Boston Scientific Corporation

2024 CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2024

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.
Terms of disclosure for corporate questionnaire 2024 - CDP

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10/01/2024, 05:45 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 combat discrimination and advancing equity and diversity, including through financial support of racial 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 1.5C 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

12/31/2023

(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?

14200000000

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

(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 to the Atlas in a secure, Boston Scientific specific environment, modeling back the transformation of rawer materials and subcomponents into the declared end products across the site-to-site movements of physical goods constituting the Atlas knowledge graph. 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)

1

(2.1.3) To (years)

3

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

Boston Scientific defines a substantive financial or strategic impact as requiring significant additional capital expenditures, increased costs for raw materials and energy, or other direct compliance costs. The company has supply chain and manufacturing locations worldwide, which may be vulnerable to extreme weather events like tornados, hurricanes, and floods, potentially causing supply chain interruptions and high remediation costs. The Board of Directors and its Risk Committee oversee risk management, focusing on strategic, operational, financial, legal, and compliance risks, including environmental and climate-related risks. The Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) program supports risk oversight and strategic objectives, analyzing key risks to preserve and grow shareholder value. Risks and opportunities are discussed with management, who manage mitigation activities and incorporate them into strategies. Climate-related controls and procedures are in place to escalate issues to appropriate management levels and the Board, where appropriate. Matters with potential material impacts are reported to the Board. Boston Scientific maintains robust business continuity, supplier resiliency, and global security programs to ensure operational resiliency, including for climate-related issues.

Medium-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

3

(2.1.3) To (years)

5

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

Boston Scientific may face significant risks from global climate change, including disruptions to its supply chain, increased costs, and potential physical damage to facilities. The company's Board of Directors and Risk Committee oversee risk management, including climate-related risks. The Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) program supports this oversight by analyzing key risks and opportunities. Climate-related controls and procedures are in place to escalate issues to appropriate management levels. The Global Operations Business Continuity Program ensures all manufacturing plants and key distribution sites have comprehensive plans for emergency response, business continuity, and crisis management. The company also identifies and responds to risks and opportunities related to renewable energy. For example, Boston Scientific exceeded its goal of 50% renewable electricity consumption by 2021, achieving 73% (includes renewable electricity generated onsite and purchased electricity matched with electricity from renewable sources at manufacturing and key distribution sites only). The company has partnered with climate change experts to integrate climate risk assessments into strategic planning. Boston Scientific has set a goal for net-zero carbon emissions by 2050, with interim goals for renewable energy consumption.

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

Boston Scientific may face significant risks from global climate change, including disruptions to its supply chain, increased costs, and potential physical damage to facilities. The company's Board of Directors and Risk Committee oversee risk management, including climate-related risks. The Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) program supports this oversight by analyzing key risks and opportunities. Climate-related controls and procedures are in place to escalate issues to appropriate management levels. The Global Operations Business Continuity Program ensures all manufacturing plants and key distribution sites have comprehensive plans for emergency response, business continuity, and crisis management. The company also identifies and responds to risks and opportunities related to renewable energy. For example, Boston Scientific exceeded its goal of 50% renewable electricity consumption by 2021, achieving 73% (includes renewable electricity generated onsite

and purchased electricity matched with electricity from renewable sources at manufacturing and key distribution sites only). The company has partnered with climate change experts to integrate climate risk assessments into strategic planning. Boston Scientific has set a goal for net-zero carbon emissions by 2050, with interim goals for renewable energy consumption.
[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

☑ Downstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

☑ Full

(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

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

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

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 risk over the long term is extreme temperatures. In 2023, the company also conducted a country-level climate transition risk analysis 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	Primary reason for not assessing interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities	Explain why you do not assess the interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities
	Select from: ☑ No	*Select from:* ☑ Lack of internal resources, capabilities, or expertise (e.g., due to organization size)	*Lack of internal resources*

[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, and we do not plan to within the next two years	*Select from:* ☑ Not an immediate strategic priority	*Not an immediate priority*

[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

Additionally, Boston Scientific has supply chain and manufacturing locations across different geograpBoston 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. hies, 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 Committee, oversees risk management and focuses on the most significant risks facing the Company including strategic, operational, financial, legal, and compliance risks and opportunities, which also include environmental and climate-related risks and opportunities. Boston Scientific's Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) program supports the Board of Directors, its Risk 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 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.

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 significant 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

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 Committee, oversees risk management and focuses on the most significant risks facing the Company including strategic, operational, financial, legal, and compliance risks and opportunities, which also include environmental and climate-related risks and opportunities. Boston Scientific's Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) program supports the Board of Directors, its Risk 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 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.

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 Committee, oversees risk management and focuses on the most significant risks facing the Company including strategic, operational, financial, legal, and compliance risks and opportunities, which also include environmental and climate-related risks and opportunities. Boston Scientific's Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) program supports the Board of Directors, its Risk 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 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.

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 Committee, oversees risk management and focuses on the most significant risks facing the Company including strategic, operational, financial, legal, and compliance risks and opportunities, which also include environmental and climate-related risks and opportunities. Boston Scientific's Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) program supports the Board of Directors, its Risk 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 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.

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

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 Committee, oversees risk management and focuses on the most significant risks facing the Company including strategic, operational, financial, legal, and compliance risks and opportunities, which also include environmental and climate-related risks and opportunities. Boston Scientific's Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) program supports the Board of Directors, its Risk 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 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.

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

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 Committee, oversees risk management and focuses on the most significant risks facing the Company including strategic, operational, financial, legal, and compliance risks and opportunities, which also include environmental and climate-related risks and opportunities. Boston Scientific's Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) program supports the Board of Directors, its Risk 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 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.

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

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 Committee, oversees risk management and focuses on the most significant risks facing the Company including strategic, operational, financial, legal, and compliance risks and opportunities, which also include environmental and climate-related risks and opportunities. Boston Scientific's Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) program supports the Board of Directors, its Risk 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 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.

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 Committee, oversees risk management and focuses on the most significant risks facing the Company including strategic, operational, financial, legal, and compliance risks and opportunities, which also include environmental and climate-related risks and opportunities. Boston Scientific's Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) program supports the Board of Directors, its Risk 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 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.

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 Committee, oversees risk management and focuses on the most significant risks facing the Company including strategic, operational, financial, legal, and compliance risks and opportunities, which also include environmental and climate-related risks and opportunities. Boston Scientific's Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) program supports the Board of Directors, its Risk 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 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.
[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, only within our direct operations

(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:

☑ Evaluation in progress

(3.1.3) Please explain

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. The output from the climate-related scenario analysis showed no material risks when assessing temperature change, precipitation change, drought, extreme rainfall, extreme temperature heating and cooling degree change and sea level rise. The primary climate related risk over the long term is extreme temperatures. The Global Real Estate and Facilities strategic resiliency investment plan aims to mitigate this risk. In 2023, the company also conducted a country-level climate transition risk analysis for the countries where Boston Scientific has key facilities, which we continue to assess and evaluate.

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 page 31 of Boston Scientific's 2023 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

☑ Medium-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 2023, 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

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

6000000

(3.1.1.22) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-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 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 page 31 of Boston Scientific's 2023 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)

4100840

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

10252100

(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 4.1million is based on the 40/tonne scenario multiplied by our total 2023 Scope 1 & 2 market-based emissions, while the potential maximum is based on a 100/tonne. Financial impact calculation: 40 * 102,521 market-based tonnes 4,100,840 rounded to 4.1 million; 100 * 102,521 market-based tonnes 10,252,100 rounded to 10.3 million*

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Compliance, monitoring and targets

☑ Establish organization-wide targets

(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), GHG reduction, water use reduction, and waste 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.

(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), GHG reduction, water use reduction, and waste 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)

741149

(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 2023 for the Carbon Tax in Ireland was approximately EUR 684,727, corresponding to a carbon tax of 41.0/tonne carbon from 01-Jan23 to 30-Apr23, and 48.5/tonne carbon from 1-May23 to 31-Dec23, on the natural gas consumed at Boston Scientific locations in Ireland. The figure was converted from EUR to USD using the 2023 average exchange rate of 1 EUR 1.0824 USD (according to https://www.exchangerates.org.uk/EUR-USD-spot-exchange-rates-history-2023.html). 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), GHG reduction, water use reduction, and waste reduction. Prioritization of projects for allocation of capital funding is based on the best alignment to our global environmental sustainability goals. This mechanism ensures we are on track to achieve our approved Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) targets aligned with the Paris Climate Agreement.
[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

01/01/2023

(3.5.3.2) Period end date

12/31/2023

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

18

(3.5.3.4) Total cost of tax paid

741149

(3.5.3.5) Comment

The total amount paid in 2023 was approximately EUR 684,727, corresponding to a carbon tax of 41.0/tonne carbon from 01-Jan23 to 30-Apr23, and 48.5/tonne carbon from 1-May23 to 31-Dec23, on the natural gas consumed at Boston Scientific locations in Ireland. The figure was converted from EUR to USD using the 2023 average exchange rate of 1 EUR 1.0824 USD (according to https://www.exchangerates.org.uk/EUR-USD-spot-exchange-rates-history-2023.html).
[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 will 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 (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 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 2023, one additional site received ISO 50001:2018 certification, bringing the total number of certified sites to 13.

(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 efficiency projects implemented in 2023 have saved the company approximately 1.68 million annually in energy costs. Energy reduction projects implemented in 2023 include lighting upgrades, heating ventilation and air conditioning improvements, building energy management systems, compressed air systems optimization, manufacturing equipment controls, and on-site solar photovoltaic installations.

(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)

1680835

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

1680835

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

The potential 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 4 main initiatives categories) in 2023(in): 963,367 (Energy efficiency in buildings) 197,387 (Low-carbon energy consumption) 464,486 (Low-carbon energy generation) 55,595 (transportation) 1,680,835

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

5277882

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

The figure provided (5,277,882) represents the cost to implement our projects from 4 initiative types which contribute to CO2 reduction goals. These investments described have an average payback of approximately 4.5 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 manufacturing and key 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 7.5 million kilowatt-hours of renewable electricity in 2023. In 2023, we finalized the construction of additional solar PV systems at our manufacturing sites in Costa Rica and Malaysia, as well as our European distribution center in The Netherlands.

(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 30% electricity cost reduction for that fraction/portion of the company's demand. Based on approximately 28,000,000 spent globally in 2023 at our manufacturing and key distribution sites in electricity, potential savings could be 1,092,000 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)

1092000

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

1092000

(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 grid vs on-site electricity: 28,000,000 x 13% x 30% 1,092,000.*

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

3850000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

The cost to realize the opportunity is approximately 3,850,000, which includes capital expenses 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 and 100% renewable electricity by 2024, including renewable electricity generated onsite and purchased electricity matched with electricity from renewable sources at our manufacturing and key 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)

1680835

(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 potential 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 4 main initiatives categories) in 2023(in): 963,367 (Energy efficiency in buildings) 197,387 (Low-carbon energy consumption) 464,486 (Low-carbon energy generation) 55,595 (transportation) 1,680,835
[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:

☑ 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:

☑ Yes, and it is publicly available

(4.1.5) Briefly describe what the policy covers

Our Corporate Governance Guidelines specify "In any formal search for director candidates, the Nominating and Governance Committee shall include, and shall direct any search firm engaged for such purpose to, include women and racially/ethnically diverse candidates in the initial pool from which candidates are selected. The Nominating and Governance Committee is responsible for reviewing with the Board, on an annual basis, the current size, structure (including leadership structure) and composition of the Board as a whole taking into account such factors as the Nominating and Governance Committee deems relevant, including the directors' degree of independence, business background (including any areas of particular expertise, such as accounting or related financial management expertise

or technology), record of service for incumbent directors (including tenure, attendance record, meeting preparation, and overall contribution to the Board), employment status, gender, race or ethnicity, age, availability for service to the Company and anticipated needs of the Company."

(4.1.6) Attach the policy (optional)

BSX_Corporate_Governance_Guidelines_5-9-24.pdf
[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:* ☑ Not an immediate strategic priority	*It is not an immediate strategic priority based on our most recent materiality assessment*

[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 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

(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 environmental initiatives to its Nominating and Governance Committee, which reviews progress against climate-related goals at least annually, or more frequently as needed. The Board's Risk Committee has been delegated authority to oversee the company's business continuity and resiliency plans, including those related to climate risks. The Risk Committee receives updates on climate related risk on an annual basis. The Audit Committee oversees climate risk disclosures. These meetings cover the strategy necessary to mitigate and adapt to climate change, as well as ensuring that the company's business plans will allow for such measures to take place. Climate-related risks, updates on targets, opportunities and strategy are escalated to the full board as appropriate. Members of the board have environmental, health, safety and sustainability, and risk management competencies. In furtherance of our commitment to sustainability, an ESG scorecard, designed to incentivize companywide progress toward aspirational diversity, equity and inclusion (DE&I) goals, engagement goals and environmental goals, was introduced into our annual bonus plan (for all bonus eligible employees, including senior leadership) in 2021.
[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 issues.

[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:* ☑ Not an immediate strategic priority	*It is not an immediate strategic priority based on our most recent materiality assessment*

[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

(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 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

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 2023, the ESG scorecard is weighted at 15% of our total bonus pool funding and equally divided among three ESG performance metrics. As a part of our 2023 ESG scorecard, 5% of employee bonuses were linked to an increase in % of renewable electricity and a reduction in our carbon emissions footprint at manufacturing and key distribution sites in 2023. These bonuses are intended to reinforce our ESG focus and hold ourselves accountable to our goals in a measurable way.
[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 2023, the ESG scorecard was weighted at 15% of our total bonus pool funding and equally divided among three ESG performance metrics: diversity, equity and inclusion (DE&I), employee engagement, and environmental performance. These metrics, one of which, environmental performance, is linked to key milestones in furtherance of our Science Based Targets initiative approved net zero and greenhouse gas (GHG) reduction targets, 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.

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

Since 2021, Boston Scientific has had an ESG scorecard as part of our annual bonus program for all eligible employees, including our Executive Committee. In 2023, the ESG scorecard was weighted at 15% of our total bonus pool funding and equally divided among three ESG performance metrics. As a part of our 2023 ESG scorecard, 5% of employee bonuses were linked to an increase in % of renewable electricity and a reduction in our carbon emissions footprint at manufacturing and

key distribution sites in 2023. 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

New_global_EHS_Policy_2021.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 1.5C 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 carbon neutrality, 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 30% (15,000) 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)

125000

(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 35% (43,750) 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

☑ Other, please specify **:**Paris Agreement

(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 50-52, Emissions targets page 40-41, Emissions figures page 42 10K: Risks & Opportunities page 3

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

BostonScientific2023PerformanceReport.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

Please refer to our 2023 Performance Report ana Annual Report: BSX_2023_Annual_Report.pdf (bostonscientific.com)
[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 we take 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 2C 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 we make some efforts to reduce emissions, but not as aggressively as in RCP2.6. In this scenario, global temperatures rise by about 2.5-3C 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 we continue with business as usual, without significant efforts to reduce emissions. It's the most pessimistic scenario, with global temperatures rising by about 4-5C 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:

☑ 1.6ºC - 1.9ºC

(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

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(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of 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 we take 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 2C 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 we make some efforts to reduce emissions, but not as aggressively as in RCP2.6. In this scenario, global

temperatures rise by about 2.5-3C 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 we continue with business as usual, without significant efforts to reduce emissions. It's the most pessimistic scenario, with global temperatures rising by about 4-5C 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:

☑ 4.0ºC 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

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[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:

☑ Facility

(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: Climate Change Exposure, Cooling Degree Days (future Climate), Heat Stress (future climate), heating Degree Days (future Climate), Sea level Rise and Water Stress 2040 (aligned with ssp3). 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. 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 will 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 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 entire value chain (scopes 1, 2 and 3).

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

This is the first year we have disclosed how we plan to reach net zero and reduce the impact our company-wide scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions have on the planet. 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 forms part of our annual employee bonus program. Our progress towards net-zero is presented in section 7 of this CDP response document.

(5.2.12) Attach any relevant documents which detail your climate transition plan (optional)

how-we-approach-emissions-reduction (1).pdf

(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

Risks and opportunities related to the growing demand from customers for sustainability have influenced our product and services strategy and portfolio for the short, medium and long term. As a member of the Healthcare Plastics Recycling Council, Boston Scientific continuously searches for ways of increasing the recycling of plastics in clinical settings. This has improved our ability to trace raw materials and learn how our customers dispose of the plastics used to safely deliver our products. 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. In 2023, 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. In its first full year of implementation, our teams made progress in lowering carbon emissions, decreasing packaging waste and reducing our global shipping footprint, 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.

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

In 2021 Boston Scientific completed a GHG emissions inventory assessment across its full value chain and committed to setting science-based targets to establish a clearly defined path for GHG reductions in line with the Paris Agreement goals. The assessment identified the relevant scale of the various categories of GHG emissions. We are incorporating these outcomes 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. 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.

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. Boston Scientific teams excel in this work because for us, innovation is a mindset we share. Our best inventions come from the diverse perspectives of our people as they advance science to uncover potential solutions and then implement rigorous research and development (R&D). With our strong pace of innovation, 33% of total company net sales in 2023 came from products released over the past three years, inclusive of products new to Boston Scientific that were acquired through strategic acquisitions. 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 2023, Boston Scientific invested more than 1.4 billion in R&D and served more than 37 million patients. In 2023, we finalized life cycle assessment (LCA) guidelines and launched a series of pilots to better understand the

environmental impacts of our products, and inform methodologies and best practices. 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 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 2023 Boston Scientific implemented a variety of energy efficiency projects that saved approximately 1.68 million and 14,137 MWh of energy (electrical and thermal) on an annual basis, avoiding 5,346 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) 50% renewable electricity by 2021 (which was exceeded in 2021 with 73% of renewable electricity, including renewable electricity generated onsite and purchased electricity matched with electricity from renewable sources at our manufacturing and key distribution sites only.), ii) 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. and iii) 90% renewable energy (all sources) by 2027. Since 2017, the carbon footprint at our manufacturing and key distribution sites only (total amount of emissions from scope 1 and 2) was reduced from 94,946 metric tons of CO2e to 45,563 metric tons of CO2e in 2023, whereas the % of renewable electricity increased from 0 to 82%. 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 facility projects. In the past year, 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. In its first full year of implementation, our teams made progress in lowering carbon emissions, decreasing packaging waste and reducing our global shipping footprint, while delivering more products to more patients.
[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 2023, 16 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 2023, in the United States and Europe, we achieved 100% renewable electricity ahead of plan and remain on track to achieve this target globally by 2024, 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. 4) 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 2023, 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	Methodology or framework used to assess alignment with your organization's climate transition
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Other methodology or framework

[Fixed row]

(5.4.1) Quantify the amount and percentage share of your spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition.

Row 1

(5.4.1.1) Methodology or framework used to assess alignment

Select from:
☑ Other, please specify **:**CAPEX: Energy Management System

(5.4.1.5) Financial metric

Select from:
☑ CAPEX

(5.4.1.12) Details of the methodology or framework used to assess alignment with your organization's climate transition

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), GHG reduction, water use reduction and waste reduction. Prioritization of projects for allocation of capital funding is based on the best alignment to our global environmental sustainability goals.
[Add row]

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

(5.10.1) Use of internal pricing of environmental externalities

Select from:

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

(5.10.3) Primary reason for not pricing environmental externalities

Select from:

☑ No standardized procedure

(5.10.4) Explain why your organization does not price environmental externalities

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 1.5C campaign. As an important milestone in our journey to net-zero by 2050, our emission reduction targets were approved by the SBTi in 2022. 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), GHG reduction, water use reduction, and waste 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.
[Fixed 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

In 2023, we began a global initiative to better understand our suppliers' environmental impact and to engage with them to help drive emission-reduction progress. We prioritized suppliers who make up 80% of our scope 3 carbon footprint 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 thresholds 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 and GHG protocol 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

[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:

☑ No, but we plan to introduce environmental requirements related to this environmental issue within the next two years

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

Select from:

☑ No, we do not have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance

(5.11.5.3) Comment

We plan on rolling out new global policy updates, contract language updates, Supplier Code of Conduct and Supplier Guidebook within the next two years. [Fixed 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

In 2023, we began 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 prioritized 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.

(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?

	Environmental initiatives implemented due to CDP Supply Chain member engagement	Primary reason for not implementing environmental initiatives	Explain why your organization has not implemented any environmental initiatives
	Select from: ☑ No, but we plan to within the next two years	*Select from:* ☑ Other, please specify :This is the first year we have received any request through the CDP Supply Chain membership process	*This is the first year we have received any request through the CDP Supply Chain membership process*

[Fixed row]

C6. Environmental Performance - Consolidation Approach

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

	Consolidation approach used	Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Operational control	*Boston Scientific uses operational control in our emissions reporting due to the alignment in our financial reporting*
Plastics	*Select from:* ☑ Other, please specify :Boston Scientific has not evaluated the impact of plastics in our operations	*Boston Scientific has not evaluated the impact of plastics in our operations*
Biodiversity	*Select from:* ☑ Other, please specify :Boston Scientific has not evaluated the impact of biodiversity in our operations	*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

Apollo, Relievant, Acotec

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

BSC completed 3 acquisitions in 2023, 2 of which, Apollo (completed on April 4, 2023) and Relievant (completed on November 17, 2023), have been included in the 2023 Scope 1, 2, and 3 GHG emissions inventory. The third, Acotec (completed on February 20, 2023), was assessed and deemed to be outside BSC's operational control and thus has been included in BSC's Scope 3 Category 15 GHG emissions inventory, which is not within our disclosure to CDP in the present reporting cycle. [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 methodology

☑ Yes, a change in boundary

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

We included our 2 relevant acquisitions in our 2023 reporting boundary. We also implemented new emission factors for scope 3 spend-based calculations to streamline and improve the robustness of our accounting process.
[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

BSC conducted a sensitivity analysis to determine if the change in boundary due to acquisitions was material or not for our inventory. BSC has set 5% as our significance threshold for recalculating the base year, so all changes in methodology and boundaries that do not meet this threshold will not trigger a change in the base year. The relevant acquisitions are only affecting the Scope 1 and 2 inventory by 1%, so no base year recalculations were done on the basis of the boundary change. With regards to the change in methodology for Scope 3 we have not yet recalculated base or previous years. At present, we are implementing a more robust carbon accounting process. We expect to have this system in place to report updated scope 3 emission for baseline and previous years in the next CDP cycle. Our commitment to sustainability and transparency remains a priority, and while we work to resolve these gaps, we continue to pursue initiatives aimed at reducing our environmental impact.

(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

(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:
☑ No

(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)

79002.0

(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)

111808.0

(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)

85782.0

(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)

1246655.0

(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)

188382.0

(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)

36907.0

(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)

118023.0

(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)

360.0

(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)

118130.0

(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)

24000.0

(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)

82704

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Activity based data was used for Scope 1 emissions calculations. Refrigerants leakages emissions were included again this year. For the data that was not available, estimates were made using a thorough methodology; the estimates represent less than 3% of the total emissions. EPA emission factors were used for our Scope 1 fuels with the exception of a portion of fleet emissions for which DEFRA emission factors were used; for both, the most recent factors at the moment of the calculations were used.

Past year 1

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

86166

(7.6.2) End date

12/31/2022

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Activity based data was used in S1 calcs, and refrigerants emissions was included. For part of the data that wasn't available, estimates were included.
[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)

101626

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

19817

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Activity based data was used for Scope 2 emissions calculations. For the data that was not available, estimates were made using a thorough methodology; the estimates represent less than 2% of the total emissions. Country specific emission factors were used for emissions calculations.

Past year 1

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

93138

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

25285

(7.7.3) End date

12/31/2022

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Activity based data was used in S2 calcs. For part of the activity data that wasn't available, estimates were included.
[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)

877199

(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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

We have completed our Scope 3 inventory for this category using spend-based method only.

Capital goods

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

106393

(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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

We have completed our Scope 3 inventory for this category using spend-based method only.

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

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

45596

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Fuel-based method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

We have completed our Scope 3 inventory for this category using emissions factors that estimate the emissions for Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2) based on the actual amount of energy consumed (in KWh).

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

171574

(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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

We have completed our Scope 3 inventory for this category using spend-based method only.

Waste generated in operations

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, calculated

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

9125

(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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

We have completed our Scope 3 inventory for this category using spend-based method only.

Business travel

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

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

92003

(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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

We have completed our Scope 3 inventory for this category using spend-based method only.

Employee commuting

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

*This category of scope 3 emissions is not included in our near-term science-based target. Based on our 2019 baseline submitted to SBTi this category only represents approximately 1.3% of our scope 3 emissions (100 * 24,000 tons / 1,788,483 tons).*

Upstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

This category of scope 3 emissions is not included in our near-term science based target. 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, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

*This category of scope 3 emissions is not included in our near-term science-based target. Based on our 2019 baseline submitted to SBTi this category only represents approximately 0.06% of our scope 3 emissions (100 * 1,016 tons / 1,788,483 tons). Boston Scientific pays for the majority of sold product transportation & distribution and is represented in Category 4. A small percentage is paid for by customers, which is incorporated into this value.*

Processing of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Boston Scientific does not sell products that require further processing downstream.

Use of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

*This category of scope 3 emissions is not included in our near-term science-based target. Based on our 2019 baseline submitted to SBTi this category only represents approximately 1.9% of our scope 3 emissions (100 * 34,575 tons / 1,788,483 tons).*

End of life treatment of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

*This category of scope 3 emissions is not included in our near-term science-based target. Based on our 2019 baseline submitted to SBTi this category only represents approximately 0.07% of our scope 3 emissions (100 * 1,269 tons / 1,788,483 tons).*

Downstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Boston Scientific does not have downstream leased assets emissions to report.

Franchises

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Boston Scientific does not have franchises emissions to report.

Investments

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

This category of scope 3 emissions is not included in our near-term science based target. Based on our 2019 baseline emissions calculation, we found this category to be immaterial to BSC.

Other (upstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not evaluated

(7.8.5) Please explain

N/A

Other (downstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not evaluated

(7.8.5) Please explain

N/A
[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

12/31/2022

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

1553831

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

183198

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

33751

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

175885

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

0

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

89224

(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

BSC has included the Scope 3 values that were reported in last year's CDP response.
[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:* ☑ No third-party verification or assurance

[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 CDP 2023 Verification Statement_Final_issued 20240412V01.pdf

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

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 CDP 2023 Verification Statement_Final_issued 20240412V01.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

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 CDP 2023 Verification Statement_Final_issued 20240412V01.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

2

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:
☑ ISO14064-3

(7.9.2.8) 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)

6008

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

5.4

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

BSC increased our renewable energy (electricity) purchased from 2022 to 2023. This increase accounted for a 5.4% decrease in emissions versus 2022. The calculation method of percentage decrease is: change in emissions due to new renewable electricity consumption divided by 2022 Scope 1 & 2 emissions 6,008/111,991 MT 5.4%

Other emissions reduction activities

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

12835

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

11.5

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

The 11.5% decrease can be attributed to lower consumption of natural gas and fuel oil/ diesel and lower emissions from refrigerant leakages reported from our real estate. The calculation method of percentage decrease is: change in emissions due to other emission reduction activities divided by 2022 Scope 1 & 2 emissions 12,835/111,991 MT 11.5%

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

Not relevant to change in emissions

Acquisitions

(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

BSC completed 3 acquisitions in 2023, 2 of which, Apollo (completed on April 4, 2023) and Relievant (completed on November 17, 2023), have been included in the 2023 Scope 1 and 2 inventory. Their impact on BSC inventory is below the 5% threshold. Therefore it is not presented separately and is captured in the category "change in output". The third, Acotec (completed on February 20, 2023), was assessed and deemed to be outside BSC's operational control and thus was not included in our scope 1 and 2 emissions inventory.

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

Not relevant to change in emissions

Change in output

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

9373

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Increased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

8.4

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

The 8.4% increase can be attributed to higher consumption of fuel for car and jet fleet, increased usage of LPG in real estate, and additional emissions from acquisitions. The calculation method of percentage increase is: change in emissions due to change in output activities divided by 2022 Scope 1 & 2 emissions 9,373/111,991 MT 8.4%

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

Not relevant to change in emissions

Change in boundary

(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

Not relevant to change in emissions

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

Not relevant to change in emissions

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

Not relevant to change in emissions

Other

(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

Not relevant to change in emissions
[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)

141.51

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

40.24

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

40.24

Australia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

160.8

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

160.8

Austria

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

239.35

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

4.85

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

4.85

Belgium

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

402.83

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

3.58

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

3.58

Brazil

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1303.36

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

307.72

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

160.2

Canada

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

420.64

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

97.86

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

97.86

Chile

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

68.16

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

9.79

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

9.79

China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

147.52

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

686.8

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

686.8

Colombia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

228.36

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

12.77

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

12.77

Costa Rica

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

546.01

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

1843.42

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

1843.42

Czechia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

80.45

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

9.54

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

9.54

Denmark

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

40.84

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

0

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

0

Egypt

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

3.83

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

3.83

Finland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

45.75

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

0

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

0

France

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1537.12

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

8.51

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

8.51

Germany

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

897.04

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

32.43

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

32.43

Greece

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

105.95

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

46.86

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

46.86

Hong Kong SAR, China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

6.33

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

6.33

India

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2.2

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

633.47

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

633.47

Indonesia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

37.03

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

37.03

Ireland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

15432.79

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

10193.16

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

18.88

Israel

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

441.62

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

2437.66

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

2437.66

Italy

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1703.07

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

86.93

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

86.93

Japan

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1443.9

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

874.82

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

874.82

Kazakhstan

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.48

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

3.98

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

3.98

Lebanon

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1.97

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

24.92

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

24.92

Malaysia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

49.31

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

15230.19

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

6134.19

Mexico

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

539.67

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

115.06

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

115.06

Netherlands

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

303.06

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

856.39

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

7.2

New Zealand

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1.79

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

2.28

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

2.28

Norway

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

49.38

(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)

0.72

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

4.51

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

4.51

Peru

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

1.48

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

1.48

Philippines

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

27.56

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

27.56

Poland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

423.09

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

143.85

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

143.85

Portugal

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

161.44

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

6.34

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

6.34

Republic of Korea

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

29.23

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

9.46

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

9.46

Romania

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

130.9

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

3.62

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

3.62

Russian Federation

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4.96

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

13.92

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

13.92

Saudi Arabia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

65.47

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

65.47

Singapore

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

32.41

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

32.41

South Africa

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

9.53

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

199.09

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

199.09

Spain

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1008.98

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

52.75

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

52.75

Sweden

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

115.01

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

0.98

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

0.98

Switzerland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

234.16

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

0.35

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

0.35

Taiwan, China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

135.22

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

135.22

Thailand

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

15.85

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

15.85

Turkey

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

225.21

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

121.13

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

121.13

United Arab Emirates

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

32.66

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

32.66

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

611.61

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

232.35

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

232.35

United States of America

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

53575.07

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

66733.75

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

5191.17

Viet Nam

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

22.46

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

22.46
[Fixed row]

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

Select all that apply
☑ By business division

(7.17.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business division.

	Business division	Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)
Row 1	*Jet*	*2615.52*
Row 2	*Fleet*	*39341.23*
Row 3	*Other real estate and operations*	*3107.29*
Row 4	*Manufacturing and Key Distribution*	*37640.02*

[Add row]

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

Select all that apply
☑ By business division

(7.20.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business division.

	Business division	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	*Other real estate and operations*	*11893.43*	*11893.43*
Row 2	*Manufacturing and Key Distribution*	*89732.99*	*7923.41*

[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)

82704

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

101626

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

19817

(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.

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. Our account managers at these customers need to engage with us to 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

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
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:

☑ HHV (higher heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

373851.6

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

373851.6

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

189305.71

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

71421.54

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

260727.3

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

7508.12

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

7508.12

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

196813.83

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

445273.14

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

642086.98
[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

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
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

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

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

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Not consumed

Other 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

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

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

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Not consumed

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

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

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

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Not consumed

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

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

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

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Not consumed

Oil

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

181322.76

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

2292.66

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

4356.7

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

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

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

The total 181,322.76 MWh consumed by the organization includes the fuel used by the fleet and company jets, which correspond to 174,673.41 kWh, amount that is not being included in the different uses of fuel (generation of electricity, heat, etc.)

Gas

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

192528.84

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

0.33

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

123864.7

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

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

68663.8

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Natural gas

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

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

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

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Not consumed

Total fuel

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

373851.6

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

2292.99

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

128221.4

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

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

68663.8

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Totals Note: The total 373,851.6 MWh consumed by the organization includes the fuel used by the fleet and company jets, which correspond to 174,673.41 kWh, amount that is not being included in the different uses of fuel (generation of electricity, heat, etc.)
[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)

35874.47

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

35757.78

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

7624.81

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

7508.12

Heat

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

148632.35

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

148632.35

(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)

123656

(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)

2023

(7.30.14.10) Comment

No comment

Row 2

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Puerto Rico

(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)

15794

(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)

2023

(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:

☑ Solar

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

12000

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ TIGR

(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:

☑ No

(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:

☑ Wind

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

2391

(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)

2017

(7.30.14.10) Comment

No comment

Row 5

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Ireland

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Default delivered electricity from the grid (e.g. standard product offering by an energy supplier), supported by energy attribute certificates

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable energy mix, please specify : (Electricity matched by supplier with guarantees of origin from European renewables that can include wind, solar, hydroelectric and others allowed by European regulations)

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

32821

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ GO

(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 6

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Netherlands

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Default delivered electricity from the grid (e.g. standard product offering by an energy supplier), supported by energy attribute certificates

(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)

2646

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ GO

(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
[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)

131.75

(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)

42.53

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

174.28

Australia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

226.98

(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)

226.98

Austria

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

50.5

(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)

16.3

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

66.80

Belgium

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

24.67

(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)

64.86

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

89.53

Brazil

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

4987.43

(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)

2743.69

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

7731.12

Canada

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

3412.5

(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)

2320.95

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

5733.45

Chile

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

23.39

(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)

7.55

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

30.94

China

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1127.01

(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)

801.85

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

1928.86

Colombia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

114.06

(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)

114.06

Costa Rica

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

34520.98

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

2245.13

(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)

866.7

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

37632.81

Czechia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

23.84

(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)

23.5

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

47.34

Denmark

(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

Eygpt

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

9.52

(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)

9.52

Finland

(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

France

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

125.09

(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)

175.07

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

300.16

Germany

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

88.61

(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)

213.59

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

302.20

Greece

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

112.65

(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)

92.61

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

205.26

Hong Kong SAR, China

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

9.3

(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)

9.30

India

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

884.73

(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)

0

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

884.73

Indonesia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

48.31

(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)

0

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

48.31

Ireland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

32881.17

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

24896.03

(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)

38617.31

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

96394.51

Israel

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

5680.86

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

5.45

(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)

1743.73

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

7430.04

Italy

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

344.97

(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)

231.93

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

576.90

Japan

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1922.26

(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)

1177.58

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

3099.84

Kazakhstan

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

8.16

(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)

2.63

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

10.79

Lebanon

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

33.67

(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)

10.87

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

44.54

Malaysia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

20092.6

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

1443.23

(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)

177.64

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

21713.47

Mexico

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

264.51

(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)

85.38

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

349.89

Netherlands

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2667.88

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

19

(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)

170.07

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

2856.95

New Zealand

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

30.67

(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)

9.9

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

40.57

Norway

(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

Pakistan

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

12.24

(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)

3.95

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

16.19

Peru

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

9.77

(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)

9.77

Philippines

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

38.96

(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)

38.96

Poland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

215.99

(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)

148.67

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

364.66

Portugal

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

36.65

(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)

21.18

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

57.83

Republic of Korea

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

21.67

(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)

124.86

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

146.53

Romania

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

14.64

(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)

4.73

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

19.37

Russian Federation

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

38.39

(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)

27.37

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

65.76

Saudi Arabi

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

117.11

(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)

117.11

Singapore

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

83.08

(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)

83.08

South Africa

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

202.12

(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)

52.57

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

254.69

Spain

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

257.3

(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)

212.33

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

469.63

Sweden

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

139.8

(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)

45.13

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

184.93

Switzerland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

15.81

(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)

5.1

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

20.91

Taiwan, China

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

273.18

(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)

273.18

Thailand

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

34.08

(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)

34.08

Turkey

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

288.82

(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)

4.82

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

293.64

United Arab Emirates

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

80.83

(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)

80.83

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1122.09

(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)

2216.61

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

3338.70

United States of America

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

147836.7

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

7149.13

(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)

96168.61

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

251154.44

Viet Nam

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

39.96

(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)

39.96
[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

0.0000072

(7.45.2) Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)

102521

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

☑ unit total revenue

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

14240000000

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

☑ Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

18.47

(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 2023, causing our intensity figure to decrease. BSC increased renewable energy (electricity) purchased from 2022 to 2023. This increase accounted for a 5.4% decrease in emissions versus 2022. Additional 11.5% decrease in emissions can be attributed to lower consumption of natural gas and fuel oil/ diesel and lower emissions from refrigerant leakages reported from our real estate
[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

77

(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

5.1

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Increased

(7.52.7) Please explain

In 2023 we recycled 77% of the non-hazardous waste generated at our manufacturing and key distribution sites. Total solid, non-hazardous waste generated 12,642 metric tons. Total solid, non-hazardous waste recycled 9,682 metric tons. % non-hazardous waste recycling 100x(9,682/12,642) 77% In 2022 this metric was 72%. Therefore, the change from previous year is 5%.
[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)

85782

(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)

164784.000

(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)

88653.792

(7.53.1.57) Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

82704

(7.53.1.58) Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

19817

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

102521.000

(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

81.78

(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

Boston Scientific Corporation commits to reduce absolute Scope 1 & 2 GHG emissions 46.2% by 2030 from a 2019 base year

(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

Row 2

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Abs 2

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ No, but we are reporting another target that is science-based

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

12/31/2017

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify

(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

12/31/2016

(7.53.1.12) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

30704.0

(7.53.1.13) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

77990.0

(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)

108694.000

(7.53.1.33) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

100.0

(7.53.1.34) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

100.0

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100.0

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/31/2027

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

90

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

10869.400

(7.53.1.57) Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

82704

(7.53.1.58) Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

19817

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

102521.000

(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

6.31

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

2030 Carbon Neutral commitment for scopes 1 and 2 emissions for Boston Scientific manufacturing and key distribution sites only. This target does not include sales or commercial office locations, car and airplane fleet, which are covered under our company-wide near-term science based target for scopes 1 and 2 (refer to our Abs 1 target in this document)

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

Boston Scientific Corporation commits to reduce absolute Scope 1 & 2 GHG emissions by 90% for manufacturing and key distribution sites only by 2027 from a base year of 2016.

(7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Boston Scientific plans to reach Carbon Neutrality by 2030 for scopes 1 and 2 emissions in manufacturing and key distribution sites only by: (1) Continuing making progress towards our interim goal of 100% renewable electricity by 2024, In 2022 we achieved 76%. (2) Continuing making progress towards our interim goal of 90% renewable energy (all sources) by 2027. In 2022, we achieved 40%. (3) 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. We increased our total ISO 50001:2018 energy management certified manufacturing and distribution sites to 12, with three new certifications in 2022. Since 2017, Boston Scientific has decreased energy intensity globally by 20%. 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 CDP Page 21 of 65 use of natural gas, thus significantly reducing scope 1

emissions. In parallel we are procuring renewable electricity via physical and virtual power purchase agreements 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. (4) Constructing all-electric buildings and site expansions. We continued reducing reliance on fossil fuels with new all-electric buildings in Malaysia and Minnesota, United States. (5) Installing equipment with low 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 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.000163603

(7.53.2.16) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

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) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.000004843

(7.53.2.18) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.000015489

(7.53.2.20) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.000015503

(7.53.2.32) Intensity figure in base year for total Scope 3 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.0002241600

(7.53.2.33) Intensity figure in base year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

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 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

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 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.0000616011

(7.53.2.63) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.0000074714

(7.53.2.64) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel- and energy-related activities (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.000003202

(7.53.2.65) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.0000120487

(7.53.2.67) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.0000064609

(7.53.2.79) Intensity figure in reporting year for total Scope 3 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.0000907841

(7.53.2.80) Intensity figure in reporting year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.0000907841

(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

108.18

(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

Boston Scientific Corporation commits 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 by 2030 from a 2019 base year.

(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 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.000010368

(7.53.2.14) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 2 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.000011257

(7.53.2.15) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.000163603

(7.53.2.16) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

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) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.000004843

(7.53.2.18) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.000015489

(7.53.2.20) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.000015503

(7.53.2.32) Intensity figure in base year for total Scope 3 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.0002241600

(7.53.2.33) Intensity figure in base year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

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 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

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 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.0000058079

(7.53.2.61) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 2 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.0000013916

(7.53.2.62) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.0000616011

(7.53.2.63) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.0000074714

(7.53.2.64) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel- and energy-related activities (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.000003202

(7.53.2.65) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.0000120487

(7.53.2.67) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.0000064609

(7.53.2.79) Intensity figure in reporting year for total Scope 3 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.0000907841

(7.53.2.80) Intensity figure in reporting year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.0000979836

(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

61.99

(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

Boston Scientific Corporation commits to reduce scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions 97% per USD value added, equivalent to 90% absolute reduction, by 2050 from a 2019 base year. Boston Scientific Corporation also commits to reduce scope 3 GHG emissions 97% per USD value added within the same timeframe.

(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

81

(7.54.1.13) % of target achieved relative to base year

81.00

(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 commitment to carbon neutral manufacturing and key distribution sites by 2030-50% renewable electricity by 2021 (achieved)-100% renewable electricity by 2024-90% 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

☑ Other, please specify **:**2030 Carbon Neutral commitment for Scope 1 and 2 emissions for Boston Scientific's manufacturing and key distribution sites.

(7.54.1.19) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

2030 Carbon Neutral commitment for Scope 1 and 2 emissions for Boston Scientific's manufacturing and key distribution sites, not currently included in the scope of the commitment are the sales or commercial office locations, or the electric car fleet.

(7.54.1.20) Target objective

Boston Scientific Corporation commits to carbon neutrality by 2030.

(7.54.1.21) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Boston Scientific aims to reach 100% renewable electricity by 2024 in manufacturing and key distribution sites through continued deployment of our corporate energy strategy C3 – specifically to Cut electricity use and Convert to renewable energy sources of electricity. In terms of cutting electricity use, we're investing in energy efficiency across the global site network and ensuring new construction that meets 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. In 2023, one Boston Scientific site achieved this certification bringing the total number of certified sites in the network to 13. While continuing to invest in energy efficiency use, we also work to convert our energy to renewables and away from fossil fuel sources. We monitor the percentage of electricity generated from renewable sources, whether produced onsite or purchased from outside suppliers. In 2023 Boston Scientific sourced renewable electricity equivalent to 82% for all manufacturing and key distribution sites. In the United States and Europe, we achieved 100% renewable electricity ahead of plan and remain on track to achieve this target globally by 2024
[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

☑ 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

Boston Scientific Corporation commits to reach net-zero greenhouse gas emissions across the value chain by 2050 from a 2019 base year.

(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

☑ No, we do not plan to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization and/or beyond value chain mitigation

(7.54.3.15) Planned milestones and/or near-term investments for neutralization at the end of the target

We will evaluate neutralization opportunities in the future. Our efforts are concentrated in achieving carbon emissions reduction aligned with our near-term science based targets for scope 12, and scope 3.

(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 (only for rows marked *)
Under investigation	*0*	*`Numeric input*
To be implemented	*0*	*0*
Implementation commenced	*0*	*0*
Implemented	*48*	*5346.42*
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

☑ Lighting

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

579.18

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 2 (location-based)

☑ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

338155

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

446047

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ <1 year

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 6-10 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

No comment

Row 2

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

☑ Compressed air

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

223.56

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 2 (location-based)

☑ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

68171

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

3150

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:
☑ <1 year

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:
☑ 11-15 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

No comment

Row 3

(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)

488.15

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 2 (location-based)

☑ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

163404

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

1157865

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ 11-15 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 11-15 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

No comment

Row 4

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

☑ Insulation

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

38.03

(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 C0.4)

23082

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

79000

(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

No comment

Row 5

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

☑ Maintenance program

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

65.65

(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 C0.4)

39846

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 1-2 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

No comment

Row 6

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

☑ Motors and drives

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

197.6

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 2 (location-based)

☑ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

47782

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

150000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:
☑ 1-3 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:
☑ 11-15 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

No comment

Row 7

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings
☑ Other, please specify **:**Elimination of equipment

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

11.82

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 2 (location-based)

☑ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

19987

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 11-15 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

No comment

Row 8

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

☑ Other, please specify :N/A

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

620

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 2 (location-based)

☑ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

248000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

30000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ <1 year

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 11-15 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

No comment

Row 9

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes
☑ Compressed air

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

11.82

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply
☑ Scope 2 (location-based)
☑ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:
☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

14940

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 11-15 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

No comment

Row 10

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption

☑ Other, please specify **:**Electrification of heat

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

63.61

(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 C0.4)

138775

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

675625

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ 4-10 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 11-15 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

No comment

Row 11

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption

☑ Other, please specify **:**Fuel switch

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

459.03

(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 C0.4)

58612

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

14195

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ 4-10 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 11-15 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

No comment

Row 12

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy generation

☑ Solar PV

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

2581.41

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 2 (location-based)

☑ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

464487

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

2652000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ 4-10 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 16-20 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

No comment

Row 13

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Transportation

☑ Employee commuting

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

6.55

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 2 (location-based)

☑ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

55595

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 1-2 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

No comment
[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 manufacturing and key distribution centres 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 manufacturing and key distribution centres 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 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 manufacturing and key distribution centres 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 canceled any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.79.1) Provide details of the project-based carbon credits canceled by your organization in the reporting year.

Row 1

(7.79.1.1) Project type

Select from:
☑ Geothermal

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

Select from:
☑ Emissions reduction

(7.79.1.3) Project description

CDM Project 0297 - BERLIN Geothermal Plant, San Salvador This project is located in San Salvador, Costa Rica and is registered under the Clean Development Mechanism. This project is an electricity generation power plan that uses geothermal energy.

(7.79.1.4) Credits canceled by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

2406

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of cancelation

Select from:
☑ Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at cancelation?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at cancelation

2018

(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:

☑ CDM (Clean Development Mechanism)

(7.79.1.10) Method the program uses to assess additionality for this project

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify **:**Additionality assessment methods defined by the United Nation’s Clean Development Mechanism

(7.79.1.11) Approaches by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

Select all that apply

☑ 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

☑ Other, please specify **:**Geothermal project, no risk of leakage

(7.79.1.13) Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

None

(7.79.1.14) Please explain

The credits were cancelled by Boston Scientific de Costa Rica S.R.L. to fulfil requirements of norms INTE B5 and INTE/ISO 14064-1 by INTECO, in compliance with Costa Rica's carbon neutral program and certification "Carbono Neutralidad del Programa País de Carbono Neutralidad 2.0 MINAE".

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

CDM Project 5584 - Cerro de Hula Wind Porject This project is located in Costa Rica and is registered under the Clean Development Mechanism. This project is an elecctricity generation power plan that uses wind energy.

(7.79.1.4) Credits canceled by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

3600

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of cancelation

Select from:

☑ Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at cancelation?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at cancelation

2016

(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:

☑ CDM (Clean Development Mechanism)

(7.79.1.10) Method the program uses to assess additionality for this project

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify **:**Additionality assessment methods defined by the United Nation’s Clean Development Mechanism

(7.79.1.11) Approaches by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

Select all that apply

☑ 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

☑ Other, please specify **:**Wind project, no risk of leakage

(7.79.1.13) Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

None

(7.79.1.14) Please explain

The credits were cancelled by Boston Scientific de Costa Rica S.R.L. to fulfil requirements of norms INTE B5 and INTE/ISO 14064-1 by INTECO, in compliance with Costa Rica’s carbon neutral program and certification “Carbono Neutralidad del Programa País de Carbono Neutralidad 2.0 MINAE”.
[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?

(13.1.1) Other environmental information included in your CDP response is verified and/or assured by a third party

Select from:

☑ No, but we plan to obtain third-party verification/assurance of other environmental information in our CDP response within the next two years

(13.1.2) Primary reason why other environmental information included in your CDP response is not verified and/or assured by a third party

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify **:**We have provided GHG emissions scopes 1+2 and energy data that were verified by a third party. We are continuously improving our processes for environmental information disclosure and aim to increase the number of data points verified in future.

(13.1.3) Explain why other environmental information included in your CDP response is not verified and/or assured by a third party

We have provided GHG emissions scopes 1 and 2 and energy data that were verified by a third party. We are continuously improving our processes for environmental information disclosure and aim to increase the number of data points verified by third parties for future reporting cycles.
[Fixed row]

(13.3) Provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP response.

(13.3.1) Job title

Vice President, Environmental, Social and Governance

(13.3.2) Corresponding job category

Select from:

☑ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

[Fixed row]