Boston Scientific Corporation

2025 CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2025

Word version

Important: this export excludes unanswered questions
This document is an export of your organization's CDP questionnaire response. It contains all data points for questions that are answered or in progress. There may be questions or data points that you have been requested to provide, which are missing from this document because they are currently unanswered. Please note that it is your responsibility to verify that your questionnaire response is complete prior to submission. CDP will not be liable for any failure to do so.
Read full terms of disclosure

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09/17/2025, 02:14 pm

Contents

C1. Introduction

(1.1) In which language are you submitting your response?

Select from:
☑ English

(1.2) Select the currency used for all financial information disclosed throughout your response.

Select from:
☑ USD

(1.3) Provide an overview and introduction to your organization.

(1.3.2) Organization type

Select from:
☑ Publicly traded organization

(1.3.3) Description of organization

Boston Scientific Corporation is a global developer, manufacturer and marketer of medical devices that are used in a broad range of interventional medical specialties. Our mission is to transform lives through innovative medical solutions that improve the health of patients around the world. As a medical technology leader for more than 40 years, we have advanced the practice of less-invasive medicine by helping physicians and other medical professionals diagnose and treat a wide range of diseases and medical conditions and improve patients' quality of life by providing alternatives to surgery and other medical procedures that are typically traumatic to the body. We advance science for life by providing a broad range of high-performance solutions to address unmet patient needs and reduce the cost of healthcare. We expect to continue to invest in our core franchises and pursue opportunities to diversify and further expand our presence in strategic, high-growth adjacencies and new global markets, including growth within the countries we define as emerging markets. Maintaining and expanding our international presence is an important component of our long-term growth strategy. Through our international presence, we seek to increase net sales and market share, leverage our relationships with leading physicians and their clinical research programs, accelerate the time to bring new products to market and gain access to worldwide technological developments that we can implement across our product lines. Our research and development efforts are focused largely on the development of next-generation and novel technology offerings across multiple programs and all divisions. In the past several years, we have completed numerous acquisitions in support of our growth strategy, both strengthening our core franchises and expanding into high growth adjacent markets. We continue to develop digital tools and technologies that enable us to compete more effectively and deliver first- class remote physician education, drive deeper patient engagement and increase digitally

enabled sales force productivity. We have a firm commitment to corporate responsibility and to living our values as a global business and global corporate citizen. This includes taking actions to advance diversity and inclusion, including through financial support of equity initiatives in the communities where we live and work, protecting the environment, investing in our employees' health and well-being, and many other initiatives that we believe ultimately help us create value responsibly. Protecting the environment is embedded in our work because a healthier planet leads to healthier people. We continue to make progress toward our 2030 goal of carbon neutrality for scopes 1 and 2 carbon emissions at all of our manufacturing and key distribution sites. In 2021, we joined the United Nations Race to Zero and Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) Business Ambition for 1.5°C campaign. In 2022, SBTi approved our science-based emission reduction targets, which will help guide us on a path toward net-zero carbon emissions across our entire value chain by 2050. This initiative uses climate science to define best practices in emissions reductions with an aim to prevent the worst effects of climate change. We are also pursuing efforts to better manage or reduce waste and increase recycling to minimize the environmental impact of our products and packaging. Through collaborations and partnerships with suppliers and customers, we will continue to work together to advance meaningful change for a healthier planet.
[Fixed row]

(1.4) State the end date of the year for which you are reporting data. For emissions data, indicate whether you will be providing emissions data for past reporting years.

(1.4.1) End date of reporting year

12/31/2024

(1.4.2) Alignment of this reporting period with your financial reporting period

Select from:
☑ Yes

(1.4.3) Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years

Select from:
☑ Yes

(1.4.4) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 1 emissions data for

Select from:
☑ 1 year

(1.4.5) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 2 emissions data for

Select from:
☑ 1 year

(1.4.6) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 3 emissions data for

Select from:
☑ 1 year
[Fixed row]

(1.4.1) What is your organization's annual revenue for the reporting period?

16747000000

(1.5) Provide details on your reporting boundary.

	Is your reporting boundary for your CDP disclosure the same as that used in your financial statements?
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(1.6) Does your organization have an ISIN code or another unique identifier (e.g., Ticker, CUSIP, etc.)?

ISIN code - bond

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

US1011371077

ISIN code - equity

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ No

CUSIP number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ No

Ticker symbol

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

BSX

SEDOL code

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ No

LEI number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

D-U-N-S number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

Other unique identifier

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

[Add row]

(1.7) Select the countries/areas in which you operate.

Select all that apply

☑ Peru
☑ Chile
☑ China
☑ Egypt
☑ India
☑ France
☑ Greece
☑ Italy
☑ Japan
☑ Spain
☑ Brazil
☑ Canada
☑ Poland
☑ Sweden

☑ Israel
☑ Mexico
☑ Norway
☑ Belgium
☑ Czechia
☑ Denmark
☑ Finland
☑ Germany
☑ Pakistan
☑ Portugal
☑ Thailand
☑ Viet Nam
☑ Argentina
☑ Netherlands
☑ New Zealand
☑ Philippines
☑ Puerto Rico
☑ Switzerland
☑ Russian Federation
☑ Hong Kong SAR, China
☑ United Arab Emirates
☑ United States of America
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
☑ Turkey
☑ Austria
☑ Belarus
☑ Ireland
☑ Lebanon
☑ Romania
☑ Colombia
☑ Malaysia
☑ Australia
☑ Indonesia
☑ Singapore
☑ Costa Rica
☑ Kazakhstan
☑ Saudi Arabia
☑ South Africa
☑ Guinea-Bissau
☑ Taiwan, China
☑ Republic of Korea

(1.24) Has your organization mapped its value chain?

(1.24.1) Value chain mapped

Select from:
☑ Yes, we have mapped or are currently in the process of mapping our value chain

(1.24.2) Value chain stages covered in mapping

Select all that apply

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

(1.24.3) Highest supplier tier mapped

Select from:

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(1.24.4) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped

Select from:

☑ Tier 3 suppliers

(1.24.7) Description of mapping process and coverage

Boston Scientific leverages a software provider's proprietary knowledge graph, consisting of a transaction-level view of global trade across over 450 million companies, 3 billion shipments, and 100 million supplier relationships, in combination with the software platform and information provided by Boston Scientific, to model product-specific value chains, identifying tier 2 and tier 3 suppliers (at the facility level) manufacturing or distributing various direct and indirect inputs relevant to specific Boston Scientific product families and sourcing categories. These are probabilistic value chains developed via the software provider's value chain modeling technology, utilizing reputable transaction-level shipment data from logistics providers and government authorities in conjunction with business registry data. To begin the modeling process, Boston Scientific provides details on the supplier, the specific goods the supplier provides, the supplier's sites of production, and the end Boston Scientific products it supplies input materials and components for; the software provider then resolves this information in a secure, Boston Scientific specific environment, modeling back the transformation of raw materials and subcomponents into the declared end products across the site-to-site movements of physical goods. The final, refined set of suppliers and site-to-site transactions comprising each respective value chain is provided to Boston Scientific in the software platform for user analysis.
[Fixed row]

(1.24.1) Have you mapped where in your direct operations or elsewhere in your value chain plastics are produced, commercialized, used, and/or disposed of?

	Plastics mapping	Primary reason for not mapping plastics in your value chain	Explain why your organization has not mapped plastics in your value chain
	Select from: ☑ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years	*Select from:* ☑ Other, please specify :Monitoring plastics regulation for the medical device industry	*Monitoring plastics regulation for the medical device industry*

[Fixed row]

C2. Identification, assessment, and management of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(2.1) How does your organization define short-, medium-, and long-term time horizons in relation to the identification, assessment, and management of your environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

Short-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

0

(2.1.3) To (years)

1

Medium-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

1

(2.1.3) To (years)

5

Long-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

5

(2.1.2) Is your long-term time horizon open ended?

Select from:
☑ No

(2.1.3) To (years)

25

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

The long-term time horizon is aligned with the timeframe of the Paris Climate Agreement and our goal to achieve net zero by 2050.
[Fixed row]

(2.2) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies and/or impacts?

	Process in place	Dependencies and/or impacts evaluated in this process
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*Select from:* ☑ Both dependencies and impacts

[Fixed row]

(2.2.1) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental risks and/or opportunities?

	Process in place	Risks and/or opportunities evaluated in this process	Is this process informed by the dependencies and/or impacts process?
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*Select from:* ☑ Both risks and opportunities	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(2.2.2) Provide details of your organization's process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities.

Row 1

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

☑ Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

☑ More than once a year

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

☑ Integrated into multi-disciplinary organization-wide risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

☑ Site-specific
☑ Local
☑ Sub-national
☑ National
☑ Not location specific

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

☑ IBAT for Business

International methodologies and standards

☑ ISO 14001 Environmental Management Standard
☑ Life Cycle Assessment

Other

☑ Desk-based research
☑ External consultants
☑ Internal company methods
☑ Materiality assessment
☑ Scenario analysis

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

☑ Drought
☑ Wildfires
☑ Heat waves
☑ Cold wave/frost
☑ Cyclones, hurricanes, typhoons
☑ Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice)
☑ Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)
☑ Storm (including blizzards, dust, and sandstorms)

Chronic physical

☑ Heat stress

☑ Water stress

☑ Sea level rise

☑ Temperature variability

☑ Increased severity of extreme weather events

☑ Changing temperature (air, freshwater, marine water)

☑ Changing precipitation patterns and types (rain, hail, snow/ice)

Policy

☑ Carbon pricing mechanisms

☑ Changes to national legislation

Market

☑ Changing customer behavior

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ Customers

☑ Employees

☑ Investors

☑ Suppliers

☑ Regulators

☑ Local communities

(2.2.2.15) Has this process changed since the previous reporting year?

Select from:

☑ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

BSC's climate strategy is driven by the ongoing identification and prioritization of risks and opportunities, including using climate-related scenarios. This process covers short (<1 year), medium (1-5 years) and long (5-25 years) time horizons. The long-term time horizon is aligned with the timeframe of the Paris Climate Agreement and our goal to achieve net zero by 2050. To help mitigate future business exposure to the effects of climate change, Boston Scientific also partnered with

leading climate change experts to formally integrate climate risk exposure assessments into our strategic planning process and annual operating plans to help inform our facilities and global supply chain network investments. Leveraging this partnership, we also conduct a detailed climate-related scenario analysis, which covers SSP1-2.6, SSP2-4.5 and SSP5-8.5 for the 2030 and 2050 time horizons across all key facilities. The company also conducts country-level climate transition risk analyses for the countries where Boston Scientific has key facilities, which we continue to assess and evaluate.
[Add row]

(2.2.7) Are the interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed?

	Interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed	Description of how interconnections are assessed
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*BSC sites have been analyzed using the IBAT tool to map biodiversity risk by location.*

[Fixed row]

(2.3) Have you identified priority locations across your value chain?

	Identification of priority locations	Primary reason for not identifying priority locations	Explain why you do not identify priority locations
	Select from: ☑ No, but we plan to within the next two years	*Select from:* ☑ Other, please specify :monitoring and will revisit	*monitoring and will revisit*

[Fixed row]

(2.4) How does your organization define substantive effects on your organization?

Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☑ Revenue

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☑ % decrease

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Likelihood of effect occurring

☑ Other, please specify :Potential magnitude

(2.4.7) Application of definition

Boston Scientific defines a substantive financial or strategic impact as one that could result in a significant reduction in revenue or require significant additional or increased capital expenditures, increased direct and indirect operating costs such as, for example, increased costs of raw materials and energy, limitations on raw material and energy source, supply choices and other items or limitations that could have a substantive strategic or financial impact. Additionally, Boston Scientific has supply chain and manufacturing locations across different geographies, including locations that can be subject to physical risks caused by the increased severity of extreme weather events such as tornados, hurricanes, and floods that could cause supply chain interruption, pose challenges to maintaining production capacity and could result in high costs to remediate any direct impact, and increased customer complaints. This may have a direct or indirect impact on our ability to maintain strategic customer relationships and generate revenues or pre-tax income that satisfy shareholders. Our Board of Directors, including its Risk, Science, and Technology Committee, oversees the Company's enterprise-wide approach to risk management and focuses on the most significant risks facing the Company including strategic, operational, financial, legal, and compliance risks, which may also include environmental and climate-related risks. Boston Scientific's Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) program supports the Board of Directors, its Risk, Science, and Technology Committee and Boston Scientific leadership in risk oversight and achievement of our strategic and organizational objectives. Our ERM program analyses the key risks inherent in achieving our strategic imperatives so we can anticipate and adapt to potential challenges to preserve and grow shareholder value. Risks and opportunities are discussed with management, who manage the

mitigation activities and incorporate those activities as part of developing our strategic plan. We have established climate-related controls and procedures to escalate enterprise-level issues to the appropriate management levels and to members of our Board of Directors, as appropriate. Matters determined to present potential material impacts to the Company's financial results, operations, and/or reputation are reported by management to one or more members of the Board of Directors in accordance with our escalation framework.

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☑ Direct operating costs

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☑ Absolute decrease

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Likelihood of effect occurring

☑ Other, please specify :Potential magnitude

(2.4.7) Application of definition

Boston Scientific defines a substantive financial or strategic impact of opportunities as one that could result in significantly decreased direct and indirect operating costs such as, for example, decreased costs of energy or other items. In the case of opportunities related to the use of renewable energy or increased energy efficiency, Boston Scientific also considers the impact of the opportunity in terms of reduced exposure to variable energy prices, taxes on fossil fuels, and overall contribution of the opportunity towards the company decarbonization goals.

Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☑ Shareholder value

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☑ Absolute decrease

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Likelihood of effect occurring

☑ Other, please specify :Potential magnitude

(2.4.7) Application of definition

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Risk Management (ERM) program supports the Board of Directors, its Risk, Science, and Technology Committee and Boston Scientific leadership in risk oversight and achievement of our strategic and organizational objectives. Our ERM program analyses the key risks inherent in achieving our strategic imperatives so we can anticipate and adapt to potential challenges to preserve and grow shareholder value. Risks and opportunities are discussed with management, who manage the mitigation activities and incorporate those activities as part of developing our strategic plan. We have established climate-related controls and procedures to escalate enterprise-level issues to the appropriate management levels and to members of our Board of Directors, as appropriate. Matters determined to present potential material impacts to the Company's financial results, operations, and/or reputation are reported by management to one or more members of the Board of Directors in accordance with our escalation framework.

Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☑ Strategic customers

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☑ Absolute decrease

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Likelihood of effect occurring

☑ Other, please specify :Potential magnitude

(2.4.7) Application of definition

Boston Scientific defines a substantive financial or strategic impact as one that could result in a significant reduction in revenue or require significant additional or increased capital expenditures, increased direct and indirect operating costs such as, for example, increased costs of raw materials and energy, limitations on raw material and energy source, supply choices and other items or limitations that could have a substantive strategic or financial impact. Additionally, Boston Scientific has supply chain and manufacturing locations across different geographies, including locations that can be subject to physical risks caused by the increased severity of extreme weather events such as tornados, hurricanes, and floods that could cause supply chain interruption, pose challenges to maintaining production capacity and could result in high costs to remediate any direct impact, and increased customer complaints. This may have a direct or indirect impact on our ability to maintain strategic customer relationships and generate revenues or pre-tax income that satisfy shareholders. Our Board of Directors, including its Risk, Science, and Technology Committee, oversees the Company's enterprise-wide approach to risk management and focuses on the most significant risks facing the Company including strategic, operational, financial, legal, and compliance risks, which may also include environmental and climate-related risks. Boston Scientific's Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) program supports the Board of Directors, its Risk, Science, and Technology Committee and Boston Scientific leadership in risk oversight and achievement of our strategic and organizational objectives. Our ERM program analyses the key risks inherent in achieving our strategic imperatives so we can anticipate and adapt to potential challenges to preserve and grow shareholder value. Risks and opportunities are discussed with management, who manage the mitigation activities and incorporate those activities as part of developing our strategic plan. We have established climate-related controls and procedures to escalate enterprise-level issues to the appropriate management levels and to members of our Board of Directors, as appropriate. Matters determined to present potential material impacts to the Company's financial results, operations, and/or reputation are reported by management to one or more members of the Board of Directors in accordance with our escalation framework.

Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☑ Capital expenditures

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☑ Absolute increase

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Likelihood of effect occurring

☑ Other, please specify :Potential magnitude

(2.4.7) Application of definition

Boston Scientific defines a substantive financial or strategic impact as one that could result in a significant reduction in revenue or require significant additional or increased capital expenditures, increased direct and indirect operating costs such as, for example, increased costs of raw materials and energy, limitations on raw material and energy source, supply choices and other items or limitations that could have a substantive strategic or financial impact. Additionally, Boston Scientific has supply chain and manufacturing locations across different geographies, including locations that can be subject to physical risks caused by the increased severity of extreme weather events such as tornados, hurricanes, and floods that could cause supply chain interruption, pose challenges to maintaining production capacity and could result in high costs to remediate any direct impact, and increased customer complaints. This may have a direct or indirect impact on our ability to maintain strategic customer relationships and generate revenues or pre-tax income that satisfy shareholders. Our Board of Directors, including its Risk, Science, and Technology Committee, oversees the Company's enterprise-wide approach to risk management and focuses on the most significant risks facing the Company including strategic, operational, financial, legal, and compliance risks, which may also include environmental and climate-related risks. Boston Scientific's Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) program supports the Board of Directors, its Risk, Science, and Technology Committee and Boston Scientific leadership in risk oversight and achievement of our strategic and organizational objectives. Our ERM program analyses the key risks inherent in achieving our strategic imperatives so we can anticipate and adapt to potential challenges to preserve and grow shareholder value. Risks and opportunities are discussed with management, who manage the mitigation activities and incorporate those activities as part of developing our strategic plan. We have established climate-related controls and procedures to escalate enterprise-level issues to the appropriate management levels and to members of our Board of Directors, as appropriate. Matters determined to present potential material impacts to the Company's financial results, operations, and/or reputation are reported by management to one or more members of the Board of Directors in accordance with our escalation framework.

Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☑ Production capacity

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☑ Absolute decrease

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Likelihood of effect occurring

☑ Other, please specify :Potential magnitude

(2.4.7) Application of definition

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Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☑ Direct operating costs

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☑ Absolute increase

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Likelihood of effect occurring

☑ Other, please specify :Potential magnitude

(2.4.7) Application of definition

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Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☑ Indirect operating costs

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☑ Absolute increase

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Likelihood of effect occurring

☑ Other, please specify :Potential magnitude

(2.4.7) Application of definition

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Risk Management (ERM) program supports the Board of Directors, its Risk, Science, and Technology Committee and Boston Scientific leadership in risk oversight and achievement of our strategic and organizational objectives. Our ERM program analyses the key risks inherent in achieving our strategic imperatives so we can anticipate and adapt to potential challenges to preserve and grow shareholder value. Risks and opportunities are discussed with management, who manage the mitigation activities and incorporate those activities as part of developing our strategic plan. We have established climate-related controls and procedures to escalate enterprise-level issues to the appropriate management levels and to members of our Board of Directors, as appropriate. Matters determined to present potential material impacts to the Company's financial results, operations, and/or reputation are reported by management to one or more members of the Board of Directors in accordance with our escalation framework.

Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Pretax income

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☑ % decrease

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Likelihood of effect occurring

☑ Other, please specify :Potential magnitude

(2.4.7) Application of definition

Boston Scientific defines a substantive financial or strategic impact as one that could result in a significant reduction in revenue or require significant additional or increased capital expenditures, increased direct and indirect operating costs such as, for example, increased costs of raw materials and energy, limitations on raw material and energy source, supply choices and other items or limitations that could have a substantive strategic or financial impact. Additionally, Boston Scientific has supply chain and manufacturing locations across different geographies, including locations that can be subject to physical risks caused by the increased severity of extreme weather events such as tornados, hurricanes, and floods that could cause supply chain interruption, pose challenges to maintaining production capacity and could result in high costs to remediate any direct impact, and increased customer complaints. This may have a direct or indirect impact on our ability to maintain strategic customer relationships and generate revenues or pre-tax income that satisfy shareholders. Our Board of Directors, including its Risk, Science, and Technology Committee, oversees the Company's enterprise-wide approach to risk management and focuses on the most significant risks facing the Company including strategic, operational, financial, legal, and compliance risks, which may also include environmental and climate-related risks. Boston Scientific's Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) program supports the Board of Directors, its Risk, Science, and Technology Committee and Boston Scientific leadership in risk oversight and achievement of our strategic and organizational objectives. Our ERM program analyses the key risks inherent in achieving our strategic imperatives so we can anticipate and adapt to potential challenges to preserve and grow shareholder value. Risks and opportunities are discussed with management, who manage the mitigation activities and incorporate those activities as part of developing our strategic plan. We have established climate-related controls and procedures to escalate enterprise-level issues to the appropriate management levels and to members of our Board of Directors, as appropriate. Matters determined to present potential material impacts to the Company's financial results, operations, and/or reputation are reported by management to one or more members of the Board of Directors in accordance with our escalation framework.

Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☑ Customer complaints

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☑ Absolute increase

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Likelihood of effect occurring

☑ Other, please specify :Potential magnitude

(2.4.7) Application of definition

Boston Scientific defines a substantive financial or strategic impact as one that could result in a significant reduction in revenue or require significant additional or increased capital expenditures, increased direct and indirect operating costs such as, for example, increased costs of raw materials and energy, limitations on raw material and energy source, supply choices and other items or limitations that could have a substantive strategic or financial impact. Additionally, Boston Scientific has supply chain and manufacturing locations across different geographies, including locations that can be subject to physical risks caused by the increased severity of extreme weather events such as tornados, hurricanes, and floods that could cause supply chain interruption, pose challenges to maintaining production capacity and could result in high costs to remediate any direct impact, and increased customer complaints. This may have a direct or indirect impact on our ability to maintain strategic customer relationships and generate revenues or pre-tax income that satisfy shareholders. Our Board of Directors, including its Risk, Science, and Technology Committee, oversees the Company's enterprise-wide approach to risk management and focuses on the most significant risks facing the Company including strategic, operational, financial, legal, and compliance risks, which may also include environmental and climate-related risks. Boston Scientific's Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) program supports the Board of Directors, its Risk, Science, and Technology Committee and Boston Scientific leadership in risk oversight and achievement of our strategic and organizational objectives. Our ERM program analyses the key risks inherent in achieving our strategic imperatives so we can anticipate and adapt to potential challenges to preserve and grow shareholder value. Risks and opportunities are discussed with management, who manage the mitigation activities and incorporate those activities as part of developing our strategic plan. We have established climate-related controls and procedures to escalate enterprise-level issues to the appropriate management levels and to members of our Board of Directors, as appropriate. Matters determined to present potential material impacts to the Company's financial results, operations, and/or reputation are reported by management to one or more members of the Board of Directors in accordance with our escalation framework.

[Add row]

C3. Disclosure of risks and opportunities

(3.1) Have you identified any environmental risks which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future?

Climate change

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:
☑ Yes, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain

Plastics

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:
☑ No

(3.1.2) Primary reason why your organization does not consider itself to have environmental risks in your direct operations and/or upstream/downstream value chain

Select from:
☑ No standardized procedure

(3.1.3) Please explain

NA
[Fixed row]

(3.1.1) Provide details of the environmental risks identified which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk1

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical

☑ Cyclone, hurricane, typhoon

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Puerto Rico

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

As stated in Boston Scientific's 2024 Form 10-K, climate change and natural disasters could result in physical damage to our facilities as well as those of our suppliers, customers, and other business partners, which could cause disruption in our business and operations or increase costs to operate our business. As an example, the city of Dorado is on the northern coast of Puerto Rico in the Caribbean Sea. Physical risks related to extreme weather events present a high hazard level in Dorado, which means that potentially damaging and life-threatening floods or cyclones are expected to occur at least once every 10 years in the city. In September 2017 we saw one of these risks materialize when Hurricane Maria left a path of destruction, including temporarily putting our Dorado facility out of operation. However, Boston Scientific employees, their families and the Puerto Rican community responded with incredible resilience and courage in the face of this

adversity. The plant in Puerto Rico was back online and operating at approximately 90% capacity with generator power one week after the storm due to everyone's effort and contingency response and backup plans.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Closure of operations

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Long-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ Very likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

In 2024, Boston Scientific was not materially affected by any natural disasters, extreme weather or other conditions caused by or related to climate change

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.1.1.23) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – minimum (currency)

6000000

(3.1.1.24) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – maximum (currency)

24000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

*The financial impact figures consider a cost of roughly 6 million, which corresponds to the financial impact of hurricane Maria. Therefore, we estimate a cost of 6 million * 1 equals 6 million for each future event of similar size and circumstance. Physical risks related to extreme weather events present a high hazard level in Dorado, which means that potentially damaging and life-threatening floods or cyclones are expected to occur at least once in every 10 years in the city. In the long term time horizon we estimate a cost of 24 million, calculated as 6 million * 4, for future events of similar size and circumstance.*

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

☑ Improve maintenance of infrastructure

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

3000000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

*When Hurricane Maria hit Puerto Rico in September 2017 it temporarily put our Dorado manufacturing facility out of operation. We implemented critical infrastructure upgrades at the site which proved to be an invaluable investment when Hurricane Fiona hit the island in 2022, switching to independent water and power systems capable of providing us with up to two months of backup utilities and supplies. The costs to respond to this risk are already incorporated in our operational costs. For example, as part of our long-term risk management strategy, facility upgrades at our Dorado, Puerto Rico manufacturing site over the last five years included a hurricane roof, hurricane shutters and increased generator capacity. The investments have totaled 3 million since 2019 and these investments are integrated into our ongoing business operations. We calculate the cost of responding to the risk as 3 million * 1 year equals 3 million.*

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

When Hurricane Maria hit Puerto Rico in September 2017 it temporarily put our Dorado manufacturing facility out of operation. We implemented critical infrastructure upgrades at the site, which proved to be an invaluable investment when Hurricane Fiona hit the island in 2022 and global and local teams implemented proactive measures that kept disruption to a minimum. Days before Fiona made landfall, products were stocked and secured to ensure an uninterrupted supply chain, and we

switched to independent water and power systems capable of providing us with up to two months of backup utilities and supplies. With the facility prepared, we proactively shut down and sent our 800 employees home to ensure their safety. We immediately confirmed that all our employees and their families were safe as Fiona left the island, then turned our focus to reopening the facility. Our Dorado team rallied to resume operations a day later, a testament to their perseverance and a resiliency plan that left nothing to chance. Our global security and resiliency experts prepare for a range of potential threats, including meteorologic, geologic, geo-political and climate-related changes. They evaluate our entire value chain to enable comprehensive impact assessments in case of a disaster. This includes identifying and mitigating high-risk dependencies in an effort to avoid events that could interfere with delivering our products to customers or jeopardize the safety of our people, suppliers and communities. The costs to respond to this risk are already incorporated in our operational costs. For example, as part of our long-term risk management strategy, facility upgrades at our Dorado, Puerto Rico manufacturing site over the last five years included a hurricane roof, hurricane shutters and increased generator capacity.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk2

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Policy

☑ Carbon pricing mechanisms

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Ireland

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

As stated in Boston Scientific's 2024 Form 10-K, increased environmental regulation, including to address climate change, may result in increases in our costs to operate our business or restrict certain aspects of our activities. We evaluate carbon tax scenarios which could be introduced in the range of $40 to $100/tonne carbon. A $40/tonne price is aligned to the proposed Climate Leadership Council's U.S. Carbon Fee, which was designed to meet the U.S.'s commitment of the Paris Climate Accord to keep warming below 2 degrees Celsius. We have used a broader range of carbon pricing to examine scenarios ranging from minimal regulation ($40/tonne) to significant regulation ($100/tonne).

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Increased indirect [operating] costs

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Long-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ Unlikely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Low

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

We evaluate carbon tax scenarios that could be introduced in the range of $40 to $100/tonne carbon Scope 1 & 2 emissions x $40 and Scope 1 & 2 emissions x $100

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.1.1.23) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – minimum (currency)

3900000

(3.1.1.24) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – maximum (currency)

9700000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

*Approach and assumptions: A 40/tonne price (approximately 4 million) is aligned to the proposed Climate Leadership Council's U.S. Carbon Fee, which was designed to meet the U.S.'s commitment of the Paris Climate Accord to keep warming below 2 degrees Celsius. We have used a broader range of carbon pricing to examine scenarios of minimal regulation (40/tonne) to significant regulation (100/tonne). Figures used in this calculation: We have evaluated the carbon tax implications for our business for the scenarios of 40/tonne and 100/tonne. The figure of $3.9 million is based on the 40/tonne scenario multiplied by our total 2024 Scope 1 & 2 market based emissions, while the potential maximum is based on a 100/tonne. Financial impact calculation: 40 * 97,421 market-based tonnes equals $3,896,840 rounded to $3.9 million; 100 * 97,421 market-based tonnes equals $9,742,100 rounded to $9.7 million*

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Compliance, monitoring and targets

☑ Establish organization-wide targets

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

14100000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Under our Global Facilities Master Planning process there is a dedicated sustainability project fund, with a framework for request and allocation of funding for prioritized energy improvement projects. They are assessed across multiple criteria including Simple Payback, Net Present Value (NPV), Internal Rate of Return (% IRR), energy reduction (kWh), and GHG reduction. Prioritization of projects for allocation of capital funding is based on the best alignment to our global environmental sustainability goals. In 2024 we invested approximately 14,1 million USD CAPEX in decarbonization projects at our existing manufacturing sites which represents approximately 3% of the total annual CAPEX invested by the company. This mechanism will help us achieve our approved Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) targets aligned with the Paris Climate Agreement.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Under our Global Facilities Master Planning process there is a dedicated sustainability project fund, with a framework for request and allocation of funding for prioritized energy improvement projects. They are assessed across multiple criteria including Simple Payback, Net Present Value (NPV), Internal Rate of Return (% IRR), energy reduction (kWh), and GHG reduction. Prioritization of projects for allocation of capital funding is based on the best alignment to our global environmental sustainability goals.
[Add row]

(3.1.2) Provide the amount and proportion of your financial metrics from the reporting year that are vulnerable to the substantive effects of environmental risks.

Climate change

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:
☑ Other, please specify :Increased indirect (operating) costs

(3.1.2.2) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

705748

(3.1.2.3) % of total financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue

Select from:
☑ Less than 1%

(3.1.2.4) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(3.1.2.5) % of total financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

The total amount paid in 2024 for the Carbon Tax in Ireland was approximately EUR 652,142 corresponding to a carbon tax of EUR 48.5/tonne carbon from 01-Jan24 to 30-Apr24, and EUR 56/tonne carbon from 1-May24 to 31-Dec24, on the natural gas consumed at Boston Scientific locations in Ireland. The figure was converted from EUR to USD using the 2024 average exchange rate of 1 EUR 1.0822 USD (according to https://www.exchangerates.org.uk/EUR-USD-spot-exchange-rates-history-2024.html). total tax in USD equals 705,748. There were no physical risks that had a financial impact for us in 2024.
[Add row]

(3.5) Are any of your operations or activities regulated by a carbon pricing system (i.e. ETS, Cap & Trade or Carbon Tax)?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(3.5.1) Select the carbon pricing regulation(s) which impact your operations.

Select all that apply
☑ Ireland carbon tax

(3.5.3) Complete the following table for each of the tax systems you are regulated by.

Ireland carbon tax

(3.5.3.1) Period start date

01/01/2024

(3.5.3.2) Period end date

12/31/2024

(3.5.3.3) % of total Scope 1 emissions covered by tax

13.7

(3.5.3.4) Total cost of tax paid

705748

(3.5.3.5) Comment

Our scope 1 emissions in Ireland in 2024 were 11,972 tons CO2e. Total scope 1 emissions company-wide were 87,567 tons CO2e. Therefore, the fraction corresponding to our operations in Ireland: 13.7% The total amount paid in 2024 for the Carbon Tax in Ireland was approximately EUR 652,142 corresponding to a carbon tax of 48.5/tonne carbon from 01-Jan24 to 30-Apr24, and 56/tonne carbon from 1-May24 to 31-Dec24, on the natural gas consumed at Boston Scientific locations in Ireland. The figure was converted from EUR to USD using the 2024 average exchange rate of 1 EUR 1.0822 USD (according to https://www.exchangerates.org.uk/EUR-USD-spot-exchange-rates-history-2024.html). total tax in USD equals 705,748.
[Fixed row]

(3.5.4) What is your strategy for complying with the systems you are regulated by or anticipate being regulated by?

To comply with the Ireland Carbon Tax, we will continue paying it through utility invoices. The tax is set to increase by €7.5 annually, reaching €100 per metric ton of CO2 emitted by 2030. Our strategy to mitigate higher taxes involves the Cut-Convert-Compensate approach. First, we have ISO 50001:2018 certification for all our manufacturing sites in Ireland (Cut). Second, we are implementing decarbonization roadmaps to reduce natural gas usage and increase renewable electricity through process electrification (Convert). Lastly, once we achieve 90% renewable energy, Boston Scientific expects to employ carbon credits for unavoidable emissions (Compensate).

(3.6) Have you identified any environmental opportunities which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future?

	Environmental opportunities identified
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized

[Fixed row]

(3.6.1) Provide details of the environmental opportunities identified which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp1

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Resource efficiency

☑ Move to more energy/resource efficient buildings

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Brazil

☑ Ireland

☑ Malaysia

☑ Costa Rica

☑ Netherlands

☑ Puerto Rico

☑ United States of America

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Boston Scientific set a goal to achieve Carbon Neutrality for Scopes 1 & 2 in manufacturing and key distribution sites only by 2030 with interim targets (100% renewable electricity by 2024 - achieved - (includes renewable electricity generated onsite and purchased electricity matched with electricity from renewable sources)

and 90% renewable energy by 2027) to reduce our environmental impact. To achieve this goal, we implemented a strategy to cut energy use, convert to renewables, and compensate for any remaining unavoidable emissions. The "cut" component of this strategy is focused on energy efficiency improvement with a resulting financial return from each kWh saved. To help ensure “cut” delivers meaningful reductions in energy consumption and cost control year on year, we aim to certify all our manufacturing and key distribution sites to the ISO 50001:2018 standard for energy management. In 2024, 13 of our sites are certified to ISO 50001:2018.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Reduced direct costs

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ Virtually certain (99–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Boston Scientific estimates that energy improvement projects implemented in 2024 have saved the company approximately $1.1 million annually in energy costs. Key energy improvement projects that delivered savings in 2024 include new electric heat pumps, solar photovoltaic, and air changes reduction in controlled manufacturing environments.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.6.1.17) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term - minimum (currency)

1109578

(3.6.1.18) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – maximum (currency)

1109578

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

The financial figure provided is based on the savings related to unit energy prices (electricity and natural gas) multiplied by the total estimated energy reduction in each project (total of 3 main initiatives categories) implemented in 2024: $370,782 (electric heat pumps), $315,064 (Solar PV), $423,732 (air changes reduction).

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

8259024

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

The figure provided ($8,259,204) represents the cost to implement our projects from 3 initiative types which contribute to CO2 reduction goals. These investments described have an average payback of approximately 7.4 years.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Our company's focus on improving patient health comes with the responsibility to protect the planet we all share. As such, Boston Scientific set a goal to reach net-zero GHG emissions across the company's value chain by 2050 from a 2019 base year. We have also set goals to reduce absolute Scope 1 & 2 GHG emissions 46.2% by 2030 from a 2019 base year and to reduce Scope 3 GHG emissions from Purchased Goods & Services, Capital Goods, Fuel & Energy-Related Activities, Upstream transportation & Distribution, and Business travel GHG emissions 55% per USD value added within the same timeframe. We have also set goals to reduce (i) scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions 97% per USD value added, equivalent to 90% absolute reduction, by 2050 from a 2019 base year, and (ii) scope 3 GHG emissions 97% per USD value added within the same timeframe. To meet our energy reduction and carbon neutrality goals, Boston Scientific uses a Global Energy Management System (GEMS) and our corporate energy strategy C3: Cut-Convert-Compensate.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp2

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Energy source

☑ Shift toward decentralized energy generation

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Brazil

☑ Ireland

☑ Malaysia

☑ Costa Rica

☑ Netherlands

☑ Puerto Rico

☑ United States of America

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

To help achieve our 2030 goal of carbon neutrality for scopes 1 and 2 in key manufacturing and distribution sites only, Boston Scientific has invested in on-site solar generation. The solar PV systems located on our facilities generated a total of approximately 9.9 million kilowatt-hours of renewable electricity in 2024.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Reduced direct costs

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ Virtually certain (99–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

On-site solar generation could potentially provide 13% of Boston Scientific's global electricity needs with an annual average 20% electricity cost reduction for that fraction/portion of the company's demand. Considering that we spent around $35,000,000 globally at our manufacturing and key distribution sites in electricity, we could save 910,000 per year

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.6.1.19) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term - minimum (currency)

910000

(3.6.1.20) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term - maximum (currency)

910000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

*The potential financial figure provided was calculated as: Cost of electricity * fraction of electricity consumption that could be covered by on-site solar PV * price difference for grid vs on-site electricity: $35,000,000 x 13% x 20% equals $910,000 per year*

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

5400000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

The cost to realize the opportunity is approximately $5,400,000, which includes capital expenditures and consultancy costs. We anticipate that the majority of on-site solar installations are likely to be under Power Purchase Agreements (PPA).

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

We have set a goal to achieve carbon neutrality (scopes 1 and 2) by 2030 at key manufacturing and distribution sites and in 2024 achieved 100% renewable electricity by 2024, including renewable electricity generated onsite and purchased electricity matched with electricity from renewable sources at our key manufacturing and distribution sites only. To achieve these goals, we are developing off-site (via virtual Power Purchase Agreements (vPPA)) and on-site (via PPAs and owned systems) renewable electricity installations.
[Add row]

(3.6.2) Provide the amount and proportion of your financial metrics in the reporting year that are aligned with the substantive effects of environmental opportunities.

Climate change

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:
☑ Other, please specify :Reduced direct costs

(3.6.2.2) Amount of financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

1109578

(3.6.2.3) % of total financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

The financial figure provided is based on the savings related to unit energy prices (electricity and natural gas) multiplied by the total estimated energy reduction in each project (total of 3 main initiatives categories) implemented in 2024: $370,782 (electric heat pumps), $315,064 (Solar PV), $423,732 (air changes reduction). [Add row]

C4. Governance

(4.1) Does your organization have a board of directors or an equivalent governing body?

(4.1.1) Board of directors or equivalent governing body

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.1.2) Frequency with which the board or equivalent meets

Select from:

☑ More frequently than quarterly

(4.1.3) Types of directors your board or equivalent is comprised of

Select all that apply

☑ Executive directors or equivalent

☑ Non-executive directors or equivalent

☑ Independent non-executive directors or equivalent

(4.1.4) Board diversity and inclusion policy

Select from:

☑ No

[Fixed row]

(4.1.1) Is there board-level oversight of environmental issues within your organization?

	Board-level oversight of this environmental issue	Primary reason for no board-level oversight of this environmental issue	Explain why your organization does not have board-level oversight of this environmental issue
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select from:*	*Rich text input [must be under 2500 characters]*
Biodiversity	*Select from:* ☑ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years	*Select from:* ☑ Other, please specify :monitoring and will revisit	*monitoring and will revisit*

[Fixed row]

(4.1.2) Identify the positions (do not include any names) of the individuals or committees on the board with accountability for environmental issues and provide details of the board's oversight of environmental issues.

Climate change

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

☑ Board-level committee

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Other policy applicable to the board, please specify :Risk, Science, and Technology committee charter, Audit Committee charter, Nominating & Governance Committee Charter

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

☑ Scheduled agenda item in some board meetings – at least annually

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

☑ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments

☑ Reviewing and guiding annual budgets

☑ Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

The Boston Scientific Board of Directors and its committees oversee management of environmental and climate-related risks and opportunities. The Board has delegated oversight of sustainability and environment initiatives to its Nominating and Governance Committee, which reviews climate-related initiatives at least annually, or more frequently as needed. The Nominating and Governance Committee receives updates on climate-related initiatives on an annual basis. These meetings cover our sustainability strategies and climate initiatives, including progress against our science-based targets. Climate-related risks, updates on targets, opportunities and strategy are escalated to the full Board as appropriate. Certain members of the Board have environmental, health, safety and sustainability, and risk competencies. The Audit Committee oversees climate risk disclosures and the Risk, Science and Technology Committee oversees risks, including climate risks where appropriate, identified through the Company's Enterprise Risk Management process. The CEO is responsible for progressing the Boston Scientific environmental sustainability goals with delegated support from several Executive Committee members, the vice president of corporate responsibility and subject matter experts. Additionally, the CEO has sustainability goals as a component of their individual performance objectives, which are set by the Board of Directors. In furtherance of our commitment to sustainability, our annual employee bonus program includes a modifier that is based on companywide progress toward corporate responsibility goals, which reinforce building value responsibly and sustainably. This includes reducing our environmental impact. The Board's Executive Compensation and Human Resources Committee is responsible for oversight of the Company's Annual Bonus Plan (which contains environmental goals).
[Fixed row]

(4.2) Does your organization's board have competency on environmental issues?

Climate change

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :The board receives regular updates from our internal subject matter experts on climate initiatives.

[Fixed row]

(4.3) Is there management-level responsibility for environmental issues within your organization?

	Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue	Primary reason for no management-level responsibility for environmental issues	Explain why your organization does not have management-level responsibility for environmental issues
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select from:*	*Rich text input [must be under 2500 characters]*
Biodiversity	*Select from:* ☑ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years	*Select from:* ☑ Other, please specify :monitoring and will revisit	*monitoring and will revisit*

[Fixed row]

(4.3.1) Provide the highest senior management-level positions or committees with responsibility for environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Other C-Suite Officer, please specify :The Executive Vice President (EVP), Global Operations

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Conducting environmental scenario analysis

☑ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues

Other

☑ Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Annually

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The Executive Vice President (EVP), Global Operations is a member of the company's Executive Committee and is responsible for global manufacturing and supply chain, sustainability, quality and regulatory affairs, IT, global business services, global business excellence, and corporate research and development. The EVP, Global Operations is also responsible for assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities and he and/or his team reports to the Board and CEO on at least an annual basis.
[Add row]

(4.5) Do you provide monetary incentives for the management of environmental issues, including the attainment of targets?

Climate change

(4.5.1) Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.5.2) % of total C-suite and board-level monetary incentives linked to the management of this environmental issue

1.5

(4.5.3) Please explain

In 2021, Boston Scientific introduced an ESG scorecard as part of our annual bonus program for all eligible employees, including our Executive Committee. In 2024, the ESG Scorecard was included as a modifier to our annual bonus program, enabling the Board to apply positive or negative discretion to overall bonus payout based on the achievement of ESG Scorecard goals. In 2024, no positive or negative discretion was applied related to ESG Scorecard performance. The ESG Scorecard has the potential to impact bonus payout by +/- 15%, of which 10% of our bonus payout may be impacted by environmental performance. In 2024, the annual bonus program accounted for approximately 15.4% of total named executive officer compensation. Therefore, we estimate that approximately 1.54% of executive officer monetary incentives may be linked to the management of this environmental issue. In addition, our CEO has personal performance objectives for advancement of the Company's ESG goals.
[Fixed row]

(4.5.1) Provide further details on the monetary incentives provided for the management of environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☑ Corporate executive team

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Progress towards environmental targets

Emission reduction

☑ Increased share of renewable energy in total energy consumption

☑ Reduction in absolute emissions

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☑ Short-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent, only (e.g. contractual annual bonus)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

All bonus eligible employees, including the corporate executive team, have individual bonus criteria linked to renewable energy performance and reduction emissions targets through the ESG scorecard. In 2024, the ESG scorecard was included as a modifier to our annual bonus program, enabling the Board to apply positive or negative discretion to overall bonus payout based on the achievement of ESG Scorecard goals. In 2024, no positive or negative discretion was applied related to ESG Scorecard performance. The progress towards these goals is used as part of the process to determine executive compensation and to hold our CEO accountable for performance.

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

All bonus eligible employees, including the corporate executive team, have individual bonus criteria linked to renewable energy performance and reduction emissions targets through the ESG scorecard. In 2024, the ESG scorecard was included as a modifier to our annual bonus program, enabling the Board to apply positive or negative discretion to overall bonus payout based on the achievement of ESG Scorecard goals. In 2024, no positive or negative discretion was applied related to

ESG Scorecard performance. These metrics are used to hold ourselves accountable to our goals in a measurable way. The progress towards these goals is used as part of the process to determine executive compensation and to hold our CEO accountable for performance.
[Add row]

(4.6) Does your organization have an environmental policy that addresses environmental issues?

	Does your organization have any environmental policies?
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.6.1) Provide details of your environmental policies.

Row 1

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply
☑ Climate change

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:
☑ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply
☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain
☑ Downstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

Our Emissions reduction statement applies globally for Boston Scientific

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments
☑ Other environmental commitment, please specify :Company-wide GHG emissions reductions aligned with SBTi and to reach carbon neutrality in scopes 1and 2 in our manufacturing and key distribution sites.

Climate-specific commitments
☑ Commitment to net-zero emissions

(4.6.1.6) Indicate whether your environmental policy is in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select all that apply
☑ Yes, in line with the Paris Agreement

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:
☑ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

how-we-approach-emissions-reduction.pdf

Row 2

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

Our EHS policy applies to all our supply chain, distribution, commercial and logistics activities, facilities, employees, contractors, and agencies providing work or service on our behalf worldwide

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

☑ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards

(4.6.1.6) Indicate whether your environmental policy is in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select all that apply

☑ No, but we plan to align in the next two years

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

☑ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

Global_EHS_Policy.pdf

Row 3

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

☑ Selected facilities, businesses or geographies only

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

Our Global Energy Management System Policy applies to all our manufacturing and key distribution centers.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Climate-specific commitments

☑ Commitment to net-zero emissions

☑ Other climate-related commitment, please specify :90% renewable energy in our manufacturing and key distribution sites

Additional references/Descriptions

☑ Description of renewable electricity procurement practices

(4.6.1.6) Indicate whether your environmental policy is in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, in line with the Paris Agreement

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

☑ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

Global_Energy_Policy.pdf
[Add row]

(4.10) Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives?

(4.10.1) Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.10.2) Collaborative framework or initiative

Select all that apply

☑ Race to Zero Campaign

☑ Science-Based Targets Initiative (SBTi)

(4.10.3) Describe your organization's role within each framework or initiative

We were one of the first medical device manufacturers to pledge to achieve carbon neutrality by 2030 in all manufacturing and key distribution sites (scopes 1 and 2). Using the Boston Scientific Global Energy Management System (GEMS), we are on track to meet this goal. In 2021, Boston Scientific expanded our climate action goals by joining the United Nations Race to Zero and Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) Business Ambition for 1.5°C campaign. As an important milestone in our journey to net-zero by 2050, our emission reduction targets were approved by the SBTi in 2022.
[Fixed row]

(4.11) In the reporting year, did your organization engage in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment?

(4.11.1) External engagement activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, we engaged directly with policy makers

☑ Yes, we engaged indirectly through, and/or provided financial or in-kind support to a trade association or other intermediary organization or individual whose activities could influence policy, law, or regulation

(4.11.2) Indicate whether your organization has a public commitment or position statement to conduct your engagement activities in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have a public commitment or position statement in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

(4.11.3) Global environmental treaties or policy goals in line with public commitment or position statement

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

(4.11.4) Attach commitment or position statement

how-we-approach-emissions-reduction.pdf

(4.11.5) Indicate whether your organization is registered on a transparency register

Select from:

☑ No

(4.11.8) Describe the process your organization has in place to ensure that your external engagement activities are consistent with your environmental commitments and/or transition plan

In more than 100 countries, our people work with an awareness of the world's most pressing health care challenges, including inequity, economic disparity, climate change and environmental protection. Their efforts are supported by our ESG Executive Steering Committee, our EHS policies, the Global Council for Inclusion, and local, regional, and national employee and community programs. The employees of Boston Scientific are the collective force behind our commitment to advance ESG and deliver meaningful results. This includes subject matter experts and key advisors from across the business who work closely with our ESG team to determine how we measure and share progress. Boston Scientific is dedicated to transforming lives through innovative medical solutions that improve the health of patients around the world. Fulfilling our mission comes with a responsibility to protect our planet. That's why we have set environmental goals and seek to reduce energy and water use, waste and GHG emissions. To achieve our carbon neutrality goal, Boston Scientific has implemented a C3 strategy to cut energy use, convert to cleaner fuels and compensate for remaining emissions.
[Fixed row]

(4.11.1) On what policies, laws, or regulations that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment has your organization been engaging directly with policy makers in the reporting year?

Row 1

(4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

The Irish government Climate Action Plan, committing to transfer to a Carbon Neutral economy by 2050

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply
☑ Climate change

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Environmental impacts and pressures
☑ Emissions – CO2

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:
☑ National

(4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Select all that apply

☑ Ireland

(4.11.1.6) Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☑ Support with no exceptions

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Discussion in public forums

☑ Responding to consultations

(4.11.1.9) Funding figure your organization provided to policy makers in the reporting year relevant to this policy, law, or regulation (currency)

0

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

Boston Scientific has three large manufacturing sites in Ireland. Therefore, any commitment from the Irish government to reduce emissions in the country and to support industry in their decarbonization journey aligns with our climate transition plan.

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.1.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on this policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply
☑ Paris Agreement
[Add row]

(4.11.2) Provide details of your indirect engagement on policy, law, or regulation that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment through trade associations or other intermediary organizations or individuals in the reporting year.

Row 1

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:
☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

North America
☑ National Association of Manufacturers

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply
☑ Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization’s position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:
☑ Unknown

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ No, we did not attempt to influence their position

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

50000

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

Dues, of which 22% (11,000) is assigned as political

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ No, we have not evaluated

Row 2

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

North America

☑ US Chamber of Commerce

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ No, we did not attempt to influence their position

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

100000

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

Dues, of which 40% (40,000) is assigned as political

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ No, we have not evaluated

[Add row]

(4.12) Have you published information about your organization’s response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(4.12.1) Provide details on the information published about your organization’s response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response. Please attach the publication.

Row 1

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:
☑ In mainstream reports, in line with environmental disclosure standards or frameworks

(4.12.1.2) Standard or framework the report is in line with

Select all that apply
☑ GRI
☑ TCFD

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply
☑ Climate change
☑ Water
☑ Biodiversity

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:
☑ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

☑ Strategy
☑ Governance
☑ Emission targets
☑ Emissions figures
☑ Value chain engagement
☑ Public policy engagement
☑ Content of environmental policies

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

Performance Report: Strategy Page 8-9, Governance Page 47-48, Emissions targets page 37, Emissions figures page 39,60 10K: Risks & Opportunities page 25

(4.12.1.8) Comment

Performance Report: https://www.bostonscientific.com/content/dam/bostonscientific/corporate/corporate-responsibility/performance-report/BostonScientific2024PerformanceReport.pdf 10K: https://investors.bostonscientific.com/~/media/Files/B/Boston-Scientific-IR-V3/annual-reports-proxy-statements/2025/bsc-2024-annual-report-and-10-k.pdf
[Add row]

C5. Business strategy

(5.1) Does your organization use scenario analysis to identify environmental outcomes?

Climate change

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:
☑ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:
☑ Annually
[Fixed row]

(5.1.1) Provide details of the scenarios used in your organization's scenario analysis.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios
☑ Bespoke climate transition scenario

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:
☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Policy

☑ Market

☑ Reputation

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 2.5ºC - 2.9ºC

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2000

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2030

☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Finance and insurance

☑ Cost of capital

Stakeholder and customer demands

☑ Consumer sentiment

☑ Consumer attention to impact

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Global regulation

☑ Political impact of science (from galvanizing to paralyzing)

☑ Global targets

☑ Methodologies and expectations for science-based targets

Direct interaction with climate

☑ On asset values, on the corporate

☑ Perception of efficacy of climate regime

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

When working with climate scenarios like RCP2.6, RCP4.5, and RCP8.5, there are several assumptions, uncertainties, and constraints to consider: Assumptions 1. Emissions Trajectories: Each scenario assumes a specific path for greenhouse gas emissions based on different levels of policy intervention and technological advancements. 2. Socioeconomic Factors: Assumptions about population growth, economic development, and energy consumption patterns are built into each scenario. 3. Technological Progress: The scenarios assume varying rates of technological innovation, especially in renewable energy and carbon capture technologies. Uncertainties 1. Climate Sensitivity: There is uncertainty about how sensitive the Earth's climate is to increases in greenhouse gas concentrations. This affects temperature projections. 2. Policy Implementation: The effectiveness and timeliness of climate policies are uncertain. Political, economic, and social factors can influence policy outcomes. 3. Natural Climate Variability: Natural factors like volcanic eruptions and solar radiation variations can impact climate projections and are inherently unpredictable. Constraints 1. Data Limitations: The quality and availability of historical climate data can constrain the accuracy of models. 2. Model Limitations: Climate models have limitations in their ability to simulate complex climate processes and regional climate changes accurately. 3. Economic and Social Constraints: The feasibility of implementing the necessary changes in energy systems, infrastructure, and behavior is constrained by economic costs and social acceptance. By acknowledging these assumptions, uncertainties, and constraints, we can better understand the range of possible outcomes and make more informed decisions.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

When conducting a climate scenario analysis, it's important to consider a range of possible futures. Boston scientific chose three different scenarios: RCP2.6, RCP4.5, and RCP8.5. The rationale for choosing these three scenarios is as follows: RCP2.6: This scenario represents a future where the global community takes significant action to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. It's the most optimistic scenario, assuming that we make major changes to our energy systems, industries and

lifestyles to limit global warming to around 2°C above pre-industrial levels. This helps us understand what the world might look like if we successfully tackle climate change. RCP4.5: This is a middle-ground scenario. It assumes that the global community makes some efforts to reduce emissions, but not as aggressively as in RCP2.6. In this scenario, global temperatures rise by about 2.5-3°C by the end of the century. It helps us explore a more moderate future where we balance economic growth and environmental protection. RCP8.5: This scenario represents a future where the global community continues with business as usual, without significant efforts to reduce emissions. It's the most pessimistic scenario, with global temperatures rising by about 4-5°C by the end of the century. This helps us understand the potential impacts if we fail to address climate change effectively. By analyzing these three scenarios, we can get a comprehensive view of the potential risks and opportunities under different levels of climate action. This helps Boston Scientific make informed decisions and plan for a range of possible futures.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 2.6

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ SSP5

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Facility

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:
☑ 1.6°C - 1.9°C

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2000

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply
☑ 2030
☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts
☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Stakeholder and customer demands
☑ Consumer sentiment

Regulators, legal and policy regimes
☑ Global regulation
☑ Political impact of science (from galvanizing to paralyzing)
☑ Methodologies and expectations for science-based targets

Direct interaction with climate
☑ On asset values, on the corporate

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

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Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 4.5

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ SSP5

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Facility

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 2.5ºC - 2.9ºC

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2000

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2030

☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Stakeholder and customer demands

☑ Consumer sentiment

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Global regulation

☑ Political impact of science (from galvanizing to paralyzing)

☑ Methodologies and expectations for science-based targets

Direct interaction with climate

☑ On asset values, on the corporate

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

When working with climate scenarios like RCP2.6, RCP4.5, and RCP8.5, there are several assumptions, uncertainties, and constraints to consider: Assumptions 1. Emissions Trajectories: Each scenario assumes a specific path for greenhouse gas emissions based on different levels of policy intervention and technological advancements. 2. Socioeconomic Factors: Assumptions about population growth, economic development, and energy consumption patterns are built into each scenario. 3. Technological Progress: The scenarios assume varying rates of technological innovation, especially in renewable energy and carbon capture technologies. Uncertainties 1. Climate Sensitivity: There is uncertainty about how sensitive the Earth's climate is to increases in greenhouse gas concentrations. This affects temperature projections. 2. Policy Implementation: The effectiveness and timeliness of climate policies are uncertain. Political, economic, and social factors can influence policy outcomes. 3. Natural Climate Variability: Natural factors like volcanic eruptions and solar radiation variations can impact climate projections and are inherently unpredictable. Constraints 1. Data Limitations: The quality and availability of historical climate data can constrain the accuracy of models. 2. Model Limitations: Climate models have limitations in their ability to simulate complex climate processes and regional climate changes accurately. 3. Economic and Social Constraints: The feasibility of implementing the necessary changes in energy systems, infrastructure, and behavior is constrained by economic costs and social acceptance. By acknowledging these assumptions, uncertainties, and constraints, we can better understand the range of possible outcomes and make more informed decisions.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

When conducting a climate scenario analysis, it's important to consider a range of possible futures. Boston scientific chose three different scenarios: RCP2.6, RCP4.5, and RCP8.5. The rationale for choosing these three scenarios is as follows: RCP2.6: This scenario represents a future where the global community takes significant action to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. It's the most optimistic scenario, assuming that we make major changes to our energy systems, industries and lifestyles to limit global warming to around 2°C above pre-industrial levels. This helps us understand what the world might look like if we successfully tackle climate change. RCP4.5: This is a middle-ground scenario. It assumes that the global community makes some efforts to reduce emissions, but not as aggressively as in

RCP2.6. In this scenario, global temperatures rise by about 2.5-3°C by the end of the century. It helps us explore a more moderate future where we balance economic growth and environmental protection. RCP8.5: This scenario represents a future where the global community continues with business as usual, without significant efforts to reduce emissions. It's the most pessimistic scenario, with global temperatures rising by about 4-5°C by the end of the century. This helps us understand the potential impacts if we fail to address climate change effectively. By analyzing these three scenarios, we can get a comprehensive view of the potential risks and opportunities under different levels of climate action. This helps Boston Scientific make informed decisions and plan for a range of possible futures.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 8.5

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ SSP5

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Facility

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 4.0°C and above

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2000

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2030

☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Stakeholder and customer demands

☑ Consumer sentiment

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Global regulation

☑ Political impact of science (from galvanizing to paralyzing)

☑ Methodologies and expectations for science-based targets

Direct interaction with climate

☑ On asset values, on the corporate

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

When working with climate scenarios like RCP2.6, RCP4.5, and RCP8.5, there are several assumptions, uncertainties, and constraints to consider: Assumptions 1. Emissions Trajectories: Each scenario assumes a specific path for greenhouse gas emissions based on different levels of policy intervention and technological advancements. 2. Socioeconomic Factors: Assumptions about population growth, economic development, and energy consumption patterns are built into each scenario. 3. Technological Progress: The scenarios assume varying rates of technological innovation, especially in renewable energy and carbon capture technologies. Uncertainties 1. Climate Sensitivity: There is uncertainty about how sensitive the Earth's climate is to increases in greenhouse gas concentrations. This affects temperature projections. 2. Policy Implementation: The effectiveness and timeliness of climate policies are uncertain. Political, economic, and social factors can influence policy outcomes. 3. Natural Climate Variability: Natural factors like volcanic eruptions and solar radiation variations can impact climate projections and are inherently unpredictable. Constraints 1. Data Limitations: The quality and availability of historical climate data can constrain the accuracy of models. 2. Model Limitations: Climate models have limitations in their ability to simulate complex climate processes and regional climate changes accurately. 3. Economic and Social Constraints: The feasibility of implementing the necessary changes in energy systems, infrastructure, and behavior is constrained by economic costs and social acceptance. By acknowledging these assumptions, uncertainties, and constraints, we can better understand the range of possible outcomes and make more informed decisions.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

When conducting a climate scenario analysis, it's important to consider a range of possible futures. Boston scientific chose three different scenarios: RCP2.6, RCP4.5, and RCP8.5. The rationale for choosing these three scenarios is as follows: RCP2.6: This scenario represents a future where the global community takes significant action to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. It's the most optimistic scenario, assuming that we make major changes to our energy systems, industries and lifestyles to limit global warming to around 2°C above pre-industrial levels. This helps us understand what the world might look like if we successfully tackle climate change. RCP4.5: This is a middle-ground scenario. It assumes that the global community makes some efforts to reduce emissions, but not as aggressively as in RCP2.6. In this scenario, global temperatures rise by about 2.5-3°C by the end of the century. It helps us explore a more moderate future where we balance economic growth and environmental protection. RCP8.5: This scenario represents a future where the global community continues with business as usual, without significant efforts to reduce emissions. It's the most pessimistic scenario, with global temperatures rising by about 4-5°C by the end of the century. This helps us understand the potential impacts if we fail to address climate change effectively. By analyzing these three scenarios, we can get a comprehensive view of the potential risks and opportunities under different levels of climate action. This helps Boston Scientific make informed decisions and plan for a range of possible futures. [Add row]

(5.1.2) Provide details of the outcomes of your organization's scenario analysis.

Climate change

(5.1.2.1) Business processes influenced by your analysis of the reported scenarios

Select all that apply

☑ Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.2.3) Summarize the outcomes of the scenario analysis and any implications for other environmental issues

The results from climate risk assessment have provided quantitative data for the following risk indices: annual temperature change, annual precipitation change, drought length, extreme rainfall, extreme temperatures, annual heating degree days, annual cooling degree days, and sea level rise. The results are available at location, country and company level and are reported to our Operations Strategic Planning Team to help ensure long-term capital investments are climate-risk informed. To help mitigate future business exposure to the effects of climate change, Boston Scientific partnered with leading climate change experts to formally integrate climate risk exposure assessments into our strategic planning process and annual operating plans to help inform our facilities and global supply chain network investments. Leveraging this partnership, the company also conducted a detailed climate-related scenario analysis in 2022, which covered SSP1-2.6, SSP2-4.5 and SSP5-8.5 for the 2030 and 2050 time horizons across all key facilities. We continue to assess and evaluate. The output from the climate-related scenario analysis showed no material risks. The primary climate related risk over the long term is extreme temperatures. Boston Scientific acknowledges the criticality of assessing climate-related challenges and incorporating climate risk information to enable business units to make better risk informed business decisions.
[Fixed row]

(5.2) Does your organization’s strategy include a climate transition plan?

(5.2.1) Transition plan

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have a climate transition plan which aligns with a 1.5°C world

(5.2.3) Publicly available climate transition plan

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.2.4) Plan explicitly commits to cease all spending on, and revenue generation from, activities that contribute to fossil fuel expansion

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not plan to add an explicit commitment within the next two years

(5.2.6) Explain why your organization does not explicitly commit to cease all spending on and revenue generation from activities that contribute to fossil fuel expansion

Our decarbonization strategy is aligned with our science-based targets for reducing GHG emissions, focusing on the gradual reduction of fossil fuel consumption. As we transition towards net-zero, we expect to progressively decrease our reliance on fossil fuels. However, during this transition, there will be a continued need for fossil fuel purchases as we phase them down.

(5.2.7) Mechanism by which feedback is collected from shareholders on your climate transition plan

Select from:

☑ We do not have a feedback mechanism in place, and we do not plan to introduce one within the next two years

(5.2.10) Description of key assumptions and dependencies on which the transition plan relies

Our commitment to improving the lives of patients calls for protecting the planet we all share. True to our core values of caring, meaningful innovation and global collaboration, we take action to reduce our carbon footprint across our entire value chain and invest in efforts to build a sustainable, resilient business that brings value to our customers, patients and communities. Reducing our carbon footprint is a cornerstone of our efforts to confront climate change, mitigate climate risk to our business and ultimately create a healthier planet for all. Boston Scientific has a long-standing commitment to advance environmental sustainability, and we have significantly reduced our carbon footprint while driving further progress toward environmental goals: By 2030 to achieve carbon neutrality across manufacturing and key distribution sites (scopes 1 and 2) and by 2050 to achieve net-zero greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions across the entire value chain (scopes 1, 2 and 3).

(5.2.11) Description of progress against transition plan disclosed in current or previous reporting period

In 2024 we achieved our interim target of 100% renewable electricity at manufacturing and key distribution sites only, including renewable electricity generated onsite and purchased electricity matched with electricity from renewable sources. We follow the science and are focused on actions to reduce our GHG emissions across our global value chain. This includes reducing the emissions from our operations and collaborating with our suppliers to understand their impact on the environment and how they can decarbonize their operations. Progress against our environmental targets is a central component of our environmental, social and governance (ESG) scorecard, which has the capacity to modify our annual employee bonus program payout. Our progress towards net-zero is presented throughout this CDP response document.

(5.2.13) Other environmental issues that your climate transition plan considers

Select all that apply

☑ No other environmental issue considered
[Fixed row]

(5.3) Have environmental risks and opportunities affected your strategy and/or financial planning?

(5.3.1) Environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy and/or financial planning

Select from:
☑ Yes, both strategy and financial planning

(5.3.2) Business areas where environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy

Select all that apply
☑ Products and services
☑ Upstream/downstream value chain
☑ Investment in R&D
☑ Operations
[Fixed row]

(5.3.1) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your strategy.

Products and services

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply
☑ Risks
☑ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

We make a concerted effort to minimize the environmental impacts of our devices, packaging and materials. Product stewardship at Boston Scientific focuses on the environmental footprint of our products at every life cycle stage, from design, sourcing, production and distribution to waste disposal and recycling. The company develops packaging and labeling sustainability goals with input from a global steering committee and processes that meet international labeling regulations. As we continue to align business operations with our ESG priorities, we are introducing a new process for ideal end-to-end product flow, including improving the way our products are sourced, manufactured, packaged, shipped and distributed. This new approach allows us to manufacture more products and reliably deliver them to customers and their patients, while making our supply chain more sustainable by lowering carbon emissions, reducing packaging waste and significantly decreasing our global shipping footprint. These advances will result in part from postponing product packaging until we determine the product's destination. Where possible, products will be directly shipped to customers, skipping unnecessary handling and travel to and from distribution sites. For products headed to countries where regulations allow downloadable Instructions for Use (IFUs), we are eliminating paper IFUs and shipping devices more fuel efficiently in lighter packaging. Where printed IFUs are required, we only send instructions in local languages rather than in multiple-language packets. In addition to reducing packaging waste and shipping weight, we are optimizing shipping routes. When feasible, we are transporting freight by sea rather than air to produce fewer emissions.

Upstream/downstream value chain

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

We are incorporating insights from our inventory of all Scope 3 categories with climate-related risks and opportunities in the supply-chain and value-chain strategies to make them more sustainable. Climate-related risk is incorporated into the Boston Scientific supply chain resiliency program, which focuses on assessing risk across key products. The output of the assessment provides strategies to increase the resiliency of product, which may include financial investment. In 2024, we made important advances in our end-to-end ideal product flow initiative, which is focused on driving more efficiency and sustainability in how our products are sourced, manufactured, packaged and distributed. Our teams made progress decreasing packaging waste, reducing our global shipping footprint and lowering

associated carbon emissions, while delivering more products to more patients. Our approach is focused on three key areas: optimized shipping, streamlined product instructions and targeted and efficient sterilization. By 2026, we expect these efforts to cut our use of paper by up to 90% (where regulations allow widespread use of electronic instructions for use), increase direct shipping to destination regions by approximately 90% and reduce supply chain costs annually by an estimated 80 million.

Investment in R&D

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

Our approach to innovation identifies new treatments for urgent health needs and enhancements that make our existing products even better. Our continued investment in innovation resulted in nearly 100 new product launches in 2024. Boston Scientific has a strong focus on R&D, with dedicated sites in the European Union, the United States, Costa Rica, China and India. Some of these sites also serve as R&D Centers of Excellence where the company identifies successful practices and shares them internally. In 2024, Boston Scientific invested more than 1.6 billion in R&D, representing 9.6% of sales and served more than 44 million patients. In 2024, we completed the pilot and performed an LCA on two products — the LithoVue Single-Use Digital Flexible Ureteroscope and the EXALT Model D Single-Use Duodenoscope. The resulting data have been invaluable in assessing the environmental impact of product materials and components so we can make targeted improvements. As a result of these insights, we are working to incorporate LCAs more broadly across Boston Scientific. We're also partnering with industry groups to collectively standardize LCA processes, with the goal of ensuring measurement consistency and helping all stakeholders understand potential environmental impacts.

Operations

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

Climate-related risks and opportunities have directly influenced Boston Scientific's strategy regarding Operations. The majority of scope 1+2 GHG emissions from Boston Scientific come from manufacturing sites, so the company focuses its mitigation efforts in this area considering the short, medium and long term. For instance, in 2024 Boston Scientific implemented a variety of energy efficiency projects that saved approximately 1.11 USD million and 14,913 MWh of energy (electrical and thermal) on an annual basis, avoiding 4,754 metric tons of CO2e. To fulfil its commitment to improve patient's health while protecting the environment, Boston Scientific implemented in 2017 a goal to be Carbon Neutral by 2030 (scopes 1 and 2) in all manufacturing and key distribution sites only. To achieve this goal the company applies its C3 strategy: Cutting energy use, Converting to renewable energy sources and away from fossil fuels, and Compensating with carbon credits or offsets for the remaining unavoidable emissions. To chart our progress towards Carbon Neutrality by 2030 (scopes 1 and 2 for all manufacturing and key distribution sites), Boston Scientific has set the following interim goals: i) 100% renewable electricity by the end of 2024, including renewable electricity generated onsite and purchased electricity matched with electricity from renewable sources at our manufacturing and key distribution sites only. This target was achieved; and ii) 90% renewable energy (all sources) by 2027. Since 2017, the carbon footprint at our key manufacturing and distribution sites only (total amount of emissions from scope 1 and 2) was reduced from 94,946 metric tons of CO2e to 29,252 metric tons of CO2e in 2024, whereas the % of renewable electricity increased from 0 to 100%. The Risk and Resiliency Center of Excellence climate risk analytics team continues providing key input into the Facilities Capital Investment planning process and also provides planning factors for all major facilities projects.
[Add row]

(5.3.2) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your financial planning.

Row 1

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

☑ Capital allocation

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(5.3.2.3) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected these financial planning elements

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.3.2.4) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected these financial planning elements

Boston Scientific has set a goal to achieve carbon neutrality for scopes 1 and 2 across our manufacturing and key distribution sites only by 2030. Carbon neutrality means achieving zero carbon emissions associated with manufacturing operations and energy use by balancing the amount of carbon released with an equal amount removed or compensated. To achieve this goal, Boston Scientific has planned and invested in multiple projects and initiatives as follows: a) All new builds or building renovations are Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) certified, an internationally recognized certification program for the environmental performance and sustainable design of buildings. In 2024, 17 buildings adhere to LEED and all newly constructed facilities are designed to the LEED as a minimum. b) Under our Global Facilities Master Planning process there is a dedicated sustainability project fund that includes a framework to request and a process for the allocation of funding for prioritized energy improvement and decarbonization projects. c) Converting to renewable energy, in 2024 we achieved 100% renewable electricity globally, including renewable electricity generated onsite and purchased electricity matched with electricity from renewable sources at our manufacturing and key distribution sites only. This is in line with our goal to be carbon neutral (scopes 1 and 2) across our manufacturing and key distribution sites only by 2030. d) Climate-related risk is incorporated into the Boston Scientific supply chain resiliency program, which focuses on assessing risk across key products. The output of the assessment provides strategies to increase the resiliency of product, which may include financial investment. In 2024, this program provided inputs for our Global Supply Chain Strategic Planning Process and Annual Operating Plan.

[Add row]

(5.4) In your organization’s financial accounting, do you identify spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization’s climate transition?

	Identification of spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition
	Select from: ☑ No, but we plan to in the next two years

[Fixed row]

(5.10) Does your organization use an internal price on environmental externalities?

	Use of internal pricing of environmental externalities	Environmental externality priced
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Carbon

[Fixed row]

(5.10.1) Provide details of your organization's internal price on carbon.

Row 1

(5.10.1.1) Type of pricing scheme

Select from:

☑ Implicit price

(5.10.1.2) Objectives for implementing internal price

Select all that apply

☑ Drive energy efficiency

☑ Drive low-carbon investment

☑ Influence strategy and/or financial planning

(5.10.1.3) Factors considered when determining the price

Select all that apply

☑ Cost of required measures to achieve climate-related targets

(5.10.1.4) Calculation methodology and assumptions made in determining the price

The calculation accounts for the estimated capital investment required to modify existing sites in order to reduce consumption of natural gas, diesel, and LPG. These modifications support our goal of achieving 90% renewable energy usage by 2027. The total investment is then divided by the projected reduction in CO_2 emissions over a 25-year period—the expected operational lifespan of equipment associated with heat electrification in our facilities.

(5.10.1.5) Scopes covered

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

(5.10.1.6) Pricing approach used – spatial variance

Select from:

☑ Uniform

(5.10.1.8) Pricing approach used – temporal variance

Select from:

☑ Static

(5.10.1.10) Minimum actual price used (currency per metric ton CO2e)

150

(5.10.1.11) Maximum actual price used (currency per metric ton CO2e)

150

(5.10.1.12) Business decision-making processes the internal price is applied to

Select all that apply

☑ Capital expenditure

☑ Opportunity management

(5.10.1.13) Internal price is mandatory within business decision-making processes

Select from:

☑ Yes, for some decision-making processes, please specify :The approval of projects to meet the requirements of our targets sets an implicit carbon price

(5.10.1.14) % total emissions in the reporting year in selected scopes this internal price covers

33.4

(5.10.1.15) Pricing approach is monitored and evaluated to achieve objectives

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.10.1.16) Details of how the pricing approach is monitored and evaluated to achieve your objectives

The implicit carbon price accounts for the estimated capital investment required to modify existing sites in order to reduce consumption of natural gas, diesel, and LPG. These modifications support our goal of achieving 90% renewable energy usage by 2027. The total investment is then divided by the projected reduction in CO_2 emissions over a 25-year period—the expected operational lifespan of equipment associated with heat electrification in our facilities. Under our Global Facilities Master Planning process there is a dedicated sustainability project fund, with a framework for request and allocation of funding for prioritized energy improvement projects. They are assessed across multiple criteria including Simple Payback, Net Present Value (NPV), Internal Rate of Return (% IRR), energy reduction (kWh) and GHG reduction. Prioritization of projects for allocation of capital funding is based on the best alignment to our global environmental sustainability goals. This mechanism will help us achieve our approved Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) targets aligned with the Paris Climate Agreement.
[Add row]

(5.11) Do you engage with your value chain on environmental issues?

	Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues	Environmental issues covered
Suppliers	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change ☑ Plastics
Customers	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change ☑ Plastics
Investors and shareholders	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change
Other value chain stakeholders	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change

[Fixed row]

(5.11.1) Does your organization assess and classify suppliers according to their dependencies and/or impacts on the environment?

Climate change

(5.11.1.1) Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☑ Yes, we assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers

(5.11.1.2) Criteria for assessing supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select all that apply

☑ Contribution to supplier-related Scope 3 emissions

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

(5.11.1.4) Define a threshold for classifying suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

To maximize our impact, we identified, and prioritized engaging with, the top 80% of our suppliers based on their emissions, using the GHG protocol and spend-based methodology, such as suppliers of metals, plastic resins and chemicals, packaging, electronics, business travel and transportation, and distribution.

(5.11.1.5) % Tier 1 suppliers meeting the threshold for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

(5.11.1.6) Number of Tier 1 suppliers meeting the thresholds for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

454

Plastics

(5.11.1.1) Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☑ No, we do not currently assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers, but we plan to do so within the next two years

[Fixed row]

(5.11.2) Does your organization prioritize which suppliers to engage with on environmental issues?

Climate change

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes, we prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.2) Criteria informing which suppliers are prioritized for engagement on this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ In line with the criteria used to classify suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts relating to climate change

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

Suppliers are prioritized based on spend, the GHG protocol methodology and relevant emission factors by category to prioritize heaviest emitters.

Plastics

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ No, we do not prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.3) Primary reason for no supplier prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :monitoring and will revisit

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

monitoring and will revisit
[Fixed row]

(5.11.5) Do your suppliers have to meet environmental requirements as part of your organization’s purchasing process?

Climate change

(5.11.5.1) Suppliers have to meet specific environmental requirements related to this environmental issue as part of the purchasing process

Select from:

☑ Yes, environmental requirements related to this environmental issue are included in our supplier contracts

(5.11.5.2) Policy in place for addressing supplier non-compliance

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance

(5.11.5.3) Comment

Boston Scientific requires that all direct materials suppliers receive purchase orders that incorporate our Terms & conditions, which include robust environmental compliance requirements.
[Fixed row]

(5.11.6) Provide details of the environmental requirements that suppliers have to meet as part of your organization's purchasing process, and the compliance measures in place.

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Waste and resource reduction and material circularity

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☑ No mechanism for monitoring compliance

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

(5.11.6.12) Comment

Boston Scientific requires that all direct materials suppliers receive purchase orders that incorporate our Terms & conditions, which include robust environmental compliance requirements. As a result, our direct materials supplier base is contractually obligated to adhere to these standards, ensuring alignment with our sustainability commitments.
[Add row]

(5.11.7) Provide further details of your organization's supplier engagement on environmental issues.

Climate change

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☑ Emissions reduction

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

☑ Provide training, support and best practices on how to measure GHG emissions

☑ Other capacity building activity, please specify **:encourage GHG emission disclosure and reporting to CDP**

☑ Provide training, support and best practices on how to set science-based targets

☑ Support suppliers to develop public time-bound action plans with clear milestones

☑ Provide training, support and best practices on how to mitigate environmental impact

☑ Support suppliers to set their own environmental commitments across their operations

Information collection

☑ Collect GHG emissions data at least annually from suppliers

☑ Other information collection activity, please specify :Abatement opportunities

Innovation and collaboration
☑ Collaborate with suppliers on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services
☑ Collaborate with suppliers to develop reuse infrastructure and reuse models
☑ Run a campaign to encourage innovation to reduce environmental impacts on products and services
☑ Other innovation and collaboration activity, please specify :Supplier training

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply
☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:
☑ 76-99%

(5.11.7.6) % of tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions covered by engagement

Select from:
☑ 76-99%

(5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

We have a global initiative to better understand our suppliers' environmental impact and to engage with them to help drive emission-reduction progress. We established a champion and core team within the sourcing organization by major sourcing category. We prioritize suppliers who make up 80% of our scope 3 carbon footprint, such as suppliers of metals, plastic resins and chemicals, packaging, electronics, business travel and transportation, and distribution. These suppliers are asked to complete a climate questionnaire that is designed to help us evaluate their environmental practices, carbon emissions and climate-related risks. With this information, we can tailor our approach to sharing sustainability best practices, including how to disclose emissions and set and pursue reduction targets. We also train employees who manage supplier relationships on how to hold important sustainability discussions. We have established strategic engagement with selected material suppliers to collaborate further on abatement opportunities.

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes, please specify the environmental requirement :Emissions reduction

(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action

Select from:

☑ Yes

Plastics

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☑ No other supplier engagement

[Add row]

(5.11.9) Provide details of any environmental engagement activity with other stakeholders in the value chain.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Investors and shareholders

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:
☑ 1-25%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:
☑ None

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

Investor driven engagement

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Ongoing investor engagement with external ratings and rankings

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:
☑ Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing
☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

Innovation and collaboration
☑ Align your organization’s goals to support customers’ targets and ambitions

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:
☑ 1-25%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:
☑ 1-25%

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

Customer driven engagement

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

customer scorecard, reviews from customer
[Add row]

(5.13) Has your organization already implemented any mutually beneficial environmental initiatives due to CDP Supply Chain member engagement?

(5.13.1) Environmental initiatives implemented due to CDP Supply Chain member engagement

Select from:
☑ No, but we plan to within the next two years

(5.13.2) Primary reason for not implementing environmental initiatives

Select from:
☑ No standardized procedure

(5.13.3) Explain why your organization has not implemented any environmental initiatives

We will review any opportunities that may be possible via the CDP Supply Chain membership process. To date no initiatives have been identified or proposed.
[Fixed row]

C6. Environmental Performance - Consolidation Approach

(6.1) Provide details on your chosen consolidation approach for the calculation of environmental performance data.

Climate change

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

Boston Scientific uses operational control in our emissions reporting due to the alignment with our financial reporting. The Company utilizes the operational control consolidation approach, as defined by the GHG Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition) and the GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance (an amendment to the GHG Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard), published by the WRI and WBCSD. The Company defines operational control as having the authority to introduce, influence or implement operational policies over an individual location or asset.

Plastics

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Boston Scientific has not evaluated the impact of plastics in our operations

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

Boston Scientific has not evaluated the impact of plastics in our operations

Biodiversity

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Boston Scientific has not evaluated the impact of biodiversity in our operations

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

Boston Scientific has not evaluated the impact of biodiversity in our operations
[Fixed row]

C7. Environmental performance - Climate Change

(7.1) Is this your first year of reporting emissions data to CDP?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.1.1) Has your organization undergone any structural changes in the reporting year, or are any previous structural changes being accounted for in this disclosure of emissions data?

(7.1.1.1) Has there been a structural change?

Select all that apply
☑ Yes, an acquisition

(7.1.1.2) Name of organization(s) acquired, divested from, or merged with

Axonics Silk Road Medical, Inc. SoundCath, Inc. Chess Medical Inc B. Braun (EVT Products).

(7.1.1.3) Details of structural change(s), including completion dates

Boston Scientific applies a "year-after, all year" policy for structural changes; emissions from acquired operations are added to our GHG inventory no later than one full calendar year after the acquisition date. Early inclusion is permitted when sufficient data is available. In 2024, the following acquisitions occurred: Axonics (11/15/2024) and Silk Road Medical (09/17/2024) - full year emissions are included in Scopes 1, 2, and 3 for 2024 as sufficient data was available. SoundCath (05/09/2024) - full year emissions are included in Scopes 1 and 2 as sufficient data was available. SoundCath has not been incorporated into Scope 3 for 2024 due to limited data availability. Chess Medical (10/23/2024) and B. Braun EVT Products (02/15/2024) - not included in our 2024 GHG emissions inventory due to lack of emissions data. Boston Scientific will continue to pursue inclusion of these emissions in accordance with the policy established.
[Fixed row]

(7.1.2) Has your emissions accounting methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition changed in the reporting year?

(7.1.2.1) Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, a change in boundary

(7.1.2.2) Details of methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition change(s)

Reporting boundary includes Boston Scientific Corporation and its consolidated wholly owned subsidiaries (Boston Scientific) as of December 31, 2024. As part of our operational boundary, wastewater emissions were added to the Scope 1 2024 GHG inventory. Fugitive emissions from chemicals used in our manufacturing processes were also included in Scope 1 from some locations, as relevant data was available to support their inclusion. The Scope 3 inventory has been expanded to include the following relevant category: 7 (Employee commuting), and the following as irrelevant categories:, 9 (Downstream transportation and distribution), 11 (Use of sold products), 12 (End-of-life treatment of sold products), 13 (Downstream leased assets) and 15 (Investments).
[Fixed row]

(7.1.3) Have your organization's base year emissions and past years' emissions been recalculated as a result of any changes or errors reported in 7.1.1 and/or 7.1.2?

(7.1.3.1) Base year recalculation

Select from:

☑ No, because we do not have the data yet and plan to recalculate next year

(7.1.3.3) Base year emissions recalculation policy, including significance threshold

Boston Scientific's base year recalculation policy requires updates when structural changes, methodology updates, or data errors result —whether individually or cumulatively significant - in a ±5% change in Scope 1, 2, and/or Scope 3 emissions. This ensures consistent and accurate emissions tracking aligned with decarbonization goals. Under our "year-after, all year" policy, changes are reflected no later than one full calendar year after the threshold is triggered. In 2024, the cumulative impact of structural changes and methodology changes (Scope 3 only) exceeded the 5% threshold for all Scopes. Data collection and transformation is ongoing, and recalculation is planned for the next reporting cycle.

(7.1.3.4) Past years' recalculation

Select from:

☑ No

[Fixed row]

(7.2) Select the name of the standard, protocol, or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate emissions.

Select all that apply

☑ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)

☑ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance

☑ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard

☑ Other, please specify :Scope 3 Calculation Guidance

(7.3) Describe your organization's approach to reporting Scope 2 emissions.

	Scope 2, location-based	Scope 2, market-based	Comment
	Select from: ☑ We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure	*Select from:* ☑ We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure	*BSC is disclosing both a market-based and location-based value*

[Fixed row]

(7.4) Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1, Scope 2 or Scope 3 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.4.1) Provide details of the sources of Scope 1, Scope 2, or Scope 3 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure.

Row 1

(7.4.1.1) Source of excluded emissions

Excluded from Scopes 1, 2 & 3: 2024 acquisitions Chess Medical

(7.4.1.2) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1
☑ Scope 3: Investments
☑ Scope 2 (market-based)
☑ Scope 3: Capital goods
☑ Scope 2 (location-based)
☑ Scope 3: Downstream leased assets
☑ Scope 3: Purchased goods and services
☑ Scope 3: Waste generated in operations
☑ Scope 3: End-of-life treatment of sold products
☑ Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution
☑ Scope 3: Business travel
☑ Scope 3: Other (upstream)
☑ Scope 3: Other (downstream)
☑ Scope 3: Employee commuting
☑ Scope 3: Use of sold products
☑ Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution
☑ Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.4.1.3) Relevance of Scope 1 emissions from this source

Select from:

☑ Emissions excluded due to a recent acquisition or merger

(7.4.1.4) Relevance of location-based Scope 2 emissions from this source

Select from:

☑ Emissions excluded due to a recent acquisition or merger

(7.4.1.5) Relevance of market-based Scope 2 emissions from this source

Select from:

☑ Emissions excluded due to a recent acquisition or merger

(7.4.1.6) Relevance of Scope 3 emissions from this source

Select from:

☑ Emissions excluded due to a recent acquisition or merger

(7.4.1.7) Date of completion of acquisition or merger

10/23/2024

(7.4.1.10) Explain why this source is excluded

Chess Medical has not been included in the inventory for Scope 1, 2 & 3, due to a lack of sufficient data available. In line with BSC's base year policy (year-after, all year's approach), emissions will be incorporated in the next reporting cycle.

Row 2

(7.4.1.1) Source of excluded emissions

Excluded from Scope 3 only: SoundCath

(7.4.1.2) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3: Investments
☑ Scope 3: Capital goods
☑ Scope 3: Business travel
☑ Scope 3: Other (upstream)
☑ Scope 3: Other (downstream)
☑ Scope 3: End-of-life treatment of sold products
☑ Scope 3: Employee commuting
☑ Scope 3: Use of sold products
☑ Scope 3: Downstream leased assets
☑ Scope 3: Purchased goods and services
☑ Scope 3: Waste generated in operations

☑ Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution
☑ Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution
☑ Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.4.1.6) Relevance of Scope 3 emissions from this source

Select from:
☑ Emissions excluded due to a recent acquisition or merger

(7.4.1.7) Date of completion of acquisition or merger

05/09/2024

(7.4.1.10) Explain why this source is excluded

SoundCath has been included in Scopes 1 and 2 only; Scope 3 was excluded due to lack of sufficient data available.

Row 3

(7.4.1.1) Source of excluded emissions

Excluded from Scopes 1, 2 & 3: 2024 acquisitions B. Braun (EVT Products).

(7.4.1.2) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply
☑ Scope 1
☑ Scope 3: Investments
☑ Scope 2 (market-based)
☑ Scope 3: Capital goods
☑ Scope 2 (location-based)
☑ Scope 3: Downstream leased assets
☑ Scope 3: Purchased goods and services
☑ Scope 3: Waste generated in operations
☑ Scope 3: Business travel
☑ Scope 3: Other (upstream)
☑ Scope 3: Other (downstream)
☑ Scope 3: Employee commuting
☑ Scope 3: Use of sold products
☑ Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution
☑ Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

☑ Scope 3: End-of-life treatment of sold products

☑ Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.4.1.3) Relevance of Scope 1 emissions from this source

Select from:

☑ Emissions excluded due to a recent acquisition or merger

(7.4.1.4) Relevance of location-based Scope 2 emissions from this source

Select from:

☑ Emissions excluded due to a recent acquisition or merger

(7.4.1.5) Relevance of market-based Scope 2 emissions from this source

Select from:

☑ Emissions excluded due to a recent acquisition or merger

(7.4.1.6) Relevance of Scope 3 emissions from this source

Select from:

☑ Emissions excluded due to a recent acquisition or merger

(7.4.1.7) Date of completion of acquisition or merger

10/23/2024

(7.4.1.10) Explain why this source is excluded

B. Braun (EVT Products) has not been included in the inventory for Scope 1, 2 & 3, due to a lack of sufficient data available. In line with BSC's base year policy (year-after, all year's approach), emissions will be incorporated in the next reporting cycle.
[Add row]

(7.5) Provide your base year and base year emissions.

Scope 1

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

79002

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Calculated using activity data to arrive to Total energy per fuel type, which then was multiplied by relevant emission factors. Refrigerant leakages were also included

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

111808

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Calculated using activity data to arrive to Total electricity consumed, which then was multiplied by relevant location based emission factors.

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

85782

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Calculated using activity data to arrive to Total electricity consumed, which then was multiplied by relevant market based emission factors.

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1246655

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Spend based methodology. BSC financial data was utilized in an Economic Input-Output LCA database called CEDA to derive emissions per financial category type

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

188382

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Spend based methodology. BSC financial data was utilized in an Economic Input-Output LCA database called CEDA to derive emissions per financial category type

Scope 3 category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

36907

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Scope 1 and 2 data was input into Quantis' Scope 3 Evaluator tool to assess estimated upstream fuel & energy-related activities.

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

118023

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Spend based methodology. BSC financial data was utilized in an Economic Input-Output LCA database called CEDA to derive emissions for all transport types (air, rail, truck, ocean; general 3PL warehousing & distribution)

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

360

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Total weight for waste generated (hazardous, recycling, and solid waste) by destination (energy recovery, incineration, landfill, treatment, recovery) was utilized as base data for emissions calculation. Emission factors from DEFRA were utilized by corresponding waste type and destination to calculate total emissions for waste generated in operations

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

118130

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Total purchase records of airfare, hotel, auto rental, taxis and meals were input into an an Economic Input-Output LCA database called CEDA to derive emissions per financial category type.

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

24000

(7.5.3) Methodological details

BSC utilized Quantis' Scope 3 Evaluator Tool and the total number of employees to arrive at an emissions calculation.

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1978.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Upstream leased assets were calculated using energy intensity factors per square foot based on facility type. Square footage was multiplied by energy intensity figure to derive total energy. Total energy per fuel type was multiplied by relevant emission factors

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1016.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Spend based methodology. BSC financial data was utilized in an Economic Input-Output LCA database called CEDA

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

BSC does not sell products that require further processing downstream.

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

34575

(7.5.3) Methodological details

BSC estimated total use phase emissions according to industry studies on yearly energy use and lifetime of product per representative category type (i.e., pacemakers, diagnostic equipment, etc.) The total energy usage was multiplied by an average global emission factor for electricity use.

Scope 3 category 12: End of life treatment of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1269.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Emissions were derived based on total weight of products and an average assumed ratio of end of life scenarios for medical equipment, using Defra emission factors for waste.

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

BSC does not have downstream leased assets

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

BSC does not have franchises

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

17188.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

BSC used a financial EEIO database (Exiobase) to calculate the emissions using the value of investments.

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not applicable

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not applicable
[Fixed row]

(7.6) What were your organization’s gross global Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

87567

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Scope 1 emissions are calculated in accordance with the GHG Protocol and include emissions from the generation of electricity, heat or steam on-site (e.g., use of Diesel for emergency generators, LPG for cooking equipment, and natural gas for heating), transportation of employees (e.g., car fleet, corporate jets), and fugitive emissions (e.g., refrigerant leaks, chemicals used in manufacturing processes, and owned wastewater treatment plant). Certain data limitations exist limiting our ability to evaluate and quantify fugitive emissions (e.g., chemicals used in the manufacturing process and owned wastewater treatment plants). Our 2024 GHG emissions reporting includes fugitive emissions from chemicals used in the manufacturing process for two sites. We are actively working to address these data limitations to quantify and evaluate emissions across the remainder of our operations for future reporting. Emissions data are derived from activity data obtained from invoices, internal or vendor reports, and meter data when available. When actual data are not accessible, emissions are estimated using suitable alternatives (e.g., emissions from real estate energy consumption are calculated using facility square footage and energy intensity factors by facility type as developed by Boston Scientific based on available internal data; emissions from mobile combustion are estimated in various ways using data available internally and from third party vendors). Boston Scientific calculates scope 1 emissions using emissions factors from the 2025 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Center for Corporate Climate Leadership GHG Emission Factors for Greenhouse Gas Inventories and the 2024 United Kingdom Department for Environmental, Food & Rural Affairs (DEFRA) Greenhouse Gas Conversion Factors for Company Reporting. The global warming potentials (GWPs) for each of the greenhouse gases are sourced from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Sixth Assessment Report. For emissions factors that include the full CO2e conversion embedded in the factor, Boston Scientific uses the default GWPs from those sources

Past year 1

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

82704

(7.6.2) End date

12/31/2023

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Activity-based data was used for Scope 1 emissions calculations, including refrigerant leakage emissions, which were included again this year. Where data was unavailable, estimates were developed using proxy data from prior years or regional averages, depending on availability. U.S. EPA emission factors were used for Scope 1 fuels, with DEFRA factors applied to a portion of fleet emissions; in both cases, the most recent available factors were used at the time of calculation. [Fixed row]

(7.7) What were your organization's gross global Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

112861

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

9854

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Scope 2 location-based emissions are calculated in accordance with the GHG Protocol and include emissions from purchased electricity, power purchase agreements for on-site solar photovoltaic systems installed at some locations, and owned on-site solar systems, all of which power our operations. Emissions data is based on actual metered or invoiced figures when available. If actual data is unavailable, emissions are estimated using facility square footage and energy intensity factors by facility type, developed by Boston Scientific based on internal data. When calculating scope 2 location-based emissions, Boston Scientific applies regional or subnational emission factors where available (e.g., EPA eGRID 2023). If these are not available, national production emission factors are used (e.g., 2023 Emission Factors from the IMN de Costa Rica, European Environment Agency 2024, etc.). If neither is available, other reputable and industry-accepted sources, such as the International Energy Agency (IEA), are utilized. All three options for emission factors follow the criteria and prioritization from the GHG Protocol. The global warming potentials (GWPs) for each of the greenhouse gases are sourced from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Sixth Assessment Report. For emissions factors that include the full CO2e conversion embedded in the factor, Boston Scientific uses the default GWPs from those sources. Scope 2 market-based emissions are calculated in accordance with the GHG Protocol and include emissions from scope 2 location-based emissions, net of reductions achieved through contractual instruments. Boston Scientific calculates scope 2 market-based emissions by utilizing various environmental attributes from Environmental Attribute Certificates (EACs) purchased on the open market, through an energy service provider, or associated with virtual power purchase agreements (VPPAs) to match against underlying energy consumption. The remaining energy consumption is converted to carbon dioxide equivalent (CO2e) emissions by applying residual mix factors where available (e.g., European Residual Mix 2023 from the Association Issuing Bodies, Green-e® Residual Mix Emission Rates 2024 (2022 Data), etc.). When residual mix emissions factors are not available, the emissions factors used for location-based calculations are applied. The global warming potentials for each of the greenhouse gases are sourced from IPCC Sixth Assessment Report.

Past year 1

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

101626

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

19817

(7.7.3) End date

12/31/2023

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Activity-based data was used for Scope 2 emissions calculations wherever available. For missing data, estimates were calculated using energy intensity factors based on building area and type of use. Country-specific emission factors, aligned with GHG Protocol criteria, were applied for Scope 2 location-based. For Scope 2 market-based, where applicable, residual mix factors were used, and contractual instruments such as renewable energy certificates were applied under the market-based method
[Fixed row]

(7.8) Account for your organization’s gross global Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusions.

Purchased goods and services

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

946976

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Spend-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

1

(7.8.5) Please explain

Emissions were calculated using a spend-based method, applying EEIO or custom emission factors to Company spend data, with adjustments for inflation where relevant. Where supplier-specific emissions data were available, these were used in place of spend-based estimates; this represented approximately 2% of the category total.

Capital goods

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

119492

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average spend-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Emissions were calculated using an average spend-based method, applying EEIO emission factors to capital expenditure data, with adjustments for inflation where relevant.

Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

41518

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Emissions were calculated using emission factors that estimate fuel- and energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2), based on the actual amount of energy consumed (kWh). Well-to-tank factors were applied to fuel consumption, and life cycle factors were applied to purchased electricity to account for upstream emissions and transmission and distribution losses.

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

201171

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Supplier-specific method

☑ Spend-based method

☑ Distance-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

24

(7.8.5) Please explain

Emissions were calculated using a distance-based method, applying emission factors to product weights and transport distances by mode of transportation, with distances derived from logistics data. Supplier-specific data were used where available, representing ~20% of the category. For remaining activities without detailed data, a spend-based method was applied using EEIO factors.

Waste generated in operations

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

20883

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Waste-type-specific method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Emissions were calculated using a waste-type-specific method, applying emission factors to volumes of waste by type, based on data reported in BSC's EHS systems. Where needed, waste volumes were estimated for certain sites using headcount or site area.

Business travel

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

123916

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Spend-based method

☑ Distance-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Emissions were calculated using a distance-based method for air and rail travel, applying emission factors to distances traveled from third-party vendor data. For rental cars and taxis, a spend-based method was used, applying EEIO factors to relevant spend data.

Employee commuting

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

99836

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Emissions were calculated using an average-data method, applying WTT and TTW emission factors to estimated commuting distances by mode of transportation. Regional commuting patterns were based on publicly available data, with employee locations drawn from the BSC's HR systems.

Upstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Our leased facilities and vehicles are covered under scope 1 & 2. As a result, this category is negligible to our operations.

Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

2605

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Distance-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Emissions were calculated using a distance-based method, applying emission factors to shipment weights and transport distances by mode. Weight data was sourced from logistics and financial systems, and distances were estimated using the haversine method with adjustments for mode of transport. Where visibility was limited (e.g., shipments from distributors to end customers), distances and modes were estimated using country-level data.

Processing of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

BSC manufactures final products, there is no processing involved.

Use of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Not relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

38019

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply
☑ Methodology for direct use phase emissions, please specify

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Emissions were calculated for direct use-phase emissions from products that consume energy during use. Energy consumption was estimated from product specifications and applied to unit sales data, assuming typical active use over a 5-year lifespan, with relevant emission factors applied.

End of life treatment of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

53634

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Emissions were calculated using an average-data method, applying emission factors to volumes and weights of sold products. Product volumes were sourced from financial systems, and weights from master data systems or estimates were needed. All products were assumed to be disposed of via incineration with energy recovery.

Downstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

1707

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Emissions were calculated using an average-data method, applying emission factors to estimated fuel and energy consumption for sub-leased facilities. Consumption was estimated based on square footage and benchmark data from other sites under operational control.

Franchises

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

This category does not apply, as Boston Scientific does not operate through franchises.

Investments

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Not relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

14102

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

☑ Investment-specific method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Emissions were calculated using a hybrid approach. For investments with reported data (e.g., joint ventures), Scope 1 and 2 emissions were allocated based on Boston Scientific's ownership share in line with the GHG Protocol. For early-stage venture investments without reported data, an average-data method was applied using sector emission intensities (CEDA), with results allocated by ownership share following the PCAF methodology.

Other (upstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not evaluated

(7.8.5) Please explain

NA

Other (downstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not evaluated

(7.8.5) Please explain

NA

[Fixed row]

(7.8.1) Disclose or restate your Scope 3 emissions data for previous years.

Past year 1

(7.8.1.1) End date

12/31/2023

(7.8.1.2) Scope 3: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

877199

(7.8.1.3) Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

106393

(7.8.1.4) Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

45596

(7.8.1.5) Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

171574

(7.8.1.6) Scope 3: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

9125

(7.8.1.7) Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

92003

(7.8.1.8) Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.9) Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.10) Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.11) Scope 3: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.12) Scope 3: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.13) Scope 3: End of life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.14) Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.15) Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.16) Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.17) Scope 3: Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.18) Scope 3: Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.19) Comment

Due to unavailable data, for 2023 the rest of scope 3 categories were not calculated.
[Fixed row]

(7.9) Indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported emissions.

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	*Select from:* ☑ Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	*Select from:* ☑ Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 3	*Select from:* ☑ Third-party verification or assurance process in place

[Fixed row]

(7.9.1) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 1 emissions, and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.1.1) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☑ Annual process

(7.9.1.2) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☑ Complete

(7.9.1.3) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.1.4) Attach the statement

Boston Scientific Corporation 2024 Verification Statement Final rev1 issued 20250404.pdf

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

Verifiers Opinion: Page 1 Final Verified Inventory: Page 2

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select from:

☑ ISO14064-3

(7.9.1.7) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

(7.9.2) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 2 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:
☑ Scope 2 location-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:
☑ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:
☑ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:
☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

Boston Scientific Corporation 2024 Verification Statement Final rev1 issued 20250404.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

Verifiers Opinion: Page 1 Final Verified Inventory: Page 2

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:
☑ ISO14064-3

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Row 2

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:
☑ Scope 2 market-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:
☑ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:
☑ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:
☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

Boston Scientific Corporation 2024 Verification Statement Final rev1 issued 20250404.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

Verifiers Opinion: Page 1 Final Verified Inventory: Page 2

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:
☑ ISO14064-3

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

(7.9.3) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 3 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

Select all that apply
☑ Scope 3: Franchises
☑ Scope 3: Investments
☑ Scope 3: Capital goods
☑ Scope 3: Business travel
☑ Scope 3: Employee commuting
☑ Scope 3: Waste generated in operations
☑ Scope 3: End-of-life treatment of sold products
☑ Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution
☑ Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution
☑ Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
☑ Scope 3: Use of sold products
☑ Scope 3: Upstream leased assets
☑ Scope 3: Downstream leased assets
☑ Scope 3: Processing of sold products
☑ Scope 3: Purchased goods and services

(7.9.3.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:
☑ Annual process

(7.9.3.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:
☑ Complete

(7.9.3.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:
☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.3.5) Attach the statement

FY24 Scope 3 EY Independent Accountants Report (IAR).pdf

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

Independant Accountants' Review Report: Page 1-2 Assured Inventory: Page 3-4 Notes on operational boundary, methodologies and emission factors: Page 4-9

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select from:
☑ Attestation standards established by AICPA (AT105)

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

(7.10) How do your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined) for the reporting year compare to those of the previous reporting year?

Select from:
☑ Decreased

(7.10.1) Identify the reasons for any change in your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined), and for each of them specify how your emissions compare to the previous year.

Change in renewable energy consumption

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

9963

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

9.7

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Boston Scientific increased its purchase of renewable electricity from 2023 to 2024, resulting in a 9.7% reduction in Scope 1 and 2 market-based emissions compared to 2023. This percentage decrease was calculated by dividing the change in emissions due to the additional renewable electricity purchased in 2024 (9,963 metric tonnes CO_2e) by the total Scope 1 and 2 market-based emissions in 2023 (102,521 metric tonnes CO_2e), highlighting the impact of the company's expanded use of renewable electricity attributed to renewable sources.

Other emissions reduction activities

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6568

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

6.4

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

The 6.4% decrease in Scope 1 and 2 market-based emissions from 2023 to 2024 is attributed to reduced natural gas consumption driven by completion of electrification projects, LPG use reduction and a reduction in fugitive emissions from refrigerants, driven by the elimination refrigerant substances used in our manufacturing processes. This percentage was calculated by dividing the emissions reduction from these activities (6,568 metric tonnes CO_2e) by the 2023 Scope 1 and 2 market-based emissions total of 102,521 metric tonnes CO_2e.

Divestment

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

NA

Acquisitions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

334

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Increased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0.3

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

In 2024, Boston Scientific acquired SilkRoad, Axonics, and SoundCath, and included these acquisitions in our Scope 1 and 2 market-based emissions reporting. The total combined emissions from these acquisitions were 334 metric tonnes CO_2e. This amount was compared to our 2023 Scope 1 and 2 market-based emissions of 102,521 metric tonnes CO_2e, representing an increase of approximately 0.3%.

Mergers

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

NA

Change in output

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

7553

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Increased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

7.4

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

The 7.4% increase in Scope 1 and 2 market-based emissions from 2023 to 2024 is attributed to the growth of the company's vehicle fleet and increased diesel usage across real estate operations, partially offset by a decrease in fuel consumption from jet operations. This percentage increase was calculated by dividing the net emissions increase from these activity changes (7,553 metric tonnes CO_2e) by the 2023 Scope 1 and 2 market-based emissions total of 102,521 metric tonnes CO_2e.

Change in methodology

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

NA

Change in boundary

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3877

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Increased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

3.8

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

The change in Scope 1 and 2 market-based emissions from 2023 to 2024 also reflects an adjustment to the operational boundary, specifically the inclusion of emissions from a wastewater treatment plant at one site under Boston Scientific's operational control, which had not been previously reported. Additionally, fugitive emissions from chemicals used in the manufacturing process were included for two locations for the first time. A review is currently underway to assess the inclusion of similar emissions from other locations in the next reporting cycle. The percentage was calculated with emissions change due to these new emission sources (3877 metric tonnes CO2e) divided by total 2023 Scope 1 and 2 market-based emissions (102,521 metric tonnes CO_2e)

Change in physical operating conditions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

NA

Unidentified

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

NA

Other

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

12

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Increased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0.01

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

The change in Scope 1 and 2 market-based emissions from 2023 to 2024 also includes a minor adjustment in how LPG consumption was calculated at one location, compared to 2023. This change resulted in a small increase of 12 metric tonnes CO_2e and was not considered significant. The percentage impact was calculated by dividing this change (12 metric tonnes CO_2e) by the 2023 Scope 1 and 2 market-based emissions total of 105,521 metric tonnes CO_2e, resulting in an impact of approximately 0.01%, consistent with the calculation method used in previous cases.
[Fixed row]

(7.10.2) Are your emissions performance calculations in 7.10 and 7.10.1 based on a location-based Scope 2 emissions figure or a market-based Scope 2 emissions figure?

Select from:

☑ Market-based

(7.12) Are carbon dioxide emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.15) Does your organization break down its Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.16) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 and 2 emissions by country/area.

Argentina

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

93

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

41

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

41

Australia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

22

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

283

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

298

Austria

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

198

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

5

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

5

Belarus

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

378

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Belgium

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

353

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

14

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

14

Brazil

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

975

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

486

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

30

Canada

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

489

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

111

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

102

Chile

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

107

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

11

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

18

China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

152

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1470

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

1470

Colombia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

691

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

13

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

13

Costa Rica

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4275

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

3079

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

3

Czechia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

124

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

32

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

48

Denmark

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

233

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

4

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

4

Egypt

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

4

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

4

Finland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

64

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

1

France

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1465

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

9

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

9

Germany

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2118

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

31

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

68

Greece

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

183

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

77

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

146

Guinea-Bissau

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

167

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Hong Kong SAR, China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

56

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

56

India

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

198

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1481

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

1481

Indonesia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

38

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

38

Ireland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

11972

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

10776

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

58

Israel

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

874

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

2601

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Italy

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1786

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

72

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

160

Japan

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1158

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1179

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

1179

Kazakhstan

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

4

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

4

Lebanon

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

15

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

15

Malaysia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

74

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

23004

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

51

Mexico

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

457

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

116

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

116

Netherlands

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

271

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

781

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

45

New Zealand

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

2

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

2

Norway

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

82

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Pakistan

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

5

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

5

Peru

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

3

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

3

Philippines

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

27

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

27

Poland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

492

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

150

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

192

Portugal

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

265

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

8

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

36

Puerto Rico

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1688

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

9431

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Republic of Korea

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

50

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

186

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

186

Romania

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

65

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

9

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

9

Russian Federation

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

30

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

30

Saudi Arabia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

73

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

73

Singapore

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

109

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

109

South Africa

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

201

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

201

Spain

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1139

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

103

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

153

Sweden

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

70

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

2

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

10

Switzerland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

249

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

1

Taiwan, China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

236

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

236

Thailand

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

48

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

48

Turkey

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

252

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

132

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

132

United Arab Emirates

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

71

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

71

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1121

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

273

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

501

United States of America

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

53211

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

55948

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

2332

Viet Nam

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

20

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

20
[Fixed row]

(7.17) Indicate which gross global Scope 1 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

Select all that apply
☑ By activity

(7.17.3) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business activity.

	Activity	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	*Other real estate and operations*	*3027*
Row 2	*Aviation*	*2582*
Row 3	*Car Fleet*	*46010*
Row 4	*Real estate: Key Manufacturing and Distribution Sites*	*29252*

	Activity	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Row 5	*Fugitive emissions*	*6696*

[Add row]

(7.20) Indicate which gross global Scope 2 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

Select all that apply

☑ By activity

(7.20.3) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business activity.

	Activity	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	*ther real estate and operations*	*13260*	*9063*
Row 2	*Real estate: Key Manufacturing and Distribution Sites*	*98811*	*0*
Row 3	*Car fleet*	*790*	*790*

[Add row]

(7.22) Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions between your consolidated accounting group and other entities included in your response.

Consolidated accounting group

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

87567

(7.22.2) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

112861

(7.22.3) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

9854

(7.22.4) Please explain

The figures we are disclosing in this question are representative of our entire footprint.

All other entities

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.2) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.3) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.4) Please explain

BSC does not have other entities that do not fall within the consolidated accounting group, so the figures we are disclosing in this question are representative of our entire footprint.
[Fixed row]

(7.23) Is your organization able to break down your emissions data for any of the subsidiaries included in your CDP response?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.27) What are the challenges in allocating emissions to different customers, and what would help you to overcome these challenges?

Row 1

(7.27.1) Allocation challenges

Select from:
☑ Customer base is too large and diverse to accurately track emissions to the customer level

(7.27.2) Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges

It is currently challenging to assign emissions to large customers where we have complex relationships across multiple product lines and geographies. Collaboration with our customers and further improvements in our carbon accounting capabilities would enable us to allocate emissions effectively.
[Add row]

(7.28) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?

	Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?	Describe how you plan to develop your capabilities
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*Our plan is based on improving our capability for carbon accounting to support regulatory reporting requirements and customers needs.*

[Fixed row]

(7.29) What percentage of your total operational spend in the reporting year was on energy?

Select from:

☑ More than 0% but less than or equal to 5%

(7.30) Select which energy-related activities your organization has undertaken.

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	*Select from:* ☑ No
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(7.30.1) Report your organization’s energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh.

Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

157

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

365320

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

365477.00

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

275154

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

25757

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

300911.00

Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

5425

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

5425.00

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

280736

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

391078

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

671814.00
[Fixed row]

(7.30.6) Select the applications of your organization’s consumption of fuel.

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
Consumption of fuel for the generation of electricity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(7.30.7) State how much fuel in MWh your organization has consumed (excluding feedstocks) by fuel type.

Sustainable biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

NA

Other biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

156

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

156

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

NA

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

NA

Coal

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

NA

Oil

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

196198

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

5641

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

190557

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

NA

Gas

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

169122

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

35188

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

115052

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

18882

(7.30.7.8) Comment

NA

Other non-renewable fuels (e.g. non-renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

NA

Total fuel

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

365477

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

40830

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

305766

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

18882

(7.30.7.8) Comment

NA
[Fixed row]

(7.30.9) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and cooling your organization has generated and consumed in the reporting year.

Electricity

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

26561

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

26561

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

5425

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

5425

Heat

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

107803

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

107803

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

Steam

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

Cooling

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0
[Fixed row]

(7.30.14) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and/or cooling amounts that were accounted for at a zero or near-zero emission factor in the market-based Scope 2 figure reported in 7.7.

Row 1

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Financial (virtual) power purchase agreement (VPPA)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

50000

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ US-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2021

(7.30.14.10) Comment

No comment

Row 3

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Malaysia

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

29655

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Malaysia

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2014

(7.30.14.10) Comment

No comment

Row 4

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Brazil

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

8666

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Brazil

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2018

(7.30.14.10) Comment

No comment

Row 5

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Israel

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1647

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ I-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Israel

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2018

(7.30.14.10) Comment

No comment

Row 6

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Costa Rica

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

35000

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ I-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Costa Rica

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2015

(7.30.14.10) Comment

No comment

Row 9

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Ireland

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

41314

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Contract

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Ireland

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

No Comment

Row 12

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Netherlands

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

2803

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ Contract

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Netherlands

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

No comment

Row 13

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Israel

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

4301

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ I-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Israel

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2021

(7.30.14.10) Comment

No comment

Row 15

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Financial (virtual) power purchase agreement (VPPA)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

23369

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ US-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2016

(7.30.14.10) Comment

No comment

Row 16

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ United States of America

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Financial (virtual) power purchase agreement (VPPA)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

63565

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ US-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2018

(7.30.14.10) Comment

No comment

Row 17

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Financial (virtual) power purchase agreement (VPPA)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1475

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ US-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2009

(7.30.14.10) Comment

No comment

Row 18

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Financial (virtual) power purchase agreement (VPPA)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

13065

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ US-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2017

(7.30.14.10) Comment

No comment

Row 19

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ United States of America

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Financial (virtual) power purchase agreement (VPPA)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

294

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ US-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Canada

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2017

(7.30.14.10) Comment

No comment
[Add row]

(7.30.16) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your electricity/heat/steam/cooling consumption in the reporting year.

Argentina

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

132

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

38

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

170.00

Australia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

368

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

107

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

475.00

Austria

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

58

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

15

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

73.00

Belarus

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Belgium

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

95

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

38

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

133.00

Brazil

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

8911

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

18

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

2121

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

11050.00

Canada

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

3689

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

1485

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

5174.00

Chile

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

34

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

10

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

44.00

China

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2484

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

722

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

3206.00

Colombia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

114

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

33

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

147.00

Costa Rica

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

35031

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

2009

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

37040.00

Czechia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

73

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

21

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

94.00

Denmark

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

38

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

38.00

Egypt

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

10

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

10.00

Finland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

25

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

25.00

France

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

171

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

171.00

Germany

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

95

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

192

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

287.00

Greece

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

298

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

89

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

387.00

Guinea-Bissau

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Hong Kong SAR, China

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

85

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

85.00

India

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2037

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

2037.00

Indonesia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

48

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

48.00

Ireland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

41444

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

17489

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

17800

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

76733.00

Israel

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

5948

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

2

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

5950.00

Italy

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

320

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

209

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

529.00

Japan

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2533

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

944

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

3477.00

Kazakhstan

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

8

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

2

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

10.00

Lebanon

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

34

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

34.00

Malaysia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

29721

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

3657

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

33378.00

Mexico

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

265

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

77

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

342.00

Netherlands

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2969

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

2

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

2971.00

New Zealand

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

31

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

9

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

40.00

Norway

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

41

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

41.00

Pakistan

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

12

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

12.00

Peru

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

15

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

4

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

19.00

Philippines

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

39

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

39.00

Poland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

244

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

244.00

Portugal

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

70

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

19

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

89.00

Puerto Rico

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

13429

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

1566

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

847

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

15842.00

Republic of Korea

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

431

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

125

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

556.00

Romania

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

37

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

11

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

48.00

Russian Federation

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

85

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

25

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

110.00

Saudi Arabia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

117

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

117.00

Singapore

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

286

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

286.00

South Africa

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

216

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

216.00

Spain

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

654

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

654.00

Sweden

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

247

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

41

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

288.00

Switzerland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

23

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

5

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

28.00

Taiwan, China

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

426

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

426.00

Thailand

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

98

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

98.00

Turkey

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

313

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

313.00

United Arab Emirates

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

170

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

170.00

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1319

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

1371

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

2690.00

United States of America

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

145532

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

1819

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

81441

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

228792.00

Viet Nam

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

40

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

40.00
[Fixed row]

(7.45) Describe your gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the reporting year in metric tons CO2e per unit currency total revenue and provide any additional intensity metrics that are appropriate to your business operations.

Row 1

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

0.0000058

(7.45.2) Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)

97421

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:
☑ unit total revenue

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

16747000000

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

☑ Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

19

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

☑ Change in renewable energy consumption

☑ Other emissions reduction activities

☑ Change in revenue

(7.45.9) Please explain

BSC's revenue increased in 2024 while our combined scope 1 and 2 emissions (market-based) decreased in the same year, causing our intensity figure to decrease. BSC increased the amount of renewable energy (electricity) purchased from 2023 to 2024, driving a decrease in emissions versus 2023. An additional decrease in emissions can be attributed to lower consumption of natural gas, LPG and lower emissions from refrigerant leakages reported from our real estate in 2024 versus 2023.
[Add row]

(7.52) Provide any additional climate-related metrics relevant to your business.

Row 1

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:

☑ Waste

(7.52.2) Metric value

75

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

% Percentage. Non-hazardous waste recycling

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

Total solid, non-hazardous waste generated

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

2

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.52.7) Please explain

In 2024, we recycled 75% of the non-hazardous waste generated at our manufacturing and key distribution sites. A total of 13,512 metric tons of solid, non-hazardous waste was generated, of which 10,150 metric tons were recycled. This corresponds to a recycling rate of 75% (calculated as 100 × 10,150 / 13,512). In 2023, the recycling rate was 77%, representing a 2% decrease compared to the previous year. The decrease was primarily due to revised metric calculation methodologies, particularly at Dorado and Coventry, as a result of updated reporting practices.
[Add row]

(7.53) Did you have an emissions target that was active in the reporting year?

Select all that apply

☑ Absolute target

☑ Intensity target

(7.53.1) Provide details of your absolute emissions targets and progress made against those targets.

Row 1

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Abs 1

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

Boston Scientific Corporation Net Zero Approval Letter.pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

07/29/2022

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Methane (CH4)
☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)
☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)
☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)
☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)
☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)
☑ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1
☑ Scope 2

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

☑ Market-based

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/31/2019

(7.53.1.12) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

79002

(7.53.1.13) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

85781

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

164783.000

(7.53.1.33) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

100

(7.53.1.34) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

100

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/31/2030

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

46.2

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

88653.254

(7.53.1.57) Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

87567

(7.53.1.58) Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

9854

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

97421.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☑ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

88.48

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This target is company-wide and covers 100% of both our Scope 1 and 2 emissions.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

The objective is to help create sustainable solutions that benefit healthcare providers, patients, employees and communities. This target, validated by SBTi, is a milestone in our journey to net zero emissions across our value chain by 2050

(7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

To achieve our science-based target for scopes 1 and 2 emissions company-wide we are deploying the following: (1) Deploying our corporate energy strategy C3 – Cut, Convert, Compensate a. Cutting energy use: by investing in energy efficiency at our existing sites and new construction that meets the highest climate standards. This work includes adhering to the Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) framework and the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) 50001:2018 energy management standard. b. Converting to renewable energy sources instead of relying on fossil fuels. We are electrifying the generation of heat in our manufacturing operations to phase down the use of natural gas, thus significantly reducing scope 1 emissions. In parallel we are procuring

renewable electricity via physical and virtual power purchase agreements in order to reduce the scope 2 emissions associated with the electricity we consume. c. Compensating with carbon credits and offset projects for remaining unavoidable emissions. Note: we do not account offsets as reductions in emissions. (2) Constructing all-electric buildings, and retrofitting existing sites with electrified solutions for heating (e.g. heat pumps). (3) Transitioning our car fleet to more efficient vehicles (e.g. electric). (4) Installing equipment with low GWP (Global Warming Potential) refrigerants at our manufacturing and key distribution sites.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ No

[Add row]

(7.53.2) Provide details of your emissions intensity targets and progress made against those targets.

Row 1

(7.53.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Int 1

(7.53.2.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.2.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

Boston Scientific Corporation Net Zero Approval Letter.pdf

(7.53.2.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ Well-below 2°C aligned

(7.53.2.5) Date target was set

07/29/2022

(7.53.2.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.2.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

☑ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)

(7.53.2.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3

(7.53.2.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☑ Category 2: Capital goods

☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Category 6: Business travel

(7.53.2.11) Intensity metric

Select from:

☑ Metric tons CO2e per USD($) value-added

(7.53.2.12) End date of base year

12/31/2019

(7.53.2.15) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services

0.000163603

(7.53.2.16) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods

0.000024722

(7.53.2.17) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

0.000004843

(7.53.2.18) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

0.000015489

(7.53.2.20) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel

0.000015503

(7.53.2.32) Intensity figure in base year for total Scope 3

0.0002241600

(7.53.2.33) Intensity figure in base year for all selected Scopes

0.0002241600

(7.53.2.36) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services covered by this Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.37) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods covered by this Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.38) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) covered by this Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.39) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by this Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.41) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel covered by this Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.53) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories) covered by this total Scope 3 intensity figure

96

(7.53.2.54) % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes covered by this intensity figure

96

(7.53.2.55) End date of target

12/31/2030

(7.53.2.56) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

55

(7.53.2.57) Intensity figure at end date of target for all selected Scopes

0.0001008720

(7.53.2.59) % change anticipated in absolute Scope 3 emissions

-12

(7.53.2.62) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services

0.000082417

(7.53.2.63) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods

0.0000104

(7.53.2.64) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel- and energy-related activities

0.000003613

(7.53.2.65) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

0.000017508

(7.53.2.67) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel

0.000010785

(7.53.2.79) Intensity figure in reporting year for total Scope 3

0.0001247230

(7.53.2.80) Intensity figure in reporting year for all selected Scopes

0.0001247230

(7.53.2.81) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☑ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.2.82) % of target achieved relative to base year

80.65

(7.53.2.83) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.2.85) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This target is company-wide and covers 96% of our Scope 3 emissions. We have not included the categories listed below because these only account for the remaining 4% of our scope 3 carbon inventory for base year Category 5: Waste generated in Operations Category 7: Employee commuting Category 8: Upstream leased assets Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution Category 10: Processing of sold products Category 11: Use of sold products Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products Category 13: Downstream leased assets Category 14: Franchises. The % target achieved reported here is impacted by our change in methodology for Scope 3 emissions calculation. We acknowledge that we have not yet reached the target and that are working to improve our methodologies for carbon accounting.

(7.53.2.86) Target objective

The objective is to help create sustainable solutions that benefit healthcare providers, patients, employees and communities. This target, validated by SBTi, is a milestone in our journey to net zero emissions across our value chain by 2050

(7.53.2.87) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

We plan to achieve our science-based target for scopes 3 emissions by: (1) Engaging our suppliers to collaboratively reduce emissions associated with purchased goods and services, and capital goods (2) Implementing strategies to use environmentally preferred materials in our existing and new products. (3) Optimizing our transportation and distribution routes to reduce complexity and carbon emissions (4) Promoting low-carbon business travel practices (5) Implementing carbon accounting and carbon management practices to measure, control and reduce carbon emissions company-wide. In parallel with the approval of our scope 3 science based target in 2022, we made progress within our company by implementing organizational changes and allocating resources to drive decarbonisation of our Global Supply Chain division, specifically setting the basis for our supplier engagement program.

(7.53.2.88) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ No

Row 2

(7.53.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Int 2

(7.53.2.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.2.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

Boston Scientific Corporation Net Zero Approval Letter.pdf

(7.53.2.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.2.5) Date target was set

07/29/2022

(7.53.2.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.2.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

☑ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)

(7.53.2.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

☑ Scope 3

(7.53.2.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

☑ Market-based

(7.53.2.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services

☑ Category 2: Capital goods
☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
☑ Category 6: Business travel

(7.53.2.11) Intensity metric

Select from:
☑ Metric tons CO2e per USD($) value-added

(7.53.2.12) End date of base year

12/31/2019

(7.53.2.13) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 1

0.000010368

(7.53.2.14) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 2

0.000011257

(7.53.2.15) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services

0.000163603

(7.53.2.16) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods

0.000024722

(7.53.2.17) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

0.000004843

(7.53.2.18) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

0.000015489

(7.53.2.20) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel

0.000015503

(7.53.2.32) Intensity figure in base year for total Scope 3

0.0002241600

(7.53.2.33) Intensity figure in base year for all selected Scopes

0.0002457850

(7.53.2.34) % of total base year emissions in Scope 1 covered by this Scope 1 intensity figure

100.0

(7.53.2.35) % of total base year emissions in Scope 2 covered by this Scope 2 intensity figure

100.0

(7.53.2.36) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services covered by this Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services intensity figure

100.0

(7.53.2.37) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods covered by this Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods intensity figure

100.0

(7.53.2.38) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) covered by this Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) intensity figure

100.0

(7.53.2.39) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by this Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution intensity figure

100.0

(7.53.2.41) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel covered by this Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel intensity figure

100.0

(7.53.2.53) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories) covered by this total Scope 3 intensity figure

100.0

(7.53.2.54) % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes covered by this intensity figure

100.0

(7.53.2.55) End date of target

12/31/2050

(7.53.2.56) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

97

(7.53.2.57) Intensity figure at end date of target for all selected Scopes

0.0000073735

(7.53.2.58) % change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions

-90

(7.53.2.59) % change anticipated in absolute Scope 3 emissions

-90

(7.53.2.60) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 1

0.0000076212

(7.53.2.61) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 2

5.884e-7

(7.53.2.62) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services

0.000082417

(7.53.2.63) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods

0.0000104

(7.53.2.64) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel- and energy-related activities

0.000003613

(7.53.2.65) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

0.000017508

(7.53.2.67) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel

0.000010785

(7.53.2.79) Intensity figure in reporting year for total Scope 3

0.0001247230

(7.53.2.80) Intensity figure in reporting year for all selected Scopes

0.0001329326

(7.53.2.81) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☑ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.2.82) % of target achieved relative to base year

47.34

(7.53.2.83) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.2.85) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This target is company-wide and covers 100% of our Scope 3 emissions. The % target achieved reported here is impacted by our change in methodology for Scope 3 emissions calculation. We acknowledge that we have not yet reached the % target reported and that are working to improve our methodologies for carbon accounting.

(7.53.2.86) Target objective

The objective is to help create sustainable solutions that benefit healthcare providers, patients, employees and communities. This long term intensity target, validated by SBTi, is a milestone in our journey to net zero emissions across our value chain by 2050. (7.53

(7.53.2.87) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

We plan to achieve our net zero science-based target for scopes 1, 2 and 3 emissions by: Scope 12: (1) Increasing our use of renewable electricity (2) Increasing our use of renewable energy (3) Deploying our corporate energy strategy C3 – Cut, Convert, Compensate (4) Constructing all-electric buildings and site expansions. (5) Installing equipment with low Global Warming Potential refrigerants at our manufacturing and key distribution sites. (6) Transitioning to a low carbon fleet. Scope 3: (1) Engaging our suppliers to collaboratively reduce emissions associated with purchased goods and services, and capital goods (2) Implementing strategies to use environmentally preferred materials in our existing and new products. (3) Optimizing our transportation and distribution routes to reduce complexity and carbon emissions (4) Promoting low-carbon business travel practices (5) Implementing carbon accounting and carbon management practices to measure, control and reduce carbon emissions company-wide.

(7.53.2.88) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ No

[Add row]

(7.54) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year?

Select all that apply

☑ Targets to increase or maintain low-carbon energy consumption or production

☑ Net-zero targets

(7.54.1) Provide details of your targets to increase or maintain low-carbon energy consumption or production.

Row 1

(7.54.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Low 1

(7.54.1.2) Date target was set

12/31/2017

(7.54.1.3) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify

(7.54.1.4) Target type: energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.54.1.5) Target type: activity

Select from:

☑ Consumption

(7.54.1.6) Target type: energy source

Select from:

☑ Renewable energy source(s) only

(7.54.1.7) End date of base year

12/31/2016

(7.54.1.8) Consumption or production of selected energy carrier in base year (MWh)

0

(7.54.1.9) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy in base year

0

(7.54.1.10) End date of target

12/31/2024

(7.54.1.11) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy at end date of target

100

(7.54.1.12) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy in reporting year

100

(7.54.1.13) % of target achieved relative to base year

100.00

(7.54.1.14) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Achieved

(7.54.1.16) Is this target part of an emissions target?

This target is part of Boston Scientific's goal to become carbon neutral in key manufacturing and distribution sites by 2030: 100% renewable electricity by 2024, and 90% renewable energy (all sources) by 2027-Carbon neutral by 2030.

(7.54.1.17) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Select all that apply

☑ No, it’s not part of an overarching initiative

(7.54.1.19) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Our 2030 Carbon Neutral goal for Scope 1 and 2 emissions covers Boston Scientific's key manufacturing and distribution sites. Not currently included in the scope of the goal are the sales or commercial office locations, or the electric car fleet.

(7.54.1.20) Target objective

The objective is to help create sustainable solutions that benefit healthcare providers, patients, employees and communities. This target is a milestone in our journey to net zero emissions across our value chain by 2050.

(7.54.1.22) List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target

Boston Scientific reached 100% renewable electricity during 2024 in key manufacturing and distribution sites through continued deployment of our corporate energy strategy to Cut electricity use and Convert to renewable energy sources of electricity. To maintain 100% renewable electricity in the years ahead and reach 90% renewable energy, we're investing in energy efficiency across the global site network and ensuring new constructions meet the highest climate standards. This is achieved through adherence to the Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) framework for newly constructed buildings, and implementation of International Organization for Standardization (ISO) 50001:2018 energy management systems across all sites. By 2024 the total number of certified sites in the network was 13. While continuing to invest in energy efficiency use, we also work to convert our energy to renewables and move away from fossil fuel sources. We monitor the percentage of electricity generated from renewable sources, whether produced onsite or purchased from outside suppliers. In 2024 Boston Scientific sourced renewable electricity equivalent to 100% for key manufacturing and key distribution sites.

Row 2

(7.54.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Low 2

(7.54.1.2) Date target was set

12/31/2017

(7.54.1.3) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify

(7.54.1.4) Target type: energy carrier

Select from:

☑ All energy carriers

(7.54.1.5) Target type: activity

Select from:

☑ Consumption

(7.54.1.6) Target type: energy source

Select from:

☑ Renewable energy source(s) only

(7.54.1.7) End date of base year

12/31/2016

(7.54.1.8) Consumption or production of selected energy carrier in base year (MWh)

0

(7.54.1.9) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy in base year

0

(7.54.1.10) End date of target

12/31/2027

(7.54.1.11) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy at end date of target

90

(7.54.1.12) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy in reporting year

62.45

(7.54.1.13) % of target achieved relative to base year

69.39

(7.54.1.14) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.54.1.16) Is this target part of an emissions target?

This target is part of Boston Scientific's goal to become carbon neutral in key manufacturing and distribution sites by 2030, with interim goal to achieve 90% renewable energy (all sources) by 2027

(7.54.1.17) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Select all that apply

☑ No, it's not part of an overarching initiative

(7.54.1.19) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Our 2030 Carbon Neutral goal for Scope 1 and 2 emissions covers Boston Scientific's key manufacturing and distribution sites. Not currently included in the scope of the goal are the sales or commercial office locations, or the electric car fleet.

(7.54.1.20) Target objective

The objective is to help create sustainable solutions that benefit healthcare providers, patients, employees and communities. This target is a milestone in our journey to net zero emissions across our value chain by 2050

(7.54.1.21) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Boston Scientific reached 62.45% renewable energy during 2024 in key manufacturing and distribution sites through continued deployment of our corporate energy strategy to Cut electricity use and Convert to renewable energy sources of electricity. To reach 90% renewable energy, we're investing in energy efficiency across the global site network and ensuring new constructions meet the highest climate standards. This is achieved through adherence to the Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) framework for newly constructed buildings, and implementation of International Organization for Standardization (ISO) 50001:2018 energy management systems across all sites. By 2024 the total number of certified sites in the network was 13. While continuing to invest in energy efficiency use, we also work to convert our energy to renewables and move away from fossil fuel sources.
[Add row]

(7.54.3) Provide details of your net-zero target(s).

Row 1

(7.54.3.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ NZ1

(7.54.3.2) Date target was set

07/29/2022

(7.54.3.3) Target Coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.54.3.4) Targets linked to this net zero target

Select all that apply

☑ Abs1

☑ Int1

☑ Int2

(7.54.3.5) End date of target for achieving net zero

12/31/2050

(7.54.3.6) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.54.3.7) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

Boston Scientific Corporation Net Zero Approval Letter.pdf

(7.54.3.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1
☑ Scope 2
☑ Scope 3

(7.54.3.9) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Methane (CH4)
☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)
☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)
☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)
☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)
☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)
☑ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

(7.54.3.10) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

100% Company wide No exclusions

(7.54.3.11) Target objective

The objective is to help create sustainable solutions that benefit healthcare providers, patients, employees and communities. This net zero target, validated by SBTi, is our goal in our journey to net zero emissions across our value chain by 2050

(7.54.3.12) Do you intend to neutralize any residual emissions with permanent carbon removals at the end of the target?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.54.3.13) Do you plan to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain?

Select from:

☑ No, we do not plan to mitigate emissions beyond our value chain

(7.54.3.14) Do you intend to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization and/or beyond value chain mitigation?

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, we plan to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization at the end of the target

(7.54.3.15) Planned milestones and/or near-term investments for neutralization at the end of the target

Our efforts are concentrated in achieving carbon emissions reduction aligned with our near-term science-based targets for scope 1, 2, and scope 3 by 2030, this will support our 2050 Net Zero target. We will evaluate neutralization opportunities in the future.

(7.54.3.17) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.54.3.19) Process for reviewing target

Any review of this target will follow the guidelines of SBTi.
[Add row]

(7.55) Did you have emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year? Note that this can include those in the planning and/or implementation phases.

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.55.1) Identify the total number of initiatives at each stage of development, and for those in the implementation stages, the estimated CO2e savings.

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e
Under investigation	*0*	*`Numeric input*
To be implemented	*0*	*0*
Implementation commenced	*1*	*143*
Implemented	*3*	*4754*
Not to be implemented	*0*	*`Numeric input*

[Fixed row]

(7.55.2) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

Row 1

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

☑ Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning (HVAC)

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

683

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:
☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

423732

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:
☑ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:
☑ 16-20 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Reduction in air changes per hour in cleanrooms

Row 2

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes
☑ Electrification

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

1149

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

370782

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

6059024

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ 16-20 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 21-30 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Installation of electric heat pumps to eliminate use of natural gas in manufacturing facilities

Row 3

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption

☑ Solar PV

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

2922

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

315064

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

2200000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ 4-10 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:
☑ 21-30 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

On-site solar PV

Row 4

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption
☑ Solar PV

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

143

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply
☑ Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:
☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

200000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

185000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ <1 year

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 21-30 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Additonal solar PV under implementation
[Add row]

(7.55.3) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

Row 1

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Dedicated budget for energy efficiency

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Projects that cut energy use at our key manufacturing and distribution centers, but require corporate funding, are supported through our Global Facilities Master Plan process. Projects are prioritized based on their potential contribution to achieving our Carbon Neutrality by 2030 goal, and our scopes 1 and 2 science-based targets.

Row 2

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Dedicated budget for other emissions reduction activities

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Projects that convert from fossil fuel energy use to renewables at our key manufacturing and distribution centers, but require corporate funding, are supported through our Global Facilities Master Plan process. Projects are prioritized based on their potential contribution to achieving our Carbon Neutrality by 2030 goal, and our scopes 1 and 2 science-based targets. Scope 3 reduction initiatives underway in the reporting year cover several categories. For upstream transportation and distribution, we are working to reduce reliance on express airfreight by moving from 24-hour to 48-hour shipments, improving inventory management to decrease delivery frequency, and engaging logistics providers to explore collaborative ways of lowering emissions. For waste generated in operations, ongoing efforts include reducing office waste through improved segregation at source, lowering paper and plastic use, and expanding recycling streams. For business travel, initiatives focus on encouraging low-carbon alternatives through employee engagement, promoting remote sales and customer support, and reducing the need for certain trips. For employee commuting, we continue to support hybrid and remote work arrangements, provide online training to limit travel, collect data on commuting behaviors to identify opportunities for future reduction, and, where possible, install EV charging infrastructure at selected sites.

Row 3

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Internal incentives/recognition programs

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Projects that cut energy use and/ or reduce emissions are also pursued by key manufacturing and distribution centers without corporate funding. These projects are funded by cost savings, cost avoidance, rebates and publicly available incentives for improved energy and climate performance.
[Add row]

(7.73) Are you providing product level data for your organization’s goods or services?

Select from:

☑ No, I am not providing data

(7.74) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.79) Has your organization retired any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.79.1) Provide details of the project-based carbon credits retired by your organization in the reporting year.

Row 1

(7.79.1.1) Project type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

Select from:

☑ Emissions reduction

(7.79.1.3) Project description

Project Oaxaca IV Wind Energy Project (VCU Serial Number: 14138-557940438-557945637-VCS-VCU-576-VER-MX-1-1041-01012021-30112021-0) is in Mexico, Region of Tehuantepec, Oaxaca state. The methodology applied was ACM002 v.12.1.0 (“Consolidated baseline methodology for grid connected electricity generation from renewable sources”).The project has as objective the construction of a wind farm with 102 MW installed capacity; the renewable energy will be provided to the Mexican grid system and therefore results in the greenhouse gas emissions reduction because, in the absence of the project, the power would be generated by the Mexican grid system which depends mainly upon fossil fuels usage.

(7.79.1.4) Credits retired by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

5200

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of retirement

Select from:

☑ Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at retirement?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at retirement

2021

(7.79.1.8) Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

Select from:

☑ Purchased

(7.79.1.9) Carbon-crediting program by which the credits were issued

Select from:

☑ VCS/Verra (Verified Carbon Standard)

(7.79.1.10) Method the program uses to assess additionality for this project

Select all that apply

☑ Consideration of legal requirements

☑ Investment analysis

☑ Barrier analysis

☑ Market penetration assessment

(7.79.1.11) Approaches by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

Select all that apply

☑ Monitoring and compensation

☑ No risk of reversal

(7.79.1.12) Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

Select all that apply

☑ Upstream/downstream emissions

☑ Activity-shifting

☑ Market leakage

(7.79.1.13) Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

The Verra Verified Carbon Standard (VCS) requires additional safeguards such as stakeholder consultations, local environmental impact assessments (including visual, noise and biodiversity impacts), and alignment with sustainable development goals

(7.79.1.14) Please explain

Credits retired are listed under serial number 14138-557940438-557945637-VCS-VCU-576-VER-MX-1-1041-01012021-30112021-0. The retirement date was April 30th, with no adjustments recorded for these carbon credits.

Row 2

(7.79.1.1) Project type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

Select from:

☑ Emissions reduction

(7.79.1.3) Project description

Project Oaxaca IV Wind Energy Project (VCU Serial Number: 14138-557937788-557940437-VCS-VCU-576-VER-MX-1-1041-01012021-30112021-0) is in Mexico, Region of Tehuantepec, Oaxaca state. The methodology applied was ACM002 v.12.1.0 (“Consolidated baseline methodology for grid connected electricity generation

from renewable sources").The project has as objective the construction of a wind farm with 102 MW installed capacity; the renewable energy will be provided to the Mexican grid system and therefore results in the greenhouse gas emissions reduction because, in the absence of the project, the power would be generated by the Mexican grid system which depends mainly upon fossil fuels usage.

(7.79.1.4) Credits retired by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

2650

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of retirement

Select from:

☑ Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at retirement?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at retirement

2021

(7.79.1.8) Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

Select from:

☑ Purchased

(7.79.1.9) Carbon-crediting program by which the credits were issued

Select from:

☑ VCS/Verra (Verified Carbon Standard)

(7.79.1.10) Method the program uses to assess additionality for this project

Select all that apply

☑ Consideration of legal requirements

☑ Investment analysis
☑ Barrier analysis
☑ Market penetration assessment

(7.79.1.11) Approaches by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

Select all that apply
☑ Monitoring and compensation
☑ No risk of reversal

(7.79.1.12) Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

Select all that apply
☑ Upstream/downstream emissions
☑ Activity-shifting
☑ Market leakage
☑ Ecological leakage

(7.79.1.13) Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

The Verra Verified Carbon Standard (VCS) requires additional safeguards such as stakeholder consultations, local environmental impact assessments (including visual, noise and biodiversity impacts), and alignment with sustainable development goals

(7.79.1.14) Please explain

Credits retired are listed under serial number 14138-557937788-557940437-VCS-VCU-576-VER-MX-1-1041-01012021-30112021-0. The retirement date was April 30th, with no adjustments recorded for these carbon credits.
[Add row]

C13. Further information & sign off

(13.1) Indicate if any environmental information included in your CDP response (not already reported in 7.9.1/2/3, 8.9.1/2/3/4, and 9.3.2) is verified and/or assured by a third party?

	Other environmental information included in your CDP response is verified and/or assured by a third party
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(13.1.1) Which data points within your CDP response are verified and/or assured by a third party, and which standards were used?

Row 1

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Climate change

☑ Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling consumption

☑ Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling generation

☑ Fuel consumption

☑ Renewable Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling consumption
☑ Renewable Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling generation

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

Climate change-related standards
☑ ISO 14064-3

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

Third-party verification

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

Boston-Scientific-Corporation-2024-verification-statement.pdf
[Add row]

(13.3) Provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP response.

(13.3.1) Job title

VP, Corporate Responsibility

(13.3.2) Corresponding job category

Select from:
☑ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)
[Fixed row]