Snitem
Les entreprises du dispositif médical

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

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# FAQ SUSTAINABLE MEDICAL DEVICE INDEX (IDMD)

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# GENERAL QUESTIONS ABOUT THE IDMD

## 1. Is the tool accessible to everyone?

The AFNOR methodology (the **reference framework**) is available free of charge to everyone on the AFNOR website.

The IDMD online tool (the **platform**) can be accessed free of charge via the SNITEM website by medical device (MD) companies, whether they are manufacturers and/or distributors, regardless of whether they are members of SNITEM or not.

**Note:** The platform enables companies (manufacturers/distributors) to calculate the sustainability indexes of their products automatically, based on the AFNOR methodology. **The online tool cannot be used independently of this methodology**, as it provides all the necessary details regarding the data required for the calculation.

## 2. Is the IDMD mandatory?

The IDMD (Medical Device Sustainability Index) is a voluntary and non-binding initiative. Its purpose is to harmonize and simplify buyers' requirements, thereby avoiding the proliferation of questionnaires or Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) requests, which are costly for manufacturers and complex for buyers to analyze.

However, when a buyer requests the IDMD as part of a tender procedure, the consequences of not providing it depend on the requirements set out in the tender documents. If the IDMD is required as a mandatory component of the bid, failure to submit it may render the offer non-compliant. If it is used solely as an evaluation criterion, failure to provide it may result in a score of zero for that criterion, without necessarily leading to the rejection of the bid.

***Example 1 –IDMD required as a mandatory submission document***

*The tender regulations state: "Documents that must be submitted with the bid: [...] completed IDMD."*

*→ If the company does not provide the IDMD, its bid may be considered incomplete and non-compliant and may therefore be rejected.*

***Example 2 – IDMD used solely for scoring purposes***

*The tender regulations state: "Environmental criterion: 10%. The evaluation will be based on the IDMD. In the absence of an IDMD, the bidder will receive 0 points for this criterion."*

*→ If the company does not provide the IDMD, it receives a score of 0 for this criterion. However, the bid is not considered non-compliant on this basis alone and will continue to be evaluated against the other criteria.*

***Example 3 – The tender documents simply state "Provide the IDMD score"***

*Where the tender documents do not specify whether the IDMD is a mandatory component of the bid, nor the consequences of failing to provide it, **the situation may be ambiguous**. In such cases, bidders are advised to seek clarification from the contracting authority during the tender process to determine whether the absence of an IDMD would render the bid non-compliant or merely affect its evaluation score.*

Beyond its use in public procurement procedures, the IDMD also provides companies with an opportunity to anticipate the growing importance of CSR (Corporate Social Responsibility) criteria while retaining control over their own data. It is also a continuous improvement tool, encouraging organizations to gain a better understanding of their value chain, enhance their practices, and prioritize their improvement actions.

## 3. Is France the only country requiring CSR criteria in public procurement procedures? Should these requirements be considered more broadly (European or international level)?

The requirement to include at least one environmental criterion in the award of a public contract (and, under certain conditions, a social criterion) is a measure specific to France, stemming from the Climate and Resilience Act (Loi Climat et Résilience), with mandatory implementation no later than August 2026.

The IDMD was developed in response to the growing demand for CSR criteria in procurement procedures, whether at the French, European, or international level. Indeed, beyond French-specific requirements, the European regulatory framework is moving in the same direction, although the European Union does not impose exactly the same strict rule as France under the Climate and Resilience Act:

- The 2014/24/EU Public Procurement Directive already allows environmental and social criteria to be incorporated into public procurement contracts.
- The European Union strongly encourages Member States to use public procurement as a lever for the environmental and social transition.
- European regulations and policy initiatives (such as the Green Deal, the EU Taxonomy, and the Circular Economy Action Plan) are driving the broader adoption of these practices.

Other countries have also introduced requirements that are, to varying degrees, similar to France's Climate and Resilience Act, including the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Sweden, Norway, Germany, and Spain, as well as countries outside Europe such as Canada and Japan.

As a result, the ability to provide meaningful responses to buyers' sustainability requirements has become a genuine competitiveness and forward-looking business issue. The objective of the IDMD is to support these expectations through a set of harmonized and simplified criteria designed to meet buyers' needs.

## 4. If the IDMD is self-declared, is there no external verification? How can the objectivity of the information provided by companies be ensured?

In the context of procurement procedures, whether public or private, it is standard practice for bidders to prepare technical proposals, complete questionnaires, and provide other supporting information on a self-declared basis. It is then the responsibility of the purchaser to assess the information submitted and, where necessary, verify it if there are concerns regarding its accuracy or credibility. This principle underpins all tender submissions and remains unchanged for the IDMD.

In certain cases, purchasers may request evidence supporting the score that has been awarded. Suppliers must then provide the documents and information used to calculate the IDMD score.

It should also be noted that, for the elements that contributed to the evaluation and scoring of the bid, the purchaser is entitled to expect that the score will be maintained throughout the duration of the contract, meaning that it should not decrease over time.

## 5. Will the IDMD replace the CSR questionnaires currently used by purchasing groups or the indices, labels, and other assessment tools already being requested?

The IDMD is intended to replace, or at least simplify and harmonize, the environmental and/or social (CSR) questionnaires currently used by purchasing groups and procurement organizations.

However, the IDMD differs from other labels, indices, and rating tools because its criteria are product-based (i.e., linked to the subject matter of the contract) rather than company-based. This distinguishes it from tools such as the CAHPP Green Index, EcoVadis, and similar corporate assessment systems.

As a result, the IDMD should be viewed as complementary to existing tools, rather than as a direct substitute for them.

It should also be noted that, in the context of public procurement, criteria that are not related to the subject matter of the contract are considered unlawful. This principle was reaffirmed by the Strasbourg Administrative Court (TA Strasbourg, Order of 14 February 2025, SAS Kelias, No. 2500382).

## 6. Is the IDMD applicable to all types of medical devices?

Yes, in practice, the IDMD is potentially applicable to all types of medical devices (MDs).

However, in certain cases, such as medical imaging equipment, digital health solutions, and in vitro diagnostic medical devices (IVDs), the IDMD is not considered the primary assessment tool.

- Special case: Medical imaging
  The MEPA Criteria Guide already exists and provides criteria specifically designed for medical imaging. It was co-developed by COCIR and companies in the imaging sector.
- Special case: Digital health
  The Ecoscore, developed by the French Ministry of Health, enables the calculation of the environmental footprint of digital health services.

The categories of medical devices that are primarily targeted by the IDMD are specified in Section 2.2 of the methodology.

## 7. What is meant by “Small Electro-Medical Equipment”?

All external medical devices that are electrically powered and/or contain electronic components (excluding imaging systems, robots, and similar equipment), and are **generally portable, easy to move, and do not require complex installation.**

*Examples include: electronic blood pressure monitors, pulse oximeters, electronic blood glucose meters, electronic or infrared thermometers, portable nebulizers, TENS devices, portable audiometers, portable ECG monitors, individual infusion or insulin pumps (excluding implantable devices), home CPAP/BiPAP devices for the treatment of sleep apnea, electronic weighing scales, automated external defibrillators (AEDs), and similar devices.*

## 8. In the case of a large product portfolio, should the IDMD be calculated for each product or for each product range?

Calculation by product range is possible (see Section 5.2.3 of the AFNOR methodology): the Index should be calculated using the best-selling reference within the product range.

For procedure packs or kits (i.e., sets comprising several medical devices), the Index must be calculated for each individual product included in the kit, and the formula provided in Section 5.2.4 should then be applied.

**Note:** This formula can be used either to calculate the overall score of the kit (using the overall scores of each component), or to calculate the scores for the different vulnerabilities, providing a more detailed assessment.

For systems (a medical device together with any associated accessories), the IDMD is calculated for the medical device that is the subject of the evaluation or procurement process (offer). Accessories marketed separately must be assessed individually when they themselves constitute a medical device or a distinct product reference.

## 9. The score is valid for 3 years. What does this mean?

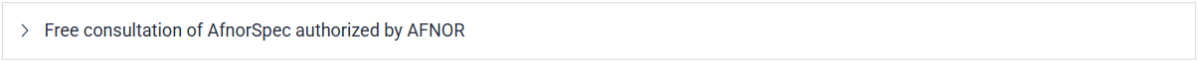
The final score is valid for a maximum period of three years. This means that, at the end of this three-year period, the score must be recalculated. The recalculated score may remain the same if the underlying data has not changed.

Before the expiry of the three-year period, the score may be recalculated at any time at the company's discretion, for example if there are changes to product-related or company-related information.

This approach makes it possible to monitor and demonstrate continuous improvement in a product's sustainability and CSR performance over time.

## 10. Is the tool available in French?

The AFNOR methodology is also available in French on the AFNOR website (through the same link as the English version). The language version can be selected by clicking on:




The IDMD online tool is also available in French. To switch from one language to another, click on the following option: 


## 11. How are purchasers and companies informed about this initiative?

Several communication channels are used to promote the initiative and provide information, all of which can be found on the SNITEM and C2DS websites:

- SNITEM webinars for companies (non-member companies can register by contacting rse@snitem.fr).

- C2DS information webinars (details available on the C2DS website).
- Press conference was held on 2 April 2025.
- Presentations and outreach activities conducted with stakeholders across the sector through events, webinars, and dedicated working groups.
- Dissemination by purchasers who will use the IDMD in procurement procedures.
- And other communication initiatives.

## 12. Is the framework expected to evolve?

It is indeed anticipated that the methodology will evolve over time, taking into account user feedback and experience as they are collected, as well as any changes to national and international regulations, standards, reference frameworks, and databases. The date of the first revision has not yet been determined.

## USE OF THE ONLINE IDMD PLATFORM

### 13. Who has access to the data used to calculate a product's IDMD?

Companies that calculate their IDMD score using the online tool retain full control over their input data. Only individuals from the company who are registered on the platform will have access to the complete set of information entered and relating to their company.

Other information regarding data protection:

- "Legal Notice" disclaimer, accessible from the home page of the IDMD platform, which notably states: *"The service provider hosting the Tool and its content undertakes not to share and to keep confidential all data entered by companies into the Tool. This confidential data is stored in a database accessible only to the service provider."*
- An entire section of the agreement between SNITEM and the IDMD platform provider is dedicated to data confidentiality and data use. The service provider is bound by a confidentiality obligation (Article 6). This is subject to strict oversight by SNITEM and applies to all software and tools made available, in particular to its members. However, this agreement is confidential and cannot be shared.
- The hosting provider is in France. It is Clever Cloud (its Terms and Conditions are available at the following link: General Terms of Use | Clever Cloud).
- Data in transit (between the browser and the application) is encrypted using the HTTPS protocol, and communications between the application and the database are also encrypted (via SSL).
- Encryption of data at rest within the database (see https://www.clever.cloud/developers/doc/administrate/encryption-at-rest/): his means that the database "file" itself is encrypted (with the encryption key managed by Clever Cloud), preventing anyone with physical access to the server from reading the data. In addition, Clever Cloud applies security best practices, including **security by design** and continuous infrastructure monitoring (see the information available at the following link).
- Data is deleted immediately following any deletion action (user, company, product, manufacturing site, etc.).

### 14. Can a purchaser access the detailed scores, or only the overall score?

The online tool allows users to generate two files:

- One file containing only the overall score and the scores for each vulnerability (Recommended: to be provided to the purchaser as part of the tender submission process).
- One file providing a detailed record of the information and data entered by the manufacturer to obtain the scores.

The manufacturer is free to share all or part of this information, depending on the purchaser's requirements within the tender process and subject to the level of confidentiality the company wishes to maintain. The implementation of the IDMD is not intended to alter existing procurement practices regarding the provision of supporting evidence.

This second file, which contains the detailed input data, is primarily intended to be retained by the manufacturer as a record and audit trail. In principle, it should not be shared with the purchaser, who already has access to the Index scores broken down by vulnerability and may, where necessary, request supporting documentation for the responses provided.

## 15. Where should I start when using the automated tool?

You must first create and complete the information relating to the main manufacturing site in the "Manufacturing Site" section.

Once this information has been entered, you can create products in the "Products" section. Each time a product is created, you will be asked to enter the product name and select the main manufacturing site. You can then choose the site that was previously created.

All data associated with that manufacturing site will be automatically pre-populated for every product linked to that site.

**Note:** Once you start completing the data associated with a product, you will no longer be able to modify the data associated with the manufacturing site (for example, **"**Energy Impacts," "Transport Modes," etc.) from within the product section. These data fields will be inaccessible there (displayed with a prohibition symbol 🚫), and you will need to return to the "Manufacturing Sites" section to make any changes.

Any updates made to a manufacturing site will then be automatically reflected in the scores of all products linked to that site.

## 16. If the company outsources all manufacturing stages (and only performs final assembly), should the main manufacturing site be selected only from Tier 1 subcontractors, or beyond?

For the identification of the main manufacturing site, only activities carried out by the manufacturer itself or by its Tier 1 subcontractors should be taken into account. Information relating to operations performed by Tier 2 subcontractors or higher-tier suppliers is generally more difficult to obtain.

## 17. How should data from year N-1 be used?

The data used should correspond to year N-1 or, if unavailable, year N-2 or N-3 (please refer to the methodology for the specific requirements applicable to each criterion).

Where an indicator is typically monitored on an annual basis (e.g., water consumption, workplace accidents, energy consumption, etc.), the consolidated value for the relevant full year should be used.

If the consolidated data for year N-1 are not yet available, a snapshot as of 31 December may be used instead.

## 18. Reuse of Data Collected as Part of CSRD Reporting

For the social vulnerabilities ("Health, Safety and Working Conditions" and "Inclusion and Diversity"), the methodology explicitly relies on several requirements and indicators derived from the CSRD and the ESRS, particularly ESRS S1, which covers diversity, pay equity, and occupational health and safety.

Although the methodology does not explicitly state that companies may directly reuse data produced as part of their CSRD reporting, the intent of the framework is clearly to align with these

standards wherever relevant. Companies may therefore use the data, definitions, and calculation methodologies already established for CSRD/ESRS reporting, provided that they **correspond to the indicator requested and the scope defined by the IDMD**.

**Important: The main point of attention concerns the scope of consolidation. Some CSRD indicators are reported at the group level or for a consolidated entity, whereas the IDMD requires data relating specifically to the main manufacturing site of the medical device concerned.**

## 19. What scope should be used for the social indicators of the main manufacturing site?

The social indicators must be reported at the level of the main manufacturing site, as defined in the methodology. Where the site includes production activities, support functions, and potentially headquarters operations, all employees assigned to that site must be taken into account.

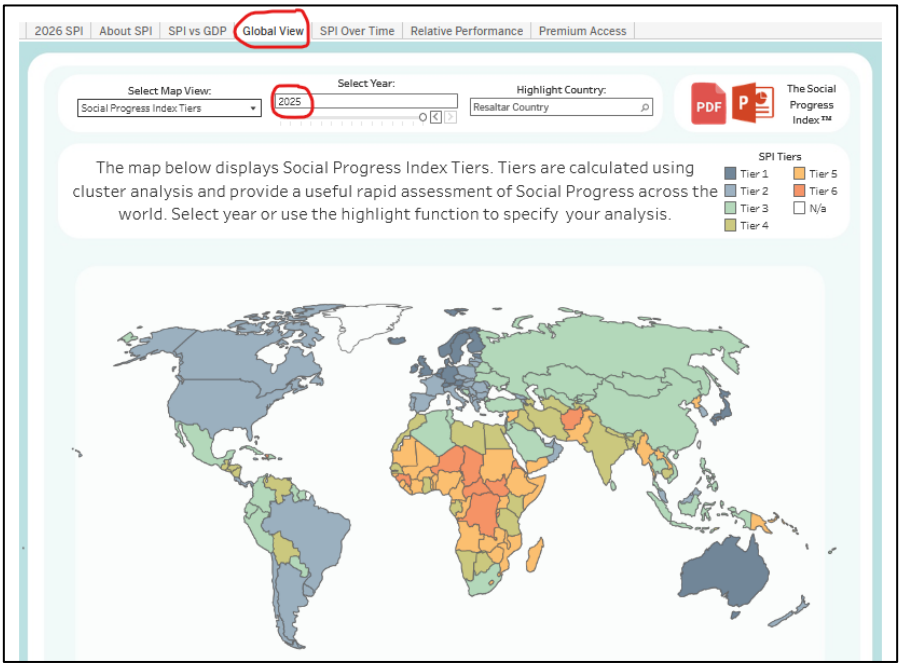
Unless otherwise specified in the methodology, workforce figures should be expressed as full-time equivalents (FTEs).

If certain data cannot be collected due to applicable national legislation, the score for the corresponding criterion will be zero.

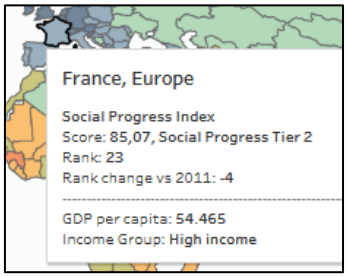
## 20. Websites Referenced in the methodology: additional guidance

As some of the websites referenced in the methodology are regularly updated (both in terms of content and format), additional guidance is provided below based on the information available at the time of writing:

- **Social Progress Index (SPI) :**
  - Link to the website: https://www.socialprogress.org/social-progress-index
  - Scroll down the website's main page to the world map and select the "Global View" tab. Then select year N-1:



You can then click on the country where the main manufacturing site is located and record the SPI value (for example, for France in 2025: 85.07).

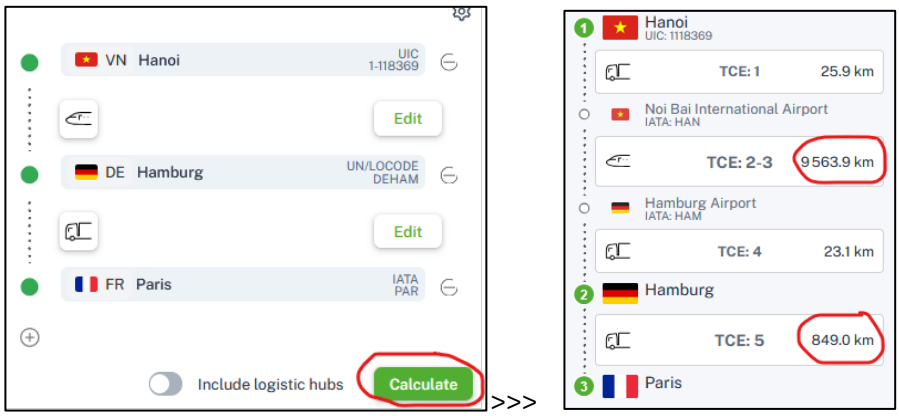



## Ecotransit

- Link to the website: https://www.ecotransit.org/fr/calculateur-demissions/
- It is now necessary to create a (free) account to access the calculator.
- Only the distance data should be retrieved from this website.

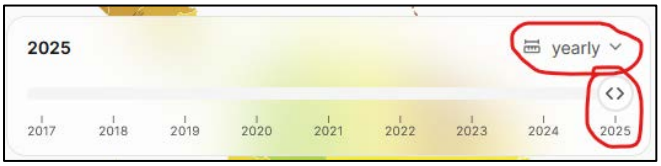
For example, for a shipment from Hanoi to Paris (air freight + road transport), the values to be entered into the platform would be:

- Air transport 9563.9 km / Road transport 849,0 km




## Electricity Maps

- Link to the website: https://app.electricitymaps.com/map/all/yearly
- Verify that the data displayed correspond to year N-1 (2025 in this example).




- Click on the country where the main manufacturing site is located and record the overall electricity mix value (for example, for France in 2025: 32 $gCO_2e/kWh$).



# Vulnerability 1: Greenhouse Gas Emissions (GHG)

## 21. Which components should be considered for the carbon intensity criterion?

The calculation applies to the raw materials making up the medical device, excluding any packaging and packing materials.

For a medical device containing three or more materials, three materials are taken into account: the material representing the largest share by mass, and among the remaining materials, the two with the highest carbon ESRS S1ctors.

For a single-material medical device, only the main material is considered. For a two-material medical device, both materials are taken into account.

For each selected material, the emission factor used is obtained from ADEME's Base Empreinte (or, if unavailable, from another database such as EcoInvent) and multiplied by the mass of the material.

Where materials are available at different stages of processing, the emission factor to be used is the one corresponding to the material's state in the component being assessed, and not necessarily that of the raw, unprocessed material.

## 22. "Type of Raw Material" Criterion: Which materials should I enter into the platform?

There are two possible approaches:

- Enter all the materials that make up the medical device, along with the required information (mass and emission factor (EF)). The platform will then automatically select the three materials required by the methodology (the material representing the largest share by mass and the two materials with the highest emission factors) and will automatically calculate the carbon intensity.
- Enter only the three materials identified according to the criteria defined in the methodology, provided that the manufacturer already knows them (for example, if a Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) has already been carried out and has identified the materials with the highest emission factors).

## 23. "Type of Raw Material" Criterion: I cannot find my product's raw material in the list provided by the automated tool.

We have integrated data from ADEME's Base Carbone® into the tool; however, some data may not yet have been imported, particularly due to the database's regular updates.

In the meantime, users can create a new material entry based on their own research, either using ADEME's Base Empreinte® or any other recognized database (e.g. EcoInvent, one of the world's most comprehensive and widely recognized life cycle assessment databases).

When creating a material, it is important to clearly indicate the data source and, where necessary, convert the units to ensure that the emission factor is expressed in $gCO_2e$ per gram of material **($gCO_2e/g$)**.

***Note 1:*** *The creation of raw material entries within the platform follows a collaborative approach: all platform users can view materials created by other users. If you do not wish the material you create to be visible or identifiable by other users (for example, for intellectual property reasons), it is recommended that you name it in a way that allows you to recognize it yourself, without making its identity explicit to other users.*

***Note 2:*** *If, when searching for materials, you wish to use a material that has been created by another user (identified as "Internal" in the "Database" column), and you notice that several entries for the same material have significantly different emission factor (EF) values, it is recommended that you first check whether the material exists in the ADEME database and determine which EF is appropriate for your case. Alternatively, you may conduct your own research to confirm that the EF you intend to use is the correct one.*

If the emission factor (EF) is not known, even after consulting other databases:

Please note that the Medical Device Sustainability Index (IDMD) has been developed in anticipation of future regulations and requirements that may be introduced in the short to medium term by the French government, the European Union, or international markets, where CSR criteria, particularly those relating to carbon emissions, are becoming increasingly detailed. Although participation is currently voluntary, requests to calculate a product's carbon footprint (whether partial or comprehensive) are likely to become more widespread and could become mandatory in the short to medium term.

It is therefore recommended to contact the material supplier directly to determine whether the emission factor is available or can be calculated.

In the meantime, within the IDMD platform, if the required information on raw materials is not available, this criterion cannot be completed and will therefore receive a score of zero. However, it should be noted that this is only one of several criteria within the methodology relating to greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. As a result, the overall score for this vulnerability will not necessarily be zero.

## 24. "Transport" Criterion: My manufacturing site delivers directly to customers in France. What distance should I use?

Using the website (EcoTransIT) referenced in the AFNOR methodology and on the platform, define the departure point as the city where the main manufacturing site is located and the destination point as Paris (or an intermediate destination if known).

When a route involves several successive modes of transport, the two main transport modes should be reported.

For example, if the route involves road transport from the manufacturing site to the airport, then a long-haul flight, followed by road transport to a railway station and finally rail transport to Paris, the transport modes to be taken into account are air transport and rail transport.

When several alternative transport scenarios are commonly used (for example, air or rail transport for the same segment), the most carbon-intensive scenario should be used.

If the main manufacturing site does not deliver directly to France and there is an intermediate storage or assembly site, this should not be taken into account.

# Vulnerability 2 : Water

### 25. "Water Reusability" Criterion: Which quantity of reused water is referred to in the formula? The production site's reused water, or specifically that of the medical device production line?

This criterion should be considered whenever the main manufacturing site uses water for the production of at least one medical device.

The assessment must remain at the level of the main manufacturing site. Therefore, the following values should be used in the formula:

- The total quantity of water is reused at the manufacturing site (across all manufacturing processes).
- The total quantity of water consumed at the manufacturing site (including sanitary water use).

The objective is to provide an estimate of the proportion of water reused in the medical device manufacturing process.

**Note 1:** In the automated tool, the water reuse rate, like water consumption (Criterion 1), must be entered at the level of the main manufacturing site and cannot subsequently be modified on a product-by-product basis. If, within the same manufacturing site, some products use water while others do not, you may create two separate manufacturing sites in the platform and assign them accordingly to the products being evaluated.

**For example:**

- Manufacturing site « ***Paris (with water use)*** » ➔ I entered the required values for water consumption and the water reuse rate ➔ I use this site to assess products that require water in their manufacturing process.
- Manufacturing site « ***Paris (without water use)*** » ➔ I select "The medical device does not require water consumption for its production" (the water reuse rate is then not taken into account, regardless of the slider position)➔ I use this site to assess products that do not require water in their manufacturing process.

**Note 2:** If the water used in the manufacturing process of the medical device is part of a closed-loop system (for example, for cooling molds and tooling), the medical device should be considered as not requiring water consumption for its production. In this case, the water reuse rate is considered to be 100%.

# Vulnerability 3: Waste

### 26. Qu'entend-on par « recyclé » et « recyclable »

A **recycled material** is a material derived from the recycling of pre-consumer or post-consumer waste.

**Internal production scrap that is directly reintroduced into the same manufacturing process is not considered recycled material.** In accordance with definitions commonly used in

environmental standards (particularly ISO 14021), recycled content refers to the incorporation of materials resulting from a pre-consumer or post-consumer recycling process. Production losses and offcuts that are fed back into the process that generated them are considered part of normal industrial process management and should not be declared as recycled material in the platform.

A **recyclable material** is a material for which an effective collection, sorting, and recycling stream exists. In the absence of specific guidance in the methodology, recyclability must be assessed with reference to the **recycling streams currently available in France**.

### 27. How can the use of recycled plastic materials be taken into account when this is prohibited under the MDR (for example, in an implantable medical device)?

A response is provided in the methodology (Section 8.3.1.1):

*"It should be noted that where regulations prohibit the incorporation of recycled materials for a given type of medical device, all medical devices of the same type will be treated in the same manner. [...]"*

***Note :*** *If technical or regulatory constraints make the use of recycled materials impossible, the item will be awarded a score of 5 points (the maximum possible score)."*

Note: The use of recycled materials in a medical device is not formally prohibited under the MDR. However, due to biocompatibility and traceability requirements, their use may be impracticable, particularly for higher-risk medical devices.

### 28. Which levels of packaging should be taken into account?

According to the definitions (page 14), it is stated that: *"Shipping packaging and transport containers are excluded from this definition."*

Therefore, the following should be taken into account: Primary packaging (i.e. packaging in direct contact with the medical device), and secondary and tertiary packaging, where applicable.

Shipping and transport packaging may not be under the direct control of the manufacturer or distributor and are therefore not taken into account at this stage.

Instructions for use (IFUs) and leaflets should not be considered part of the packaging.

### 29. How should cases be handled where there are multiple levels of packaging (primary, secondary, etc.), or where one packaging level contains several medical devices packaged together?

Where one packaging level contains several medical devices (for example, an individual medical device in its own primary packaging, with a secondary package containing 10 devices), the packaging weight per individual medical device should be calculated by adding the weight of its own packaging and its share of the common packaging.

For example, if a package contains 10 units, each medical device should be assigned 1/10 of the weight of the shared packaging, in addition to the weight of its individual packaging. The same principle applies proportionally to higher packaging levels.

You may use the following formula to calculate the recycled material content rate (Trec) (and similarly the recyclable material rate) for a given medical device:

$$T_{rec} = \frac{\sum_i \frac{M_i \times R_i}{N_i}}{\sum_i \frac{M_i}{N_i}} \times 100$$

where:

- $M_i$ = **mass of packaging** $i$
- $R_i$ = **recyclability rate**, expressed as a fraction (0 to 1)
- $N_i$ = **number of medical devices (MDs) contained in the packaging**

### 30. What does “easily separable” mean for a medical device?

A component is considered easily separable when it can be separated from other materials or components without complex destructive operations and using commonly available tools or means. Examples include components that are screwed together and can be dismantled, Components that are clip-fitted and can be disassembled, components that can be separated using a simple pair of scissors.

Conversely, bonded, overmolded, or otherwise inseparable assemblies generally cannot be considered easily separable.

## Vulnerability 6: Inclusion and Diversity

### 31. What is meant by “senior management” or “top management”?

According to the methodology, senior management refers to the individual occupying the highest hierarchical position at the site (level N), together with their direct reports (level N-1).

Companies that are already engaged in CSRD/ESRS reporting may rely on their internal definition of top management, provided that it remains representative of the governance structure of the site being assessed.

## APPENDIX – List of abbreviations

| Acronym | English Term | French Equivalent |
|---|---|---|
| **AED** | Automated External Defibrillator | DAE (Défibrillateur Automatisé Externe) |
| **BiPAP** | Bilevel Positive Airway Pressure | Traitement pour l'apnée du sommeil : deux niveaux de pression |
| **C2DS** | Committee for Sustainable Development in Healthcare | Comité pour le Développement Durable en Santé |
| **CAHPP** | Central Purchasing and Advisory Body for Public and Private Hospitals | Centrale d'Achats de l'Hospitalisation Privée et Publique |
| **$CO_2e$** | Carbon Dioxide Equivalent is a unit that expresses the climate impact of a greenhouse gas by converting it into the amount of $CO_2$ that would produce the same warming effect. | Équivalent $CO_2$ est une unité qui exprime l'impact climatique d'un gaz à effet de serre en le convertissant en la quantité de $CO_2$ produisant le même réchauffement. |
| **CPAP** | Continuous Positive Airway Pressure | Traitement pour l'apnée du sommeil : PPC (Pression Positive Continue) |
| **CSR** | Corporate Social Responsibility | RSE (Responsabilité Sociétale des Entreprises) |
| **CSRD** | Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive | Directive sur le reporting de durabilité des entreprises |
| **ECG** | Electrocardiogram | ECG (Électrocardiogramme) |
| **EF** | Emission Factor | FE (Facteur d'Émission) |
| **ESG** | Environmental, Social and Governance | Environnement, Social et Gouvernance |
| **ESRS** | European Sustainability Reporting Standards | Normes Européennes de Reporting de Durabilité |
| **FTE** | Full-Time Equivalent | ETP (Équivalent Temps Plein) |
| **GHG** | Greenhouse Gas Emissions | GES (Gaz à Effet de Serre) |
| **IDMD** | Sustainability Medical Device Index | Index DM durable |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **IFU** | Instructions for Use | Notice d'utilisation |
| **IVD** | In Vitro Diagnostic Medical Device | DIV (Dispositif Médical de Diagnostic In Vitro) |
| **LCA** | Life Cycle Assessment | ACV (Analyse du Cycle de Vie) |
| **MD** | Medical Device | DM (Dispositif Médical) |
| **MDR** | Medical Device Regulation (EU) 2017/745 | Règlement (UE) 2017/745 relatif aux dispositifs médicaux |
| **MEPA** | Medical Equipment Procurement Assessment | Guide MEPA pour les équipements d'imagerie |
| **SPI** | Social Progress Index | Indice de Progrès Social |
| **SNITEM** | French Medical Technology Industry Association | Syndicat National de l'Industrie des Technologies Médicales |
| **TENS** | Transcutaneous Electrical Nerve Stimulation | Neurostimulation Électrique Transcutanée (TENS) |