**South Africa carbon tax**

**Period start date**

January 1 2022

**Period end date**

December 31 2022

**% of total Scope 1 emissions covered by tax**

10.21

**Total cost of tax paid**

0

**Comment**

Mediclinic is liable for carbon tax for diesel use in generators in MCSA South African operations. Given the various tax-free allowances, in the first phase of the South African carbon tax, Mediclinic is liable for ZAR 0 i.e. GBP 0.

**C11.1d**

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

As part of South Africa's ongoing efforts to move towards a zero-carbon economy and to meet South Africa's Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) targets, the Carbon Tax Act and the Customs and Excise Amendment Act came into effect on 1 June 2019.

The tax rate was set at R120 per tonne of CO<sub>2</sub>e (carbon dioxide equivalent) produced and increases annually by inflation plus 2 percent. The carbon tax rate has increased to R144t/CO<sub>2</sub>e effective from 1 January 2022. The carbon fuel levy for 2022 increased by 1c to 9c/l for petrol and 10c/l for diesel from April 6, 2022. The vehicle emissions tax rate on passenger cars went from R120/g to R132/g of carbon dioxide emissions per kilometre. The increase on tax for double cabs went from R160/g to R176/g of carbon dioxide emissions per kilometre from April 1, 2022.

During the first stage, a percentage-based threshold of 60% will apply, below which tax is not payable. The threshold for the 'Trade Exposure' allowances has been lifted from 30% to 50%, subject to public consultation. This means that the threshold to qualify for up to 10% allowance has shifted from 30% to 50%. While the first phase was extended from 31 December 2022 to 31 December 2025. The intention is to provide for a tax-free liability threshold of 10 megawatts (MW) thermal capacity. The threshold is high enough to exclude non-industrial activities from the carbon tax, but low enough to make the tax applicable to most high-emitting industries in the country.

The South African Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Reporting Regulations require all South African companies that are in control of certain listed activities exceeding a specified threshold to report their GHG emissions to the Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment (DFFE). DFFE will use the GHG emissions reported by companies as basis for carbon tax liability calculations.

An entity liable for mandatory reporting was obliged to register each facility on the internet-based National Atmospheric Emission Inventory System (NAEIS). Once registered, liable entities are required to report their aggregated South African facilities' GHG emissions at company level for the preceding calendar year to DFFE by 31 March each year via NAEIS.

It is important to keep in mind that those businesses that have identified themselves as not liable for carbon tax during the first phase, will still be required to submit environmental levy accounts regardless of whether any carbon tax payment is due.

MCI is therefore complying with the carbon tax legislation by compiling its annual carbon footprint. It has assessed all its facilities to determine whether its associated emission activities qualify for or exceed the 10MW thermal threshold to see if it needs to register with the DFFE, using a specific template of the NAEIS.

MCI has therefore registered with the DFFE and is now reporting annually onto the South African Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reporting System (SAGERS).

Executive directors and senior executives at MCSA have met with Industry Bodies who lobby government regarding new legislation such as domestic carbon taxes. MCSA is managing the carbon tax risk by providing input and advice to research and studies done by the South African National Treasury on the carbon tax. It provided its comments to the South Africa National Treasury Carbon Tax Policy Paper, as well as, giving input to the Carbon Offsets Paper.

There is no risk of non-compliance with the tax.

**C11.2**

---

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

No

**C11.3**

---

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

Yes

**C11.3a**

---

**(C11.3a) Provide details of how your organization uses an internal price on carbon.**

**Type of internal carbon price**

Shadow price

**How the price is determined**

Alignment with the price of a carbon tax

**Objective(s) for implementing this internal carbon price**

Drive low-carbon investment  
Identify and seize low-carbon opportunities  
Navigate GHG regulations  
Set a carbon offset budget

**Scope(s) covered**

Scope 1  
Scope 2

**Pricing approach used – spatial variance**

Uniform

**Pricing approach used – temporal variance**

Static

**Indicate how you expect the price to change over time**

<Not Applicable>

**Actual price(s) used – minimum (currency as specified in C0.4 per metric ton CO2e)**

5.09

**Actual price(s) used – maximum (currency as specified in C0.4 per metric ton CO2e)**

5.09

**Business decision-making processes this internal carbon price is applied to**

Capital expenditure  
Procurement

**Mandatory enforcement of this internal carbon price within these business decision-making processes**

No

**Explain how this internal carbon price has contributed to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan**

The South African carbon tax (GBP 5.09/tCO<sub>2</sub>e / ZAR 120/tCO<sub>2</sub>e) is considered given its impact on energy prices. This influences procurement decisions for MCSA. For example, solar PV feasibility studies consider the carbon tax both with respect to payback but also as a potential additional revenue source should Mediclinic be able to generate offsets in the future.

---

**C12. Engagement**

---

**C12.1**

---

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

Yes, our suppliers  
Yes, other partners in the value chain

**C12.1a**

---

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

**Type of engagement**

Innovation & collaboration (changing markets)

**Details of engagement**

Run a campaign to encourage innovation to reduce climate impacts on products and services

**% of suppliers by number**

10

**% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)**

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

0

**Rationale for the coverage of your engagement**

As part of our Sustainable Development Policy, adopted in 2020, we have set a target of Zero Waste to Landfill by 2030 across all our operations, including the materials and services we receive from our supply chain.

Our Group Sustainable Development Strategy recognises the value of circular economies to reduce waste. During 2021, we agreed to reduce waste at the source with Johnson & Johnson MedTech. This initiative focuses on single-use medical devices and packaging not being recycled. The project focuses on the recycling of the aluminium foils that are the surrounding packaging of surgical thread. This employs circular economy principles for single-use medical devices and packaging not being recycled to prevent waste as Johnson & Johnson MedTech collects surgical tools and reuses the component materials. Feasibility studies to determine stakeholder readiness will be scalable to include single-use medical devices and products from other suppliers.

The achievement of this target directly relates to reduced Scope 3 emissions (waste) and, hence, we engage with our suppliers to help us achieve our target.

**Impact of engagement, including measures of success**

In 2022, we can report the following progress:

- For MCSA, pilot for isolation and recycling of uncontaminated aluminium foils at one hospital, with roll-out planned for all hospitals.
- For MCME, investigations for isolation and recycling of uncontaminated aluminium foils.
- For Hirslanden (Switzerland), pilot for collection and recycling of single-use medical devices at four hospitals, with the project to extend to one hospital per region from CY23.

The measure of success is measured through the recycling volume/ percentage of the aluminium foils that are the surrounding packaging of surgical thread above a threshold of 0 as well as the number of participating hospitals per region.

**Comment**

---

**C12.1d**

---

**(C12.1d) Give details of your climate-related engagement strategy with other partners in the value chain.**

Investors are a key stakeholder of Mediclinic because as the owners and providers of equity capital they deserve to have their priorities understood and addressed. Mediclinic has established an investor relations programme that ensures regular and transparent communication. The Board and ESG, Nomination and Remuneration committees consider guidance issued by investors and feedback received at Annual General Meetings to ensure Mediclinic's strategic and ESG goals are met at the Group level. Investors have regular meetings with the Group CEO, CFO and Head of Investor relations to have wider opportunities to engage directly with the Chair of the Board, the chairs of Board committees and other non-executive directors on issues such as climate. ESG investors are able to meet with Mediclinic specialists in certain fields, inclusive of climate.

**C12.2**

---

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

Yes, suppliers have to meet climate-related requirements, but they are not included in our supplier contracts

**C12.2a**

---

**(C12.2a) Provide details of the climate-related requirements that suppliers have to meet as part of your organization's purchasing process and the compliance mechanisms in place.**

**Climate-related requirement**

Implementation of emissions reduction initiatives

**Description of this climate related requirement**

Mediclinic creates value every day by providing cost-effective, quality care while taking responsibility for the impact of our operations beyond our facilities. We are providing care in a world that is being reshaped by evolving client needs, regulatory frameworks and climate forces. This calls for a sustainable approach in our supply chain management. This is captured in Mediclinic's Supply Chain Management Philosophy. Mediclinic collaborates with suppliers to ensure the quality and reliability of products and to importantly maintain standards for sustainable sourcing, human rights, ethics and the environment.

The integrity of Mediclinic's supply chain function is paramount, and we commit to:

- Creating awareness of responsible sourcing continuously throughout our supply chain.
- Prioritising suppliers with clear action plans for reducing their overall impact on the environment, and developing and implementing systems and controls to support these commitments.

As part of Mediclinic's supply chain philosophy it is based on the following principle, among others:

- We invest in technologies, products and procedures to reduce our carbon footprint and to limit the overall impact Mediclinic has on the environment.

**% suppliers by procurement spend that have to comply with this climate-related requirement**

100

**% suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this climate-related requirement**

100

**Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this climate-related requirement**

Certification

Supplier self-assessment

**Response to supplier non-compliance with this climate-related requirement**

Retain and engage

---

**C12.3**

---

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

**Row 1**

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

Yes, we engage directly with policy makers

Yes, our membership of/engagement with trade associations could influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

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

Yes

**Attach commitment or position statement(s)**

Page 12 of the 2022 Sustainable Development Report under "Becoming Carbon Neutral by 2030".

2022\_Sustainable\_Development\_Report.pdf

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

All stakeholders are important to MCI, and engagement is prioritised and improved upon continuously. Our approach to sustainability is grounded on our purpose to enhance the quality of life of our patients through our commit to:

- Conserve: we take responsibility for our operations beyond our facilities to mitigate the risks of climate change.
- Connect: we partner with our stakeholders and forge long-term relationships to deliver value every day.
- Comply: our culture entrenches the values of ethical and responsible behaviour.

As a healthcare provider, we commit to doing no harm. Yet, as with any other business, our operations have ESG impacts, affecting people and the planet. Our efforts in responsibly managing and minimising these impacts are interwoven with how we do business.

The ESG Committee reviews the Group's material sustainability issues and Group Sustainable Development Strategy annually, with biannual updated on progress. This is done to ensure our management initiatives target the sustainable development matters that are most significant to Mediclinic and directly affect our ability to create long-term value for significant stakeholders. The assessment is informed by the following considerations: relevance, risk, resources, references and requirements.

We have mapped our material sustainability issues onto a matrix, indicating how important each is to our business and our stakeholders. Our top priorities are:

- Energy efficiency
- Reduction of carbon emissions
- Waste management
- Employee engagement
- Employee wellness and safety
- Diversity and inclusion
- Client value proposition
- Protection of information assets

These ESG priorities are fundamental to our Group Sustainable Development Strategy. While the other material issues are not considered as pressing, they remain an essential part of our sustainability activities.

The ESG committee monitors the Group's overall ESG performance and reports into the Board of Directors that oversees effective stakeholder engagement and alignment with strategy and long-term sustainable success.

**Primary reason for not engaging in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate**

<Not Applicable>

**Explain why your organization does not engage in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate**

<Not Applicable>

C12.3a

---



**(C12.3a) On what policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate has your organization been engaging directly with policy makers in the reporting year?**

**Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers**

Carbon Tax Act (Act No. 15 of 2019) and its various regulations and notices - South Africa.

**Category of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate**

Carbon pricing, taxes, and subsidies

**Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate**

Carbon taxes

**Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage**

National

**Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to**

South Africa

**Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation**

Support with no exceptions

**Description of engagement with policy makers**

Executive directors and senior executives at Mediclinic Southern Africa (MCSA) meet with the Industry Bodies who lobby the government regarding new legislation such as domestic carbon taxes. MCSA is managing the carbon tax risk as it gave input to research and studies done by the South African National Treasury on the carbon tax. It provided its comments to the South Africa National Treasury Carbon Tax Policy Paper, as well as gave input to the Carbon Offsets Paper.

Within 2022, MCSA engaged with policy makers in the application of the carbon tax law within the MCSA context, the practicality thereof and the interpretation of the emission categories.

Mediclinic accepts that under South Africa's international commitment to reduced national greenhouse gas emissions, certain financial and legislative initiatives need to be introduced. As such, MCSA is in support of the Carbon Tax Act. Where possible, Mediclinic will work with policymakers to ensure that such a solution is relevant and appropriate.

**Details of exceptions (if applicable) and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law or regulation**

<Not Applicable>

**Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?**

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

**Please explain whether this policy, law or regulation is central to the achievement of your climate transition plan and, if so, how?**

<Not Applicable>

---

**C12.3b**

**(C12.3b) Provide details of the trade associations your organization is a member of, or engages with, which are likely to take a position on any policy, law or regulation that may impact the climate.**

**Trade association**

Other, please specify (South African Federation of Healthcare Engineering (SAFHE))

**Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?**

Consistent

**Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?**

Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

**Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position**

South African Federation of Healthcare Engineering (SAFHE) aims to promote more efficient management, planning, operation, maintenance and safety of healthcare facilities. SAFHE also organises and promotes conferences and discussions on climate change, carbon footprint computation, environmental management and its impact on the healthcare industry in South Africa. This is consistent with Mediclinic's view of integrating climate change into business strategy for sustainability.

SAFHE formed an Infrastructure Unit Support System to provide benchmarks for the design and management of healthcare facilities, which include emissions, water, waste and energy consumption benchmarks. SAFHE is also actively involved in various committees of Engineering Council of South Africa (ECSA).

Mediclinic's former (now retired) General Manager: Technical Operations is currently the President of SAFHE and the Infrastructure Sustainability Manager for MCSA serves on the National Council. Mediclinic also has representation on all the regional committees. Through this position of leadership, we are directly influencing the position of SAFHE.

**Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)**

**Describe the aim of your organization's funding**

<Not Applicable>

**Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?**

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

---

**Trade association**

Other, please specify (Infection Control Africa Network (ICAN))

**Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?**

Consistent

**Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?**

Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

**Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position**

Infection Control Africa Network (ICAN) has an important role to play in identify and managing climate-related disease outbreaks in Africa. The association supports collective efforts to ensure the resilience of health care systems and ultimately of communities in the face of climate change. The strategy:

1. We are not only in Africa, but we are Africa.
2. All in healthcare, same desired end results, healthy communities.
3. Sharing of knowledge and experience in Africa. (e.g., holding conferences together and forming workgroups.)
4. Collaboration in training abilities and facilities.
5. Sharing of resources. (e.g., PPE during the COVID-19 pandemic)
6. Early warning system with the outbreak of diseases on the continent of Africa.

By being part of ICAN, SAFHE and Mediclinic South Africa this forms part of a vast communication structure inside ICAN. The communication structure has a wide sphere of information gathering ability (e.g., via the ICAN communication structure, information was already available on the 13th of December 2019 about a possible SARS virus outbreak in Wuhan, China. The WHO (World Health Organisation) only officially announced the SARS virus outbreak on the 31st of December 2019). This is the strength of the ICAN communication structure.

Mediclinic's Group Manager: Environmental Sustainability has been involved with ICAN for the past 6 years and has been a member for the past 6 years. The partnership with ICAN is via SAFHE (South African Federation of Healthcare Engineering) and Mediclinic Southern Africa. Mediclinic shares information and resources and contributes to the collective efforts to manage climate-related disease impacts in Africa.

**Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)**

**Describe the aim of your organization's funding**

<Not Applicable>

**Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?**

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

---

**Trade association**

Other, please specify (International Federation of Healthcare Engineering)

**Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?**

Consistent

**Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?**

Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

**Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position**

The International Federation of Healthcare Engineering (IFHE) is a non-profit, non-governmental body established in 1970 to enable national engineering professional organisations to join in a world-wide federation. The purpose of IFHE is to encourage and facilitate exchange of information and experience in the broad field of hospital and healthcare facility design, construction, engineering, commissioning, maintenance, and estate management. This includes the field of environmental sustainability including:

- Ensuring that environmental sustainability is given appropriate coverage in IFHE activities;
- Develop and promote publications that will draw attention to issues of environmental sustainability and will showcase projects and lessons learnt;
- Ensure that the bi-annual IFHE Congress will always have environmental issues and sustainability as subjects for promotion, education and shared learning;
- Make and use opportunity for promotions in appropriate public media to encourage an awareness of environmental sustainability in the healthcare sector;
- Develop technical and practical recommendations on issues of environmental sustainability in healthcare facilities.

The former (now retired) MCSA General Manager: Technical Operations is the President of the IFHE Council and, as such, is driving the environmental sustainability agenda of the IFHE. The IFHE 2024 Congress will be held in Cape Town, South Africa.

**Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)**

**Describe the aim of your organization's funding**

<Not Applicable>

**Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?**

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

---

C12.4

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

**Publication**

In mainstream reports

**Status**

Underway – previous year attached

**Attach the document**

2022\_MCI\_Annual\_Report.pdf

**Page/Section reference**

Governance pages 48-49

Strategy pages 49-50, 51, 53

Risk management pages 51-54

Metrics and targets pages 54-56

**Content elements**

Governance

Strategy

Risks & opportunities

Emissions figures

Emission targets

**Comment**

**Publication**

In voluntary sustainability report

**Status**

Underway – previous year attached

**Attach the document**

2022\_Sustainable\_Development\_Report.pdf

**Page/Section reference**

Section entitled "Conserve" from pages 12-19

Sub-section entitled "Governance" from page 43-45

**Content elements**

Governance

Strategy

Risks & opportunities

Emissions figures

Emission targets

**Comment**

**C12.5**

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

	Environmental collaborative framework, initiative and/or commitment	Describe your organization's role within each framework, initiative and/or commitment
Row 1	We are not a signatory/member of any collaborative framework, initiative and/or commitment related to environmental issues	<Not Applicable>

**C15. Biodiversity**

**C15.1**

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

	Board-level oversight and/or executive management-level responsibility for biodiversity-related issues	Description of oversight and objectives relating to biodiversity	Scope of board-level oversight
Row 1	Yes, both board-level oversight and executive management-level responsibility	<p>As part of its function to promote Mediclinic's sustainable success, the Board has oversight of our sustainability and risk management efforts. Biodiversity is a key sub-issue under material issue 1 of "minimising environmental impact".</p> <p>The Audit and Risk Committee is responsible for reviewing principal risks and advising the Board on the likelihood, potential impact, management and mitigation thereof. The Audit and Risk Committee Chair reports all feedback, which includes progress on climate-related risks, inclusive of biodiversity issues, to the Board at regular intervals.</p> <p>The Board reviews progress on the Group strategic goal to minimise our environmental impact. To support the achievement of the Mediclinic Group Strategy, the risk management process is fully integrated into the strategic planning process.</p> <p>During 2021, the Board approved the constitution of an ESG Committee to ensure efficient oversight of the Group's ESG strategy and related practices. Previously, this oversight function formed part of the responsibilities of the Clinical Performance and Sustainability Committee, which now solely focuses on the Group's clinical performance.</p> <p>The ESG Committee thoroughly assesses opportunities for improving our environmental practices and recommends to the Board, for approval, any material changes proposed by the Group Executive Committee.</p> <p>The ESG Committee is led by the Chair of the Board, who reports all feedback to the Board at regular intervals. Any material concerns are brought to the Board for discussion, together with suitable recommendations for their resolution.</p>	<Not Applicable>

**C15.2**

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

	Indicate whether your organization made a public commitment or endorsed any initiatives related to biodiversity	Biodiversity-related public commitments	Initiatives endorsed
Row 1	No, but we plan to do so within the next 2 years	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

**C15.3**

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

**Impacts on biodiversity**

**Indicate whether your organization undertakes this type of assessment**

No, but we plan to within the next two years

**Value chain stage(s) covered**

<Not Applicable>

**Portfolio activity**

<Not Applicable>

**Tools and methods to assess impacts and/or dependencies on biodiversity**

<Not Applicable>

**Please explain how the tools and methods are implemented and provide an indication of the associated outcome(s)**

<Not Applicable>

**Dependencies on biodiversity**

**Indicate whether your organization undertakes this type of assessment**

No, but we plan to within the next two years

**Value chain stage(s) covered**

<Not Applicable>

**Portfolio activity**

<Not Applicable>

**Tools and methods to assess impacts and/or dependencies on biodiversity**

<Not Applicable>

**Please explain how the tools and methods are implemented and provide an indication of the associated outcome(s)**

<Not Applicable>

**C15.4**

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

Not assessed

**C15.5**

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

	Have you taken any actions in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?	Type of action taken to progress biodiversity- related commitments
Row 1	Yes, we are taking actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments	Land/water protection Land/water management Species management Law & policy

**C15.6**

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

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?	Indicators used to monitor biodiversity performance
Row 1	No, we do not use indicators, but plan to within the next two years	Please select

**C15.7**

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

Report type	Content elements	Attach the document and indicate where in the document the relevant biodiversity information is located
In voluntary sustainability report or other voluntary communications	Content of biodiversity-related policies or commitments Impacts on biodiversity Biodiversity strategy	Page 17 under the heading "Protecting Biodiversity" 2022_Sustainable_Development_Report.pdf

**C16. Signoff**

**C-FI**

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

**C16.1**

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

	Job title	Corresponding job category
Row 1	Group Chief Governance Officer	Other C-Suite Officer

**Submit your response**

**In which language are you submitting your response?**

English

**Please confirm how your response should be handled by CDP**

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

**Please confirm below**

I have read and accept the applicable Terms