Asia's Leading Healthcare
Private Equity Fund

QUADRIA
CAPITAL

CLIMATE ACTION FOR HEALTH

Impact Multiplier

quadriacapital.com

Table of Contents

Introduction

Quadria Capital specializes in healthcare investments across South and Southeast Asia, including healthcare delivery, pharmaceuticals and life sciences, medical equipment and supplies, and associated healthcare services. These sectors form a critical value chain delivering health outcomes to over 2 billion people in the region.

Climate change presents significant strategic challenges to this investment portfolio, ranging from the physical impacts of extreme weather events on healthcare infrastructure and supply chain disruptions, to the transition risks posed by increasingly stringent or emerging climate policies and compliance requirements.

Amid escalating climate crises, populations in Southeast Asia and South Asia remain among the most vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. Without urgent action, limited governance capacity and institutional support constrain these countries' readiness to manage the increasing likelihood and severity of climate hazards. This can lead to climate-related distress, fatalities, injuries, homelessness, extensive damage, and large-scale displacement- impacts that disproportionately affect vulnerable and underserved communities.

Conversely, climate change also creates opportunities for innovation in climate-resilient healthcare systems, advancements in drug discovery and development to address emerging climate-related health threats, sustainable medical supply chains, adaptive telehealth services and healthcare financing solutions designed to better serve climate-vulnerable populations.

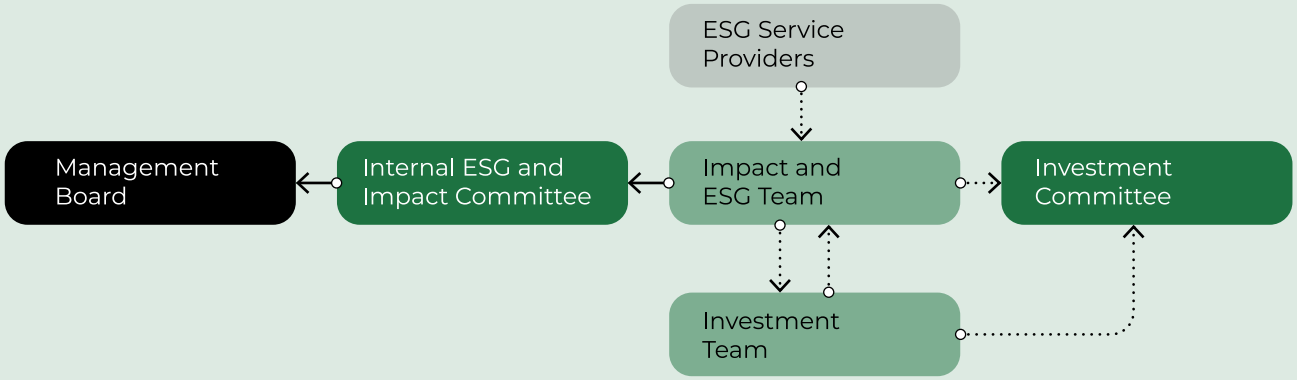
Quadria's strategy addresses all dimensions by mitigating climate risks to protect long-term value, leveraging climate impact multipliers – including baseline safeguards, mitigation to adaptation for sustainability, and harnessing transformative climate-health opportunities – to enhance returns and deliver measurable impact.

Climate Governance and Oversight

Our leadership recognizes climate change as a material issue that must be governed with the same rigor as financial and operational risks.

Climate Governance

The firm's Partners and Investment Committee provide oversight into climate-related issues as part of Quadria's overall Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) strategy. Climate considerations are embedded in Quadria's Responsible Investment Policy and impact objectives – reflecting our commitments as a signatory to the UN Principles for Responsible Investment (UN PRI).



- Oversight
- Management
- Execution
- Reports Info
- Informs

Oversight responsibilities for climate risks and opportunities are clearly defined: the Board reviews climate-related performance annually, while the Investment Committee evaluates climate risks in investment decisions. Internal ESG and Impact Committee, meets bi-annually to discuss climate-related risks, regulatory developments, and portfolio company performance on sustainability.

Quadria's dedicated Impact and ESG team oversees climate strategy at both fund and portfolio company levels. Prior to any investment, a comprehensive ESG materiality assessment and independent third-party due diligence are conducted to identify potential climate-related risks and value-creation opportunities. Any material findings are escalated to the Investment Committee for consideration in the investment decision.

Our Climate Impact Thesis

For Asia's healthcare sector, the question is no longer if climate will disrupt systems, but how prepared we are to adapt and respond to the rising challenges.

Our Fund-Level Approach to Climate Commitment

At Quadria, we undertook our first climate materiality assessment to identify, map, and qualitatively assess a range of climate risks and opportunities relevant to our targeted sectors and markets in South and Southeast Asia, aligned with the fund's Asian healthcare investment strategy for the short and medium term within the investment period, and long-term planning beyond the investment horizon. Our fund-level climate risk and opportunity assessment is structured around three key dimensions: Physical climate exposure, transition risk and climate impact multiplier.

- **Physical Climate Exposure:** The exposure considers the likelihood and severity of climate hazards, which inform **physical climate risk**, alongside the vulnerability and preparedness of communities and systems, which define **socio-economic risk**.

For **physical climate risk**, which are hazard-dependent factor, the likelihood and severity dimensions evaluate exposure to natural hazards and their potential impacts. Likelihood considers both acute and chronic physical risks across meteorological, hydrological, geophysical, climatological, and biological hazards, classified per the IRDR Peril Classification. Current and projected likelihoods (2025 and 2050) draw on INFORM Risk Index, Global Risk Assessment, and Climate Analytics data. Current severity is assessed using historical impact data from the EM-DAT database (2015–2025), including quantifiable losses, adjusted for the OECD value of statistical life and productivity loss estimates, and weighted using the 2025 Climate Risk Index (Greenwatch) to reflect economic damages, fatalities, and affected populations. When projecting severity to 2050, estimates account for changes in the number of people exposed to individual climate hazards[1], using physical hazard-specific, spatially explicit population scenarios consistent with the SSPs, as highlighted in the INFORM Climate Change Risk Index.

Socio-economic risk, as the hazard-independent factor, is critical to risk assessment at the country level, covering both vulnerability and readiness for our targeted geographies, primarily South and Southeast Asia. This analysis uses the INFORM Indexes to measure factors such as governance, institutional capacity, infrastructure, healthcare access, and the resilience of underserved communities. Both current and projected socio-economic conditions are considered to assess how effectively countries can cope with and adapt to overall climate risks. With reference to the vulnerability gap identified in the INFORM Climate Change Risk Index, projections of both vulnerability and readiness are adjusted to better understand how South and Southeast Asia countries are currently exposed to, or may be exposed to in the future, are positioned to respond through prevention, preparedness, and response measures.

- **Transition Risk:** Country or regional-specific risks related to the transition to a low-emissions, climate-resilient global and domestic economy, such as national target, policy and regulatory, legal, technology, and market and reputational factors associated with the mitigation and adaptation requirements relating to climate change. Each risk is classified to reflect the maturity of climate policies, anticipated climate-related obligations, and relevance to the healthcare sector.

1 *Under the latest INFORM Indexes, climate-related hazards with significant humanitarian impacts such as heatwaves, urban flooding, tropical cyclone, and extreme winds are not yet fully reflected in the current release. Given this data limitation, the climate risk findings will be updated as future versions of the INFORM Indexes become available. As of now, both current and projected likelihood and severity for heatwaves are approximated using data for droughts events, while projections for mudslides and wet landslides use the average of flood and coastal flood data as a proxy.*

Our Fund-Level Approach to Climate Commitment

Specifically, for climate exposure assessment, our two-dimensional physical climate risk assessment – physical climate risk and socio-economic risk – evaluates the current and projected likelihood of climate hazards in parallel with the vulnerability and readiness of socio-economic systems, using defined scenarios, baselines, and timeframes.

- **Climate Impact Multiplier:**
  Aligning with our commitment to climate, Quadria's climate impact multiplier reflects a spectrum of climate risk management areas that translate into long-term values –from meeting minimum safeguards, to advancing sustainability through climate action, and ultimately enabling positive human health outcomes through sustainable climate-health transformative strategies. This reflects Quadria's investment approach, which aims to enhance climate resilience through adaptation and reduce environmental impact through mitigation, both directly and /or indirectly, while advancing human health outcomes.

All quantitative information, which feeds into physical climate exposure, and qualitative insights informing transition risk and climate-health opportunities, are supported by credible assumptions, references, and databases. Quadria conducted a climate risk and opportunity assessment and scenario analysis which underpins our qualitative and quantitative analysis, providing findings and insights that shape fund-level climate impact thesis.

- **Climate Scenario:**
  For physical climate exposure assessment, scenario analysis is based on RCP-SSP scenario combinations drawn from the INFORM Index, which considers five plausible scenarios: RCP4.5-SSP1, RCP4.5-SSP2, RCP8.5-SSP2, RCP8.5-SSP3, and RCP8.5-SSP5, using hazard projections from the Coupled Model Intercomparison Project Phase 5 (CMIP5)[2] under the World Climate Research Programme. This methodology broadens the range of uncertainty in future climate projections and provides a robust basis for informing climate adaptation and disaster risk management strategies. For the 2050 projection, an uncertainty analysis is included, applying the worst-case scenario combination, RCP8.5-SSP3, to capture a wide range of potential outcomes and ensure a challenging yet plausible context. The uncertainty range defines the best (upper) and worst (lower) cases accordingly.

- **Timeframe:**
  Aligning with the timeframe used in the INFORM Indexes, our physical climate exposure assessment adopts the baseline for short- to medium-term climate and demographic factors covering the period from 2015 to 2025[3], reflecting the latest available estimates. The long-term timeframe, extending beyond our investment horizon, refers to 2050 and represents the mid-century average based on 30-year RCP climate simulations and SSP demographic projections. Transition risk is primarily assessed over near-term 2025, short- to medium-term 2030, and long-term 2050 horizons, acknowledging that the nature and magnitude of these risks may evolve and fluctuate over time.

2 The recently published IPCC Sixth Assessment Report, however, is based on the latest generation of climate models (CMIP6), which demonstrate a wider range of climate sensitivity compared to CMIP5. Acknowledging potential data limitations for scenario analysis, the update of climate risk projections will commence once the INFORM Index incorporates bias-corrected CMIP6 simulation data.

3 Pre-2015 historical disasters are not included in the severity assessment, as 2015 marks the adoption of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, which established global targets to reduce disaster mortality and losses, making 2015 a key reference point for tracking progress.

Our Fund-Level Approach to Climate Commitment

- **Quantitative Risk Scoring:** The physical climate exposure assessment adopts a structured approach that combines physical climate and socio-economic dimensions to produce a fund-level climate exposure profile for Quadria. Specifically, the assessment measures physical climate risk as the product of likelihood (L) × severity (S) for each relevant climate hazard per selected South and Southeast Asia country, and socio-economic risk as the product of vulnerability (L) × readiness (R) at the respective country level. These two dimensions are then integrated through a final weighted average to derive climate exposure scores for both the short-medium-term – during the investment period, 2025, as well as the long term – beyond the investment horizon, up to 2050 mid-century). To ensure comparability within the scope of Quadria's investment activities, all climate and socio-economic factors are normalized on a scale of 1 to 3, using minimum and maximum values derived from the selected, credible dataset[4]. Consequently, the final normalized climate exposure score reflects Quadria's investment footprint and indicates its exposure to climate risk from current and potential fund-level activities, providing a tailored view of the climate-related risks and resilience factors most relevant to investment decision-making throughout the current fund cycle and beyond.

- **Qualitative Findings:** Qualitative analysis offers detailed insights into transition risks and highlights opportunities that amplify sustainable climate impact. By examining country-specific drivers – such as policy landscape, regulatory momentum, market sentiment, technological readiness – alongside sectoral exposure, we can interpret beyond surface-level data to gain a nuanced view and understanding of how transition pathways may unfold locally and evolve over time. This forward-looking approach contextualizes climate transition challenges and growth potential in emerging South and Southeast Asian healthcare markets, guiding investment decisions and prioritizing climate strategies aligned with our impact thesis.

4 *This selected dataset includes only the hazards and countries relevant to Quadria's current and potential portfolio exposure. As a result, the values used for normalization — and consequently the scores — reflect only the specific subset of data applicable to Quadria's investment footprint. The resulting climate risk and socio-economic risk scores, and the final climate exposure estimates for 2025 and 2050, are not directly comparable to global indexes or unadjusted reference benchmarks.*

Physical Climate Exposure

Our assessment of physical climate risks in South and Southeast Asia focuses on acute and chronic hazards across five nature categories. As a healthcare-focused investor, our climate impact thesis emphasizes region-specific threats mapped along climate impact pathways that directly influence health outcomes, with vulnerable groups – such as infant and children, women and elderly – facing increased mortality risks. Incorporating a socioeconomic perspective, we recognize that systemic strain on healthcare infrastructure and supply chains during peak hazard periods is significant, especially in emerging markets within our invested regions, where healthcare accessibility and quality remain challenges.

Climate Hazard and Impact Pathways

Cat.	Hazard and Stressor	Climate Impact Pathway	Health Impact
Meteorological	**Acute :** Heat Waves / Extreme Temperature **Chronic:** Relative humidity, Downwelling longwave radiation, Mean air temperatures	Parts of South Asia have long faced winter cold waves, while heat waves were rare in Southeast Asia. Chronic warming is now driving more frequent and severe heat waves across both regions, with India seeing record-breaking extremes.	· Heat exhaustion, heat stroke, dehydration, higher risks of pregnancy complications · Higher cardiovascular and respiratory mortality · Increase pollen production causing allergies · Productivity loss
Meteorological	**Acute :** Storm / Cyclone **Chronic :** Extreme rainfall, Precipitation	India, the Philippines, and Vietnam face frequent severe storms and heavy rainfall, the Philippines projected to see an increase by 2050. Combined with flooding and landslides, these events are expected to intensify impacts across the region.	· Injury and drowning, coastal flood mortality · Carbon monoxide poisoning due to disruption of utility supplies · Post-disaster outbreaks of waterborne diseases, including cholera and leptospirosis · Food insecurity causes undernutrition, neonatal complications and long-term risk for children · Disruption of healthcare systems cause crises for patients · Displacement leading to poor sanitation and disease clusters · Increase injuries and risk of gender-based violence · PTSD, anxiety, and trauma
Hydrological	**Acute:** Mudslide / Wet Landslides **Chronic:** Extreme rainfall, Surface runoff	India, the Philippines, and Vietnam face higher risks as intense rainfall increases runoff and soil saturation, destabilizing slopes in mountainous areas.	· Crush injuries and fatalities · Delayed emergency care particularly at isolating areas · PTSD, anxiety, and trauma

Cat.	Hazard and Stressor	Climate Impact Pathway	Health Impact
Hydrological	**Acute:** Flooding **Chronic:** Precipitation, Extreme rainfall, Surface runoff, River discharge	All South and Southeast Asian countries face high hydrological flood risks. By 2050, India, the Philippines and Vietnam are going to face even greater risks from storms and cyclones.	· Diarrheal diseases from contaminated water, including cholera and typhoid · Carbon monoxide poisoning due to disruption of utility supplies · Vector breeding in stagnant water may trigger an epidemic · Food insecurity causes undernutrition, neonatal complications and long-term risk for children · Disruption of healthcare systems cause crises for patients · Displacement leading to poor sanitation and disease clusters · Increase injuries and risk of gender-based violence · PTSD, anxiety, and trauma
Geophysical	**Acute:** Earthquake and Tsunami	Earthquakes and tsunamis threaten South and Southeast Asia, especially India, Indonesia, and the Philippines along the Pacific 'Ring of Fire' and Indian Ocean. Heavy rainfall worsens impacts, triggering landslides and flooding in vulnerable areas.	· Crush injuries, fractures, amputations, fatalities · Carbon monoxide poisoning due to disruption of utility supplies · Displacement leading to poor sanitation and disease clusters · Food insecurity causes undernutrition, neonatal complications and long-term risk for children · Disruption of healthcare systems cause crises for patients · Displacement leading to poor sanitation and disease clusters · Increase injuries and risk of gender-based violence · PTSD, anxiety, and trauma
Climatological	**Acute:** Drought / Wildfires / Water stress **Chronic:** Wind speed, Precipitation, Mean air temperature	South and Southeast Asia face moderate climate risks, with gradual shifts in chronic stressors that could cumulatively strain water resources at a regional scale in the future.	· Airborne and dust-related diseases · Crop failure causing anemia, malnutrition, stunted growth · Food insecurity causes undernutrition, neonatal complications and long-term risk for children · Respiratory illness from smoke · Psychological stress linked to prolonged droughts
Biological	**Acute :** Epidemic	South and Southeast Asia face moderate epidemic risk, with high severity in India, driven by temperature, drought, and demographic changes that may amplify transmission and outbreaks.	· Novel infectious diseases · Dengue causes high fever, dehydration, and organ failure · Malaria leads to anemia and pregnancy complications · Increased mortality in children, women and elderly · Health system overload during peak transmission seasons

Physical Climate Risk Score and Ranking by Hazard

Between 2025 and 2050, the primary physical climate risks include large-scale flooding, followed by mudslides, landslides, and epidemics—mainly driven by extreme rainfall. These risks are expected to persist or intensify by 2050, underscoring the urgent need for targeted climate adaptation, disaster preparedness, and resilience investment.

Worth noting, heat waves and extreme temperatures, drought and wildfires currently rank lower in impact risk than other climate hazards, but their prominence as emerging hazard is expected to rise with increasing temperatures[5]. As a result, events may become the "new normal" — breaking heat records, shifting temperatures, and prolonging droughts in water-stressed areas that dry landscapes, which, along with storm damage and winds, increase wildfire risk.

#	Climate Hazard and Stressor		Physical Climate Risk		Impact[6]	Risk Score		Rank[7]
			Likelihood	Severity				
			2025 *(Scale 1-3)*		2015-2025 *(US $Mn)*	2025 *(Scale 1-3)*	2050 *(Scale 1-3)*	
1	**Acute**	Heat Waves / Extreme Temperature	1.00	1.00	$ 664	1.00	1.00 (Up and Down)	6
	Chronic	Relative humidity, Radiation, Mean air temperature						
2	**Acute**	Storm / Cyclone	1.78	1.48	$ 51,282	1.88	1.68 (Up and Down)	4
	Chronic	Extreme rainfall, Precipitation						
3	**Acute**	Flooding	3.00	1.53	$ 57,420	3.00	2.56 (Up) – 2.58 (Down)	1
	Chronic	Precipitation, Extreme rainfall, Surface runoff, River discharge						
4	**Acute**	Earthquake and Tsunami	2.00	1.08	$ 5,751	1.86	N/A[8]	N/A[8]
5	**Acute**	Mudslide / Wet Landslides	2.19	1.64	$ 64,529	2.33	2.12 (Up) – 2.13 (Down)	3
	Chronic	Extreme rainfall, Surface runoff						
6	**Acute**	Drought / Wildfires / Water stress	1.00	1.24	$ 20,137	1.09	1.00 (Up and Down)	5
	Chronic	Wind speed, Precipitation, Mean air temperature						
7	**Acute**	Epidemic	1.98	3.00	$ 199,786	2.88	3.00 (Up and Down)	2

Low Risk Tier : 1.00 – 1.09 | Low-Medium Risk Tier : 1.10 – 1.49 | Medium Risk Tier : 1.50 – 1.99 | Medium-High Risk Tier : 2.00 – 2.49 | High Risk Tier : 2.50 – 3.00

5 *According to the IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6), global mean temperature is projected to rise by about 0.2–0.3 °C per decade under moderate to high emissions. By 2030, warming will likely reach ~1.5 °C above pre-industrial levels and ~1.6–2.4 °C by 2050, depending on mitigation progress.*

6 *Impacts (2015–2025 baseline) are based on EM-DAT event data covering fatalities, injuries, and damages, with assumptions guided by OECD's VSL, OECD members' GDP per capita from Macrotrends and the World Bank (2023), national average and minimum wage data (2025) from Numbeo and World Population Review. Estimates are conservative and exclude longer-term and cascading effects.*

7 *The risk ranking reflects a most-to-least at-risk scale for selected hazards, with 1 indicating the highest risk, excluding immaterial hazards less relevant to our target market.*

8 *Earthquake and tsunami have been removed from the projection and ranking, with no proxy adopted, as tectonic movement is neither directly linked to other hazards nor triggered by acute and chronic factors of other hazards. However, current projections and severity levels are retained and mapped against chronic hazards to reflect potential outcomes or exacerbated impacts. The ranking will be refreshed as soon as updated projection data is available.*

Physical Climate Exposure Score and Ranking by Country

The socio-economic risk assessment reveals significant vulnerabilities and varying climate readiness across the region. India faces elevated risks due to inadequate clean water and sanitization infrastructure, while the Philippines is highly vulnerable owing to climate shocks, social inequality, and economic dependence. Notably, in terms of infrastructure readiness, Indonesia is also classified as high risk alongside India. Additionally, Malaysia, Thailand, and Vietnam exhibit institutional weaknesses, particularly in disaster risk management, government effectiveness, and corruption.

From a healthcare investment perspective, access to healthcare remains a critical challenge in emerging markets, where healthcare infrastructure readiness risk scores average around 2/3 – significantly higher than Singapore's low-risk score of 1/3. This underscores essential gaps in healthcare system resilience, including healthcare workforce density, expenditure, immunization coverage, and mortality rates, all of which require urgent attention to improve climate change preparedness.

#	Target Market	Physical Climate Risk		Socio-Economic Risk		Exposure Score		Rank[9]
		Likelihood	Severity	Vulnerability	Readiness			
		2025 *(Scale 1-3)*		2025 *(Scale 1-3)*		2025 *(Scale 1-3)*	2050 *(Scale 1-3)*	
1	**India**	3.00	3.00	2.62	3.00	3.00	3.00 (Up and Down)	1
2	**Indonesia**	2.09	1.23	1.48	1.57	1.31	1.30 (Up and Down)	4
3	**Malaysia**	1.00	1.00	1.48	1.57	1.00	1.00 (Up and Down)	6
4	**Philippines**	2.52	1.09	3.00	1.29	1.82	1.88 (Up) 1.86 (Down)	2
5	**Thailand**	1.82	1.11	1.76	1.00	1.25	1.26 (Up and Down)	5
6	**Vietnam**	2.45	1.25	1.00	2.71	1.32	1.29 (Up) 1.28 (Down)	3

Low Risk Tier : 1.00 – 1.09 | Low-Medium Risk Tier : 1.10 – 1.49 | Medium Risk Tier : 1.50 – 1.99 | Medium-High Risk Tier : 2.00 – 2.49 | High Risk Tier : 2.50 – 3.00

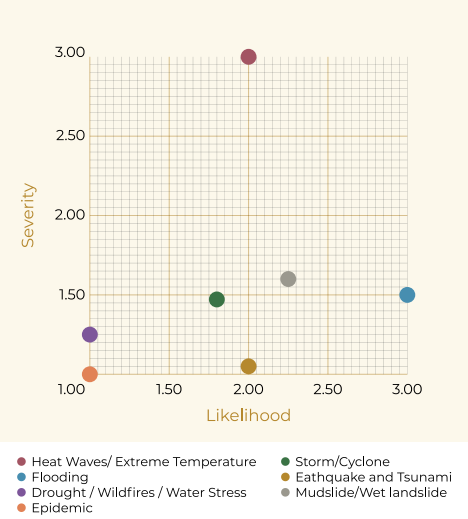
9 *The exposure ranking is based on a most-to-least exposed scale for the selected countries shown in this table. This ranking does not extend to non-selected countries, or the continents considered irrelevant or immaterial to our investment strategy. In this table, a rank of 1 indicates the highest exposure among the selected South and Southeast Asia, increasing in ascending order to indicate lower exposure. Please note that this offers only a high-level view to guide the fund's overall strategy; it does not yet reflect stakes-adjusted portfolio details or exposure at the regional, city, or district level.*

Physical Climate Exposure

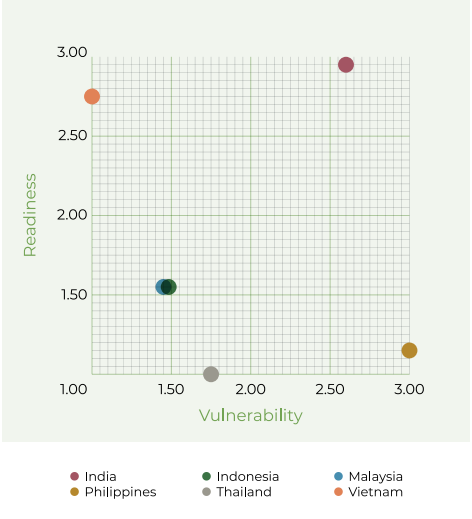
Accounting for the compounding effect of both physical climate risk and socio-economic risk, it is evident that India and the Philippines are currently the most highly exposed to overall physical risks among the target markets.

As part of the quantitative assessment, Singapore is included as a developed benchmark for comparison with emerging Asian markets. A clear disparity in climate exposure exists: Singapore's socio-economic stability supports strong climate resilience, while emerging markets remain vulnerable and lack adequate coping readiness. Despite some variation in the levels of physical and socio-economic risk amongst these emerging markets, they will require greater effort and investment to strengthen resilience and limit their respective climate exposure through 2025–2030 and beyond.

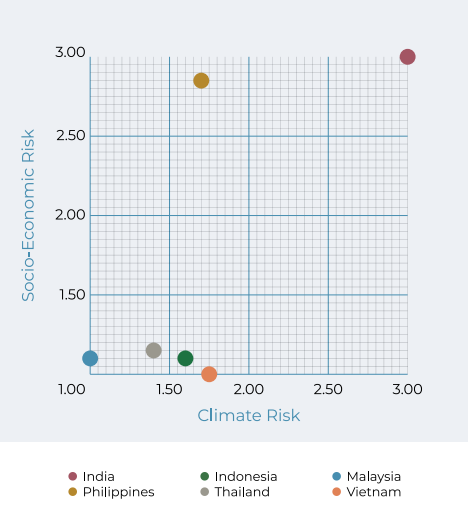
Physical Climate Risk (2025)



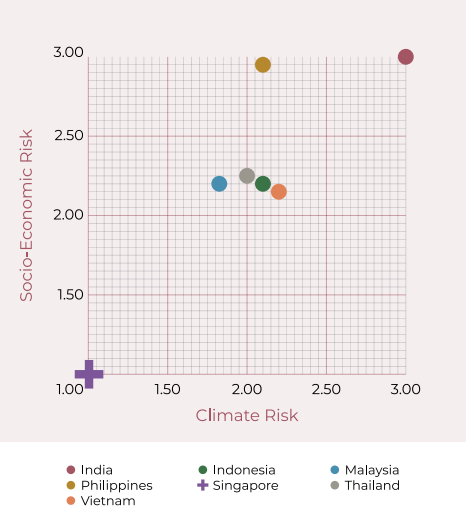
Socio-Economic Risk (2025)



Physical Climate Exposure (2025)



Physical Climate Exposure (2025) - Incl. Singapore

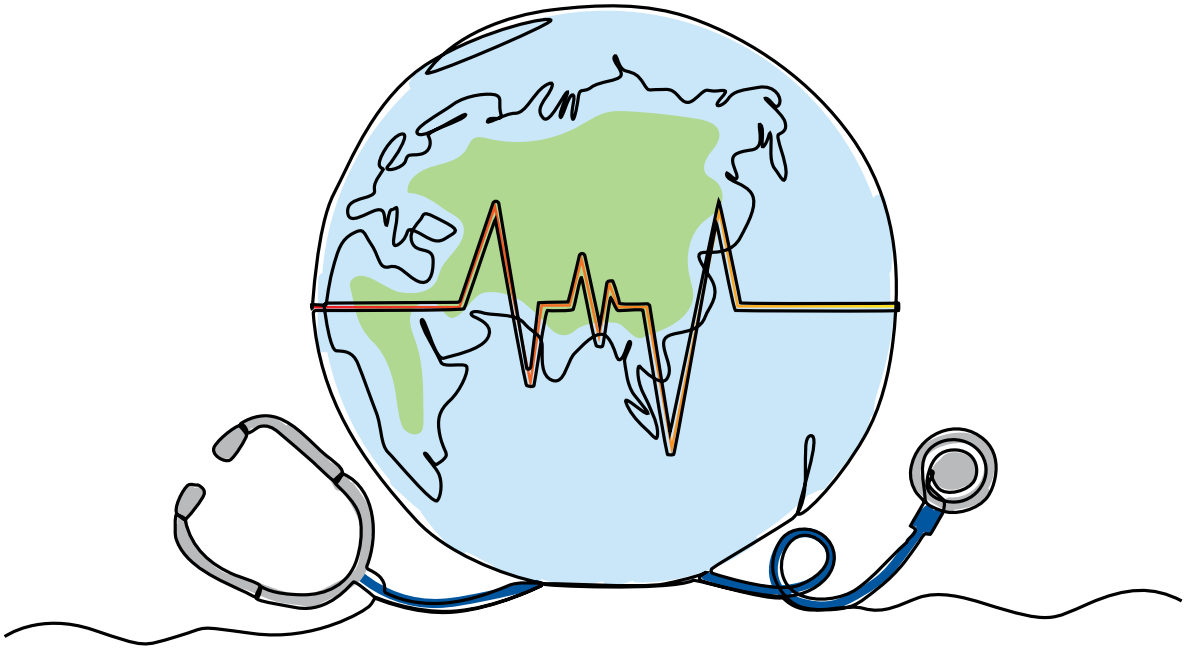


Climate Transition Risks

As global momentum accelerates towards decarbonization, healthcare businesses face growing exposure to transition risks. While transition risks remain relatively between low-medium across these regions in 2025 – due to voluntary initiatives or early-stage regulations – this presents a valuable window for Quadria to strengthen climate resilience within its portfolio.

By 2030, risks are expected to become more differentiated, especially in Vietnam, Malaysia, and Indonesia, where partially mandatory frameworks such as carbon pricing, ESG disclosures, and sustainable finance taxonomies begin to take hold. Looking ahead to 2050, all countries are likely to face elevated risks as most climate policies move toward full enforcement and broader coverage aligning with their national targets or roadmaps.

Among all transition categories, regulatory tightening coupled with legal enforcement is therefore, a matter of when, not if – posing material transition risks for climate-exposed sectors beyond high-emitters, including healthcare. While sustainable finance regulations fall under policy and regulatory drivers – guiding capital flows through investors and banks, their influence spans market and reputational dimensions. For healthcare companies, access to capital and global markets is becoming increasingly contingent on adopting climate-aligned practices. As expectations rise, companies that lag in adopting climate-aligned practices may face medium-to-high reputational risks, limited financing options, and growing barriers to expansion, particularly in jurisdictions with maturing ESG and climate regulatory frameworks.



- Low Risk within the assessed timeframe based on the identified key risk factors.
  Mostly voluntary, draft-stage, or sector-limited efforts
- Medium Risk within the assessed timeframe based on the identified key risk factors
  Partially mandatory, emerging mandates with moderate impact or enforcement improving
- High Risk within the assessed timeframe based on the identified key risk factors
  Fully mandatory, broad enforcement with high scrutiny

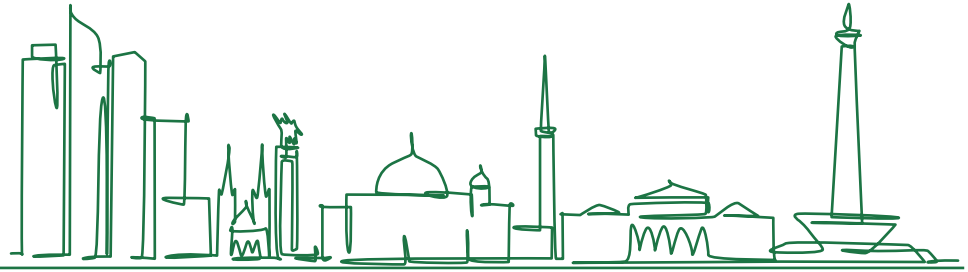
Target Market

India

Investment Horizon			Risk Cat.	Qualitative Risk Analysis
2025	2030	2050		
			National Target	Net-zero 2070 goal.
			Policy and Regulatory	Perform, Achieve and Trade (PAT) scheme under the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) enables trading of energy-saving certificates.
				A coal cess raises costs for coal-based products.
				The NCDC's Green Healthcare Guidelines and the National Programme on Climate Change and Human Health guide climate-resilient health systems.
				The Finance Ministry's draft Climate Finance Taxonomy (May 2025) is expected to be finalized by 2026.
			Legal	Since 2022 Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) mandates Business Responsibility and Sustainability Report (BRSR) disclosure for the top 1000 listed companies, which starting 2025, top 250 listed companies are required to disclose Scope 3.
			Technology	Production-Linked Incentive (PLI) schemes support technology production. Government's National Green Hydrogen Mission and Solar Mission also direct capital for decarbonization efforts.
				Assistance in Deploying Energy Efficient Technologies in Industries and Establishments (ADEETIE) aids MSMEs, including pharma clusters, with energy efficient technology.
			Market and Reputation	Pharma Vision 2020 and National Health Policy 2017 aim to boost investment and medical tourism; international investors increasingly expect Scope 3 emissions reporting and low-carbon supply chains.

Target Market

Indonesia



Investment Horizon			Risk Cat.	Qualitative Risk Analysis
2025	2030	2050		
			National Target	Net-zero by 2060.
			Policy and Regulatory	Launched a Mandatory emissions trading system (Nilai Ekonomi Karbon) for power sector in 2023, with plans to expand into a hybrid cap-and-trade scheme by 2025.
				In 2025, OJK issued Taxonomy for Sustainable Finance (TKBI) v2 to align activities with the SDGs and mandated banks to implement sustainable finance action plans, influencing borrowing risk.
				A carbon tax is expected to rollout in 2025.
			Legal	Since 2017 Indonesia Stock Exchange introduced mandatory sustainability reporting for listed company, OJK (Financial Services Authority) is expected to align with ISSB climate standards by 2026.
				Environmental Permit (Izin Lingkungan) integrates AMDAL or UKL-UPL approval which require emission controls.
			Technology	Coal Retirement Roadmap coupled with Just Energy Transition Partnership funding and its Comprehensive Investment and Policy Plan to accelerate transition in power sector, encourage transition for other sectors.
			Market and Reputation	Openly pursues foreign direct investment (FDI) through tax incentives, SEZ access, and import duty exemptions, which implies export supply chain pressure as international investors or buyers demand Scope 3 reporting and low-carbon supply chain.
				Corporate ESG sukuk are emerging in Indonesia under OJK's roadmap, supporting green and SDG-aligned financing.

Target Market

Malaysia

Investment Horizon			Risk Cat.	Qualitative Risk Analysis
2025	2030	2050		
			National Target	Net-zero by 2050.
			Policy and Regulatory	Domestic carbon market targeting implementation by 2025 alongside its National Energy Transition Roadmap (NETR).
				Sustainable and Responsible Investment (SRI)-linked Sukuk framework and Climate Change and Principle-based Taxonomy launched by the Securities Commission Malaysia (SC), mandates Islamic and conventional banks to adopt ESG-aligned lending practices, affect cost of borrowing.
				A carbon tax to be introduced by 2026 for iron, steel and energy industries.
				Fuel excise duties on petrol and diesel raises costs for fuel products.
			Legal	Since 2023, Bursa Malaysia introduced mandates on ESG and TCFD/ ISSB climate standards-aligned disclosure for listed company, while ACE Market-listed and large non-listed company would need to comply by 2027.
				Environmental Quality Act mandates environmental impact assessment, including air and water emissions, prior permitting.
			Technology	Pressure to upgrade to energy-efficient manufacturing and facilities will increase by 2030 to meet global supplier standards, aligning with national renewable energy target for energy mix.
			Market and Reputation	Positioned as a global medical and wellness hub implying export supply chain pressure as international investors or buyers demand Scope 3 reporting and low-carbon supply chain.
				Green Sukuk bonds have been issued by private sector entities, financing climate resilient infrastructure via the SRI Sukuk framework.

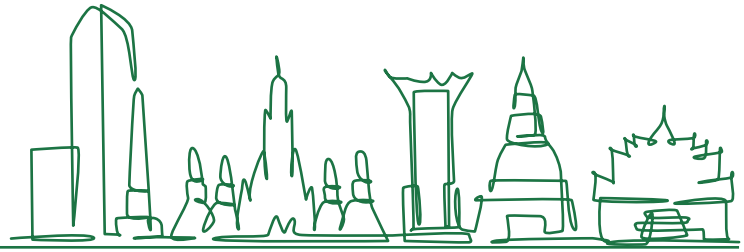
Target Market

Philippines

Investment Horizon			Risk Cat.	Qualitative Risk Analysis
2025	2030	2050		
			National Target	No net-zero commitment, submitted an NDC as a conditional on international support aiming for 75% emissions reduction by 2030.
			Policy and Regulatory	Since 2020 Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP) introduced the Sustainable Finance Framework to promote climate-aligned financial systems which will link lending and investment criteria to ESG performance for companies.
				Carbon pricing is under evaluation but no formal implementation.
				Fuel excise taxes raise costs for fuel products.
			Legal	Since 2019, Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) mandates ESG disclosure for listed company.
				The Climate Change Act mandates climate considerations into national, sectoral and local plans.
				Low Carbon Economy Law is under discussion.
				Presidential Decree (PD) 1586 and DENR Administrative Order mandate environmental impact statements, including emissions, prior permitting.
			Technology	By 2030, energy efficiency and low-carbon medical devices will likely be needed to meet global procurement and ESG standards.
			Market and Reputation	As global medical tourists become more ESG-aware, green-certified healthcare providers or low-carbon facilities will have a competitive edge
				Active corporate green bond market and emerging sustainability-linked loans aligned with the BSP Sustainable Finance Framework, primarily financing climate-resilient infrastructure projects.

Target Market

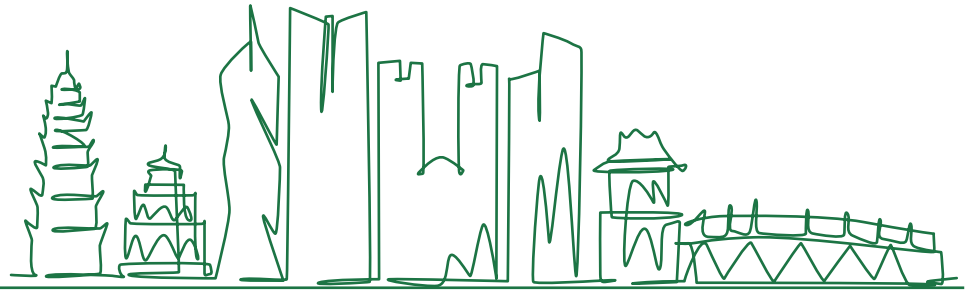
Thailand



Investment Horizon			Risk Cat.	Qualitative Risk Analysis
2025	2030	2050		
			National Target	Carbon neutrality by 2050 and net-zero emissions by 2065.
			Policy and Regulatory	Thai Bankers' Association, issued a voluntary Sustainable Banking Guidelines for Responsible Lending in 2019, along with Sustainable Finance Roadmap starting in 2021, which may affect cost of borrowing.
				Expanded its Building Energy Code in 2021 to cover healthcare facilities.
				Voluntary carbon market to launch by 2027 with a 15% offset cap.
				Fuel excise tax on gasoline, diesel, LPG raises costs for related products.
			Legal	Since 2022, the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) mandates that listed companies include ESG information in the annual filing.
				Climate Change Act targeted for 2025 to introduce carbon pricing mechanisms and emissions reporting.
				Climate Change Bill underway to include provisions for GHG reporting, carbon tax and CBAM, expecting to be effective from 2027 onwards.
				National Essential Quality Assessment mandates environmental impact assessment, including emissions, prior permitting.
			Technology	Bio-Circular-Green (BCG) Economy framework promoting sustainable innovation in healthcare and biotech, with the action plan covering 2021 to 2027.
			Market and Reputation	10-year plan (2016-2025) to become a top-tier international medical hub, implies export supply chain pressure as international investors or buyers demand Scope 3 reporting and low-carbon supply chain.
				Features well-established green and sustainability-linked bonds guided by the Bank of Thailand's Sustainable Banking Guidelines, funding low-carbon infrastructure.

Target Market

Vietnam



Investment Horizon			Risk Cat.	Qualitative Risk Analysis
2025	2030	2050		
			National Target	Net-zero by 2050.
			Policy and Regulatory	In 2023, the World Bank Sustainable Finance Facility (SFF), together with local banking initiatives, supports the development of Vietnam's policy and regulatory framework by promoting sustainable finance.
				By 2025, emission standards via license or environmental impact assessment set strict emission limits.
				Carbon market primarily targeting high-emission sectors to pilot between 2025-2028 and full launch expected by 2029.
				Environmental tax on petroleum products raises costs for petrol products.
				Carbon tax roadmap expected by 2028–2030.
			Legal	Since 2021, the State Securities Commission (SSC) has mandated ESG disclosures for listed companies.
				Industrial facility is required to conduct GHG inventories by 2025.
				Environmental protection fees for exhaust emissions are set to take effect in 2025.
			Technology	Strong clean energy pushes the launch of carbon market may require facilities to upgrade for energy transition to meet national target.
			Market and Reputation	Ho Chi Minh City position itself as an ASEAN healthcare hub by 2030, attracts foreign investment in medical tourism, driving market demand for sustainable healthcare.

Our 'ABC' Approach to Climate Action

Climate requires not only risk and opportunity assessments at fund level, but integrated measures at every stage of the investment lifecycle to drive sustainable "Climate x Health" impact from fund to portfolio and asset level.

Climate Risk Screening and Due Diligence

At Quadria, we aim to adopt a structured and systematic approach to identify, assess, manage, and monitor climate-related risks across the entire investment lifecycle. While we are currently streamlining the steps prior to full operationalization, this process will be fully embedded within our IMM framework, ensuring that climate risks and opportunities are comprehensively addressed at the fund and portfolio level. This solidifies our standing as a responsible investor and enhances long-term value by delivering sustainable "Climate x Health" impact.

Quadria applies a structured approach to climate risk identification at the portfolio level, with a primary focus during the pre-investment stage. At the initial screening, this approach prioritizes risk management, with climate risks identified across three key dimensions and assessed as part of our ESG screening and due diligence at the portfolio level.

Informed by the fund-level climate impact thesis, our approach to climate risk identification is applied at the portfolio and deal level. Geospatial and asset-level exposure analyses for physical climate risks, along with regulatory and policy mapping and compliance status reviews, enable early identification of material climate risks that inform investment decisions.

The Impact and ESG team will regularly track external risk signals such as IPCC and NGFS reports, national carbon pricing mechanisms, and technology disruptions that could affect the healthcare sub-sector or specific geographies in the future.

Where appropriate, expert input strengthens robust climate risk and opportunity assessments, validating material risks - and, where applicable, highlighting additional opportunities - that shape clear climate impact pathways and set signposts to guide decision-making, ultimately refining and finalizing each investment's climate impact thesis.

Three Key Dimensions

Physical climate exposure
Considers the interaction between physical climate hazards and socio-economic risks, from the macro level down to detailed geospatial and facility-level exposure.

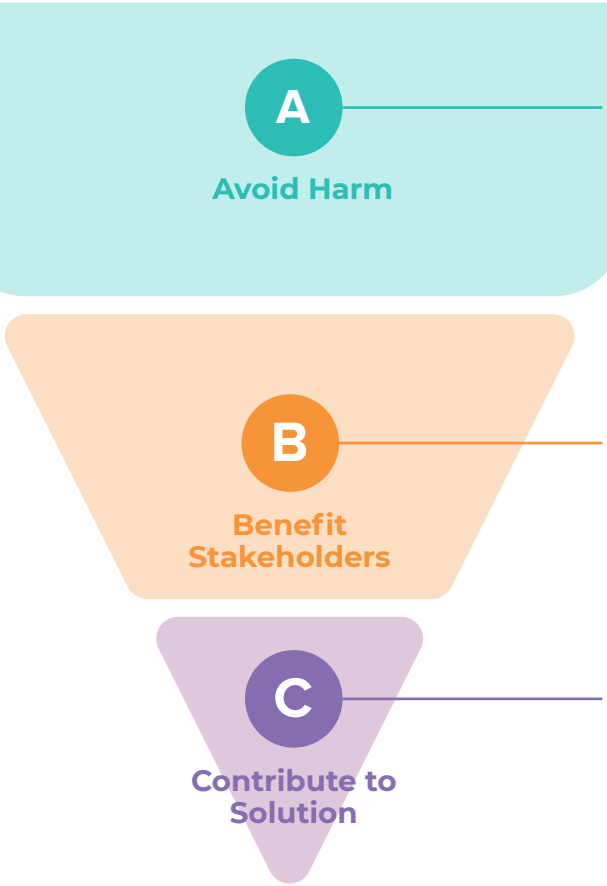
Transition risk
Stem from mapping regulatory developments and sectoral decarbonization pressures in our core geographies.

Compliance risk
Related to current and emerging environmental laws, standards, and regulatory requirements.

Climate Impact Multiplier Assessment

Aligned with SDG 13, we apply a "Climate x Health" lens within our IMM framework, seeing climate action not just as risk mitigation but as a driver for innovation, efficiency, and resilience in Asia's healthcare sector.

Our climate impact thesis outlines fund-level physical and transition risks, establishing clear assessment criteria to guide each deal throughout the investment lifecycle. We adopt an "ABC" tiered approach to climate action, defining a spectrum of actions for investees and setting clear pathways for climate risk management and value creation from ownership to exit. Shaped by pre-investment risk screening, due diligence and investee maturity, this spectrum identifies climate impact multipliers across value safeguarding, sustainability and transformation efforts:



Climate Risk as Minimum Safeguard

This tier establishes minimum safeguards by ensuring each investment addresses physical climate risks at the asset level and transition and compliance risks at the portfolio level. During pre-investment, these factors are assessed through ESG due diligence, evaluating climate governance, environmental compliance, risk management systems, and baseline data. This helps determine alignment with climate regulations and resilience to climate shocks. Where material gaps exist, such as non-compliance, limited climate capacity, or high asset-level risk, targeted corrective actions are included in the ESG Action Plan to strengthen climate resilience.

Climate Mitigation and Adaptation for Sustainability

Building on the foundation of Tier A, this tier focuses on identifying and implementing climate mitigation and/or adaptation measures at the operational level that deliver tangible benefits to stakeholders. It requires a solid baseline in environmental risk management, climate-related governance, and strategy, supported by robust ESG data- particularly high-quality emissions data – to enable clear target-setting and drive continuous, sustainable improvement.

Climate-Health Transformation for Health Resilience

This tier focuses on scalable, innovative solutions that catalyze systemic change, delivering breakthrough impacts with significant positive outcomes for both climate and human health. It goes beyond risk management to deliver sustainable solutions on climate-resilient care models, technologies, and supply chains. Investments at this stage must demonstrate that minimum safeguards are firmly in place and that climate-health priorities are embedded within the core business model, with clear, measurable impact.

Value Creation through Climate Impact Multiplier

Quadria's value creation for climate follows a structured "ABC" tiered approach, moving from foundational safeguards to transformative opportunities, driving impact through climate impact multipliers.

Informed by pre-investment due diligence, companies identified as Tier A are supported in strengthening their climate risk management through a co-developed ESG Action Plan. This includes addressing the regulatory requirements, integrating physical hazards into emergency preparedness, and establishing robust grievance mechanisms.

We aim to partner with portfolio companies across varying levels of climate maturity to deliver value at scale. Where no material climate risks are identified, or where a company demonstrates strong climate risk management and governance, the focus advances towards the sustainable climate-health multipliers Tiers B and C, which emphasize the implementation of mitigation and adaptation measures for sustainability, and climate-health transformation solutions. These are evaluated on a case-by-case basis, aligned with each portfolio company's capacity and readiness to advance its climate maturity.

Regardless of the tiered approach, maintaining a strong foundation for climate risk management centered on compliance and resilience is essential. This always begins with robust safeguards to consistently monitor and manage environmental performance. Quadria conducts quarterly and annual tracking to establish a quantitative baseline for climate-related metrics and to ensure ongoing regulatory compliance.

Any material incidents, including those related to environmental, community, or health and safety concerns arising from Quadria Capital's fund operations or portfolio companies, may be reported through the grievance mechanism available for external stakeholders on our website.

The following table highlights sustainable climate-health multipliers categorized under Tier B and C approaches across our core healthcare sub-sectors. This illustrates how targeted mitigation and adaptation measures at Tier B can generate long-term sustainable value, while Tier C focuses on transformative climate-health solutions that directly improve human health outcomes- beyond the foundational safeguards. This tiered strategy aligns with our broader impact commitment to future-proof investments against escalating systemic shocks, expanding healthcare access for climate-vulnerable populations, accelerating the adoption of inclusive healthcare innovations, and positioning our portfolio companies as climate action leaders within Asia's healthcare sector.

Cat.	Driver	Sustainable Climate-Health Multiplier	A	M				
Technology	Innovative health intervention AI and predictive analytics Technology adoption	Vaccine research and development to improve health outcome relating to climate linked diseases	■	■	✓	✓		
		Virtual care delivery	■	■	✓			✓
		Digital health/ therapeutics to maintain access amid climate health disruptions	■	■	✓			✓
		Early warning systems and surveillance screening for climate-sensitive diseases	■		✓	✓	✓	✓
		Adoption of renewable energy for solar and battery storage		■	✓	✓	✓	✓
		Adoption of low-carbon, energy-efficient products		■	✓	✓	✓	✓
		Sustainable product lifecycle management solutions, including circular economy, sustainable packaging and green chemistry models		■	✓	✓	✓	✓
Infrastructure / System	Food and water security Energy and infrastructure System disruption	Develop WASH program, focus on improving access to clean water, proper sanitation, and good hygiene practices	■		✓	✓	✓	✓
		Develop nutrition programs, promote sustainable food and nutrition models including organic and plant-based options	■	■	✓	✓	✓	✓
		Mobile healthcare solutions, including portable care kits and diagnostic devices, to serve climate-displaced populations	■		✓		✓	✓
		Emergency response plan coupled with resilience emergency system to support climate response	■		✓	✓	✓	✓
		Climate-proof infrastructure and facility design		■	✓	✓	✓	
		Develop waste and water management systems		■	✓	✓	✓	
Market	Access to insurance and climate-linked funding Climate-aligned wellness models Supply chain risk	Education, training and DIY modules, supporting climate-health intervention and clinical practice	■		✓			
		Fund R&D for product that support climate-linked disease, illness and mortality	■			✓	✓	
		Support community climate insurance and safety net for health outbreak resilience during climate event	■		✓			✓
		Behavior-linked plans, leveraging behavior change to drive climate and public health benefits	■	■	✓			✓
		Localized and sustainable supply chains and raw materials for critical product		■	✓	✓	✓	
Social	Health equity Social cohesion Demographic shifts and migration	Deliver affordable care services or products for climate-vulnerable population	■		✓	✓	✓	✓
		Improve healthcare service or product accessibility for climate-vulnerable population	■		✓	✓	✓	✓
		Fair coverage and access to climate-health insurance products or supporting fair coverage	■		✓			✓

Healthcare Delivery | Life Sciences | Medical Devices and Supplies | Associated Healthcare Services |

A Adaptation efforts aimed at reducing the health impacts associated with climate change | **M** Mitigation efforts focused on addressing the root causes of climate-related health risks

Monitoring and Reporting

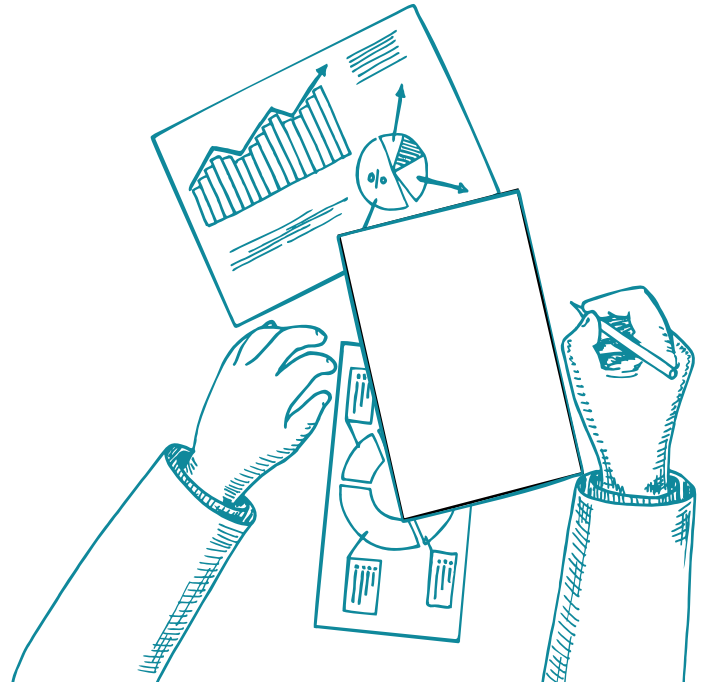
On a quarterly and annual basis, Impact and ESG team together with each of the portfolio companies will track climate-related performance using a combination of quantitative and qualitative metrics:

Performance Tracking

- **Key Risk Indicator**
  Defined risk metrics at the portfolio level to monitor exposure to physical climate risk, transition risk and compliance-related risk.
- **Key Performance Indicator**
  Define performance metrics that track progress against climate mitigation or adaptation targets and broader sustainability goals.
- **Incident and Grievance Tracking**
  Any climate-related breach incidents or grievances, as well as any associated fines or penalties, will be logged and analyzed to support learning, enhance preparedness and strengthen response capabilities.

Disclosure

Internally, all material climate-related updates at portfolio level are shared with the Investment Committee and fund Board. Externally, we provide transparent external reporting through dedicated updates in our annual impact report. By adopting a TCFD-aligned approach, we are committed to providing our investors with clear and transparent disclosures on our climate action strategy and material exposures at both the fund and portfolio company levels.



Our Climate Action Tracker

Measuring our portfolio carbon footprint to manage transition risk, guide mitigation efforts, and demonstrate our commitment to transparent, portfolio-wide climate action.

Metrics and Targets

At Quadria, we use a set of climate-related metrics to track our exposure and performance. Where feasible, we set portfolio-level targets to drive continuous improvement across our portfolio companies. These metrics and targets span both our fund-level operations and our portfolio companies, reflecting our dual focus on managing our own footprint and influencing portfolio outcomes.

Portfolio carbon footprint

We measure the greenhouse gas emissions associated with our portfolio companies to gauge transition risk and progress on mitigation. This includes Scope 1 and 2 emissions of portfolio companies, covering direct fuel consumption and purchased electricity. Our latest assessment estimated the aggregated Scope 1 and 2 emissions of Quadria's portfolio at approximately 137,232 $MtCO_2e$ for the year 2024. We plan to gradually expand measurement to material Scope 3 emissions – including supply chain and product use-phase – aligned with emerging best practices.

Details of our carbon emissions, including portfolio-level figures and the methodologies used, are disclosed in our Annual Impact Report.

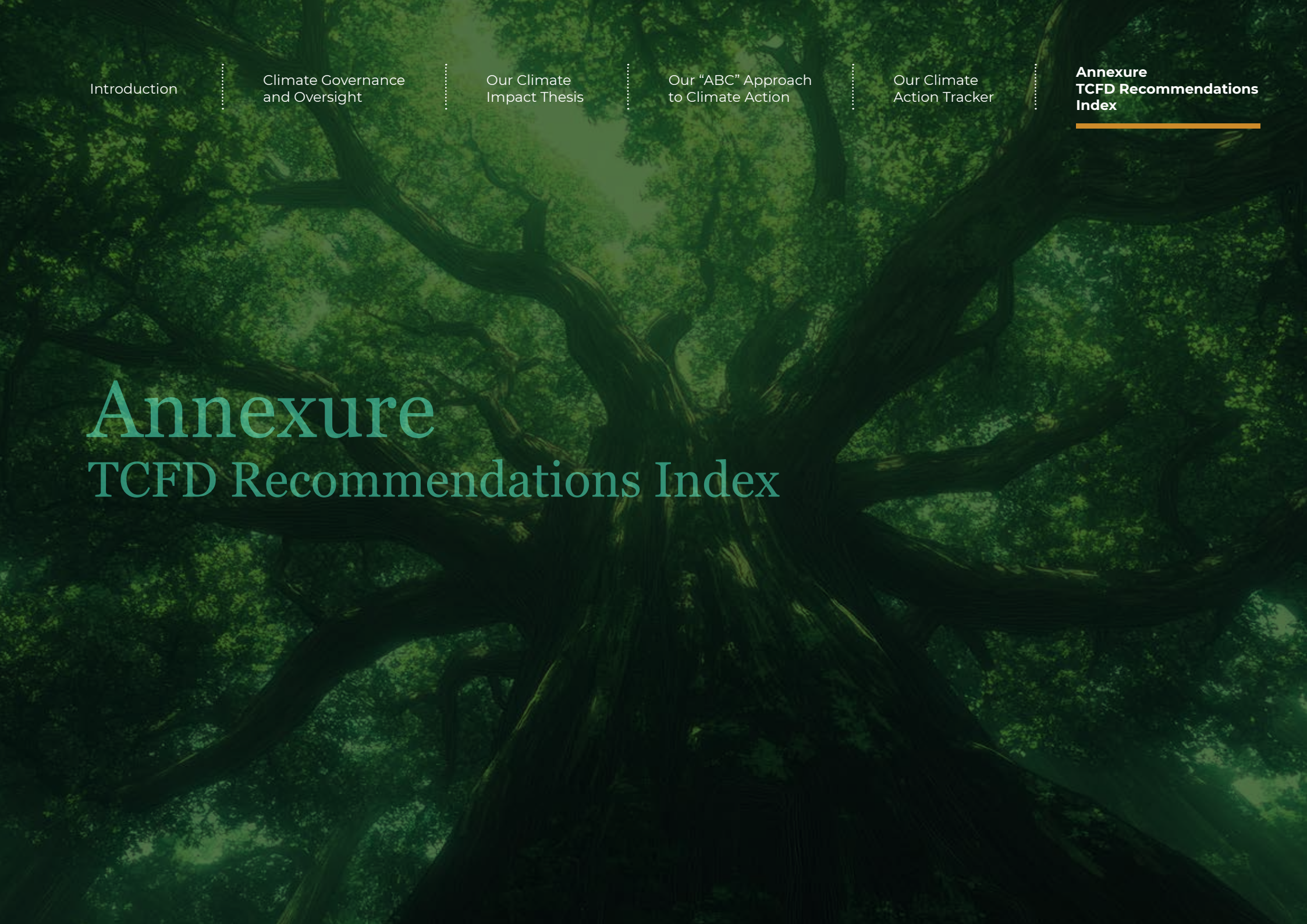
Action for Climate Health Series (AfCH)

At the fund level, Quadria has launched the AfCH Series, designed to foster collaboration and dialogue, assess the current landscape, and drive adaptative strategies at the intersection of climate change and public health. This initiative facilitates knowledge-sharing on global best practices innovative financing mechanisms, and cutting-edge technologies, ensuring that climate health action is practical, scalable, and investment-ready. As the next step, this thought leadership will transition into implementation—delivering results with our portfolio partners through our trio degree "ABC" approach to climate action.

Quadria's 2024 report, "Financing the Climate-Health Frontier: Emerging Opportunities" is available on our website.

Climate x Health Impact Commitment

The outcomes of the AfCH Series clearly signal a green light for the next phase. We will advance key enablers aligned with our "ABC" approach to climate action, discovering evidence-based assessments, health impact measurement, resilience-building, innovative financing, and strategic cross-sector partnerships. We anticipate that the **convergence of these enablers,** supported by **strong partnerships,** to convert intent into implementation and implementation into impact.



Annexure
TCFD Recommendations Index

This report has been prepared with reference to the Recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD):

Areas	Recommended Disclosures	Page
Governance	**Disclose the organization's governance around climate-related risks and opportunities.**	
	Describe the Board's oversight of climate-related risks and opportunities.	5
	Describe Management's role in assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities.	5
Strategy	**Disclose the actual and potential impacts of climate-related risks and opportunities on the organization's businesses, strategy, and financial planning where such information is material.**	
	Describe the climate-related risks and opportunities the organization has identified over the short, medium and long term.	12-21
	Describe the impact of climate-related risks and opportunities on the organization's businesses, strategy, and financial planning.	10-11
	Describe the resilience of the organization's strategy, taking into consideration different climate-related scenarios, including a 2°C or lower scenario.	7-9
Risk Management	**Disclose how the organization identifies, assesses, and manages climate-related risks.**	
	Describe the organization's processes for identifying and assessing climate-related risks.	23-24
	Describe the organization's processes for managing climate-related risks.	25-26
	Describe how processes for identifying, assessing, and managing climate-related risks are integrated into the organization's overall risk management.	5, 24, 27
Metrics and Targets	**Disclose the metrics and targets used to assess and manage relevant climate-related risks and opportunities where such information is material.**	
	Disclose the metrics used by the organization to assess climate-related risks and opportunities in line with its strategy and risk management process.	29
	Disclose Scope 1, Scope 2, and if appropriate, Scope 3 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, and the related risks.	29
	Describe the targets used by the organization to manage climate-related risks and opportunities and performance against targets.	29

www.quadriacapital.com

Singapore
Quadria Capital Investment Management Pte. Ltd.
11-A, Stanley Street, Singapore 068730
+65 6805 9699

New Delhi
Quadria Capital Advisors Pvt. Ltd.
Level 2, The Crescent, Lado Sarai,
Mehrauli, New Delhi 110 030
+91 11 4953 9900