CENTENE Corporation

Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) Index – 2026

All information as of June 2026, unless otherwise stated.

Governance

a. Describe the board's oversight of climate-related risks and opportunities.

Our Board of Directors at the holding company level formally oversees Centene's ("the Company", "our", or "we") climate-related risks and opportunities through the Governance Committee and the Audit Committee. The Governance Committee oversees the management of risks related to environmental and social responsibility and makes recommendations to the Board regarding the Company's position on key public policy issues relating to environmental and social responsibility. The Audit Committee oversees the Company's corporate sustainability financial reporting disclosures, including the TCFD Index, and discusses sustainability disclosure controls and procedures with management. The Audit Committee also oversees the monitoring of risk exposures and the effectiveness of the enterprise risk management (ERM) program.

Relevant CDP Sections: 4.1.1, 4.1.2, 4.2

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

Management is responsible for executing day-to-day activities and ensuring that risk consideration is integrated with strategic decision-making and the financial budgeting process. Management monitors climate-related issues and remains informed through the Enterprise Risk Committee (ERC), periodic sustainability and ERM reports and climate-related discussions with staff from functional areas across the Company. These reports and discussions are designed to provide visibility into the identification, assessment, monitoring and management of critical risks, including climate-related risks. Centene's Chief Risk, Ethics & Compliance Officer chairs the ERC and reports to the Board on matters of significance, with environmental-related matters (including climate), going to the Governance Committee and Audit Committee at least annually.

The Corporate Sustainability team reports into the Vice President, ERM, reporting to the Chief Risk, Ethics & Compliance Officer, and leads efforts to identify, assess and manage climate-related risks and opportunities. The Company also provides environmental sustainability-focused training to inform and educate employees regarding sustainability and climate-related issues, which is an additional step towards developing the skill, expertise and knowledge for assessing and managing climate-related risks.

The Real Estate & Workplace Resources team reports into the Senior Vice President, Corporate Treasurer and ultimately to the Chief Financial Officer and has day-to-day responsibility for establishing and monitoring sustainability initiatives regarding our leased and owned facilities, such as building efficiency, landscaping and energy management. The Corporate Sustainability and Real Estate & Workplace Resources teams work collaboratively on environmental sustainability initiatives, including tracking and reporting greenhouse gas emissions and energy usage.

Relevant CDP Sections: 4.3, 4.3.1

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Strategy

a. Describe the climate-related risks and opportunities the organization has identified over the short, medium and long term.

For Centene's climate risk assessments, we have defined time horizons aligned with our ERM and business and strategic planning processes, which for short, medium and long term are less than one year, one to five years, and greater than five years, respectively.

Centene has identified climate-related physical risks on an inherent basis with the potential to have a substantive effect on its business:

1. Chronic (long term): Risk of longer-term shifts in climate patterns, such as sustained higher temperatures, sea level rise, and changing precipitation patterns, impacting our members, providers, employees, facilities, and/or government partners.
2. Acute (medium term): Risk of extreme weather events, such as cyclones, hurricanes, heat or cold waves, or floods, impacting our members, providers, employees, facilities, and/or government partners.

Centene also assessed climate-related transition risks, and none were determined to have a potential substantive effect.

Centene has identified several climate-related opportunities with the potential to have a substantive effect on its business:

1. Products and services (short term): Opportunity to engage providers on climate-related issues.
2. Products and services (medium term): Opportunity to advocate for improved access to culturally relevant, healthy food.

Relevant CDP Sections: 2.4, 3.1, 3.1.1, 3.6, 3.6.1

b. Describe the impact of climate-related risks and opportunities on the organization's businesses, strategy and financial planning.

Centene operates in an industry with relatively limited carbon impact. However, our members' health could be impacted by climate change, and we are committed to being environmentally responsible by making investments today that will advance resiliency to a changing climate and deliver health benefits for years to come. While climate change impacts everyone, its results often disproportionally affect vulnerable populations due to poor health and limited access to fresh food, reliable transportation, safe housing and green spaces needed to promote active lifestyles. Life-threatening weather events have the potential to displace thousands, and poor air quality negatively affects individuals with respiratory diseases, such as asthma. Thus, our climate risk assessment process generally focuses on the impact to our 26 million members.

To inform financial planning, our actuarial services team continually monitors trends such as healthcare service utilization and costs.

Relevant CDP Sections: 5.3 – 5.3.2

Strategy

c. Describe the resilience of the organization's strategy, taking into consideration different climate-related scenarios, including a 2°C or lower scenario.

The Company assessed the significance of Centene's climate risks and opportunities under two Representative Concentration Pathway (RCP) scenarios. RCPs 7.0 and 2.6 were selected as scenarios for low and high climate intervention, respectively. We selected the accompanying Shared Socioeconomic Pathways (SSP) SSP3 and SSP1, respectively, consistent with the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC).

Our analysis helped us identify and prioritize climate-related risks and opportunities across our business leveraging qualitative transition scenarios to consider how different climate futures and embedded assumptions may impact our long-term business strategy.

Based on the results of the climate risk scenario analysis, Centene is likely to be more impacted by climate-related risks under a scenario in which global action on climate change is low, resulting in greater physical impacts from climate change. This scenario may disproportionately affect our members' health relative to less vulnerable individuals.

Centene has fewer risks and more opportunities under a scenario in which global action to reduce carbon emissions is high. None of the risks identified by Centene were assessed higher than moderate impact under an aggressive mitigation scenario in which carbon emissions are greatly reduced. Based on our analysis, we believe our current strategy is resilient, and Centene is well positioned to manage climate-related issues in either scenario.

Centene's revenues are derived primarily through premiums received from providing health plan coverage to individuals through government-sponsored or subsidized programs. The premiums we receive for our three major lines of business—Medicaid, Medicare and Marketplace—are based on rates that are developed and approved for actuarial soundness on an annual basis. Therefore, we can capture changes in medical costs that may be due in part to environmental factors. For example, our trend analysis serves as an input to our rate setting process. Centene is also protected from adverse financial results using risk corridors and risk adjustment. Risk corridors are established by some state or federal government partners and can limit both under-payments and over-payments to us. Risk adjustment, made by state and federal government partners, allows for more accurate reimbursement based on members' unique needs.

The Company also builds resilience to climate change through our business continuity and crisis management programs. Business continuity and crisis response planning is performed with key corporate functional areas and health plans within the organization, particularly by geography for hurricanes, winter storms, wildfires and other climate-driven events. We conduct exercises with each critical function, document the results and track tasks to closure. We strategically build redundancy and resiliency into our critical operations and systems. We perform post-mortems at different levels and build improvements into subsequent plans and exercises. Our business resiliency team includes people with a broad spectrum of relevant backgrounds, for example, FEMA, military and corporate crisis management.

Relevant CDP Sections: 5.1 – 5.1.2

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Risk Management

a. Describe the organization's processes for identifying and assessing climate-related risks.

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

The Company formed a cross-functional stakeholder group to facilitate the identification and validation of potential climate-related risks and opportunities. The identification of Centene's climate-related risks and opportunities required the Company to determine how climate drives exposures which, in turn, drive certain health outcomes. After climate-related risks and opportunities were identified and validated for relevance, the Corporate Sustainability team obtained input from small groups of Centene employees and leaders, based on subject matter expertise, to further assess the significance, likelihood and potential impact of Centene's climate risks and opportunities under two RCP/SSP scenarios.

Relevant CDP Sections: 2.1 – 2.2.2

b. Describe the organization's processes for managing climate-related risks.

Functional areas across the organization individually assess and manage the various elements of climate risk. For example, Operations will assess and manage the risk of extreme weather events disrupting member services and Finance will assess and manage the risk of climate change on the value of our investments. This approach enables full integration of climate risks and opportunities into the overall risk management process, as well as singular responsibility at the reporting level by Risk and Compliance.

The following are the processes for managing the climate-related risks identified in *Strategy a.* above:

1. Engage with communities through communication channels with local councils representing community-level interests, local government health departments and local providers.
2. Engage with customers through proactive outreach, targeted awareness communications and preparations for business continuity and member service amidst emergencies.
3. Internal government relations teams monitor budget and funding issues at the state and federal levels, advocate at the federal level for policies that support state governments and partner with organizations that increase community resiliency to disasters.
4. Conduct site location research and invest in technology and infrastructure that supports business continuity and helps employees prepare for environmental disasters.
5. Partner with providers to ensure continuity of care for members through business continuity plans, special assistance, access to essential prescriptions and telehealth.

Relevant CDP Sections: 2.2 – 2.2.2, 3.1.1

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Risk Management

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

The Company's ERM framework specifically captures various risks within the risk register, such as business continuity risks, where the key drivers influencing the assessment of these risks may be associated with climate change. Examples include weather-related events that may impact company operations and the health of members, and the possibility that climate change may give rise to an increase of certain viruses, airborne allergens, and pollutants leading to increased respiratory illnesses, such as chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and asthma.

All identified significant enterprise risks, including those that have climate change as a driver, are included in the enterprise risk register and highlighted in the ERM report presented to the ERC and the Board of Directors for review and monitoring. Additionally, environmental and climate-related risks are included in our annual Own Risk and Solvency Assessment (ORSA).

The Company reviews the functions and procedures used for managing climate risks as part of its ongoing ERM process improvement efforts.

Relevant CDP Sections: 2.2.2, 4.1.1, 4.1.2, 4.2

Metrics and Targets

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

Centene annually discloses its greenhouse gas emissions using guidance provided in the Greenhouse Gas Protocol *Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard*.

Relevant CDP Sections: 7.1 – 7.4.1

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Metrics and Targets

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

Centene's GHG emissions include combined data for Centene Corporation and its subsidiaries. Centene measures its GHG emissions in alignment with the GHG Protocol and uses the operational control approach for accounting and reporting GHG emissions. Centene's scope 1 GHG emissions consist of operating our buildings (including refrigerants), emergency generators, and company-owned transportation. Centene's scope 2 GHG emissions consist of purchased electricity. Centene's scope 3 GHG emissions include indirect emissions occurring in our upstream value chain, such as those related to purchased goods and services, business travel, and employee commuting.

Measurements, expressed in metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (MT CO2e), were estimated using emissions factors from the most appropriate jurisdiction and reporting period available at the time measurements were performed. The inventory includes CO2, CH4, and N2O for all relevant GHG emissions sources in addition to HFCs used in refrigerants. PFCs, SF6, and NF3 are not applicable to Centene's inventory.

Centene selected 2019 as its baseline year because it was the most recent pre-pandemic year when Centene began calculating GHG emissions in 2021. Emissions for our baseline and subsequent years reported were last adjusted in 2023 reporting for significant acquisitions and divestitures. Base year and subsequent years reported are retroactively recalculated to reflect changes that allow our base year emissions to be directly compared with our subsequent years reported. Base year and subsequent years reported may not be recalculated if the impact on corporate-wide emissions caused by the following changes is reasonably estimated to be less than 5%: mergers, acquisitions and divestitures; changes to methodology; changes to boundaries; and errors or a number of cumulative errors. Emissions for significant structural or organizational changes are included in our baseline and subsequent years reported in the earliest reporting year in which they can be reliably estimated.

Relevant CDP Sections: 7.5 – 7.16, 7.45

GHG Emissions (MT CO_2e)	**2019**	**2024**	**2025**
Scope 1 GHG emissions[1]	18,879	7,825	9,268
Scope 2 GHG emissions (location-based)[2]	100,041	36,389	36,439
Scope 2 GHG emissions (market-based)[2]	90,236	38,671	37,551
Scope 3 GHG emissions[3]	2,756,368	1,184,419	1,122,140
Category 1 – Purchased goods and services[4]	2,336,015	1,082,810	1,037,666
Category 2 – Capital goods[4]	182,988	30,857	21,991
Category 3 – Fuel- and energy-related activities[5]	22,477	12,284	12,274
Category 4 – Upstream transportation and distribution[4]	57,525	23,363	18,993
Category 5 – Waste generated in operations[6]	4,408	310	316
Category 6 – Business travel[7]	66,107	29,280	25,468
Category 7 – Employee commuting[8]	86,848	5,515	5,432
Category 8 – Upstream leased assets[9]	N/A	N/A	N/A
Category 9 – Downstream transportation and distribution[10]	N/A	N/A	N/A
Category 10 – Processing of sold products[11]	N/A	N/A	N/A
Category 11 – Use of sold products[12]	N/A	N/A	N/A
Category 12 – End-of-life treatment of sold products[13]	N/A	N/A	N/A
Category 13 – Downstream leased assets[14]	N/A	N/A	N/A
Category 14 – Franchises[15]	N/A	N/A	N/A
Category 15 – Investments[16]	N/A	N/A	N/A
Energy Usage (MWh)	**2023**	**2024**	**2025**
Energy Usage	176,312	129,689	125,166

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[1]Scope 1: Centene obtains primary data from utility invoices for natural gas usage in its buildings, fuel purchase reports for company-owned transportation, and runtime reports for generators. Where primary data is not available for buildings, Centene estimates natural gas usage based on average intensity per square foot from U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA) based on facility type, location, and occupancy status. A location without primary data is assumed to have both natural gas and electricity usage. In 2025, we began accounting for emissions from refrigerants, which provides a more complete and accurate scope 1 figure. These emissions are calculated using equipment information and emission factors from *2019 Refinement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories*. When primary data is unavailable for generators, a proxy is created based on known generator characteristics and average fuel use. Stationary and mobile combustion emissions factors from EPA Center for Corporate Climate Leadership GHG Emission Factors Hub are used for this calculation. For 2025, Centene used emission factors from the EPA's *2025 GHG Emission Factors Hub (last modified January 2025)* and Global Warming Potential (GWP) values as published in the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change's (IPCC) Sixth Assessment Report (AR6).

[2]Scope 2: Centene obtains primary data from utility invoices for electricity usage. When primary data is not available for buildings, Centene estimates electricity usage based on average intensity per square foot from U.S. EIA based on facility type, location, and occupancy status. For location-based, Centene uses EPA eGRID emission factors. For market-based, Centene uses the most recently available supplier-specific factors when available; if supplier-specific factors are not available, Centene uses Green-e residual mix emissions factors. When Centene has contracts in deregulated markets, supplier-specific factors are utilized. For 2025, the factors used included *eGRID with 2023 data (last modified January 2025), 2025 Green-e Residual Mix Emission Rates (2023 Data) released January 2026, and* GWP values from AR6.

[3]No scope 3 emissions were calculated using data obtained directly from suppliers or value chain partners.

[4]Across Centene subsidiaries, we obtain annual spending amounts by supplier from our accounts payable and procurement systems. Centene's purchased goods and services, capital goods, and upstream transportation and distribution emissions are calculated using the spend-based method by determining the U.S. dollar (USD) amount spent by category and applying industry average emission factors, which were prepared using U.S. Environmentally-Extended Input-Output (EEIO) life cycle models. For 2025, Centene used the v1.4 emissions factors, which provide kg CO_2e per 2024 USD for all GHGs combined using GWP values from AR6.

[5]Centene's fuel-and-energy-related activities emissions include emissions from three activities: Upstream emissions of purchased fuels; upstream emissions of purchased electricity; and transmissions and distribution (T&D) losses. Generation of purchased electricity that is sold to end users is not applicable to Centene. Centene's fuel- and energy-related activities not included in scope 1 and 2 are calculated by fuel and energy type using the average data method, estimating emissions by using secondary emission factors for upstream emissions per unit of consumption (e.g., kg CO_2e/kWh). For 2025, *EPA eGRID 2023 data (last modified June 2025)* was utilized to determine factors for upstream emissions from purchased electricity and electricity T&D losses, and *UK Department for Energy Security and Net Zero 2025 conversion factors (published June 2025)* were utilized for well-to-tank emission factors for fuel. Both sets of factors use GWP values from IPCC's Fifth Assessment Report (AR5).

[6]Centene's emissions for waste generated in operations are calculated using the average data method, which involves estimating emissions based on total waste going to each disposal method (for example, landfill) and average emission factors for each disposal method. Centene obtains primary data from waste disposal invoices. When primary data is not available, the amount of waste generated is estimated based on the average number of employees and contractors on-site, and waste type is assumed to be mixed municipal solid waste. Wastewater is not included in waste calculations given the nature of Centene's operations. For 2025, Centene used emission factors from the EPA 2025 GHG Emission Factors Hub (last modified January 2025), Table 9, which use GWP values from IPCC's Fourth Assessment Report (AR4).

[7]Centene's business travel emissions include air travel, rail travel, automobile travel from rental cars and employee-owned vehicles, and other ground transportation. Centene also includes emissions from hotel stays, meals, and other business travel expenses not required in the minimum boundary. Air travel emissions are calculated using the distance-based method when possible, based on data obtained from travel and expense systems. Emissions are calculated by multiplying the flight distance, separated into short, medium and long haul distances, by emission factors from the EPA GHG Emission Factors Hub, Table 10. Centene's other business travel emissions are calculated using the spend-based method by obtaining the amount spent on business travel categories and applying EPA Supply Chain GHG Emission Factors. For 2025, Centene used the EPA 2025 GHG Emission Factors Hub (published January 2025) with GWP values from AR6 and U.S. EEIO Supply Chain GHG Emission Factors (v1.4), which use GWP values from AR6.

[8]Centene's employee commuting emissions were calculated using the average-data method, which involves estimating emissions from employee commuting based on average (e.g., national) data on commuting patterns. Centene does not include the optional emissions from employees teleworking in this category. Centene primarily uses badge data from our talent hubs to determine the average daily on-site headcount. When not available, average employee headcount allocated to locations is used. Mode of transportation and average commute distance was based on U.S. Census data by metropolitan/micropolitan statistical area. Emissions are then calculated for each mode of transportation by multiplying commute distance by factors from the EPA GHG Emission Factors Hub, Table 10. For 2025, Centene used the EPA 2025 GHG Emission Factors Hub (published January 2025) and GWP values from AR6.

[9]Emissions from *Category 8 – Upstream leased assets* are not relevant as Centene includes emissions associated with its leased real estate assets within its scope 1 and 2 emissions inventory based on the operational control approach.

[10]Emissions from *Category 9 – Downstream transportation and distribution* are not relevant as Centene pays for transportation and distribution services for outbound logistics (e.g., mailing of membership cards), but emissions from these outbound logistics are included in *Category 4 – Upstream transportation and distribution* based on guidance provided by GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard.

[11]Emissions from *Category 10 – Processing of sold products* are not relevant as Centene does not manufacture intermediate goods that require additional processing following sale to customers.

[12]Emissions from *Category 11 – Use of sold products* are not relevant as Centene does not sell goods that emit use-phase emissions.

[13]Emissions from *Category 12 – End of life treatment of sold products* are not relevant as Centene does not sell goods that require disposal at their end-of-life.

[14]Emissions from *Category 13 – Downstream leased assets* are not relevant as Centene owns a limited number of office buildings and has minimal sublease contracts. Operation of assets and leasing to third parties are not material sources of income.

[15]Emissions from *Category 14 – Franchises* are not relevant as Centene does not have franchise operations.

[16]Emissions from *Category 15 – Investments* are not relevant as Centene excludes equity investments below 1% ownership from its inventory, and none of Centene's equity investments represent a 1% or greater share of ownership. Additionally, none of Centene's debt investments are defined as "with known use of proceeds", so they are likewise excluded from GHG accounting.

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Metrics and Targets

c. Describe the targets used by the organization to manage climate-related risks and opportunities and performance against targets.

Environmental sustainability considerations are integrated into Centene's day-to-day business operations. We consider opportunities to minimize our impact on the environment including:

- Facilities built to LEED Silver and Gold building standards.
- Construction and furniture partners diverting waste from landfills.
- Electronic document delivery to help us save millions of sheets of paper.
- Energy efficient HVAC and lighting systems that outperform energy code standards.
- Locally sourced food in Centene cafés, eco-friendly or reusable utensils and converting food waste into renewable resources.
- Installation of electric vehicle charging stations at our headquarters.

Centene continues to evaluate the impact of climate change on our businesses and strategies. Beginning in 2020, Centene transitioned from a full in-office workplace to a hybrid workplace model resulting in an approximate 80% reduction in office space square footage and most of our employees working remotely. The transformational change in Centene's workplace environment has resulted in the added benefit of reducing our energy usage and greenhouse gas emissions. Although we have not set climate-related targets, we continue to evaluate options for reducing emissions, promoting energy efficiency and managing climate-related issues.

Relevant CDP Sections: 7.53 – 7.55.3

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Important Information About This Report

For purposes of this report, we use the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures risk framework, which differs from our approach to the disclosure of risks in our filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). The inclusion of information contained in this report should not be construed as a characterization regarding the materiality or financial impact of that information. References to relevant CDP sections are provided throughout this report to enable interested parties to more easily find additional information about related topics in our CDP Corporate Questionnaire.

Forward-Looking Statements

All statements, other than statements of current or historical fact, contained in this report are forward-looking statements. Without limiting the foregoing, forward-looking statements often use words such as “believe,” “anticipate,” “plan,” “expect,” “estimate,” “predict,” “intend,” “seek,” “target,” “goal,” “potential,” “may,” “will,” “would,” “could,” “should,” “can,” “continue” and other similar words or expressions (and the negative thereof). Centene Corporation and its subsidiaries (Centene, the Company, our or we) intends such forward-looking statements to be covered by the safe-harbor provisions for forward-looking statements contained in the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, and we are including this statement for purposes of complying with these safe-harbor provisions. In particular, these statements include, without limitation, statements about our expected future operating or financial performance, changes in laws and regulations, market opportunity, expectations concerning pricing actions, competition, expected contract start dates and terms, expected activities in connection with completed and future acquisitions and dispositions, our investments and the adequacy of our available cash resources. These forward-looking statements reflect our current views with respect to future events and are based on numerous assumptions and assessments made by us in light of our experience and perception of historical trends, current conditions, business strategies, operating environments, future developments and other factors we believe appropriate. By their nature, forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks and uncertainties and are subject to change because they relate to events and depend on circumstances that will occur in the future, including economic, regulatory, competitive and other factors that may cause our or our industry’s actual results, performance or achievements to be materially different from any future results, performance, or achievements expressed or implied by these forward-looking statements. These statements are not guarantees of future performance and are subject to risks, uncertainties and assumptions. All forward-looking statements included in this report are based on information available to us on the date hereof. Except as may be otherwise required by law, we undertake no obligation to update or revise the forward-looking statements included in this report, whether as a result of new information, future events, or otherwise, after the date hereof. You should not place undue reliance on any forward-looking statements, as actual results may differ materially from projections, estimates, or other forward-looking statements due to a variety of important factors, variables and events including, but not limited to: our ability to design and price products that are competitive and/or actuarially sound; our ability to accurately predict and effectively manage health benefits and other operating expenses and reserves, including fluctuations in medical costs; rate cuts, insufficient rate changes or other payment reductions or delays by government payors affecting our government businesses; the effect of social, economic, and political conditions, geopolitical events and state and federal policies, including the amount and terms of state and federal funding for government-sponsored healthcare programs, including as a result of changes in U.S. presidential administrations or Congress; changes in federal or state laws or regulations, including changes with respect to income tax reform or government healthcare programs as well as changes with respect to the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act and the Health Care and Education Affordability Reconciliation Act (collectively referred to as the ACA) and any regulations enacted thereunder, including the timing and terms of renewal or modification of the enhanced advance premium tax credits or program integrity initiatives that could have the effect of reducing membership or profitability of our products; unanticipated increased healthcare costs, including due to changes in consumer and provider behaviors, inflation and tariffs; our ability to maintain or achieve improvement in the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) Star ratings and maintain or achieve improvement in other quality scores in each case that could impact revenue and future growth; competition, including for providers, broker distribution networks, contract reprocurements and organic growth; our ability to adequately anticipate demand and timely provide for operational resources to maintain service level requirements in compliance with the terms of our contracts and state and federal regulations; our ability to comply with the terms of our contracts and state and federal regulations and our ability to effectively oversee our third-party vendors to comply with the terms of their contracts with us and state and federal regulations; our ability to manage our information systems effectively; disruption, unexpected costs, or similar risks from business transactions, including acquisitions, divestitures, and changes in our relationships with third-party vendors; impairments to real estate, investments, goodwill and intangible assets; changes in senior management, loss of one or more key personnel or an inability to attract, hire, integrate and retain skilled personnel; membership and revenue declines or unexpected trends; changes in healthcare practices, new technologies, and advances in medicine; our ability to effectively and ethically use artificial intelligence and machine learning in compliance with applicable laws; changes in macroeconomic conditions, including inflation, interest rates and volatility in the financial markets; negative public perception of the Company and the managed care industry; uncertainty concerning government shutdowns, debt ceilings or funding; tax matters; disasters, climate-related incidents, acts of war or aggression or major epidemics; changes in expected contract start dates and terms; changes in provider, broker, vendor, state, federal and other contracts and delays in the timing of regulatory approval of contracts, including due to protests and our ability to timely comply with any such changes to our contractual requirements or manage any unexpected delays in regulatory approval of contracts; the expiration, suspension, or termination of our contracts with federal or state governments (including, but not limited to, Medicaid, Medicare or other customers); the difficulty of predicting the timing or outcome of legal or regulatory audits, investigations, proceedings or matters including, but not limited to, our ability to resolve claims and/or allegations on acceptable terms, or at all, or whether additional claims, reviews or investigations will be brought; challenges to our contract awards; cyber-attacks or other data security incidents or our failure to comply with applicable privacy, data or security laws and regulations; the exertion of management's time and our resources, and other expenses incurred and business changes required in connection with complying with the terms of our contracts and the undertakings in connection with any regulatory, governmental, or third-party consents or approvals for acquisitions or dispositions; any changes in expected closing dates, estimated purchase price, or accretion for acquisitions or dispositions; losses in our investment portfolio; restrictions and limitations in connection with our indebtedness; a downgrade of our corporate family rating, issuer rating or credit rating of our indebtedness; the availability of debt and equity financing on terms that are favorable to us and risks and uncertainties discussed in the reports that Centene has filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). This list of important factors is not intended to be exhaustive. We discuss certain of these matters more fully, as well as certain other factors that may affect our business operations, financial condition, and results of operations, in our filings with the SEC, including our annual report on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q and current reports on Form 8-K. Due to these important factors and risks, we cannot give assurances with respect to our future performance, including without limitation our ability to maintain adequate premium levels or our ability to control our future medical and selling, general and administrative costs.