Abbott Laboratories - Climate Change 2018

C0. Introduction

C0.1

(C0.1) Give a general description and introduction to your organization.

Abbott is a global healthcare company that helps people live fuller lives with our life-changing technology. Since 1888, our business has brought new products to market for 130 years, creating more possibilities for more people at all stages of life. Today, 99,000 of us are working to help people live not just longer, but better, in the more than 150 countries we serve. We have four major businesses.

MEDICAL DEVICES More advanced medical devices mean faster, more effective and less invasive treatments for people with serious diseases. While Abbott was already a leader in important segments of the medical device market, the addition of St. Jude Medical in 2017 expands our offerings in cardiovascular and neuromodulation treatments. Whether it's glucose monitoring systems, cardiovascular therapies or treatments for chronic pain or movement disorders, our medical device technologies enable better and healthier lives for more people, in more places, than ever before.

NUTRITION Abbott understands that proper nutrition is the foundation for full and healthy lives. That's why we develop science-based nutrition products for people of all ages. With a focus on consumers and healthcare professionals, Abbott develops products that help babies and children grow, keep bodies strong and active, and support the unique nutrition needs of individuals with chronic illnesses. We work to make every stage of life a healthy one.

DIAGNOSTICS Our innovative instruments and tests help diagnose and monitor a range of health conditions with speed, accuracy and efficiency. Our diagnostics solutions range from automated immunodiagnostics systems and blood analyzers to sophisticated molecular diagnostics and point-of-care devices. After acquiring Alere Inc. in 2017, Abbott is now the global market leader in point-of-care testing, making diagnostics more accessible to people through remote and home testing, pharmacies and clinics. All of our solutions are designed to deliver information that helps improve decision making and patient care across the entire healthcare system.

ESTABLISHED PHARMACEUTICALS We offer high-quality, affordable and trusted medicines that help millions of people around the world lead healthier lives. Through such product enhancements as new formulations, delivery methods and packaging, we tailor our offerings to address the specific needs of the regions we serve.

C0.2

(C0.2) State the start and end date of the year for which you are reporting data.

	Start date	End date	Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years	Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing emissions data for
Row 1	January 1 2017	December 31 2017	Yes	3 years
Row 2	January 1 2016	December 31 2016	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Row 3	January 1 2015	December 31 2015	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Row 4	January 1 2014	December 31 2014	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C0.3

(C0.3) Select the countries/regions for which you will be supplying data.

Argentina
Belgium
Brazil
Canada
Chile
China
Colombia
Costa Rica
Germany
India
Indonesia
Ireland
Japan
Malaysia
Mexico
Netherlands
Pakistan
Peru
Puerto Rico
Russian Federation
Singapore
Spain
Switzerland
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
United States of America
Viet Nam
Other, please specify (Other Regions (Commercial))

C0.4

(C0.4) Select the currency used for all financial information disclosed throughout your response.

USD

C0.5

(C0.5) Select the option that describes the reporting boundary for which climate-related impacts on your business are being reported. Note that this option should align with your consolidation approach to your Scope 1 and Scope 2 greenhouse gas inventory.

Operational control

C1. Governance

C1.1

(C1.1) Is there board-level oversight of climate-related issues within your organization?

Yes

C1.1a

(C1.1a) Identify the position(s) of the individual(s) on the board with responsibility for climate-related issues.

Position of individual(s)	Please explain
Director on board	The Public Policy Committee of the Board of Directors is composed of several board members, with one appointed as the Chairman. This Committee has responsibility to review social, political, economic and environmental trends and public policy issues that affect or could affect Abbott's business activities, performance, and public image, and review them with the Board as appropriate. The Public Policy Committee Charter, which details the Committee's Authority and Responsibilities, is available at: http://dam.abbott.com/en-us/documents/pdfs/investors/public-policy-committee-charter-672018.pdf

C1.1b

(C1.1b) Provide further details on the board's oversight of climate-related issues.

Frequency with which climate-related issues are a scheduled agenda item	Governance mechanisms into which climate-related issues are integrated	Please explain
Sporadic - as important matters arise	Please select	Our environmental impacts are closely interconnected – and our approach to managing them must be integrated as well. Our Environment, Health and Safety management and governance systems reflect our environmental targets and incorporate them within our day-to-day planning and business processes. Improving our performance requires clear lines of accountability and senior-level leadership and support. A key role is taken by the Divisional Vice President, Compliance and Operational Services who then elevates matters, as needed, to the Senior Vice President, Quality Assurance, Regulatory and Engineering Services, a senior corporate officer who reports to our Chairman and CEO, as needed.

C1.2

(C1.2) Below board-level, provide the highest-level management position(s) or committee(s) with responsibility for climate-related issues.

Name of the position(s) and/or committee(s)	Responsibility	Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues
Other C-Suite Officer, please specify (SVP Quality, Regulatory & Engineering)	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	Not reported to the board
Other committee, please specify (Global Operations Council)	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	Not reported to the board
Safety, Health, Environment and Quality committee	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	Not reported to the board
Other, please specify (DVP, Compliance and Operations)	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	Not reported to the board

C1.2a

(C1.2a) Describe where in the organizational structure this/these position(s) and/or committees lie, what their associated responsibilities are, and how climate-related issues are monitored.

Ensuring we meet our short- and long-term environmental performance targets through continuous performance improvement requires clear lines of accountability and senior-level leadership and support.

A key role is taken by the Divisional Vice President, Compliance and Operational Services who then elevates matters, as needed, to the Senior Vice President, Quality Assurance, Regulatory and Engineering Services, a senior corporate officer who reports to our Chairman and CEO as needed. The Senior Vice President, Quality Assurance, Regulatory and Engineering Services oversees our environmental strategy (including climate-related risk identification and mitigation strategies), reviews environmental metrics, key programs and progress regularly, and reports key developments to our Chairman and CEO, as needed.

Additionally, the following leadership councils are responsible for informing and implementing our Environment, Health and Safety (EHS) and climate-related programs and initiatives, and include representation from Abbott's four businesses and appropriate operational areas including engineering, quality and supply chain:

Global Operations Council – This body oversees the strategy for all Abbott operations (manufacturing, supply chain, engineering, and environment, health and safety) and prioritizes and distributes the necessary resources, based on internal assessment, risk profiles and industry best practices. The council is chaired by the Senior Vice President, Quality Assurance, Regulatory and Engineering Services, and comprises corporate officers and divisional vice presidents, representing division and corporate operations.

Commercial Environment, Health and Safety Executive Council – This council sets priorities and establishes EHS goals and objectives for our commercial operations around the world. This includes driver safety, reducing vehicular accidents among the sales force and reducing GHG emissions from fleet vehicles. It also considers global community outreach initiatives related to vehicle and pedestrian safety in commercial emerging markets. The Senior Vice President in Abbott's nutrition business, a senior corporate officer, chairs this group. This council comprises 13 divisional vice presidents representing all of Abbott's commercial operations, their corresponding EHS support personnel, and representatives from Global Security, Procurement, Risk Management and Finance.

Environment, Health and Safety Leadership Council – This council manages programs and sets targets in accordance with the priorities set by the Global Operations Council and the Commercial EHS Executive Council. Led by the Divisional Vice President, Compliance and Operation Services, the council consists of EHS leads from each of our operating businesses and the corporate EHS team. The council meets regularly to share best practices and discuss EHS issues with companywide implications. It also builds awareness of EHS performance and improvement initiatives, promotes our EHS awards program, and supports EHS training and conferences.

C1.3

(C1.3) Do you provide incentives for the management of climate-related issues, including the attainment of targets?

Yes

C1.3a

(C1.3a) Provide further details on the incentives provided for the management of climate-related issues.

Who is entitled to benefit from these incentives?
Management group

Types of incentives
Monetary reward

Activity incentivized
Emissions reduction target

Comment
Environmental metrics are attributable to certain positions with responsibility and ability to impact those respective measures. Additionally, senior leaders are expected to meet Abbott's Core Leadership Requirements. For example, EHS business leaders set annual environmental performance goals for their businesses and are evaluated against the business's progress as part of their annual performance appraisals. Senior leaders who fail to meet Core Leadership Requirements may see reduction in their variable compensation.

Who is entitled to benefit from these incentives?
Business unit manager

Types of incentives
Monetary reward

Activity incentivized
Energy reduction target

Comment
Environmental metrics are attributable to certain positions with responsibility and ability to impact those respective measures. Additionally, business unit managers are expected to meet Abbott's Core Leadership Requirements. For example, EHS business leaders set annual environmental performance goals for their businesses and are evaluated against the business's progress as part of their annual performance appraisals. Business unit managers who fail to meet Core Leadership Requirements may see reduction in their variable compensation.

Who is entitled to benefit from these incentives?
Environmental, health, and safety manager

Types of incentives
Monetary reward

Activity incentivized
Emissions reduction target

Comment
Abbott uses a variety of incentives for the management of climate change issues across the business in order to drive performance improvement throughout the organization. To meet Abbott's current environmental targets, each business unit sets and tracks progress towards individual environmental goals on an annual basis. Incentives exist for a broad range of performance measures that may or may not include specific climate change language, but directly impact our climate change strategy and performance. For example, sites take goals to comply with Abbott technical standards and guidelines that require CO2 and water risk management for which they are tracked and audited. All levels of the organization go through an annual goal and performance review process, which impact promotional and financial opportunities. EHS managers closer to direct management of climate change issues will have more specific goals that may include actions to reduce CO2e emissions needed to meet Abbott's established public GHG reduction target.

Who is entitled to benefit from these incentives?
All employees

Types of incentives
Monetary reward

Activity incentivized
Emissions reduction project

Comment
Abbott has established a formal Environment, Health and Safety (EHS) Awards Program that rewards outstanding performance throughout the year; often considering climate change management as criteria for the award. Award winners are publicly recognized by senior management which motivate our teams to keep finding ways to improve environmental performance and continue to foster a culture of environmental sustainability. This program is composed of three tiers of awards: 1. The EHS Plant of the Year Award annually recognizes plants for their overall performance, including environmental management, climate change performance and programs. 2. In 2016, Abbott implemented a High-Performance Awards (HPAs) program to identify and recognize sites demonstrating effective and consistent implementation of high-performing best practices. HPA winners are evaluated in detail against model criteria and are recognized as a benchmark for others. The HPAs currently cover air (including energy and GHGs), water, waste, and health and safety programs. 3. Our Global EHS Awards recognize teams or individuals that excel in specific areas of EHS management. For example, in 2016, our Engineering and EHS teams partnered together to develop a comprehensive ISO 50001 certified energy management system at our Diagnostics site in Germany. This program also has a mechanism to reward and recognize individuals and teams with financial rewards throughout the year as they achieve and accomplish project successes that include climate change issues.

C2. Risks and opportunities

C2.1

(C2.1) Describe what your organization considers to be short-, medium- and long-term horizons.

	From (years)	To (years)	Comment
Short-term	0	2	
Medium-term	2	5	
Long-term	5	10	

C2.2

(C2.2) Select the option that best describes how your organization's processes for identifying, assessing, and managing climate-related issues are integrated into your overall risk management.

Integrated into multi-disciplinary company-wide risk identification, assessment, and management processes

C2.2a

(C2.2a) Select the options that best describe your organization's frequency and time horizon for identifying and assessing climate-related risks.

	Frequency of monitoring	How far into the future are risks considered?	Comment
Row 1	Annually	>6 years	Abbott develops and maintains necessary governance infrastructure, procedures, policies and practices to enable us to respond to crisis events that may adversely impact the business. This broad scope allows Abbott to prepare for climate-related or any other event that can cause significant business disruption. Abbott's Executive Crisis Management Team, led by two corporate officers—one reporting directly to the CEO, identifies and manages risk to business continuity, including water supply interruptions, drought, flooding and other climate-related risks. Risks related to events such as weather or other natural events are monitored and responded to daily. Key action plans to address critical risks and opportunities are typically managed by key leaders responsible for the action plans. Progress against these action plans is monitored periodically throughout the year.

C2.2b

(C2.2b) Provide further details on your organization's process(es) for identifying and assessing climate-related risks.

Substantive change is defined as any event which could impact our direct operations or supply chain to a degree that it would significantly interrupt product flow to our customers in any of the global markets that we serve. Abbott's established Enterprise Risk Management Process risks based on the impacts of margin combined with reputational risk and impact on other segments of the business.

While weather events may impact our operations and supply chain, geographic diversification helps to mitigate these risks. Abbott's diversified business model has wide geographical distribution designed to significantly mitigate the impact of a single event having a catastrophic impact at a corporate level. This is especially true when it comes to climate related events. Abbott constantly shapes its portfolio to ensure that we are in the right markets and success is not over reliant on a single therapy, technology or country. Abbott currently has over 80 manufacturing sites located throughout the World and over 82,000 suppliers.

Abbott's Enterprise Risk Management Process supports the Board in risk oversight and Abbott leadership in risk management. The framework has three lines of defense: The business leaders for each Business Division with direct responsibility to manage identified risks. Certain corporate staff functions with significant responsibility for managing risks within the functional area (Finance, Abbott Quality and Regulatory, EHS, Global Security, Crisis and Business Continuity Management, and Economics). And, Internal Audit as the third line of defense. Identified risks and opportunities are communicated to management where they are factored into the annual business planning and strategic plans.

The process is designed to identify potential events that could impact the company and manage risk within our risk tolerances. Key action plans to address critical risks and opportunities are typically managed as goals and progress is monitored throughout the year with formal performance reviews. Any issue with immediate business impact is quickly elevated to senior management levels while long-term business risk and opportunity issues are managed and elevated to the appropriate level of management.

Abbott seeks to quantify and mitigate potential loss through crisis management intervention for natural disasters such as earthquakes, hurricanes, and flooding. The Abbott Crisis and Business Continuity Management organization is regionalized with certified business continuity planning experts assigned to the Americas, Europe, and Asia Pacific regions. These experts work with Regional Security Directors to ensure the facilitation of crisis scenarios with the Executive Crisis Management Team and country-specific Crisis Action Teams (CAT). There are currently 42 country-specific CATs that manage events locally and support the ECMT as necessary. This team also assists our Divisions and sites in exercising their Business Continuity Plans, ensuring that recovery plans for critical processes are thoroughly tested. During 2017, Abbott conducted over 60 country CAT and site BCP exercises. Scenario selection considers both country (natural disaster, political unrest) and business/operational risks (cyber-security, water scarcity, product issue). Abbott leadership takes experience from desktop scenarios and applies those lessons learned to help manage through actual events that have occurred around the world.

Abbott has global policies and procedures for evaluating the potential risks of new and existing suppliers, as well as the overall supply chain resilience. Abbott identifies and manages sustainability-related risks in the supply chain through use of a risk-based approach to determine the level of engagement required based on supplier industry taxonomy, region of the world, and supplier spend. Engagements can include assessment or onsite audit. To identify and monitor suppliers for sustainability risk, Abbott uses the DHL Resilience 360 Sustainability risk score index. The calculation for Sustainability index uses an inverted geo-means formula and category weightings to indicate the overall sustainability risk. In 2017, Abbott engaged with more than 500 goods and services suppliers related to sustainability performance, risk and opportunities. In addition, we identified more than 100 suppliers in geographies at high risk of losing manufacturing capacity due to natural disasters and prepared contingency plans for such catastrophic events. Furthermore, Abbott utilized the CDP Supply Chain Program to survey 261 suppliers about their climate-related practices and performance, with a response rate of 62 percent, which is 3% higher than the global average.

C2.2c

(C2.2c) Which of the following risk types are considered in your organization's climate-related risk assessments?

	Relevance & inclusion	Please explain
Current regulation	Relevant, always included	CURRENT REGULATION: Abbott has a formal EHS regulatory intelligence process for monitoring environmental regulatory developments globally and in particular areas where we do business. This process includes external service subscriptions to organizations that monitor regulatory development and an internal database to capture and manage identified issues. We highlight the potential impact and identify action plans for compliance and internally communicate impacts. The database allows us to track and follow-up on issues and close out action items. This process, while mostly driven from corporate EHS Governance, allows for anyone to identify and communicate potential regulatory changes that may impact the business. The degree of evaluation and investigation depends on the scope of the issue. For example, the EHS and Economics teams at Abbott undertake risk modeling exercises to calculate the financial implications of potential environmental regulation risks and opportunities. In 2016, Abbott's Economics team completed an analysis of the potential impacts of emerging climate regulations globally and on Abbott. The analysis demonstrated that Abbott is below average on three carbon emissions ratios (emissions per employee, per $ profit, and per $ market cap), suggesting new policies restricting the use of fossil fuels will not be an immediate threat to our competitive position. Similarly, in 2017, Abbott conducted an analysis of existing and emerging carbon tax regulations to evaluate current and emerging impacts at site and enterprise levels allowing us to integrate these regulations into existing internal technical standards and practices.
Emerging regulation	Relevant, always included	Abbott's EHS team continuously monitors new and emerging regulations, to ensure that all operations are prepared to comply with all legal requirements. In addition to this, the EHS and Economics teams at Abbott undertake risk modeling exercises to understand the necessary actions and to calculate the financial implications of potential environmental regulations. In terms of the financial risks of climate change that might be driven by changes in regulation, we have found that Abbott is below average on three carbon emissions ratios (emissions per employee, per $ profit, and per $ market cap), suggesting new policies restricting use of fossil fuels and carbon emissions will not be an immediate threat to our competitive position. Additionally, we work with our affiliates to assess the likelihood of potential regulatory changes impacting Abbott's business across the globe. To manage the internal direct risk from potential regulation changes, Abbott continues to identify and implement ways to reduce energy usage and thus operating costs. Our Climate Responsible Energy Policy provides guidance and goals to help our employees around the world manage energy use and related emissions. Our Global Energy Council includes utility professionals from our most energy-intensive businesses. For example, one of our largest business units launched the Utility Excellence (UEx) program in February 2013. The objective of UEx is to cultivate a culture of sustainable utility management through employee awareness and accountability. The goal to achieve reductions in utility usage of 50 percent by 2017 was met by the end of 2016. In 2016, the UEx team delivered $7MM in sustainable utility savings and completed energy assessments at all Nutrition sites.
Technology	Not relevant, explanation provided	While climate- and carbon-related technologies will allow Abbott to reduce the carbon impacts of our manufacturing processes and energy consumption, as well as mitigate the impacts of climate change to our business, it does not pose any identified risk to our business.
Legal	Not relevant, explanation provided	Due to the nature of our business and activities, climate related litigation is not considered material to our business risk profile.
Market	Relevant, always included	Shifts in supply and demand throughout our value chain are evaluated at the country level on an annual basis. Potential supply chain climate-related interruptions and commodity risks are also evaluated by our procurement and economics teams to identify risk exposure. For example, in 2015 an internal scenario analysis was conducted on the El Nino Southern Oscillation, to evaluate potential exposure to our commodity spend. This was done to determine what remediation strategies related to any supply chain impacts resulting from drought. Through this analysis, it was identified that commodity prices related to dairy could be impacted, however business continuity planning and the geographic distribution of the business would minimize the overall impact. Likewise, we also complete risk analyses to understand the potential impacts to pricing and markets for agricultural commodities exposed to natural disasters, such as typhoons, droughts, tsunamis and earthquakes.
Reputation	Not relevant, explanation provided	Due to the nature of our business and activities which have minimal climate-related impacts when compared to other industries, climate related reputational risks are not considered material to our business risk profile.
Acute physical	Relevant, always included	Our Enterprise Risk Management Process (as described in 2.2b) and our EHS Management System (as described in 2.2c Current/Existing Regulation) both work to identify and mitigate longer-term chronic risks, such as those posed by climate change (e.g. shifts in climate patterns, drought and heat waves, and sea level rise). For example, we use the WRI Aqueduct Global Water Tool to evaluate our manufacturing operations to identify the risk on an annual basis to identify those operating in water stressed areas. Having a clear definition for water stress allows us to identify sites that require a more intensive local water risk assessment, which in turn allows us to proactively address those risks to prevent them from becoming substantive. In 2017, we classified 38 of our manufacturing sites to be operating in water-stressed areas; however, these sites represent only 17% of Abbott's total water intake. Limited water use by these sites reflects the fact that most of our sites operating in water-stressed basins are relatively low water intensity operations. Water Management Planning Tools, Global Technical Standard for Water and Water Efficiency Guidelines provide water-stressed sites direction and support for reducing local risk. NOTE: While water is a key resource for manufacturing, the company is not exposed to significant physical risks at a global level. Interruption of water supply to any single manufacturing site or locale could have a local impact; however, operating contingencies and geographic diversification limit these risks to Abbott's business, operations, revenue, and expenditures.
Chronic physical	Relevant, always included	Our Enterprise Risk Management Process (as described in 2.2b) and our EHS Management System (as described in 2.2c Current/Existing Regulation) both work to identify and mitigate longer-term chronic risks, such as those posed by climate change (e.g. shifts in climate patterns, drought and heat waves, and sea level rise). For example, we use the WRI Aqueduct Global Water Tool to evaluate our manufacturing operations to identify the risk on an annual basis to identify those operating in water stressed areas. Having a clear definition for water stress allows us to identify sites that require a more intensive local water risk assessment, which in turn allows us to proactively address those risks to prevent them from becoming substantive. In 2017, we classified 38 of our manufacturing sites to be operating in water-stressed areas; however, these sites represent only 17% of Abbott's total water intake. Limited water use by these sites reflects the fact that most of our sites operating in water-stressed basins are relatively low water intensity operations. Water Management Planning Tools, Global Technical Standard for Water and Water Efficiency Guidelines provide water-stressed sites direction and support for reducing local risk. NOTE: While water is a key resource for manufacturing, the company is not exposed to significant physical risks at a global level. Interruption of water supply to any single manufacturing site or locale could have a local impact; however, operating contingencies and geographic diversification limit these risks to Abbott's business, operations, revenue, and expenditures.
Upstream	Relevant, always included	Upstream risks are evaluated through our Enterprise Risk Management Process, as well as by our Supply Chain and Economics teams using the DHL R360 tool and scenario analysis to identify both short, medium and long-term risks to business continuity (this is described in greater detail in 2.2b above). These analyses include evaluation of key and strategic commodities, suppliers operating in at-risk areas (e.g. coastlines and areas/regions with prolonged drought), as well as evaluation of key material inputs which may be sourced from a single area/region or may be subject to increasing climate regulation. For example, Abbott worked with our transportation suppliers in 2017 to increase fuel efficiency contract requirements to ensure that prices will be less susceptible to potential carbon emission taxes; likewise, we also complete risk analyses to understand the potential impacts to pricing and markets for agricultural commodities exposed to natural disasters, such as typhoons, droughts, tsunamis and earthquakes.
Downstream	Not relevant, included	When natural disasters and other emergencies strike, Abbott and its foundation, the Abbott Fund, work closely with our trusted humanitarian relief partners to address both immediate needs and longer-term reconstruction and rehabilitation efforts. In addition to this, we also work to strategically preposition product in our warehouses throughout the world in anticipation of increased demand for our products as a result of such events. Several disasters in 2017 called on Abbott to support our own people and the impacted communities through our work and the giving nature of colleagues. • Following the earthquake in central Mexico, our colleagues shared space in makeshift offices as they worked to ensure patients, doctors, labs, operating rooms and pharmacies continued to receive Abbott products. They also volunteered in their own communities to help clean up and rebuild facilities that were damaged or destroyed. • In California, Abbott supported impacted employees and secured facilities near the fire. Additional support included respiratory masks for employees and families, an on-site Environment, Health and Safety (EHS) nurse, Employee Assistance Program EAP) counselors and delivery of generators. • In Puerto Rico, the employee online portal, myHR, and the myHRTeam call center were available 24/7 to employees impacted by Hurricane Maria, as a path for receiving assistance. Abbott engineers, IT professionals and others flew in to help. • The Clara Abbott Foundation continues to support our Abbott colleagues who were impacted by the hurricanes in the United States and Puerto Rico, the earthquake in Mexico, and wildfires in California.

C2.2d

(C2.2d) Describe your process(es) for managing climate-related risks and opportunities.

As a global healthcare company, Abbott is dedicated to safeguarding human health and operating as a responsible corporate citizen globally. This affords a unique opportunity to help protect human health and address these challenges and risks through the products we develop and supply. Similarly, we seek to identify and mitigate climate-related challenges and risks that are posed to our supply chain, our operations, and our distribution network through our management systems and policies.

Reducing our environmental footprint in our operations and throughout our value chain is a core part of Abbott's business strategy as we respond to global external pressures, such as climate-related risks. Through developing policies and making responsible choices that allow us to react quickly and be flexible when responding to such events, we ensure our businesses and operations are resilient, and we operate in an environmentally and socially responsible manner.

Crisis & Business Continuity Management develop and maintain governance and practices to respond to crisis events that may adversely impact business and cause significant business disruption, including events related to climate change. Crisis & Business Continuity Management supports the cross-functional Enterprise Risk Management Process which supports the Board of Directors in risk oversight and Abbott leadership in risk management. The process is designed to identify potential events that could impact the company. Risks and opportunities are communicated to management, who then factor these into strategic plans. The global planning process is conducted annually, so that high-level or broad-based risks and opportunities are assigned action plans.

Global policies, procedures, and tools evaluate potential risks of new and existing suppliers, as well as overall supply chain resilience; considering high-risk industries, geographies and spend categories by screening, survey or onsite audits. In addition to this, Global Security has developed a risk tool to identify significant risks for key markets and facilitates, streamlining multi-functional intelligence data feeds such as the Economist Intelligence Unit and World Disaster Index. We also work to anticipate and respond to disasters. For the past eleven years, for instance, Abbott has worked with Direct Relief and Feeding America to pre-position medical and nutritional products in targeted high-risk locations in advance of hurricane season.

At a local level, site-specific risks and opportunities are assessed and managed by local management groups. Sites are required to conduct formal EHS assessments to identify operational risks and opportunities – these assessments include consideration for climate-related risks. When risks and opportunities are identified, management plans are developed to avoid and mitigate them. For example, significant energy consuming and GHG emitting sites are required to assess risks related to GHG emissions, and significant water users and sites operating in water-stressed areas are required to develop water management plans—considering access to clean water, drought, floods and other physical risks related to climate change.

We evaluate all suppliers to identify critical suppliers in specific geographies and spend categories by screening, survey or onsite audits. We apply additional focus to critical suppliers that have the potential to most directly impact supply chain resilience, including severe weather. Supply chain sustainability risks, including water scarcity and severe weather, are managed through our Supplier Classification Model (SCM) and through a risk matrix tool.

In terms of transitional risks and opportunities arising from climate change, we anticipate there may be an increased demand for our products and services, but the scale of this increase has not yet been quantified. The impacts of climate change may also create a need for new products and services related to healthcare needs. Abbott is continually looking to innovate through its research and development and would work to develop solutions to these emerging needs. There will be no net cost increase associated with these actions since such developments would fit within Abbott's business model and growth plan. For example, the spread of Zika virus to new regions can be attributed in part to heavier rains and warmer temperatures allowing the mosquitoes carrying Zika to thrive. The Abbott Real-time ZIKA test, developed after the recent outbreak of Zika, allows for more reliable diagnosis over a longer period. This enables rapid, informed diagnoses even beyond the first weeks after exposure. Such diagnoses can make an important difference to the lives of pregnant women, those planning to have children and other symptomatic individuals.

C2.3

(C2.3) Have you identified any inherent climate-related risks with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

No

C2.3b

(C2.3b) Why do you not consider your organization to be exposed to climate-related risks with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

	Primary reason	Please explain
Row 1	Risks exist, but none with potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on business	While climate-related risks exist at site and regional operation levels and throughout our supply chain, Abbott is not exposed to significant risk at a corporate level. Abbott's diversified business model has wide geographic distribution designed to significantly mitigate the impact of any single event or regulatory change. Thus, interruption at any locale could have a local impact; however, operating contingencies and geographic diversification limit these risks to Abbott's business, operations, revenue, and expenditures. In addition, Abbott constantly shapes our portfolio to ensure that we are in the right markets and success is not over-reliant on a single therapy, technology or country. This diversification, along with the business sector we are in, limits our exposure to both physical and regulatory climate-related risks. Abbott has an established Enterprise Risk Management Process that supports the Board in risk oversight and Abbott leadership in risk management; Abbott is able to identify, manage and mitigate the impacts of identified risks. Identified risks and opportunities are communicated to management where they are factored into the annual business and strategic planning. Key action plans to address critical risks and opportunities are typically managed as goals and progress is monitored throughout the year. Any issue with immediate business impact are quickly elevated to senior management levels while long-term business risks and opportunities are managed and elevated to the appropriate level of management as part of structured annual planning processes. The most significant climate-related risks are general environmental regulations. Examples include EU Emissions Trading Scheme and the US EPA GHG Mandatory Reporting Rule. EHS and Economics teams at Abbott undertake risk modeling exercises to calculate the financial implications of potential environmental regulations; we found that Abbott is below average on 3 carbon emissions ratios, suggesting new policies restricting use of fossil fuels will not be an immediate threat to our competitive position. Additionally, we work with our affiliates to assess the likelihood of potential regulatory changes impacting Abbott's business across the globe. To manage the internal direct risk Abbott continues to identify and implement ways to reduce energy usage and thus operating costs.

C2.4

(C2.4) Have you identified any climate-related opportunities with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

No

C2.4b

(C2.4b) Why do you not consider your organization to have climate-related opportunities?

	Primary reason	Please explain
Row 1	Opportunities exist, but none with potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on business	While climate-related opportunities exist at site and regional levels within Abbott operations and supply chain, there are no substantive opportunities that will impact Abbott at a corporate level. Abbott has an established Enterprise Risk Management Process that supports the Board in risk oversight and Abbott leadership in risk management. Identified risks and opportunities are communicated to management where they are factored into the annual business planning and strategic plans. Key action plans to address critical risks and opportunities are typically managed as goals and progress is monitored throughout the year with formal performance reviews. Any issue with immediate business impact is quickly elevated to senior management levels while long-term business risk and opportunity issues are managed and elevated to the appropriate level of management as part of structured annual planning processes. Abbott has an opportunity to advance its mission to help people live their best lives by being there to meet healthcare needs as the result of potential changes to disease burden and nutrition needs, such as those potentially related to climate change. To the extent that changes in physical climate parameters occur, there may be an increased need for the pharmaceutical, diagnostic, medical device and nutrition products that Abbott makes; however, these are not anticipated to have substantive financial or strategic impacts on our businesses. For example, there is the potential for increased humanitarian need due to the impact of severe weather events. Similarly, we are seeing changes in the spread of disease due to changes in weather patterns. Abbott has responded to many of these events in the past in line with its caring values through our philanthropic organization and product donations.

C2.5

(C2.5) Describe where and how the identified risks and opportunities have impacted your business.

	Impact	Description
Products and services	We have not identified any risks or opportunities	
Supply chain and/or value chain	We have not identified any risks or opportunities	
Adaptation and mitigation activities	We have not identified any risks or opportunities	
Investment in R&D	We have not identified any risks or opportunities	
Operations	We have not identified any risks or opportunities	
Other, please specify	We have not identified any risks or opportunities	

C2.6

(C2.6) Describe where and how the identified risks and opportunities have factored into your financial planning process.

	Relevance	Description
Revenues	We have not identified any risks or opportunities	
Operating costs	We have not identified any risks or opportunities	
Capital expenditures / capital allocation	We have not identified any risks or opportunities	
Acquisitions and divestments	We have not identified any risks or opportunities	
Access to capital	We have not identified any risks or opportunities	
Assets	We have not identified any risks or opportunities	
Liabilities	We have not identified any risks or opportunities	
Other	We have not identified any risks or opportunities	

C3. Business Strategy

C3.1

(C3.1) Are climate-related issues integrated into your business strategy?

Yes

C3.1a

(C3.1a) Does your organization use climate-related scenario analysis to inform your business strategy?

Yes, qualitative and quantitative

C3.1c

(C3.1c) Explain how climate-related issues are integrated into your business objectives and strategy.

CLIMATE INFLUENCES TO ABBOTT'S BUSINESS OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGY: Our commitment to good citizenship begins at the top. Our Board of Directors and senior management lead our sustainability activities. The Board's Public Policy Committee is responsible for the review and evaluation of Abbott's policies and practices regarding social responsibility.

Abbott's sustainability team has lead responsibility for implementing our sustainability strategy. This department works with our six major businesses, key functional areas and affiliates around the world to ensure that we consistently deliver on our sustainability ambitions. The sustainability team reports to our Senior Vice President and Chief Marketing and External Affairs Officer, who reports directly to our Chairman and CEO.

We are committed to embedding sustainability in our business strategy. Our cross-functional Sustainability Working Group leads this effort, while also overseeing the reporting of our environmental, social and governance (ESG) performance. The team includes representatives from corporate purchasing; global environment, health and safety; office of ethics and compliance; quality and regulatory affairs; human resources; supply chain; research and development; investor relations; global marketing; government affairs; and commercial operations. It also includes representatives from our affiliate operations in key markets around the world.

In our operations and supply chain, Abbott has actively worked to reduce our climate impacts and monitors our operations in water scarce areas, as governed by our policies and programs. Our Climate Responsible Energy Policy and Energy Guidelines direct our efforts to reduce our carbon emissions through setting aggressive goals to reduce our carbon emissions through energy sourcing and improved efficiencies.

Abbott's sustainability strategy has three strategic priorities of which operating sustainably and responsibly is one. Abbott is committed to addressing climate change, primarily through the establishment of long range reduction targets and performance reporting of our carbon emissions and efforts to reduce impacts. This has driven Abbott to set a target to reduce Abbott's global Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions CO2 emissions by 40% by 2020, compared to 2010, normalized to sales. Similarly, Abbott has global policies and procedures for evaluating the resilience of our supply chain, including evaluation of climate change related risks and opportunities. Through this model, Abbott's diversified business model has wide geographical distribution designed to significantly mitigate the impact of any single event.

In 2017, the most substantial business decision made which was influenced by Abbott's climate change strategy was the collaboration between our Global Environment, Health and Safety (EHS), Global Procurement, and leaders across our business divisions to purchase renewable electricity at several Abbott manufacturing locations. In addition to helping us to meet our ambitious 2020 carbon reduction target, this decision was made in alignment with existing and emerging regulations. Through this effort, all Abbott-owned and controlled manufacturing sites in Ireland collaborated to purchase 100 percent renewable electricity. Other sites making the shift to 100 percent renewable electricity included two manufacturing sites in the Netherlands and one in California. Collectively, this move to renewable energy is projected to result in a carbon emissions reduction of approximately 92,000 metric tons of CO2e annually.

SHORT-TERM STRATEGY INFLUENCE: In the near term, increased energy costs can impact operating margins while climatic events have the potential to directly impact our operations and those of suppliers/markets. Thus, Abbott has focused in the short term on business continuity, crisis management and hedging strategies to manage and control these risks.

LONG-TERM STRATEGY INFLUENCE: Longer term, potential constraints in the sourcing of agricultural commodities and water may play a more significant role, and opportunities exist in the health and nutrition arenas to address these risks. To anticipate and remediate these risks, Abbott has global policies and procedures for evaluating the potential risks to operations and supply chain, and actively works to ensure operational and supply chain resilience to mitigate the effects of climate change to our business and the communities which we operate in. For example, there are reported sustainability risks associated with palm oil. Accordingly, Abbott closely monitors ingredients in our supply chain and works diligently to ensure that palm oil and palm oil associated ingredients, are ethically procured.

STRATEGIC ADVANTAGE OVER COMPETITORS: Climate change is not a major strategic driver for our business and plays an influencing role rather than a controlling role. Climate change impacts on our business may be buried within energy and supply cost, while opportunities may develop from possible change health care product needs. Both cost and potential market/ growth are critical to our strategy and are driven by many factors, not just potential climate change. We do not plan any new business models, plant locations, product offerings, R&D or mergers and acquisitions, based on climate change. Abbott manages supply chain risk, facility weather related risks and our emissions to avoid and reduce the potential impacts from climate change.

C3.1d

(C3.1d) Provide details of your organization's use of climate-related scenario analysis.

Climate-related scenarios	Details
RCP 2.6	In 2017, Abbott contracted with WRI, a member of the SBT Initiative, to complete a 2-degree scenario analysis, based on 2015 performance data for Abbott's direct operations, i.e. scope 1 and 2 data (not including our 2017 acquisitions of St. Jude Medical and Alere). In order to align the analysis with the COP21 Paris Agreement's 2-degree target, the IPCC's Representative Concentration Pathway (RCP) 2.6 was chosen as the scenario. The analysis included consideration for the Sector Decarbonization Approach (SDA), assuming the "other Industry" segment, and the absolute contraction approach, for scope 1 and 2 emissions. The analysis also included consideration for Scope 3 emissions, as they are a substantial portion of value chain emissions for companies in the various sectors Abbott operates in (nutrition, pharmaceuticals, medical devices, diagnostics).

C4. Targets and performance

C4.1

(C4.1) Did you have an emissions target that was active in the reporting year?
Intensity target

C4.1b

(C4.1b) Provide details of your emissions intensity target(s) and progress made against those target(s).

Target reference number
Int 1

Scope
Scope 1+2 (location-based)

% emissions in Scope
100

% reduction from baseline year
40

Metric
Metric tons CO2e per unit revenue

Base year
2010

Start year
2012

Normalized baseline year emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
0.0000568

Target year
2020

Is this a science-based target?
No, and we do not anticipate setting one in the next 2 years

% achieved (emissions)
86.8

Target status
Underway

Please explain
All environmental data have been adjusted to account for acquisitions and divestitures, in accordance with the methodology prescribed in the World Resources Institute/World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WRI/WBCSD) Greenhouse Gas Protocol (GHGP). We report data from acquisitions as soon as practical. To that end, these data include the 2017 acquisitions of St. Jude Medical and Glomed, but not Alere Inc. Furthermore, these data reflect the divestiture of Abbott Medical Optics. The data for CO2 emissions has been re-calculated since last year's submission to CDP to account for amended data reporting, resulting in the previously stated values changing slightly. Abbott has tracked progress towards our 2020 carbon goal utilizing the World Resources Institute/World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WRI/WBCSD) Greenhouse Gas Protocol (GHGP) since the goals implementation in 2012. Using more renewable energy is a key strategy in reducing our CO2 emissions helping us meet our 2020 target. In 2017, to support our efforts to continually reduce CO2 emissions, we significantly expanded our use of renewable energy in our electricity contracts. To account for the lower emissions resulting from these contracts, we use the GHGP scope 2 market-based methodology to report our progress on our 2020 carbon goal. In the application of the market-based methodology, we did not contract any renewable energy in our baseline year. Thus, per the GHGP, where market-based information is not available, location-based results have been used as proxy. We have reported the results of the location- and market-based methodologies in both the text and metrics sections of our Global Sustainability Reports since 2015. In our 2017 Global Sustainability Report, these metrics can be found on pages 80-81 and 111.

% change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions
9.6

% change anticipated in absolute Scope 3 emissions
0

C4.2

(C4.2) Provide details of other key climate-related targets not already reported in question C4.1/a/b.

C4.3

(C4.3) 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.

Yes

C4.3a

(C4.3a) Identify the total number of projects at each stage of development, and for those in the implementation stages, the estimated CO2e savings.

	Number of projects	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *)
Under investigation		
To be implemented*	16	4000
Implementation commenced*	5	197
Implemented*	42	4500
Not to be implemented	2	550

C4.3b

(C4.3b) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

C4.3c

(C4.3c) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

Method	Comment
Employee engagement	Internal awareness and engagement are vital for ensuring a safe and healthy workplace and for operating in an environmentally responsible manner. Each year, we use a wide range of activities to build employee engagement around our EHS policies, programs and practices. Abbott requires EHS employees to be trained on applicable EHS regulations and internal technical standards.
Internal incentives/recognition programs	Abbott uses a variety of incentives for the management of climate change issues across the business in order to drive performance improvement throughout the organization. To meet Abbott's 2020 environmental targets, each business unit sets and tracks progress towards individual environmental goals on an annual basis. Incentives exist for a broad range of performance measures that may or may not include specific climate change language, but directly impact our climate change strategy and performance. For example, sites take goals and have incentives to comply with Abbott technical standards and guidelines that require CO2 and water risk management for which they are tracked and audited. All levels of the organization go through an annual goal and performance review process, which impact promotional and financial opportunities. EHS managers closer to direct management of climate change issues will have more specific goals that may include actions to reduce CO2e emissions needed to meet Abbott's established public GHG reduction target. In addition to this, we also work to recognize outstanding performance in our EHS programs to build a culture of continuous improvement. Abbott's annual EHS awards program recognizes teams, sites and people that deliver such performance and motivates our teams to keep finding ways to improve, while also highlighting best practices throughout Abbott's EHS community. In 2017, 46 manufacturing plants competed for the Plant of the Year and High Performance (including energy) awards, and 24 individuals were recognized through the EHS Excellence Awards.
Compliance with regulatory requirements/standards	Abbott's established EHS Policy and a set of internal management and technical standards form the basis of our EHS management system. These policies and standards are developed and regularly updated by technical and management experts with consideration for current and future global requirements and emerging issues. This helps ensure our management system remains best in class. Through Abbott's EHS management system, we deliver a systematic approach to achieving continual improvement in all aspects of EHS programming and performance. We apply the principles of our EHS management system to ensure that we operate consistently across all aspects of our operations.

C4.5

(C4.5) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products or do they enable a third party to avoid GHG emissions?

No

C5. Emissions methodology

C5.1

(C5.1) Provide your base year and base year emissions (Scopes 1 and 2).

Scope 1

Base year start
January 1 2010

Base year end
December 31 2010

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
561000

Comment

Scope 2 (location-based)

Base year start
January 1 2010

Base year end
December 31 2010

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
667000

Comment

Scope 2 (market-based)

Base year start
January 1 2010

Base year end
December 31 2010

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
667000

Comment

C5.2

(C5.2) Select the name of the standard, protocol, or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions.
The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)

C6. Emissions data

C6.1

(C6.1) What were your organization's gross global Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Row 1

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
531000

End-year of reporting period
<Not Applicable>

Comment

Row 2

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
524000

End-year of reporting period
2016

Comment

Row 3

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
514000

End-year of reporting period
2015

Comment

Row 4

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
518000

End-year of reporting period
2014

Comment

C6.2

(C6.2) Describe your organization's approach to reporting Scope 2 emissions.

Row 1

Scope 2, location-based
We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure

Scope 2, market-based
We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure

Comment

C6.3

(C6.3) What were your organization's gross global Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Row 1

Scope 2, location-based
503000

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)
465000

End-year of reporting period
<Not Applicable>

Comment

Row 2

Scope 2, location-based
544000

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)
574000

End-year of reporting period
2016

Comment

Row 3

Scope 2, location-based
564000

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)
600000

End-year of reporting period
2015

Comment

Row 4

Scope 2, location-based
599000

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)
599000

End-year of reporting period
2014

Comment

C6.4

(C6.4) Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure?
Yes

C6.4a

(C6.4a) Provide details of the sources of Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure.

Source
Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions from facilities acquired during the Alere acquisition were not included due to the integration schedule.

Relevance of Scope 1 emissions from this source
Emissions excluded due to recent acquisition

Relevance of location-based Scope 2 emissions from this source
Emissions excluded due to recent acquisition

Relevance of market-based Scope 2 emissions from this source (if applicable)
Emissions excluded due to recent acquisition

Explain why the source is excluded
Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions from facilities acquired during the Alere acquisition were not included due to the integration schedule.

C6.5

(C6.5) Account for your organization's Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusions.

Purchased goods and services

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e
5154000

Emissions calculation methodology
Spend-Based Calculation Methodology using the United Kingdom Department of Environment, Food and Rural Affairs' (Defra) "2012 Guidelines to Defra / DECC's GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting" ("Defra Guidelines"). Activity data includes spend information from our Corporate Purchasing organization. Emission factors are consistent with the Greenhouse Gas Protocol (see attachment in Section 7) and Global Warming Potential (GWP) values are those published in IPCC Fifth Assessment Report.

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
0

Explanation
This category includes all upstream emissions from the production of products and services purchased or acquired by Abbott. Furthermore, this category includes emissions from all products and services not included in other scope 3 categories.

Capital goods

Evaluation status
Not relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e
77000

Emissions calculation methodology
Spend-Based Calculation Methodology using the "Defra Guidelines". Activity data includes spend information from our Corporate Purchasing organization. Emission factors are consistent with the Greenhouse Gas Protocol (see attachment in Section 7) and GWP values are those published in IPCC Fifth Assessment Report.

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
0

Explanation

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

Evaluation status
Not relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e
141000

Emissions calculation methodology
Spend-Based Calculation Methodology using the "Defra Guidelines" for fuel-related activities. Activity data includes spend information from our Corporate Purchasing organization. Emission factors are consistent with the Greenhouse Gas Protocol (see attachment in Section 7) and GWP values are those published in IPCC Fifth Assessment Report. Average Data Method for electricity transportation, distribution, and transmission losses for purchased electricity, using Grid-region, country, or regional emission factors for extraction, production, transportation, and transmission loss rate per unit of consumption. GWP values are those published in IPCC Fifth Assessment Report.

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
100

Explanation

Upstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e
1050000

Emissions calculation methodology
Activity-specific emissions data provided by third party transportation and distribution partners. Activity data includes GHG emissions attributed to Abbott as reported to us through the CDP Supply Chain survey. The reported emissions represent 17% of our total spend in transportation for 2017, which was scaled up to equal 100% of spend. Emission factors are consistent with the Greenhouse Gas Protocol and GWP values are those published in IPCC Fifth Assessment Report.

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
17

Explanation
This category includes emissions from the transportation and distribution of products (excluding fuel and energy products) purchased or acquired. In addition, Abbott is responsible for the majority of transportation of products to retailers and customers, therefore these are also considered in our upstream transportation and distribution.

Waste generated in operations

Evaluation status
Not relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e
10000

Emissions calculation methodology
Solid Waste generated in operations using the Waste-Type Specific method. Abbott's activity data, global hazardous and non-hazardous waste data from operating facilities consists of quantity, fate, and type of waste. Carbon estimation was calculated using Annex 14b of the Defra tool, which contains emission factors for each type and fate of waste disposal. GWP values are those published in IPCC Fifth Assessment Report.

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
100

Explanation

Business travel

Evaluation status
Not relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e
173000

Emissions calculation methodology
Distance-Based Method using activity data in total distance traveled by each mode. Emission factors are consistent with the Greenhouse Gas Protocol (see attachment in Section 7) and GWP values are those published in IPCC Fifth Assessment Report.

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
100

Explanation

Employee commuting

Evaluation status
Not relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e
283000

Emissions calculation methodology
Average-Data Method. Activity data includes an average distance per driver (based on an employee survey conducted in 2017) scaled up to the current number of employees. Emission factors are consistent with the Greenhouse Gas Protocol (see attachment in Section 7) and GWP values are those published in IPCC Fifth Assessment Report.

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
100

Explanation

Upstream leased assets

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Metric tonnes CO2e
0

Emissions calculation methodology

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

Explanation
Energy consumed in buildings and vehicles that are leased to Abbott are included in Scope 1 and 2, as Abbott assumes operational control over them.

Downstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Metric tonnes CO2e
0

Emissions calculation methodology

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

Explanation
Abbott pays for the majority of transportation of products to retailers and customers in efforts to control costs and are therefore considered upstream transportation and distribution. It is assumed that downstream transportation and distribution emissions are affiliated with retail space to store and sell products, which is marginal in the transportation and distribution category.

Processing of sold products

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Metric tonnes CO2e
0

Emissions calculation methodology

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

Explanation
Abbott assumes that the majority of its products are not further processed after they leave Abbott's manufacturing facilities.

Use of sold products

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e
534000

Emissions calculation methodology
Energy/Accelerant Using Products Lifetime-Uses Method; Sum across electricity and/or accelerant consumed from use of products. Abbott's activity data consists of quantities of products sold, expected uses of product(s), accelerant and/or electricity consumption per use of product. Carbon estimation was calculated using emission factors consistent with the Greenhouse Gas Protocol (see attachment in Section 7) and GWP values published in IPCC Fifth Assessment Report.

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
100

Explanation
Abbott produces products which consume energy to operate (e.g. diagnostics devices), as well as inhalers, which require propellant gases to expel the product. Emissions related to both energy and accelerant consumption for these products were considered in the calculation of this scope 3 category.

End of life treatment of sold products

Evaluation status
Not relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e
178000

Emissions calculation methodology
Sustainability Consortium Open IO Life Cycle tool which uses estimations for Abbott's main product sectors. Emission factors are consistent with the Greenhouse Gas Protocol (see attachment in Section 7) and GWP values are those published in IPCC Fifth Assessment Report.

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

Explanation

Downstream leased assets

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Metric tonnes CO2e
0

Emissions calculation methodology

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

Explanation
Energy consumed in buildings and vehicles that are leased to Abbott are included in Scope 1 and 2, as Abbott assumes

Franchises

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Metric tonnes CO2e
0

Emissions calculation methodology

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

Explanation
Abbott does not have emissions that fall under this category.

Investments

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Metric tonnes CO2e
0

Emissions calculation methodology

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

Explanation
Abbott does not have emissions that fall under this category.

Other (upstream)

Evaluation status
Not evaluated

Metric tonnes CO2e

Emissions calculation methodology

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

Explanation
Abbott calculates applicable Scope 3 Categories identified by the WRI GHG protocol.

Other (downstream)

Evaluation status
Not evaluated

Metric tonnes CO2e

Emissions calculation methodology

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

Explanation
Abbott calculates applicable Scope 3 Categories identified by the WRI GHG protocol.

C6.7

(C6.7) Are carbon dioxide emissions from biologically sequestered carbon relevant to your organization?
Yes

C6.7a

(C6.7a) Provide the emissions from biologically sequestered carbon relevant to your organization in metric tons CO2.
900

C6.10

(C6.10) 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.

Intensity figure
0.000037

Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions)
995000

Metric denominator
unit total revenue

Metric denominator: Unit total
26850000000

Scope 2 figure used
Market-based

% change from previous year
13.3

Direction of change
Decreased

Reason for change
Primarily through the purchase of renewable electricity

C7. Emissions breakdowns

C7.1

(C7.1) Does your organization have greenhouse gas emissions other than carbon dioxide?

Yes

C7.1a

(C7.1a) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type and provide the source of each used greenhouse warming potential (GWP).

Greenhouse gas	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)	GWP Reference
CO2	519500	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year) *From combustion of carbon-based fuels, and small amounts of dry ice*
CH4	400	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year) *From combustion of carbon-based fuels*
N2O	1100	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year) *From combustion of carbon-based fuels*
HFCs	9400	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

C7.2

(C7.2) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by country/region.

Country/Region	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Argentina	4000
Belgium *rounded to the nearest thousand metric tons*	0
Brazil	5000
Canada	11000
Chile *rounded to the nearest thousand metric tons*	0
China	8000
Colombia *rounded to the nearest thousand metric tons*	0
Costa Rica *rounded to the nearest thousand metric tons*	0
Germany	11000
India	11000
Indonesia	1000
Ireland	29000
Japan *rounded to the nearest thousand metric tons*	0
Malaysia	9000
Mexico	12000
Netherlands	34000
Pakistan	19000
Peru *rounded to the nearest thousand metric tons*	0
Puerto Rico	4000
Russian Federation	15000
Singapore	20000
Spain	4000
Switzerland	0
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	3000
United States of America	242000
Viet Nam *rounded to the nearest thousand metric tons*	0
Latin America and Caribbean (LAC)	25000
Europe	36000
Asia Pacific (or JAPA)	29000

C7.3

(C7.3) Indicate which gross global Scope 1 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.
By business division

C7.3a

(C7.3a) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business division.

Business division	Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)
Nutritionals	220000
Established Pharmaceuticals	132000
Medical Devices	82000
Diagnostics	43000
Corporate	53000

C7.5

(C7.5) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by country/region.

Country/Region	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)	Purchased and consumed electricity, heat, steam or cooling (MWh)	Purchased and consumed low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling accounted in market-based approach (MWh)
Argentina	9000	9000	22000	0
Belgium *Rounding to nearest 1000 metric tons of CO2 and nearest 1000 MWH to remain consistent with Abbott Global Sustainability Report*	0	0	0	0
Brazil	2000	2000	15000	0
Canada	7000	7000	39000	0
Chile	3000	3000	7000	0
China	11000	11000	17000	0
Colombia	2000	2000	12000	0
Costa Rica	0	0	28000	0
Germany	12000	19000	28000	0
India	27000	27000	34000	0
Indonesia	3000	3000	3000	0
Ireland	18000	2000	42000	39000
Japan	1000	1000	2000	0
Malaysia	9000	9000	12000	0
Mexico	1000	1000	1000	0
Netherlands	36000	7000	75000	63000
Pakistan	3000	3000	8000	0
Peru	1000	1000	5000	0
Puerto Rico	10000	10000	30000	0
Russian Federation	10000	10000	25000	0
Singapore	23000	23000	52000	0
Spain	4000	5000	15000	0
Switzerland *Rounding to nearest 1000 metric tons of CO2 and nearest 1000 MWH to remain consistent with Abbott Global Sustainability Report*	0	0	1000	0
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	7000	7000	19000	0
United States of America	249000	243000	533000	10000
Viet Nam	2000	2000	4000	0
Latin America and Caribbean (LAC)	3000	3000	25000	0
Europe	9000	9000	50000	0
Asia Pacific (or JAPA)	43000	43000	110000	0

C7.6

(C7.6) Indicate which gross global Scope 2 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.
By business division

C7.6a

(C7.6a) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business division.

Business division	Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Nutritionals	191000	177000
Established Pharmaceuticals	95000	82000
Medical Devices	101000	92000
Diagnostics	68000	66000
Corporate	49000	49000

C7.9

(C7.9) How do your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined) for the reporting year compare to those of the previous reporting year?

Decreased

C7.9a

(C7.9a) 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 emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Direction of change	Emissions value (percentage)	Please explain calculation
Change in renewable energy consumption	69000	Decreased	6.3	Purchase of renewable energy and increase in renewable generated on-site
Other emissions reduction activities	34000	Decreased	3.1	General efficiency improvements, including cogeneration
Divestment	0	No change	0	Historical data are adjusted for acquisitions and divestitures per the Greenhouse Gas Protocol.
Acquisitions	0	No change	0	Historical data are adjusted for acquisitions and divestitures per the Greenhouse Gas Protocol.
Mergers	0	No change	0	Not applicable
Change in output	0	No change	0	Emissions decreased, despite production increases
Change in methodology	0	No change	0	Not applicable
Change in boundary	0	No change	0	Historical data are adjusted for acquisitions and divestitures per the Greenhouse Gas Protocol.
Change in physical operating conditions	0	No change	0	Historical data are adjusted for acquisitions and divestitures per the Greenhouse Gas Protocol.
Unidentified	0	No change	0	Not applicable
Other	0	No change	0	Not applicable

C7.9b

(C7.9b) Are your emissions performance calculations in C7.9 and C7.9a based on a location-based Scope 2 emissions figure or a market-based Scope 2 emissions figure?

Market-based

C8. Energy

C8.1

(C8.1) What percentage of your total operational spend in the reporting year was on energy?

More than 5% but less than or equal to 10%

C8.2

(C8.2) Select which energy-related activities your organization has undertaken.

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this energy-related activity
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	Yes
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	Yes

C8.2a

(C8.2a) Report your organization's energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh.

	Heating value	MWh from renewable sources	MWh from non-renewable sources	Total MWh
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)	HHV (higher heating value)	3000	2614000	2617000
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	<Not Applicable>	112000	1016000	1128000
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	<Not Applicable>	0	3000	3000
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	<Not Applicable>	0	7000	7000
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	<Not Applicable>	0	11000	11000
Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy	<Not Applicable>	1000	<Not Applicable>	1000
Total energy consumption	<Not Applicable>	116000	3651000	3767000

C8.2b

(C8.2b) 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	Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	Yes
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	Yes

C8.2c

(C8.2c) State how much fuel in MWh your organization has consumed (excluding feedstocks) by fuel type.

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)
Natural Gas

This includes natural gas at plants, warehouses, and commercial offices - Commercial office natural gas consumption is reported in our Scope 2 emissions. Allocation data to cogen vs non cogen purposes is not available.

Heating value
HHV (higher heating value)

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
1962000

MWh fuel consumed for the self-generation of electricity

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

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Fuels (excluding feedstocks)
Fuel Oil Number 2

Heating value
HHV (higher heating value)

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
24000

MWh fuel consumed for the self-generation of electricity
24000

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
0

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
0

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)
Motor Gasoline

Heating value
HHV (higher heating value)

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
417000

MWh fuel consumed for the self-generation of electricity
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
417000

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
0

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
0

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)
Diesel

Heating value
HHV (higher heating value)

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
101000

MWh fuel consumed for the self-generation of electricity
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
101000

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
0

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
0

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)
Aviation Gasoline

Heating value
HHV (higher heating value)

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
26000

MWh fuel consumed for the self-generation of electricity
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
26000

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
0

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
0

C8.2d

(C8.2d) List the average emission factors of the fuels reported in C8.2c.

Aviation Gasoline

Emission factor
21.67034

Unit
lb CO2e per gallon

Emission factor source
http://www.eia.doe.gov/oiaf/1605/pdf/EIA1605_Instructions_10-23-07.pdf

Comment

Diesel

Emission factor
22.69627

Unit
lb CO2e per gallon

Emission factor source
EIA - Voluntary Reporting of Greenhouse Gases Program Appendix H (Table 2 for CO2 and Table 7 (construction) for CH4 and N2O). Assumes E85 has same CH4 and N2O emission factors as gasoline.

Comment

Fuel Oil Number 2

Emission factor
22.575

Unit
lb CO2e per gallon

Emission factor source
US Combustion fuel emission factors are based on EPA Mandatory Reporting Rule - Tier 1 - 40 CFR 98.38 Table C-1 and C-2

Comment
Abbott uses two emission factors (one for US-only and one for non-US). The above emission factor is for US-only. Energy consumption above in MWH was given assuming all US consumption, which is not the case. Nonetheless, the difference would be less than 10%.

Motor Gasoline

Emission factor
19.51597

Unit
lb CO2e per gallon

Emission factor source
EIA - Voluntary Reporting of Greenhouse Gases Program Appendix H (Table 2 for CO2 and Table 7 (construction) for CH4 and N2O). Assumes E85 has same CH4 and N2O emission factors as gasoline.

Comment

Natural Gas

Emission factor
120.14

Unit
lb CO2e per 1000 cubic ft3

Emission factor source
US Combustion fuel emission factors are based on EPA Mandatory Reporting Rule - Tier 1 - 40 CFR 98.38 Table C-1 and C-2

Comment
This is the emission factor for our natural gas in the US. International natural gas consumption has an emission factor of 117.79 lb CO2e/1000 ft3. The source for this factor is International Combustion fuel emission factors are consistent with WRI's Greenhouse Gas Protocol, Vol. 2, Tables 1.2 & 2.3 and the WRI Stationary Combustion Tool ver. 3.1

C8.2e

(C8.2e) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and cooling your organization has generated and consumed in the reporting year.

	Total Gross generation (MWh)	Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)	Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)	Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)
Electricity	57000	57000	1000	1000
Heat				
Steam				
Cooling				

C8.2f

(C8.2f) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam and/or cooling amounts that were accounted for at a low-carbon emission factor in the market-based Scope 2 figure reported in C6.3.

Basis for applying a low-carbon emission factor
Energy attribute certificates, Guarantees of Origin

Low-carbon technology type
Wind
Hydropower

MWh consumed associated with low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling
102000

Emission factor (in units of metric tons CO2e per MWh)
0

Comment

Basis for applying a low-carbon emission factor
Energy attribute certificates, Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs)

Low-carbon technology type
Wind

MWh consumed associated with low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling
10000

Emission factor (in units of metric tons CO2e per MWh)
0

Comment

C9. Additional metrics

C9.1

(C9.1) Provide any additional climate-related metrics relevant to your business.

Description
Waste

Metric value
60196

Metric numerator
US (short) tons

Metric denominator (intensity metric only)
26,850 million dollar sales

% change from previous year
8.65

Direction of change
Decreased

Please explain
Abbott generated a total of 60,196 US (short tons) in 2017, which includes both non-hazardous and hazardous wastes, and fate types of landfill, recycle, treat, incineration (with energy recovery), incineration (without energy recovery), and compost. Materials that were used in substantially the same form (beneficial use) are not included in these numbers. The 8.65% decrease from 2016 to 2017 represents the normalized to sales value. Abbott's waste reduction goal is based on normalized to sales.

C10. Verification

C10.1

(C10.1) Indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported emissions.

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

C10.1a

(C10.1a) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 1 and/or Scope 2 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Scope
Scope 1

Verification or assurance cycle in place
Annual process

Status in the current reporting year
Complete

Type of verification or assurance
Limited assurance

Attach the statement
2017 Abbott Assurance Statement.pdf

Page/ section reference
Pages 1-4

Relevant standard
ISO14064-3

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)
100

Scope
Scope 2 location-based

Verification or assurance cycle in place
Annual process

Status in the current reporting year
Complete

Type of verification or assurance
Limited assurance

Attach the statement
2017 Abbott Assurance Statement.pdf

Page/ section reference
Pages 1-4

Relevant standard
ISO14064-3

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)
100

Scope
Scope 2 market-based

Verification or assurance cycle in place
Annual process

Status in the current reporting year
Complete

Type of verification or assurance
Limited assurance

Attach the statement
2017 Abbott Assurance Statement.pdf

Page/ section reference
Pages 1-4

Relevant standard
ISO14064-3

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)
100

C10.1b

(C10.1b) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 3 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Scope
Scope 3- at least one applicable category

Verification or assurance cycle in place
Annual process

Status in the current reporting year
Complete

Attach the statement
2017 Abbott Assurance Statement.pdf

Page/section reference
Pages 1-4

Relevant standard
ISO14064-3

C10.2

(C10.2) Do you verify any climate-related information reported in your CDP disclosure other than the emissions figures reported in C6.1, C6.3, and C6.5?
Yes

C10.2a

(C10.2a) Which data points within your CDP disclosure have been verified, and which verification standards were used?

Disclosure module verification relates to	Data verified	Verification standard	Please explain
C8. Energy	Year on year change in emissions (Scope 1)	International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000	Scope 1 Energy data were verified for 2016 and 2017
C8. Energy	Year on year change in emissions (Scope 2)	International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000	Scope 2 Energy data were verified for 2016 and 2017
C9. Additional metrics	Year on year change in emissions (Scope 3)	International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000	Hazardous waste data were verified for 2016 and 2017
C9. Additional metrics	Year on year change in emissions (Scope 3)	International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000	Non-hazardous waste data were verified for 2016 and 2017

C11. Carbon pricing

C11.1

(C11.1) Are any of your operations or activities regulated by a carbon pricing system (i.e. ETS, Cap & Trade or Carbon Tax)?
Yes

C11.1a

(C11.1a) Select the carbon pricing regulation(s) which impacts your operations.
EU ETS

C11.1b

(C11.1b) Complete the following table for each of the emissions trading systems in which you participate.

EU ETS

% of Scope 1 emissions covered by the ETS
3.01

Period start date
January 1 2017

Period end date
December 31 2017

Allowances allocated
15670

Allowances purchased
15670

Verified emissions in metric tons CO2e
15670

Details of ownership
Facilities we own and operate

Comment
European Union Allowances. No additional allowances were required to be purchased for surrendering 2017 allowances.

C11.1d

(C11.1d) What is your strategy for complying with the systems in which you participate or anticipate participating?

Reduction projects and general efficiency improvements.

C11.2

(C11.2) Has your organization originated or purchased any project-based carbon credits within the reporting period?
No

C11.3

(C11.3) Does your organization use an internal price on carbon?
No, and we do not currently anticipate doing so in the next two years

C12. Engagement

C12.1

(C12.1) Do you engage with your value chain on climate-related issues?
Yes, our suppliers
Yes, our customers

C12.1a

(C12.1a) Provide details of your climate-related supplier engagement strategy.

Type of engagement
Information collection (understanding supplier behavior)

Details of engagement
Collect climate change and carbon information at least annually from suppliers

% of suppliers by number
0.8

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)
30

% Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5
10

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement
Abbott makes significant efforts to gain greater visibility into our supply chain to better understand sustainability-related risk exposure and mitigate those risks, which are supported by our global policies and procedures for evaluating the potential risks of new and existing suppliers. In 2017, climate-related performance and risk data was solicited from key suppliers through Abbott's Social Responsibility and the CDP supply chain programs. Abbott uses a risk-based approach to determine the level of supplier engagement required based on supplier industry taxonomy, operating region, and supplier spend. These suppliers are then evaluated and monitored for sustainability risks using the DHL Resilience 360 tool. The calculation for sustainability index uses an inverted geo-means formula and category weightings (e.g. worker rights, environment) to indicate the overall sustainability risk. Furthermore, when selecting suppliers to participate in CDP additional suppliers from specific industry taxonomy were also included due to participation in high-climate-impact activities (e.g. transportation, agriculture). Furthermore, to help our suppliers identify more actions to reduce carbon emissions, Abbott has been a member of CDP Action Exchange since 2015. Action Exchange is a CDP initiative that facilitates collaboration with our suppliers on reducing emissions and costs, and on drive operational efficiencies. In 2017 Abbott spent $11.9 billion with over 82,000 tier 1 suppliers globally. Only 11,000 suppliers had spend greater than $50,000 and about 11% of suppliers provided materials and services that directly or indirectly impact regulated product. Thus, when evaluating suppliers which pose sustainability-related risk to our supply chain, they become a small subset of our overall suppliers by count.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success
Like Abbott, our suppliers' operations are affected by and contribute to environmental issues, such as climate change, greenhouse gas emissions, waste generation and natural resource availability. Understanding these environmental impacts, risks and opportunities is key to ensuring a sustainable and resilient supply chain. The success of our engagements is measured through the percent of high-risk suppliers that we engage with -- which has resulted in increased awareness, performance monitoring, ensured business continuity, and minimization of environmental exceedances/fines levied on these suppliers related to climate management. Furthermore, the data collected from CDP Supply Chain and Social Responsibility surveys is used to gain greater visibility into our supply chain to understand and mitigate our risks and opportunities related to both environmental and socioeconomic performance. We utilize the data collected to further develop company specific carbon performance and opportunities for further engagement and risk reduction. Success is also monitored through Scope 3 greenhouse gas emission performance over time. Several suppliers responded that Abbott's participation in the CDP Supply Chain program has helped them take action to calculate corporate-level emissions and identify energy efficiency and greenhouse gas reduction initiatives. For example, we have collaborated with multiple supplier to modify packaging and shipping efficiencies, resulting in lower transportation impacts.

Comment

Type of engagement
Innovation & collaboration (changing markets)

Details of engagement
Other, please specify (1:1 Collaboration/Partnership)

% of suppliers by number
0.01

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)
0.01

% Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5
0.01

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement
In 2017, Abbott Global Procurement and Environment, Health and Safety (EHS) piloted one-on-one customer supplier relationships with three of our strategic suppliers. Two were selected through their relationships with our nutrition division's Supplier Relationship Management (SRM) team; the third was a third-party manufacturer for our medical devices and diagnostics businesses.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success
Through these relationships, we identified opportunities to work together to enhance both Abbott's and the suppliers' sustainability programs. Considerations included product sourcing and manufacturing, alternative (more sustainable) products and product take-back at end of life. Among such opportunities were information and best-practice sharing for sustainability-related programming and initiatives, exploring collaborative projects to improve product sustainability, and supply chain mapping to validate the sustainable and ethical sourcing of current purchases. These supplier engagements clarified that 1:1 supplier-customer relationships can be valuable to participating companies for three purposes: mentoring to grow the potential and quality of a supplier; ensuring sustainability and ethical procurement of goods and services; and identifying and exploring additional opportunities, such as reduced costs, improved efficiencies and/or reduced environmental footprint of Abbott products.

Comment
We will continue to foster relationships like these in 2018.

C12.1b

(C12.1b) Give details of your climate-related engagement strategy with your customers.

C12.3

(C12.3) Do you engage in activities that could either directly or indirectly influence public policy on climate-related issues through any of the following?
Other

C12.3e

(C12.3e) Provide details of the other engagement activities that you undertake.

Abbott's direct advocacy efforts with government policymakers focus on issues related to health care, appropriate nutrition, and the business environment in which we operate. Abbott's primary focus is the manufacturing of our products and providing consumers access to these products.

C12.3f

(C12.3f) What processes do you have in place to ensure that all of your direct and indirect activities that influence policy are consistent with your overall climate change strategy?

Our commitment to good citizenship begins at the top. Our sustainability efforts are led by our Board of Directors and senior management. The Public Policy Committee of our Board of Directors is responsible for the review and evaluation of Abbott's policies and practices with respect to social responsibility. The sustainability team has lead responsibility for implementing our sustainability strategy. This department works with our four major businesses, key functional areas and affiliates around the world to ensure that we consistently deliver on our sustainability ambitions. The sustainability team reports to our Senior Vice President, Chief Marketing and External Affairs Officer, who in turn reports directly to our Chairman and CEO.

In addition to these internal governance structures, Abbott's Global Citizenship Advisory Council (GCAC) provides a critical perspective on a host of strategic business concerns, including climate change adaptation. In 2014, we restructured the GCAC to achieve a more efficient and focused process of strategic counsel. The new structure brings together a core group of independent, expert advisors with a broad knowledge of corporate responsibility.

C12.4

(C12.4) Have you published information about your organization's response to climate change and GHG emissions performance for this reporting year in places other than in your CDP response? If so, please attach the publication(s).

Publication
In voluntary sustainability report

Status
Complete

Attach the document
1
2017-Global-Sustainability-Report.pdf

Content elements
Governance
Strategy
Risks & opportunities
Emissions figures
Emission targets
Other metrics

C14. Signoff

C-FI

(C-FI) Use this field to provide any additional information or context that you feel is relevant to your organization's response. Please note that this field is optional and is not scored.

Additional information about Abbott's EHS (including climate) management practices, policies and program outcomes can be found on pages 71-90, additional details about water preformance are availabel on pages 111, 113-118, 131-142, of Abbott's 2017 Global Sustainability Report, available at the following link: http://dam.abbott.com/en-us/documents/pdfs/abbott-citizenship/2017-Global-Sustainability-Report.pdf

C14.1

(C14.1) Provide details for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP climate change response.

	Job title	Corresponding job category
Row 1	Divisional Vice President, Compliance and Operational Services	Other, please specify (DVP reporting to C-Suite Officer)

SC. Supply chain module

SC0.0

(SC0.0) If you would like to do so, please provide a separate introduction to this module.

SC0.1

(SC0.1) What is your company's annual revenue for the stated reporting period?

	Annual Revenue
Row 1	27390000000

SC0.2

(SC0.2) Do you have an ISIN for your company that you would be willing to share with CDP?

Yes

SC0.2a

(SC0.2a) Please use the table below to share your ISIN.

	ISIN country code (2 letters)	ISIN numeric identifier and single check digit (10 numbers overall)
Row 1	US	0028241000

SC1.1

(SC1.1) Allocate your emissions to your customers listed below according to the goods or services you have sold them in this reporting period.

Requesting member

CVS Health

Scope of emissions

Scope 1

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

4478

Uncertainty (±%)

5

Major sources of emissions

We use operational control to establish the boundaries for Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions from our manufacturing and R&D activities. While this represents the majority of our Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions, we also add in the emissions from our corporate jet fleet, refrigerants, and commercial operations. Most data is based on actual energy use; however, in some instances, such as commercial operations, estimates are made using alternate factors such as building square footage when actual data is not available.

Verified

No

Allocation method

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We use operational control to establish the boundaries for Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions from our manufacturing and R&D activities. While this represents the majority of our Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions, we also add in the emissions from our corporate jet fleet, refrigerants, and commercial operations. Most data is based on actual energy use; however, in some instances, such as commercial operations, estimates are made using alternate factors such as building square footage when actual data is not available.

Requesting member

CVS Health

Scope of emissions
Scope 2

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
4197

Uncertainty (±%)
5

Major sources of emissions
We use operational control to establish the boundaries for Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions from our manufacturing and R&D activities. While this represents the majority of our Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions, we also add in the emissions from our corporate jet fleet, refrigerants, and commercial operations. Most data is based on actual energy use; however, in some instances, such as commercial operations, estimates are made using alternate factors such as building square footage when actual data is not available.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We use operational control to establish the boundaries for Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions from our manufacturing and R&D activities. While this represents the majority of our Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions, we also add in the emissions from our corporate jet fleet, refrigerants, and commercial operations. Most data is based on actual energy use; however, in some instances, such as commercial operations, estimates are made using alternate factors such as building square footage when actual data is not available.

Requesting member
Target Corporation

Scope of emissions
Scope 1

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
7058

Uncertainty (±%)
5

Major sources of emissions
We use operational control to establish the boundaries for Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions from our manufacturing and R&D activities. While this represents the majority of our Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions, we also add in the emissions from our corporate jet fleet, refrigerants, and commercial operations. Most data is based on actual energy use; however, in some instances, such as commercial operations, estimates are made using alternate factors such as building square footage when actual data is not available.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We use operational control to establish the boundaries for Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions from our manufacturing and R&D activities. While this represents the majority of our Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions, we also add in the emissions from our corporate jet fleet, refrigerants, and commercial operations. Most data is based on actual energy use; however, in some instances, such as commercial operations, estimates are made using alternate factors such as building square footage when actual data is not available.

Requesting member
Target Corporation

Scope of emissions
Scope 2

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
5679

Uncertainty (±%)
5

Major sources of emissions
We use operational control to establish the boundaries for Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions from our manufacturing and R&D activities. While this represents the majority of our Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions, we also add in the emissions from our corporate jet fleet, refrigerants, and commercial operations. Most data is based on actual energy use; however, in some instances, such as commercial operations, estimates are made using alternate factors such as building square footage when actual data is not available.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We use operational control to establish the boundaries for Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions from our manufacturing and R&D activities. While this represents the majority of our Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions, we also add in the emissions from our corporate jet fleet, refrigerants, and commercial operations. Most data is based on actual energy use; however, in some instances, such as commercial operations, estimates are made using alternate factors such as building square footage when actual data is not available.

Requesting member
U.S. General Services Administration (GSA)

Scope of emissions
Scope 1

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
669

Uncertainty (±%)
5

Major sources of emissions
We use operational control to establish the boundaries for Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions from our manufacturing and R&D activities. While this represents the majority of our Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions, we also add in the emissions from our corporate jet fleet, refrigerants, and commercial operations. Most data is based on actual energy use; however, in some instances, such as commercial operations, estimates are made using alternate factors such as building square footage when actual data is not available.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We use operational control to establish the boundaries for Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions from our manufacturing and R&D activities. While this represents the majority of our Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions, we also add in the emissions from our corporate jet fleet, refrigerants, and commercial operations. Most data is based on actual energy use; however, in some instances, such as commercial operations, estimates are made using alternate factors such as building square footage when actual data is not available.

Requesting member
U.S. General Services Administration (GSA)

Scope of emissions
Scope 2

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
957

Uncertainty (±%)
5

Major sources of emissions
We use operational control to establish the boundaries for Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions from our manufacturing and R&D activities. While this represents the majority of our Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions, we also add in the emissions from our corporate jet fleet, refrigerants, and commercial operations. Most data is based on actual energy use; however, in some instances, such as commercial operations, estimates are made using alternate factors such as building square footage when actual data is not available.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We use operational control to establish the boundaries for Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions from our manufacturing and R&D activities. While this represents the majority of our Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions, we also add in the emissions from our corporate jet fleet, refrigerants, and commercial operations. Most data is based on actual energy use; however, in some instances, such as commercial operations, estimates are made using alternate factors such as building square footage when actual data is not available.

Requesting member
Wal Mart de Mexico

Scope of emissions
Scope 1

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
893

Uncertainty (±%)
5

Major sources of emissions
We use operational control to establish the boundaries for Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions from our manufacturing and R&D activities. While this represents the majority of our Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions, we also add in the emissions from our corporate jet fleet, refrigerants, and commercial operations. Most data is based on actual energy use; however, in some instances, such as commercial operations, estimates are made using alternate factors such as building square footage when actual data is not available.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We use operational control to establish the boundaries for Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions from our manufacturing and R&D activities. While this represents the majority of our Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions, we also add in the emissions from our corporate jet fleet, refrigerants, and commercial operations. Most data is based on actual energy

use; however, in some instances, such as commercial operations, estimates are made using alternate factors such as building square footage when actual data is not available.

Requesting member
Wal Mart de Mexico

Scope of emissions
Scope 2

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
719

Uncertainty (±%)
5

Major sources of emissions
We use operational control to establish the boundaries for Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions from our manufacturing and R&D activities. While this represents the majority of our Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions, we also add in the emissions from our corporate jet fleet, refrigerants, and commercial operations. Most data is based on actual energy use; however, in some instances, such as commercial operations, estimates are made using alternate factors such as building square footage when actual data is not available.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We use operational control to establish the boundaries for Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions from our manufacturing and R&D activities. While this represents the majority of our Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions, we also add in the emissions from our corporate jet fleet, refrigerants, and commercial operations. Most data is based on actual energy use; however, in some instances, such as commercial operations, estimates are made using alternate factors such as building square footage when actual data is not available.

Requesting member
Wal-Mart Stores, Inc.

Scope of emissions
Scope 1

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
30429

Uncertainty (±%)
5

Major sources of emissions
We use operational control to establish the boundaries for Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions from our manufacturing and R&D activities. While this represents the majority of our Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions, we also add in the emissions from our corporate jet fleet, refrigerants, and commercial operations. Most data is based on actual energy use; however, in some instances, such as commercial operations, estimates are made using alternate factors such as building square footage when actual data is not available.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
We use operational control to establish the boundaries for Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions from our manufacturing and R&D activities. While this represents the majority of our Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions, we also add in the emissions from our corporate jet fleet, refrigerants, and commercial operations. Most data is based on actual energy use; however, in some instances, such as commercial operations, estimates are made using alternate factors such as building square footage when actual data is not available.

Requesting member
Wal-Mart Stores, Inc.

Scope of emissions
Scope 2

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
24482

Uncertainty (±%)
5

Major sources of emissions
We use operational control to establish the boundaries for Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions from our manufacturing and R&D activities. While this represents the majority of our Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions, we also add in the emissions from our corporate jet fleet, refrigerants, and commercial operations. Most data is based on actual energy use; however, in some instances, such as commercial operations, estimates are made using alternate factors such as building square footage when actual data is not available.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We use operational control to establish the boundaries for Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions from our manufacturing and R&D activities. While this represents the majority of our Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions, we also add in the emissions from our corporate jet fleet, refrigerants, and commercial operations. Most data is based on actual energy use; however, in some instances, such as commercial operations, estimates are made using alternate factors such as building square footage when actual data is not available.

SC1.2

(SC1.2) Where published information has been used in completing SC1.1, please provide a reference(s).

We have used our own (primary) data for calculating or allocating emissions following the World Resources Institute/World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WRI/WBCSD) Greenhouse Gas Protocol (GHGP).

- Reported Purchased Fuel Scope 1 sources consist of fuel consumed by manufacturing facilities, sales fleet and Abbott-owned aviation.
- Per WRI GHGP, Scope 1 refrigerant CO2 e emissions include only those covered in the Kyoto Protocol.
- Reported Scope 2 sources consist of energy directly purchased by Abbott, such as electricity and steam, as well as emissions from leased locations. Unless specified otherwise, emissions are calculated according to the WRI/WBCSD GHGP Scope 2 Location-Based Method.
- Per the GHGP, where market-based information is not available, location-based results have been used as proxy.
- When location-based emissions are reported, US-location emissions are calculated using EPA eGrid electricity emission factors and IEA electricity emission factors are used for non-US locations.

SC1.3

(SC1.3) What are the challenges in allocating emissions to different customers, and what would help you to overcome these challenges?

Allocation challenges	Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges
Diversity of product lines makes accurately accounting for each product/product line cost ineffective	Operational diversity at our manufacturing sites makes it difficult to allocate emissions. Therefore, we use plant totals to calculate emissions and customer sales to allocate emissions.
Customer base is too large and diverse to accurately track emissions to the customer level	Many of the customers requesting emissions data buy a diversity of products from multiple Abbott businesses; products include generic pharmaceuticals, medical devices and tests, nutrition and diabetes care products. Given this large and diverse base of products and the difficulty in allocating to the product level as described above, the most reasonable way to allocate emissions is through a sales allocation process.

SC1.4

(SC1.4) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?

No

SC1.4b

(SC1.4b) Explain why you do not plan to develop capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers.

As outlined in response SC1.3 above, product diversity and value chain complexities make allocating emissions using methods other than sales allocation by business unit difficult.

SC2.1

(SC2.1) Please propose any mutually beneficial climate-related projects you could collaborate on with specific CDP Supply Chain members.

Requesting member
CVS Health

Group type of project
Other, please specify (Product/Packing/Transp./Best Practices)

Type of project
Other, please specify (Impact Reduction & Best Practice Sharing)

Emissions targeted
Actions that would reduce both our own and our customers' emissions

Estimated timeframe for carbon reductions to be realized
1-3 years

Estimated lifetime CO2e savings

Estimated payback
Please select

Details of proposal
Abbott would welcome a partnership and collaboration to further understand and reduce greenhouse gas emissions (and other environmental impacts) associated with the Abbott products and packaging that you purchase and their associated transportation. Ideas of areas of improvement include transportation and storage efficiencies,

packaging reductions, deigns and reuse. We have also been participating in 1:1 partnerships with strategic Abbott suppliers, where we share our sustainability initiatives, identify opportunities for collaboration on both products and operations, and share best practices to build our supply chain resilience and sustainability. Through these 1:1 relationships, we have identified opportunities to improve the sustainability and efficiency of our supply chain, as well as validated the sustainability of specific products we procure and their supply chains. We would welcome similar partnerships and collaborations with our customers with a similar goal to improve the sustainability of their own supply chains, if interested.

Requesting member
Target Corporation

Group type of project
Other, please specify (Product/Packing/Transp./Best Practices)

Type of project
Other, please specify (Impact Reduction & Best Practice Sharing)

Emissions targeted
Actions that would reduce both our own and our customers' emissions

Estimated timeframe for carbon reductions to be realized
1-3 years

Estimated lifetime CO2e savings

Estimated payback
Please select

Details of proposal
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Requesting member
Tesco

Group type of project
Other, please specify (Product/Packing/Transp./Best Practices)

Type of project
Other, please specify (Impact Reduction & Best Practice Sharing)

Emissions targeted
Actions that would reduce both our own and our customers' emissions

Estimated timeframe for carbon reductions to be realized
1-3 years

Estimated lifetime CO2e savings

Estimated payback
Please select

Details of proposal
Abbott would welcome a partnership and collaboration to further understand and reduce greenhouse gas emissions (and other environmental impacts) associated with the Abbott products and packaging that you purchase and their associated transportation. Ideas of areas of improvement include transportation and storage efficiencies, packaging reductions, deigns and reuse. We have also been participating in 1:1 partnerships with strategic Abbott suppliers, where we share our sustainability initiatives, identify opportunities for collaboration on both products and operations, and share best practices to build our supply chain resilience and sustainability. Through these 1:1 relationships, we have identified opportunities to improve the sustainability and efficiency of our supply chain, as well as validated the sustainability of specific products we procure and their supply chains. We would welcome similar partnerships and collaborations with our customers with a similar goal to improve the sustainability of their own supply chains, if interested.

Requesting member
U.S. General Services Administration (GSA)

Group type of project
Other, please specify (Product/Packing/Transp./Best Practices)

Type of project
Other, please specify (Impact Reduction & Best Practice Sharing)

Emissions targeted
Actions that would reduce both our own and our customers' emissions

Estimated timeframe for carbon reductions to be realized
1-3 years

Estimated lifetime CO2e savings

Estimated payback
Please select

Details of proposal
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Requesting member
Wal Mart de Mexico

Group type of project
Other, please specify (Product/Packing/Transp./Best Practices)

Type of project
Other, please specify (Impact Reduction & Best Practice Sharing)

Emissions targeted
Actions that would reduce both our own and our customers' emissions

Estimated timeframe for carbon reductions to be realized
1-3 years

Estimated lifetime CO2e savings

Estimated payback
Please select

Details of proposal
Abbott would welcome a partnership and collaboration to further understand and reduce greenhouse gas emissions (and other environmental impacts) associated with the Abbott products and packaging that you purchase and their associated transportation. Ideas of areas of improvement include transportation and storage efficiencies, packaging reductions, deigns and reuse. We have also been participating in 1:1 partnerships with strategic Abbott suppliers, where we share our sustainability initiatives, identify opportunities for collaboration on both products and operations, and share best practices to build our supply chain resilience and sustainability. Through these 1:1 relationships, we have identified opportunities to improve the sustainability and efficiency of our supply chain, as well as validated the sustainability of specific products we procure and their supply chains. We would welcome similar partnerships and collaborations with our customers with a similar goal to improve the sustainability of their own supply chains, if interested.

Requesting member
Wal-Mart Stores, Inc.

Group type of project
Other, please specify (Product/Packing/Transp./Best Practices)

Type of project
Other, please specify (Impact Reduction & Best Practice Sharing)

Emissions targeted
Actions that would reduce both our own and our customers' emissions

Estimated timeframe for carbon reductions to be realized
1-3 years

Estimated lifetime CO2e savings

Estimated payback
Please select

Details of proposal
Abbott would welcome a partnership and collaboration to further understand and reduce greenhouse gas emissions (and other environmental impacts) associated with the Abbott products and packaging that you purchase and their associated transportation. Ideas of areas of improvement include transportation and storage efficiencies, packaging reductions, deigns and reuse. We have also been participating in 1:1 partnerships with strategic Abbott suppliers, where we share our sustainability initiatives, identify opportunities for collaboration on both products and operations, and share best practices to build our supply chain resilience and sustainability. Through these 1:1 relationships, we have identified opportunities to improve the sustainability and efficiency of our supply chain, as well as validated the sustainability of specific products we procure and their supply chains. We would welcome similar partnerships and collaborations with our customers with a similar goal to improve the sustainability of their own supply chains, if interested.

SC2.2

(SC2.2) Have requests or initiatives by CDP Supply Chain members prompted your organization to take organizational-level emissions reduction initiatives?
No

SC3.1

(SC3.1) Do you want to enroll in the 2018-2019 CDP Action Exchange initiative?
Yes

SC3.1a

(SC3.1a) Identify which member(s), if any, have motivated you to take part in Action Exchange this year.
Please select

SC3.1b

(SC3.1b) Select the types of emissions reduction activities that your company would like support in analyzing or in implementing in the next reporting year.

Transportation: fleet
Transportation: use
Product design
Other, please specify (Packaging Design and Impacts)

SC3.1c

(SC3.1c) As part of Action Exchange, would you like facility level analysis?

No

SC3.2

(SC3.2) Is your company a participating supplier in CDP's 2017-2018 Action Exchange initiative?

No

SC4.1

(SC4.1) Are you providing product level data for your organization's goods or services, if so, what functionality will you be using?

No, I am not providing data

SC4.2d

(SC4.2d) Have any of the initiatives described in SC4.2c been driven by requesting CDP Supply Chain members?

No

Submit your response

In which language are you submitting your response?

English

Please confirm how your response should be handled by CDP

	Public or Non-Public Submission	I am submitting to	Are you ready to submit the additional Supply Chain Questions?
I am submitting my response	Public	Investors Customers	Yes, submit Supply Chain Questions now

Please confirm below

I have read and accept the applicable Terms