



# Climate-related Financial Disclosure

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025**

Boston Scientific makes the following disclosures in conformance with the Final Report of Recommendations (June 2017) of the Financial Stability Board's Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD), in compliance with all recommendations and disclosures of the reporting framework. Reporting boundary includes Boston Scientific Corporation, including all consolidated subsidiaries.

# I. Governance

## a) Board oversight of climate-related risks and opportunities

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 as frequently as needed, historically averaging three times per year. 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 identified through the Company's Enterprise Risk Management process, including climate risks as appropriate. 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 2021, Boston Scientific introduced an environmental, social and governance (ESG) scorecard as part of our annual bonus program for all eligible employees, including our Executive Committee. Beginning in 2024, the ESG Scorecard has been 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. The Board's Executive Compensation and Human Resources Committee is responsible for oversight of the Company's Annual Bonus Plan (which contains environmental goals).

## b) Management's role in assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities

The Executive Vice President (EVP), Global Operations is a member of the company's Executive Committee and has broad responsibilities for assessing and managing operational risks and opportunities. He and/or his team reports to the Board and CEO on these matters at least annually, including climate-related risks where appropriate.

Risks and opportunities are discussed with management, who manages the mitigation activities and incorporates 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.

Climate-related risks and opportunities are also managed via annual business climate reporting, the certified ISO50001 Energy Management and ISO14001 Environmental Management Systems, and by engagement with internal and external networks.

## II. Strategy

### a) Climate-related risks and opportunities in the short, medium and long term

Boston Scientific climate strategy is driven by the ongoing identification and prioritization of risks and opportunities based on the scenarios in section c below. This process covers short ( $\leq 1$  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. Each risk and opportunity is assigned a significance based on the magnitude of potential financial impact multiplied by the likelihood of it being realized, over the relevant time horizon using quantitative and qualitative considerations.

#### Climate-related risks

Relevant climate-related risks for Boston Scientific center on transition risks, including compliance with increasing environmental regulations, such as those around carbon emissions and climate disclosure, and increased stakeholder concern or negative stakeholder feedback and physical risks associated with increased severity of extreme weather events, which can cause significant business disruption. Climate risks are not expected to be material in the near term, though exposure exists in the long term and is being actively managed. The extent and severity of climate change impacts are unknown, and therefore, the scope of potential impact on our business may be difficult to predict, and it may be difficult to adequately prepare.

#### Transition risks – Long term (5-25 years)

Increased environmental regulation, including to address climate change, as well as new disclosure and reporting requirements in the U.S. and other jurisdictions, including with respect to climate change and carbon emissions, may result in increases in our or our suppliers' compliance burdens and costs to operate our business, or restrict certain aspects of our activities.

In recent years, there has been an increased focus from certain investors, customers, employees, regulators and other stakeholders globally concerning corporate responsibility and sustainability matters. From time to time, we announce certain initiatives, including goals, regarding our focus areas, which include environmental matters, including carbon emissions and renewable energy goals, and responsible sourcing. We may fail, or be perceived to fail, in our achievement of such initiatives or goals or we could fail in accurately reporting our progress on such initiatives and goals. Such failures could be due to changes in our business. Moreover, the standards by which corporate responsibility and sustainability efforts and related matters are measured are developing and evolving, and certain areas are subject to assumptions that could change over time. In addition, we could be criticized for the scope of such initiatives or goals or perceived as not acting responsibly in connection with these matters. Any such matters, or related corporate responsibility and sustainability matters, could have a material adverse impact on our future results of operations, financial condition and cash flows.

#### Physical risks – Long term (5-25 years)

Natural disasters, extreme weather and other conditions caused by or related to climate change could adversely impact our supply chain, including manufacturing and distribution networks, the availability and cost of raw materials and components, energy supply, transportation, or other inputs necessary for the operation of our business. Climate change and natural disasters could also 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.

## II. Strategy continued

### Climate-related opportunities – Medium term (1-5 years)

Relevant climate-related opportunities for Boston Scientific center on resource efficiency, through the use of more efficient modes of transport and the use of more efficient production and distribution processes resulting in reduced operating costs.

We realize these opportunities by driving more efficiency and sustainability in how our products are sourced, manufactured, packaged and distributed. This approach leads to faster and more reliable product deliveries, while making our supply chain more sustainable by lowering carbon emissions.

An emerging opportunity in the long-term relates to sustainability performance having increasing influence in healthcare tenders and procurement decisions.

### b) Impact of climate related risks and opportunities on our business, strategy, and financial planning

Our goal to work towards net zero is embedded in our strategic long-term priorities. Our overall target to reach net zero greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions across the value chain by 2050 and our near-term and long-term emission reduction targets aligned to the 1.5 °C pathway have been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) since 2022.

We follow a carbon mitigation hierarchy, aligned with the SBTi Net Zero standard, to first reduce emissions by investing in energy efficiency, then shift to renewable energy sources and offset residual emissions. In order to transition to a low-carbon economy we allocate capital to realize our GHG emissions reduction goals, in 2025 we invested approximately \$32 million CAPEX in decarbonization projects at our existing key manufacturing and distribution sites, which represents approximately 3.6% of the total annual CAPEX invested by the company. Our work on reducing direct emissions at our existing key manufacturing and distribution sites, including integrating energy efficiency initiatives, low-carbon investments, and strategic financial planning, have

resulted in an implicit carbon price per metric ton CO<sub>2</sub>e. This price reflects the cost of our climate transition for Boston Scientific, in relation to CAPEX investment for direct GHG emissions. In 2025 the resulting carbon price was \$180 per metric ton CO<sub>2</sub>e.

### Direct operations

Climate-related risks and opportunities have directly influenced Boston Scientific's strategy regarding Operations. The majority of scopes 1 and 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. To fulfill 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 key manufacturing and distribution sites. Progress is driven by our Global Energy Management System and includes investments in energy efficiency at existing sites, sustainable design in new buildings or major renovations that meet industry-recognized construction standards, and converting to renewable energy sources companywide to reduce reliance on fossil fuels. Making investments to electrify our existing key manufacturing and distribution sites is a priority, and where possible we prioritize the development of fully electrified new sites, as in Costa Rica and Minnesota, where we are building all-electric operations from the ground up.

### Our scopes 1 and 2 mitigation activities

- **Move to more energy/resource efficient buildings:** All our new builds and major building expansions are designed following Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED), an internationally recognized certification program for the environmental performance and sustainable design of buildings, or equivalent requirements.

## II. Strategy continued

- Energy and decarbonization projects:** 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 at existing sites. 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 2025 Boston Scientific implemented a variety of energy efficiency projects with an average payback of approximately 1.7 years, which saved approximately \$3.8 million and 27,335 MWh of energy (electrical and thermal) on an annual basis, avoiding 5,189 metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e.
- Carbon price:** The carbon price accounts for the estimated capital investment required to modify existing sites in order to reduce consumption of natural gas, diesel, and liquefied petroleum gas. The total investment is then divided by the projected reduction in CO<sub>2</sub>e emissions over a 20-year period, the expected operational lifespan of equipment associated with electrification and energy efficiency in our facilities.
- Converting to renewable energy:** In 2025 we sustained 100% renewable electricity at our key manufacturing and distribution sites only, including renewable electricity generated onsite and purchased electricity matched with electricity attributed to renewable sources. In 2025 we had 7 sites operating at over 90% renewable energy and virtual Power Purchase Agreements with a combined capacity of 124 MW.

These mechanisms support our goal of achieving 90% renewable energy usage at key manufacturing and distribution sites by 2030 and aim to keep us on track to achieve our approved scopes 1 and 2 SBTi Targets aligned to the 1.5 °C pathway.

### Value chain

We work with suppliers and logistics partners to lower emissions across our global supply chain. A detailed transition roadmap for Scope 3 is under development.

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.

### Engaging with our suppliers

We collaborate with suppliers to better understand and implement sustainability initiatives that can have the greatest impact, focusing on the following:

- Identifying top 75% of suppliers by spend, including those in high impact categories.
- Conducting climate surveys and strategic business reviews
- Sharing sustainability best practices and supporting target setting and progress tracking
- Pursuing abatement and reduction levers and addressing emissions hotspots together

### Products and services

We are improving transportation and logistics to make our supply chain more efficient and sustainable while maintaining reliable product delivery, focusing on three key areas:

- Optimized shipping:** We are streamlining our shipping network by eliminating unnecessary stops and increasing direct routes. Where possible, products are directly shipped to customers, skipping unnecessary handling and travel to and from distribution sites. When feasible, we are transporting freight by sea rather than air to produce fewer emissions.

## II. Strategy continued

- **Streamlined product instructions:** 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.
- **Reengineered pallet densities:** We are redesigning pallet configurations, which let us ship more product units per pallet. This helps reduce the number of required sterilization cycles and shipping containers. By enhancing configurations, we are lowering transportation costs, cutting emissions and creating a more efficient supply chain.

### Investment in research and development (R&D)

Boston Scientific has a strong focus on R&D, with dedicated sites in the United States, the European Union, 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 2025, Boston Scientific invested more than \$2 billion in R&D, representing 10.2% of sales.

### Adaptation activities

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 to help prevent 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.

As an example of extreme weather events, in 2017 Hurricane Maria temporarily put our Dorado, Puerto Rico, facility out of operation for approximately one week and with an associated cost of \$6 million. We implemented critical infrastructure upgrades at the site, including a hurricane roof and increased generator capacity, for a cost of \$3 million. During future events, we can switch to independent water and power systems capable of providing us with up to two months of backup utilities and supplies, proactively shut down and send employees home to ensure their safety and then reopen the facility. 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.

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

We assess the resilience of our strategy using three climate-related scenarios and an inventory of detailed risks and opportunities. Each risk and opportunity is assessed for materiality based on our scoring methodology (likelihood \* impact) over the relevant time horizon using quantitative and qualitative considerations. Climate risks that are assessed as material are included in our Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) program. [See section IIIc](#) below. This modelling did not identify any material impact to our business resilience. Climate risk exposure assessments identified extreme temperature as the primary long-term hazard across assessed sites.

## II. Strategy continued

In scenarios where extreme weather events occur more frequently, we may see increased incidents that disrupt our operations or supply chains, necessitating additional measures, with some potential cost, to ensure our operational resilience. However, in the context of Boston Scientific's overall cost base, we would not expect any such incremental cost to be significant. We believe our strategy will be resilient even in challenging future scenarios.

Boston Scientific has considered three possible future scenarios for the 2030- and 2050-time horizons: RCP2.6, RCP4.5, and RCP8.5. They are not exact descriptions of an expected future, but provide an outline description of each based on certain assumptions. The rationale for choosing these three scenarios is as follows:

### 2°C climate change (RCP2.6)

This scenario represents a future where the global community takes significant action to reduce GHG 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.

### Intermediate (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, carbon emissions peak around 2040 and then decline with global temperatures rising 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.

### Business as usual (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 the global community fails 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.

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 GHG 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.

## II. Strategy continued

### Uncertainties

- 1 **Climate sensitivity:** There is uncertainty about how sensitive the Earth's climate is to increases in GHG 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.

### Climate risk exposure assessments

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.

The assessments consider the Intermediate (RCP4.5) scenario and 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 ensure long-term capital investments are climate-risk informed.

The output from the climate risk exposure assessments shows no material physical risks within our own operations over the short and medium term and that the primary risk over the long-term time horizon is extreme temperatures. Our Global Operations Services team through its global facilities investment plan aims to mitigate this risk. The company also conducts an annual country-level climate transition risk analysis for the countries where Boston Scientific has key facilities, which we continue to assess and evaluate.

## III. Risk management

### a) Our processes for identifying and assessing climate-related risks

We identify climate-related risks including transitional (i.e. current and emerging regulation, technology, market and reputational risk), as well as acute and chronic physical risks, following the Taskforce on Climate-related Financial Disclosure (TCFD) All Sector Guidance. Each risk is assigned a significance based on the magnitude of potential financial impact and the likelihood of that risk being realized.

Boston Scientific defines a substantive financial or strategic impact of risks as one that could result in a significant reduction in revenue, shareholder value, pre-tax income, strategic customers or production capacity, or requires significant additional or increased capital expenditures, increased direct or indirect operating costs such as, for example, increased costs of raw materials and energy, limitations on raw material and energy source, supply choices, or could result in a significant increase in customer complaints and other items or limitations that could have a substantive strategic or financial impact.

### b) Our processes for managing climate-related risks

We prioritize the climate-related risks determined to be material and have processes in place to manage them, by incorporating mitigation activities into our strategic plan.

Transition risks are typically associated with changes to regulations or societal expectations during the transition to a lower-carbon economy. We identify these risks at enterprise level and manage them through our investment decisions, our sustainability programs and our controls and procedures.

We assess physical risk using climate scenario analysis to model potential impacts, which helps us understand the resilience of our supply chains against climate change. Physical risk is also incorporated into the Boston Scientific supply chain resiliency program, which focuses on assessing risk across key products. The output of scenario-based climate risk exposure assessments provides strategies to increase the resiliency of product, which may include financial investment.

Details of our prioritized risks are in the risk table on page 11.

### c) Integration of our processes for identifying, assessing, and managing climate-related risks into our overall risk management

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, regulatory and compliance risks, which includes 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.

Climate change risk is incorporated into the Boston Scientific ERM process and supporting materials. The Boston Scientific ERM framework is considered as a part of the company's strategic decision-making process. The Board of Directors receives regular enterprise risk updates, participates in a formal annual ERM feedback process and receives a presentation of the company's overall assessment.

## III. Risk management continued

Boston Scientific maintains robust business continuity, supplier resiliency and global security programs to help ensure operational resiliency, including for climate-related issues and risks.

Our Risk and Resiliency Center of Excellence further manages climate risk and has mapped 100 risks including climate change for each of the company's products in order to help identify and mitigate inherent risks across our value chain (including Tier 1 suppliers).

We also partner with outside climate change experts to integrate climate risk assessments and scenario analysis into strategic planning.

We incorporate climate risk into our modeling, planning and financial disclosures, as appropriate, and use risk management software to identify and monitor climate change impacts. Our resilience experts work across the business to engage functional partners, including our Global Operations Service team, to make climate risk part of our strategic planning, providing inputs for our Global Supply Chain Strategic Planning Process and Annual Operating Plan and providing planning factors for major facility projects when required.

## III. Risk management continued

Group	Type	Climate-	Implication	Our response
Transition Risk	Policy and Legal	Increased pricing of GHG emissions	The rapid transition to a low carbon energy system could require higher energy prices and a higher carbon price to disincentivize the use of fossil fuels.	Our decarbonization strategy increases the efficiency of our buildings, reduces our use of fossil fuels and our GHG emissions, which reduces our exposure to higher energy prices, carbon taxes and emissions trading systems.
Transition Risk	Policy and Legal	Enhanced emissions-reporting obligations and mandates on and regulation of existing products and services	An increasing number of governments are likely to impose requirements on business to achieve the low carbon transition. New requirements are likely to include additional reporting and transparency requirements for GHG emissions.	As climate-related disclosures become regulatory mandates and new regulations are introduced to support the transition to a low-carbon economy, it will influence stakeholder perceptions and guide customer requirements. We identify and assess existing and emerging regulatory requirements related to the environment, including to address climate change, in the markets in which we operate. These include carbon pricing schemes, taxes and additional reporting requirements. No operations are excluded from the assessment.
Transition Risk	Reputation	Increased stakeholder concern or negative stakeholder feedback	Actual or perceived poor sustainability performance could result in negative feedback from stakeholders such as investors or employees.	Our Communications and Government Affairs teams manage corporate reputation by identifying and monitoring climate-related issues and undertaking both proactive and reactive engagement with relevant stakeholder groups.
Physical Risk	Acute	Increased severity of extreme weather events	Increased severity of extreme weather events, heightened in at-risk areas, could adversely impact Boston Scientific operations and value chain.	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.
Opportunity	Resource Efficiency	Modes of transport and production and distribution processes	Increased efficiency in our processes can result in reduced operating costs.	We realize these opportunities by driving more efficiency and sustainability in how our products are sourced, manufactured, packaged and distributed. Our approach is focused on three key areas: optimized shipping, streamlined product instructions and reengineered pallet densities.

## IV. Metrics and targets

### a) Our metrics used to assess climate related risks and opportunities in line with our strategy and risk management process

Our decarbonization strategy is aligned with our science-based targets for reducing GHG emissions. In order to track progress, we calculate our scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions following the GHG Protocol and apply the operational control consolidation approach as defined by the GHG Protocol.

GHG emissions	Unit
Scope 1	Metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalents (tCO <sub>2</sub> e)
Scope 2, location-based	tCO <sub>2</sub> e
Scope 2, market-based	tCO <sub>2</sub> e
Scope 3	tCO <sub>2</sub> e
<b>Energy</b>	
Renewable electricity	MWh
Renewable energy (all sources)	MWh

### b) Our scope 1, scope 2, and scope 3 GHG emissions

GHG emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> e)	Absolute performance			Intensity ratio (absolute/Sum net sales)		
	2023	2024	2025	2023	2024	2025
Scope 1	82,704	87,567	91,488	5.8	5.2	4.6
Scope 2 (location-based)	101,626	112,861	121,794	7.1	6.7	6.1
Scope 2 (market-based)	19,817	9,854	19,493	1.4	0.6	1.0

Limited Assurance obtained from Ernst & Young LLP for 2025 **Scope 1 and 2 (location-based and market-based) emissions**, see [Independent Accountants' Review Report](#), which includes further information on criteria, operational boundary, methodologies and emission factors.

Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions figures for 2023 and 2024 are presented as previously validated by a third party verification provider and have not been restated. Comparability to 2025 GHG emissions is limited due to changes in methodology and the incorporation of acquisitions, in accordance with our policy for including GHG emissions from acquisitions.

## IV. Metrics and targets continued

Scope 3	Absolute performance
<b>GHG emissions (tCO<sub>2</sub>e)</b>	<b>2024</b>
Total (all categories)	1,663,859
Category 1: Purchased goods and services	946,976
Category 2: Capital goods	119,492
Category 3: Fuel- and energy-related activities	41,518
Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution	201,171
Category 5: Waste generated in operations	20,883
Category 6: Business travel	123,916
Category 7: Employee commuting	99,836
Category 8: Upstream leased assets	Not applicable
Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution	2,605
Category 10: Processing of sold products	Not applicable
Category 11: Use of sold products	38,019
Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products	53,634
Category 13: Downstream leased assets	1,707
Category 14: Franchises	Not applicable
Category 15: Investments	14,102

2025 Scope 3 data pending calculation and to be published as an update to this file later in 2026. Limited Assurance obtained from Ernst & Young LLP for 2024, see [Scope 3 Independent Accountants' Review Report](#), which includes further information on criteria, operational boundary, methodologies and emission factors.

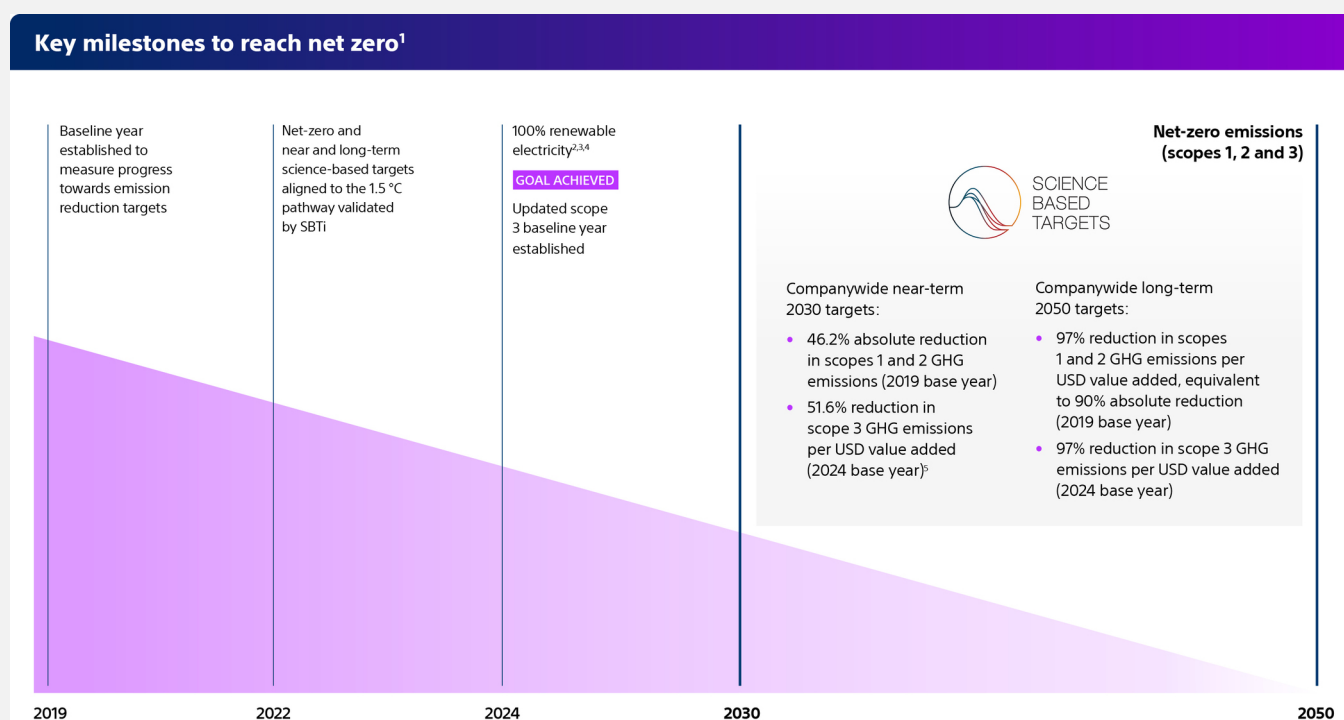
Our 2025 data pack, website and annual CDP submission provide additional information about how we collect data and calculate emissions, our GHG emissions targets and progress, emission reduction initiatives, and other climate-related activities.

## IV. Metrics and targets continued

### c) Our targets used to manage climate-related risks and opportunities and performance against targets

In 2017, Boston Scientific set a goal to achieve carbon neutrality for scopes 1 and 2 across our key manufacturing and distribution sites by 2030. This goal serves as a foundation for our science-based targets and reinforces our responsibility to reduce emissions companywide.

Our overall target to reach net zero greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions across the value chain by 2050 and our near-term and long-term emission reduction targets aligned to the 1.5 °C pathway have been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) since 2022.



1 Trajectory to net-zero emissions defined by science-based targets to reach net-zero greenhouse gas emissions across the value chain by 2050.

2 Interim target not validated by SBTi.

3 Inclusive of key manufacturing and distribution sites only.

4 Includes renewable electricity generated onsite (e.g., solar) and purchased electricity matched with electricity attributed to renewable sources via energy attribute certificates (EACs) purchased through the open market, purchased through an energy service provider, or associated with virtual Power Purchase Agreements.

5 Scope 3 GHG emissions included in the target are from purchased goods and services, capital goods, fuel- and energy-related activities, upstream transportation and distribution, waste generated in operations and business travel.

## IV. Metrics and targets continued

Area	Scope	Target	2025 Performance
Climate change	Full company	Reduce scope 1 and 2 (market based) GHG emissions 46.2% by 2030 from a 2019 base year <sup>1</sup>	-46.8%
Climate change	Full company	Reduce scope 3 GHG emissions 51.6% per U.S. dollar (USD) value added by 2030 from a 2024 base year <sup>2</sup>	-
Climate change	Key manufacturing and distribution sites only <sup>3</sup>	Carbon Neutral by 2030 (Scope 1 and Scope 2 market-based tCO <sub>2</sub> e) <sup>4</sup>	27,655
Energy	Key manufacturing and distribution sites only <sup>3</sup>	Sustain 100% renewable electricity <sup>5</sup>	100%
Energy	Key manufacturing and distribution sites only <sup>3</sup>	Purchase 90% renewable energy (all sources) by 2030 <sup>6</sup>	65%

1 Boston Scientific has chosen 2019 as the base year for its scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions reduction target based on the degree of data availability and quality. The current base year scope 1 and 2 (market-based) GHG emissions are 208,437 tCO<sub>2</sub>e and represent the global consolidated emissions for Boston Scientific Corporation as of December 31, 2024. Boston Scientific has received limited assurance from Ernst & Young LLP, see [Scope 1 & 2 Independent Accountants' Review Report](#) for more information, which includes further information on criteria, operational boundary, methodologies, and emission factors. Boston Scientific has established a base year recalculation policy consistent with the GHG Protocol and will recalculate base year emissions within one reporting year of when structural or methodological changes occur that have a significant impact on the GHG emissions inventory and the related target, defined as having an impact of +/- five (5) percent for the combined emissions of Scope 1 and Scope 2 market-based, calculated annually.

2 2025 data pending assurance and to be published as an update to this file later in 2026. Scope 3 GHG emissions included are from purchased goods and services, capital goods, fuel- and energy-related activities, upstream transportation and distribution, waste generated in operations and business travel.

3 Key manufacturing and distribution sites are defined based on strategic importance and qualifying thresholds of >50,000 ft<sup>2</sup> for manufacturing sites and >200,000 ft<sup>2</sup> for distribution sites where Boston Scientific Corporation has operational control.

4 Our 2030 carbon neutrality target follows a reduction-first approach. Direct and indirect emissions are minimized through efficiency improvements, electrification and renewable energy adoption, reducing Scope 1 and Scope 2 (market-based) emissions. Only remaining emissions may be compensated using high-quality carbon offsets. No offsets are included in the current reported performance.

5 Includes renewable electricity generated onsite (e.g., solar) and purchased electricity matched with electricity attributed to renewable sources via energy attribute certificates (EACs) purchased through the open market, purchased through an energy provider, or associated with virtual Power Purchase Agreements.

6 Target year has moved from 2027 to 2030. A contributing factor is constrained electricity transmission and distribution grid infrastructure at some of our operating locations, which has delayed our ability to support electrification of those manufacturing sites. To address this, we are investing in projects to expand electrical infrastructure in affected grids. In addition, the timing of resource allocation has been adjusted to better align with broader business priorities. We continue to allocate capital toward our GHG emissions reduction goals, in 2025 we invested approximately \$32 million CAPEX in decarbonization projects at our existing key manufacturing and distribution sites, which represents approximately 3.6% of the total annual CAPEX invested by the company.