Closed ended questions directly correspond to the narrative, allowing for explanation and qualification of the yes/no answers.

<u>Closed ended questions are voluntary for reporting year 2022.</u>

Governance – narrative

1. *Disclose the insurer's governance around climate-related risks and opportunities.*

In disclosing the insurer's governance around climate-related risks and opportunities insurers should consider including the following:

- Identify and include any publicly stated goals on climate-related risks and opportunities.
- Describe where climate-related disclosure is handled within the insurer's structure, e.g., at a group level, entity level, or a combination. If handled at the group level, describe what activities are undertaken at the company level.

A. *Describe the board and/or committee responsible for the oversight of climate-related risks and opportunities.*

In describing the position on the board and/or committee responsible for the oversight of managing the climate-related financial risks, insurers should consider including the following:

- Describe the position on the board and/or committee responsible for the oversight of managing the climate-related financial risks.

B. *Describe management's role in assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities.*

Our reporting aligns with the recommendations from the Task Force for Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) and is handled at the parent level (i.e. Elevance Health). To view Elevance Health's latest Impact Report, which includes TCFD recommended disclosures please visit https://www.elevancehealth.com/annual-report/2022/index.html.

The board's oversight of climate-related risks and opportunities:

The Governance Committee oversees climate-related issues. Several Directors have experience with environmental, social, and governance (ESG) matters, specifically contributing to the Board's understanding of leading corporate governance practices and environmental and social sustainability initiatives. Committee duties and responsibilities include monitoring Elevance Health's environmental sustainability initiatives and performance. Elevance Health's Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO) updates the Governance Committee twice annually on ESG related matters, including climate strategy. Climate-related issues will appear on the agenda of the Audit Committee if identified as a significant risk under the enterprise risk management (ERM) framework. If climate-related issues meet ERM thresholds aligned to the enterprise risk appetite, then mitigations, controls, and strategy will be reviewed by the Audit Committee. This includes the setting of key risk indicators/metrics to facilitate the ongoing monitoring and management of climate-related risks. The Chief Risk Officer (CRO) reports directly to the Audit Committee of the Board, with administrative reporting to the Chief Financial Officer

Management's Role

Elevance Health's company-wide environmental policy, strategy, and goals are overseen by the Governance Committee of the Board of Directors. Elevance Health's CSO is responsible for establishing our strategy, reporting on environmental sustainability initiatives, and identifying climate-related risks and opportunities. Elevance Health's CSO partners with the CRO and/or ERM team to identify potential climate-related risks via an ongoing risk assessment informed by independent external consultants. If any significant risks are found, those risks are elevated to the Enterprise Risk Committee (ERC). The CRO provides a formal ERM update to the Audit Committee on a quarterly basis and to the full Board at least annually. The CRO is responsible for coordinating with risk owners in identifying, assessing, and recommending specific strategies to address the risk management challenges facing the organization, including climate-related risks. These strategies enable the organization to determine the most effective ways to avoid, mitigate, and/or communicate the critical risks faced. The ERC meets on a quarterly basis to govern the ERM program and identify the most-significant risks. This also includes reviewing mitigation strategies and key-risk indicators. During each ERC meeting, the risk thresholds and risk register are reviewed to consider if risks, including climate-related risks, require further inquiry and oversight.

Governance – closed ended questions answered in addition to the narrative

- Does the insurer have publicly stated goals on climate-related risks and opportunities? (**Y**/N)
- Does your board have a member, members, a committee, or committees responsible for the oversight of managing the climate-related financial risk? (**Y**/N)
- Does management have a role in assessing climate-related risks and opportunities? (**Y**/N)
- *Does management have a role in managing climate-related risks and opportunities? (**Y**/N)*

Strategy – narrative

2. *Disclose the actual and potential impacts of climate-related risks and opportunities on the insurer's businesses, strategy, and financial planning where such information is material.*

In disclosing the actual and potential impacts of climate-related risks and opportunities on the insurer's businesses, strategy and financial planning, insurers should consider including the following:

- Describe the steps the insurer has taken to engage key constituencies on the topic of climate risk and resiliency.*[i]
- Describe the insurer's plan to assess, reduce, or mitigate its greenhouse gas emissions in its operations or organizations.*
  A. *Describe the climate-related risks and opportunities the insurer has identified over the short, medium, and long term.*

In describing the climate-related risks and opportunities the insurer has identified over the short,

medium, and longer term, insurers should consider including the following:

- Define short, medium, and long-term, if different than 1-5years as short term, 5-10years as medium term, and 10-30years as long term.

B. *Describe the impact of climate-related risks and opportunities on the insurer's business, strategy, and financial planning.*

In describing the impact of climate-related risks and opportunities on the insurer's business, strategy, and financial planning, insurers should consider including the following:

- Discuss if and how the insurer provides products or services to support the transition to a low carbon economy or helps customers adapt to climate-related risk.
- Discuss if and how the insurer makes investments to support the transition to a low carbon economy.

C. *Describe the resilience of the insurer's strategy, taking into consideration different climate-related scenarios, including a 2 degree Celsius or lower scenario.*

Strategy - closed ended questions answered in addition to the narrative

- Has the insurer taken steps to engage key constituencies on the topic of climate risk and resiliency? (Y/N) *
- Does the insurer provide products or services to support the transition to a low carbon economy or help customers adapt to climate risk? (Y/N)
- Does the insurer make investments to support the transition to a low carbon economy? (Y/N)
- Does the insurer have a plan to assess, reduce or mitigate its greenhouse gas emissions in its operations or organizations? (Y/N)*

Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Mitigation Strategy

In 2022, Elevance Health signed the Health and Human Services (HHS) Net Zero Pledge, committing to decrease our direct operational emissions by 50% by 2030 and to achieve net zero emissions by 2050. To accomplish this, we have implemented the following:

- We source 100% renewable electricity for all offices, data centers and clinics. We are a member of the global initiative, RE100.
- To address residual, direct GHG emissions that cannot be sourced renewably, Elevance Health purchases carbon offsets that support the conservation of managed forestland in northeast Tennessee.
- Indirect emissions associated with our value chain represent a large percentage of Elevance Health's total GHG footprint. To mitigate indirect emissions, we engage with suppliers on climate protection and setting their own science-based reduction targets. In 2021, we established a target to engage with 70% of our indirect spend supply chain by spend on setting their own GHG emissions reduction goals by year-end 2023. In 2022, approximately 40% of our in-scope supplier spend had established reduction goals. Throughout 2023, we are leveraging the CDP Supply Chain module to further engage with suppliers on setting targets and disclosing other climate-related information as well as assessing value chain, climate-

related risks, and opportunities. Additionally, in 2022 we assessed investments for carbon intensity including the implied temperature rise of the portfolio. As part of our Environmental Policy, we are committed to:

- Engage with appointed investment managers to ensure alignment with our values and long-term sustainability goals.
- Assess and monitor the general account for substantive climate-related risks and opportunities.
- Elevate identified, substantive risks to the Enterprise Risk Committee as part of the enterprise risk management process.
- Develop and implement a long-term transition plan for the general account in line with net zero by 2050.

The Impact of Risks and Opportunities on Business Strategy

Elevance Health defines short, medium and long-term based on the financial growth plan.

- Short term (0-1 years): This aligns with Elevance Health's one-year financial plan.
- Medium-term (1-3 years): We consider medium term to be between one and three years into the future. This term captures risks and opportunities between the one-year financial plan and long-term financial growth plan.
- Long-term (3-10 years): This aligns with Elevance Health's long term financial growth plan.

We define substantive financial or strategic impact as risks and/or opportunities that have a moderate possibility of occurring and are of importance to the achievement of Elevance Health's business objectives and strategies, and complying with applicable laws, regulations, contractual requirements, and policies. Factors that may have a substantive impact and may be influenced by climate change include, but not limited to, major legislation changes, macroeconomic issues, competition, financial variance due to unanticipated or adverse economic conditions, or operational events.

We have business continuity and resource recovery plans in place to mitigate physical climate-related risks as they currently exist. In the context of climate-related issues and this disclosure, a substantive impact, related to financial variance, can be defined as a measurable impact that may be on the order of $500 million, further evaluated against tempering factors. These factors may include time horizon of the event occurring, the range of uncertainty of the magnitude of the impact, the likelihood of occurrence, and our ability to mitigate the risk.

Elevance Health has not identified any inherent climate-related risks or opportunities with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on our business.

Risk Management – narrative

3. Disclose how the insurer identifies, assesses, and manages climate-related risks.

In disclosing how the insurer identifies, assesses, and manages climate-related risks, insurers should consider including the following:

- Describe how the insurer considers the impact of climate related risks on its

underwriting portfolio, and how the company is managing its underwriting exposure with respect to physical, transition and liability risk.*

- Describe any steps the insurer has taken to encourage policyholders to manage their potential physical and transition climate related risks, if applicable.*
- Describe how the insurer has considered the impact of climate-related risks on its investment portfolio, including what investment classes have been considered.*

A. *Describe the insurers' processes for identifying and assessing climate-related risks.*

In describing the insurers' processes for identifying and assessing climate-related risks, insurers should consider including the following:

- Discuss whether the process includes an assessment of financial implications and how frequently the process is completed.*

B. *Describe the insurer's processes for managing climate-related risks.*

C. *Describe how processes for identifying, assessing, and managing climate-related risks are integrated into the insurer's overall risk management.*

In describing how processes for identifying, assessing, and managing climate-related risks are integrated into the insurer's overall risk management, insurers should consider including the following:

- Discuss whether climate-related risks are addressed through the insurer's general enterprise-risk management process or a separate process and how frequently the process is completed.
- Discuss the climate scenarios utilized by the insurer to analyze its underwriting risks, including which risk factors the scenarios consider, what types of scenarios are used, and what timeframes are considered.
- Discuss the climate scenarios utilized by the insurer to analyze risks on its investments, including which risk factors are utilized, what types of scenarios are used, and what timeframes are considered.

Risk Management – closed ended questions answered in addition to the narrative

- Does the insurer have a process for identifying climate-related risks? (Y/N)
  - If yes, are climate-related risks addressed through the insurer's general enterprise-risk management process? (Y/N)
- Does the insurer have a process for assessing climate-related risks? (Y/N)
  - If yes, does the process include an assessment of financial implications? (Y/N)
- Does the insurer have a process for managing climate-related risks? (Y/N)
- Has the insurer considered the impact of climate-related risks on its underwriting portfolio? (Y/N/Not Applicable)*
- Has the insurer taken steps to encourage policyholders to manage their potential climate-related risks? (Y/N)*
- Has the insurer considered the impact of climate-related risks on its investment portfolio? (Y/N)*
- Has the insurer utilized climate scenarios to analyze their underwriting risk? (Y/N)
- Has the insurer utilized climate scenarios to analyze their investment risk? (Y/N)

Enterprise Risk Management

Elevance Health's risk management processes and execution are managed and enabled by strong governance and risk culture. Risks of varying levels of significance are managed at the appropriate level of management, coordinated between the different risk management functions, and escalated rapidly when appropriate based on well communicated thresholds. There are a diverse number of channels for which risks may be identified. Formal risk identification and assessment is conducted at all lines of defenses and included in key risk functions (e.g., IT, Sustainability/ESG, Information Security, Corporate Security, Compliance, Internal Audit, etc.) on an ongoing basis and shared both horizontally across the organization as well as vertically to the appropriate stakeholders.

The outputs of these and other risk assessments also serve as inputs to the Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) program. Regular coordination is facilitated through a formal risk working group (with ESG representation), which includes a standing agenda item of risk identification and prioritization. Identified enterprise risks are assigned formal owners, who have clear responsibilities communicated, which includes defining the appropriate response strategy, relevant metrics/key risk indicators, and ongoing monitoring and reporting for the risk. The potential long-term impacts of the top enterprise risks are quantified and analyzed against the growth plan and objectives. Climate-related risks and opportunities are treated the same as any other risk/category and may be identified through the formal and informal risk processes. Furthermore, the Enterprise Risk Council (ERC) has ESG/Sustainability leadership representation. Led by the Chief Risk Officer, the ERC oversees our ERM program execution and activities and is comprised of members of our leadership team. The Chief Risk Officer serves as the head of the enterprise risk management function and reports to the Audit Committee of our Board of Directors.

To further establish enterprise resiliency, we have a robust business continuity program. Our Business Continuity and Disaster Recovery Programs are designed to protect against data loss and provide recovery from major unplanned disruptions to critical services. Several types of plans ensure that critical business functions can be maintained. The Emergency Management Program (Virtual Command Center) supports overall response command, control, and communication. The Business Continuity Plan (BCP) provides for recovery of critical business functions. The Disaster Recovery Plan provides for the recovery of system infrastructure, data, and applications. The BCP aligns the business requirements of the operating units and the deliverables of the support areas so that we are assured that it can meet its stakeholder commitments following an "unplanned event", which includes events related to or compounded by climate change. The program identifies business process critical paths, documents the recovery strategies and resources required to support those critical paths, defines roles and responsibilities, links the critical path business processes with the resources, systems and vital records required to support our response, recovery, and survival. Remedial action is taken, as necessary, to assure mission critical resource availability. Additionally, we previously engaged an external consultant specializing in climate-related matters to conduct a climate-related risk assessment including: (1.) Assessment of ERM: Facilitated discussions with ERM team, reviewed past and current risk assessment materials, identified & document existing definitions of "materiality." (2.) Stakeholder Engagement: Discussed climate risk with applicable internal business units, including the Business Continuity, Product Pricing, and Investments business units to identify whether physical and

transitional climate risks were included in their assessment processes and if so, how. (3.) Screening Assessment: Worked to determine if current physical and transitional climate-related risks were deemed material to the business units and whether future climate scenarios were being considered in this determination. 4. Gap Analysis: Analyzed our current risk process across ERM and the business units relative to the TCFD recommendations and identified gaps and made recommendations for improvement.

Investment Portfolio Assessment

In 2022, Elevance Health engaged an external consultant to assess the investment portfolio for climate-related risks. The consultant utilized two processes to help identify and evaluate climate-related risks. The first took a bottom-up, total portfolio approach to evaluate the climate transition capacity of the portfolio. The analysis provided Elevance Health with a comprehensive view of the portfolio's exposure to stranded asset risk as well as exposure to sustainable solutions. The second assessment provided simulated return impacts of Elevance Health's current asset allocation against different potential future climate warming scenarios that are built upon the Network for Greening the Financial System (rapid, orderly, and failed transition). The top-down climate scenario assessment incorporates macroeconomic drivers such as GDP, real and nominal interest rates, to perform stress testing for potential pricing implications based on additional transition and physical risk outcomes. The climate scenario analysis showed that in the short, medium, and long-term under a Rapid Transition and Orderly Transition there would not be a substantive financial or strategic impact. We recognize that transition risks can shift as new legislation is passed. We intended to complete the scenario analysis every few years to ensure effects of climate related risks on the portfolio are reflective of the latest science and policies. The assessment included three climate scenarios that were projected out 40 years with a year-by-year projection. For short-term time horizon the consultant used 5 years, for medium-term time horizon 10 years, and for long-term time horizon 30 years.

- *Rapid Transition (1.5°C): Average temperature increase of 1.5°C by 2100. Sudden divestments across multiple securities in 2025 to align portfolios to the Paris Agreement goals which have disruptive effects on financial markets with sudden repricing followed by stranded assets and a sentiment shock. Following this shock there is a partial recovery.*
- *Orderly Transition (2°C): Average temperature increase of less than 2.0°C by 2100. Political and social organizations to act quickly and predictably to implement the recommendations of the Paris Agreement to limit global warming to below 2°C. Transition impact do occur but are relatively muted across the broad market.*
- *Failed Transition (>4°C): Average temperature increase above 4°C by 2100. The world fails to co-ordinate a transition to a low carbon economy and global warming exceeds 4°C above pre-industrial levels by 2100. Physical climate impacts cause large reductions in economic productivity and increasing impacts from extreme weather events. These are reflected in repricing events in the late 2020s and late 2030s.*

Metrics and Targets – narrative

4. *Disclose the metrics and targets used to assess and manage relevant collateralized risks and opportunities where such information is material.*

In disclosing the metrics and targets used to assess and manage relevant collateralized risks and opportunities where such information is material, insurers should consider including the following:

Discuss how the insurer uses catastrophe modeling to manage the climate-related risks to your business. Please specify for which climate-related risks the insurer uses catastrophe models to assess, if any.

A. *Disclose the metrics used by the insurer to assess climate-related risks and opportunities in line with its strategy and risk management process.*

In disclosing the metrics used by the insurer to assess climate-related risks and opportunities in line with its strategy and risk management process, insurers should consider including the following:

- In describing the metrics used by the insurer to assess and monitor climate risks, consider the amount of exposure to business lines, sectors, and geographies vulnerable to climate-related physical risks [answer in absolute amounts and percentages if possible], alignment with climate scenarios, [1 in 100 years probable maximum loss, Climate VaR, carbon intensity], and the amount of financed or underwritten carbon emissions)

B. *Disclose Scope 1, Scope 2, and if appropriate, Scope 3 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, and the related risks.*

C. *Describe the targets used by the insurer to manage climate-related risks and opportunities and performance against targets.*

Metrics and Targets – closed ended questions answered in addition to the narrative

- Does the insurer use catastrophe modeling to manage your climate-related risks? (Y/N)
- Does the insurer use metrics to assess and monitor climate-related risks? (Y/N)
- Does the insurer have targets to manage climate-related risks and opportunities? (Y/N)
- Does the insurer have targets to manage climate-related performance? (Y/N)

Targets

- We are committed to the global corporate energy initiative known as RE100, with the goal of using 100 percent renewable electricity by 2025. We achieved this goal in 2021, four years ahead of schedule.
- In 2022, Elevance Health signed the Health and Human Services (HHS) Net Zero Pledge, committing to decrease our direct operational emissions by 50% by 2030 and to achieve net zero emissions by 2050.
- In 2021, we established a target to engage with 70% of our indirect spend supply chain on setting their own science-based greenhouse gas emissions reduction goals by year-end 2023.

Emissions

	2022	2021	2020
Scope 1 emissions (fuel and refrigerants) MT CO_2e	15,725	11,800	12,298

Scope 2 emissions market-based (electricity) MT CO_2e	0	0	88,936
Scope 2 emissions location-based (electricity) MT CO_2e	81,290	73,700	91,136
Scope 1 and 2 emissions intensity MT CO_2e per billion dollars revenue	0.1	.09	.83
Scope 3 emissions MT CO_2e	9,500,563[1,2]	947,300	947,200
Business travel	10,794	4,900	8,200
Associate commuting	26,007[3]	2,900	25,400
Capital goods	30,837	16,400	42,900
Purchased goods and services	4,676,825[2]	838,100	806,400
Upstream transportation	45,690	64,100	46,200
Investments	4,749,723	-	-
Other (waste, leased assets, FERA)	33,585	20,900	18,100

Supplier Environmental Assessment

	2022	2021
Percent of in-scope supplier spend establishing GHG reduction goals	40%[4]	23%[4]

Energy Management

	2022	2021	2020
Total global electricity consumption MWh	188,071	186,000	217,139
Renewable energy certificates retired MWh	188,071	186,000	8,010
Renewable electricity as a percentage of total ``electricity	100%	100%	4%

*note that all 2022 metrics have gone through an independent, third party assurance process providing limited assurance.

[1]This data includes investments (Category 15) assessed after the 2022 Impact Report was published, explaining the differentiating scope 3 values

[2]This data includes cost of goods sold (the cost of pharmaceuticals dispensed by CarelonRx for our unaffiliated PBM customers)

[3]This data includes an estimate for GHG emissions resulting from associates working at home.

[4]This data is based on in-scope supplier spend which was approximately $7.2 billion

[i] * Asterisks represent questions derived from the original Climate Risk Disclosure Survey.

