S1: Further description of the transparency criteria

#	Criteria	Further description
System description and results		
0 (not included in the transparency score)	System description	It should be reported which national healthcare system was assessed. Healthcare system was defined, closely to the definition of the WHO as follows: *"A health system consists of organizations, people and actions whose primary intent is to promote, restore or maintain health."*
1	Total Carbon Footprint	The total CF of a healthcare system can help to understand the total impact the system has on climate change
2	Carbon Footprint as a share of the total national CF	The share of healthcare's CF of the total national CF can help to understand the importance of the healthcare system to mitigate the climate impact of a country as well as to analyze systematic differences in the importance of the healthcare systems in mitigating the national CF between countries
3	CF per capita	The CF per capita can help to compare healthcare systems between different-sized countries.
4	CF breakdown	The division of total CFs in scopes or subcategories can help to understand the "hot spots" in GHG emissions within healthcare systems.
Method and Transparency		
5	LCA method	The LCA method can be distinguished between Top-Down (i.e. Using only Input-Output Data), Bottom-Up (i.e. using only Process-based data), and Hybrid (Using both data types). Each type has its advantages and disadvantages and should be reported to enable a first assessment of the used method.
6	Demand Date source (detail)	To avoid inaccurate, outdated, or unfitting data the data source is important to report for transparency.
7	Demand Data year	To avoid inaccurate, outdated, or unfitting data the data year is important to report for transparency.
8	Number of demand or expenditure categories	The number of demand or expenditure categories can help to assess the level of detail in which the healthcare system is modeled. The more expenditure categories are used, the higher the level of detail might be.
9	I-O table data source	Similar to the demand vector, the data source of the I-O table is important to ensure the data quality and transparency
10	I-O table year	Similar to the demand vector the data year of the I-O table is of importance to ensure the data quality and transparency
11	Multiregionality of the model	I-O tables can be distinguished in SRIO, which aggregates the economic sectors of a single country, or MRIO, which aggregates the sectors of multiple countries. As each of the models has its implications it is important to report the model type.
12	Number of production sectors	The number of production sectors within the I-O model can help to estimate the level of aggregation. The more production sectors are used the less aggregated the model might be.

13	Source of emission data	The report of emissions data sources ensures the quality.
14	Included GHGs	The results might vary dependent on the included GHGs with more included GHG leading to a higher CF. This leaves room for biases and reduced comparability between the studies. A list of the included GHGs and the used unit for the results can help to identify differences between the studies and contextualizes the results.
15	Concordance matrix reported	The bridge matrix connects the demand vector with the IO table. Each value in the demand vector, representing a demand from a certain economic sector, has to be connected to one or multiple sectors within the IO table. The bridge matrix defines these connections and makes the connection operationalizable. The bridge matrix can be either presented in matrix form or as a table classifying the demand vector values to IO table sectors.
16	Sensitivity and Uncertainty analysis	Quantitative analysis of uncertainty can add clarity and transparency to uncertainty reporting to the reader. Furthermore, it can help prioritize efforts to improve data quality in those areas of uncertainty which contribute most to the overall uncertainty of the results
17	Discussion of limitations	A variety of limitations can arise from CF calculations with IO models (e.g. insufficient data, high level of aggregation, etc.). Therefore, a critical discussion of limitations can increase transparency.