Abbott Laboratories - Climate Change 2020

C0. Introduction

C0.1

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

Abbott is a global company with a straightforward purpose: We help people live more fully with life-changing health technologies and products. Since 1888, our business has brought new products to market for 130 years, creating more possibilities for more people at all stages of life. We create breakthrough products – in diagnostics, medical devices, nutrition and branded generic pharmaceuticals – that help you, your family and your community lead healthier lives, full of unlimited possibilities. Today, 107,000 of us are working to make a lasting impact on health in the more than 160 countries we serve.

With leadership positions in every market we serve, Abbott is prepared for continued above-market growth and consistently strong shareholder returns.

- Our nutrition products build and maintain health at every stage of life.
- Our diagnostic solutions provide the information to guide effective treatment decisions.
- Our branded generic medicines help people get and stay healthy.
- Our medical devices use the most advanced technologies to keep hearts and arteries healthy, to treat chronic pain and movement disorders, and to give people with diabetes more freedom and less pain.

In each of these four core businesses, we innovate early, moving quickly to address developing health needs. Our ability to respond in this way ultimately depends upon our sustainability as a business. For Abbott, sustainability includes operating ethically and responsibly, ensuring quality and safety, valuing our people, building a resilient supply chain, and delivering results for our shareholders.

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
Reporting year	January 1 2019	December 31 2019	Yes	3 years

C0.3

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

Argentina
Belgium
Brazil
Canada
Chile
China
Colombia
Costa Rica
Germany
India
Indonesia
Ireland
Japan
Malaysia
Mexico
Netherlands
Norway
Pakistan
Peru
Puerto Rico
Republic of Korea
Russian Federation
Singapore
Spain
Sweden
Switzerland
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
United States of America
Viet Nam

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 chosen approach for consolidating your GHG inventory.

Operational control

C-AC0.6/C-FB0.6/C-PF0.6

(C-AC0.6/C-FB0.6/C-PF0.6) Are emissions from agricultural/forestry, processing/manufacturing, distribution activities or emissions from the consumption of your products – whether in your direct operations or in other parts of your value chain – relevant to your current CDP climate change disclosure?

	Relevance
Agriculture/Forestry	Please select
Processing/Manufacturing	Please select
Distribution	Please select
Consumption	Please select

C-AC0.7/C-FB0.7/C-PF0.7

(C-AC0.7/C-FB0.7/C-PF0.7) Which agricultural commodity(ies) that your organization produces and/or sources are the most significant to your business by revenue? Select up to five.

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) (do not include any names) of the individual(s) on the board with responsibility for climate-related issues.

Position of individual(s)	Please explain
Director on board	The Board has four key committees: Audit, Compensation, Nominations and Governance and Public Policy. Each of these board committees are fully independent. The Public Policy Committee is composed of several board members, with one appointed as the Chairman. This Committee assists the Board of Directors in fulfilling its oversight responsibility with respect to Abbott's public policy, certain areas of legal and regulatory compliance and governmental affairs and healthcare compliance issues that affect Abbott. In addition, 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 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	Scope of board-level oversight	Please explain
Scheduled – some meetings	Reviewing and guiding strategy Reviewing and guiding major plans of action Reviewing and guiding risk management policies Overseeing major capital expenditures, acquisitions and divestitures	<Not Applicable>	Abbott is committed to strong corporate governance that aligns with shareholder interests. Our Board of Directors and senior management lead our sustainability activities. Abbott's Board of Directors spends significant time with Abbott's senior management to understand the dynamics, issues and opportunities in its environment, and to provide both insights and ask probing questions that guide decision-making. This collaborative approach to risk oversight and emphasis on long term sustainability begins with our leaders and is ingrained in Abbott's culture. The Board also regularly monitors leading practices and trends in governance and adopts measures that it determines are in the best interest of Abbott and its shareholders. The Board's Public Policy Committee is responsible for reviewing and evaluating our policies and practices regarding corporate responsibility.

C1.2

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

Name of the position(s) and/or committee(s)	Reporting line	Responsibility	Coverage of responsibility	Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues
Other C-Suite Officer, please specify (SVP Quality, Regulatory & Engineering)	<Not Applicable>	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	<Not Applicable>	As important matters arise
Other committee, please specify (Global Operations Council)	<Not Applicable>	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	<Not Applicable>	As important matters arise

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 (do not include the names of individuals).

Abbott's commitment to sustainable business starts at the top and is integrated across our organization. Our Board of Directors and senior management lead our sustainability activities. The Board's Public Policy Committee is responsible for reviewing and evaluating our policies and practices regarding corporate responsibility. Our Global Citizenship Advisory Council (GCAC), a group of independent expert advisors and thought leaders in the area of sustainability, provides Abbott with guidance on strategic sustainability issues. This includes identifying risk and opportunities across our organization.

Abbott's environment governance and management systems are part of an integrated Environment, Health and Safety (EHS) approach. Our EHS strategy focuses on identifying and mitigating EHS-related risk, ensuring business continuity and addressing our stakeholders' expectations that Abbott is a responsible corporate citizen. It includes systems and targets for reducing our greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, our water use, and the volume and impact of our waste.

Our EHS management and governance systems ensure that we incorporate environmental considerations into our day-to-day planning and business processes, with clear lines of accountability and senior-level leadership and support. In 2019, our EHS organization began reporting directly to the Senior Vice President, Quality Assurance, Regulatory and Engineering Services, to shorten lines of accountability and strengthen senior-level leadership support. The Senior Vice President is a senior corporate officer who reports to our CEO and leads our EHS management efforts.

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:

• The Global Operations Council (GOC) oversees the execution of Abbott's operations strategy in each of four areas: manufacturing, supply chain, engineering and EHS.

• The Commercial EHS Executive Council sets EHS priorities, goals and objectives for our commercial operations, which include actions to reduce GHG emissions, as well as key health and safety objectives, such as improving driver safety.

• The EHS Leadership Council establishes the EHS strategy, EHS programs; builds awareness, education and expertise; and promotes our EHS Awards.

As an example of Abbott's executive leadership participation in climate-related strategy and oversight, the SVP is the executive sponsor for the development of Abbott's next generation climate and water strategy, and participated in multiple corporate executive team meetings throughout 2019 to consider the adoption of climate-related initiatives within Abbott's next generation sustainability strategy.

C1.3

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

	Provide incentives for the management of climate-related issues	Comment
Row 1	Yes	

C1.3a

(C1.3a) Provide further details on the incentives provided for the management of climate-related issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Entitled to incentive	Type of incentive	Activity inventivized	Comment
Corporate executive team	Monetary reward	Emissions reduction target Energy reduction target	All levels of the organization go through an annual goal and performance review process. In particular, performance incentive goals are taken by senior leaders across a wide variety of disciplines, some of which impact Abbott's climate change performance, including transportation, packaging, supply chain, energy management, resource efficiency, etc. These goals have a trickle-down effect throughout the organization, as management goals are adopted by staff reporting into that position. Senior leadership levels receive performance incentives if they accomplish their goals. Depending on the person's area of responsibility, a goal could be (1) supportive of climate change issues, such as improving operational and/or supply chain efficiency, (2) or climate change specific, such as developing Abbott's next generation sustainability strategy, including climate and emissions performance.
Management group	Monetary reward	Emissions reduction target Energy reduction target	Performance goals taken by management may include actions to meet Abbott's established public GHG reduction target and annual division targets. Management receive performance incentives based on multiple criteria, including consideration of annual goal achievement. Various business groups with impacts throughout the value chain (i.e. operations, packaging, and supply chain) also take goals that can impact climate change related issues, such as energy reduction projects, efficiency improvements and supplier engagement, and are rewarded based on those accomplishments. We also have the following KPIs which can influence our climate related performance and efficiencies: Energy Efficiency, Supply Chain Engagement, Water Intake, Total Waste, and Packaging Reduction by Weight.
All employees	Monetary reward	Emissions reduction project Emissions reduction target Energy reduction project Energy reduction target Efficiency project Efficiency target Behavior change related indicator Supply chain engagement	We encourage employees to manage activities that may impact climate change and provide guidance through our Climate Responsible Energy Policy. Divisions directors take goals to manage energy use and CO2 emissions. Our Energy Council and Global Energy Community of Practice (CoP) monitor, evaluate and reduce total energy consumption, negotiate best-in-class energy contracts and promote financially beneficial conservation and alternative energy projects. Through our CoPs and Awards Programs, we encourage a culture of continuous improvement and share best practices. Our Excellence Awards specifically recognize individuals/ teams that improve our carbon footprint, reduce waste and drive efficiency. For example, in 2019, a team implemented an energy conservation program at our manufacturing site in Penang, Malaysia eliminating 128,000 tons of carbon emissions per year. Other 2019 awardees included two sustainable packaging projects, two waste reduction projects and a water conservation project. All of these projects will reduce Abbott's climate-related impacts. We also have the following KPIs which can influence our climate related performance and efficiencies: Energy Efficiency, Supply Chain Engagement, Water Intake, Total Waste, and Packaging Reduction by Weight

C2. Risks and opportunities

C2.1

(C2.1) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and responding to climate-related risks and opportunities?

Yes

C2.1a

(C2.1a) How does your organization define short-, medium- and long-term time horizons?

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

C2.1b

(C2.1b) How does your organization define substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

Abbott is committed to identifying and mitigating climate-related risks that may impact our operations, supply chain and distribution network. These risks include potential physical risks, as well as emerging transitional risks. We have an integrated multi-disciplinary company-wide risk management process which assesses and manages climate-related risks at various levels of the organization to ensure that our businesses and operations are resilient. Our policies, standards and programs drive business resilience and are regularly updated to align with current and future global requirements.

Substantive change is defined as any event which could impact our direct operations or supply chain to a degree that it would significantly disrupt product flow to our customers in any of the global markets that we serve. Abbott's Business Continuity Management program considers the impact of margin (financial risk) combined with reputational, operational, compliance risks and impact on other segments of the business. For each critical process within a Business Continuity Plan (BCP), a maximum tolerable period of disruption is identified. This becomes the trigger to activate the BCP if the disruption is greater than the acceptable amount. For example, the emergency crisis management team was activated in advance of Hurricane Florence and ensured preparedness as the storm made its way along the eastern seaboard and into NC and VA.

Abbott's ERM process identifies and evaluates the most critical risks to our business and provides guidance to our Board of Directors and management team. The process is designed to evaluate risks on a consistent basis, measuring likelihood, impact and velocity to ensure the largest risks to Abbott have the appropriate focus and attention of our management team. Sustainability is incorporated into the ERM process through risks arising from the impact of climate change and extreme weather patterns on human health and disease. We also assess the vulnerability of Abbott's operations to extreme weather events and climate-related financial risks and take steps to ensure the continuity of our business and our supply chain.

Abbott's EHS Governance teams and businesses also monitor emerging climate-related trends and regulations to analyse their potential impact on Abbott and understand our risk exposures and develop appropriate management strategies. To calculate the financial implications of potential climate-related risks, Abbott's EHS and Economics organizations undertake scenario sensitivity risk-modelling analyses; recent analyses have considered COP21, potential carbon taxes, water scarcity and impacts to agriculture supply chains.

To address climate-related risks and ensure our business' resilience, Abbott's Business Continuity and Crisis Management, EHS, Engineering and Supply Chain organizations work to implement measures which allow us to ensure business continuity and minimize the financial impacts from physical climate-related risks. Likewise, a core part of Abbott's business strategy includes reducing our energy and carbon footprint in our operations and engaging our value chain in strategic sourcing categories.

C2.2

(C2.2) Describe your process(es) for identifying, assessing and responding to climate-related risks and opportunities.

Value chain stage(s) covered
Direct operations
Upstream
Downstream

Risk management process
Integrated into multi-disciplinary company-wide risk management process

Frequency of assessment
Annually

Time horizon(s) covered
Short-term
Medium-term
Long-term

Description of process
Abbott is committed to identifying and mitigating climate-related risks that have the potential to impact our operations, supply chain and distribution network through our risk management process. We also have a process for identifying and acting on opportunities to address healthcare needs that are emerging as a result of climate change and to increase operating efficiencies by reducing our climate-related impacts through the management of our emissions, water and waste streams. Through these processes, we have determined that climate-related risks and opportunities exist at site and regional levels throughout our value chain, however, Abbott is not exposed to substantive climate related risks or opportunities at a global level. Risks The risks that we analyze include physical and transitional risks that result from emerging regulation and new expectations of our businesses, and risk exposure through our suppliers and customers. We assess and manage climate-related risks through our integrated, company-wide risk management process, which identifies opportunities to build resilience in both our operations and our business model. Abbott regularly updates risk-management policies, standards and programs to align with global best practices and regulatory requirements and aims to anticipate emerging risks and upcoming regulatory changes. Our enterprise risk management (ERM) process identifies and evaluates the most critical risks for our business and provides guidance to our Board of Directors and management team. For more information on our ERM approach, go to the Sustainability Overview section in our 2019 Global Sustainability Report on, pg. XX10. Our EHS governance team monitors emerging climate-related trends and regulations to analyze the potential impacts on our business, understand our risk exposures and develop appropriate management strategies. Our EHS, Economics and Business Continuity organizations use scenario sensitivity risk-modeling to understand the financial implications of climate-related risks. Recently, we have analyzed potential risks resulting from the COP21 agreements on climate change, carbon taxes, water scarcity and the impact of climate change on agricultural supply chains. Abbott's Business Continuity and Crisis Management organizations implements measures to ensure business continuity and minimize the financial impacts of physical climate-related risks and other disruptions. These physical risks fall into two categories: acute and chronic. The acute physical risks associated with climate change include unforeseen extreme weather events. We cannot develop a strategy to prevent such events. However, we have developed a strategy for mitigating and responding to them. Our Business Continuity and Crisis Management organizations work with our EHS, Engineering and Supply Chain groups to identify and implement measures that will strengthen business resilience in the face of extreme weather events. In addition, our Engineering and EHS policies and management standards consider chronic physical risks, such as water scarcity, and require sites to conduct regular risk and opportunity evaluations and implement mitigation strategies. Abbott's Supply Chain Council (SCC) oversees the development of our global supply chain strategy, meeting quarterly and reporting to the Global Operations Council as needed. The SCC strives to achieve a sustainable and resilient supply chain and works to embed a consistent approach to identify and manage sustainability risks. Abbott's SCC and Business Continuity group use a real-time risk intelligence and supplier mapping tool to track the geopolitical, security, sustainability, environmental and infrastructure risks that could affect Abbott's supply chain. Through this system, we have identified several suppliers which could be at high risk of losing manufacturing capacity due to natural disasters, and all Abbott businesses have prepared contingency plans for such catastrophic events. We also use the World Resources Institute Aqueduct Tool™ to determine which suppliers have the greatest risk of water supply interruptions. The SCC has established multiple initiatives to embed sustainability as a key element of our supplier partnerships. These initiatives enable us to manage risks systematically and to identify opportunities to enhance the sustainability of our business. Our analyses of climate-related risks conclude that Abbott is not exposed to climate-related risks that could generate a substantive change in business operations, revenue or expenditure at a corporate level. Limited physical risks exist at site and regional operation levels, and throughout our supply chain. However, our diverse geographical distribution significantly mitigates the potential for substantive impact on our business from climate-related risks. Our most significant climate-related risks are transition risks that relate to emerging expectations and regulations around businesses managing their GHG emissions. These risks include carbon limits and taxes, enhanced emissions-reporting obligations, costs to transition to lower emissions technologies, and increased costs of goods and services. We have identified the global expectation that businesses should manage and mitigate their environmental impacts as an enterprise risk for Abbott. In response to this, Abbott's business strategy includes reducing the energy and carbon footprint of our operations and engage our value chain in strategic sourcing categories. Opportunities As part of our product research and development and climate risk management processes, we consider opportunities that might result from climate change. These fall into two main categories: increased operating efficiencies as a result of achieving carbon reduction targets, and the opportunity to advance our mission to help people live their best lives by meeting changing healthcare and nutrition needs. Compared to many industries, Abbott's carbon footprint is relatively small, and our progress in meeting our 2020 carbon reduction targets mean that we have fewer opportunities to realize significant operating efficiencies and cost savings in the future. Although further opportunities in this area exist, they are unlikely to have a substantive financial impact on our business. Changes to the climate have the potential to influence the disease burden and result in increased need for the pharmaceutical, diagnostic, medical device and nutrition products that Abbott makes. However, we do not anticipate that this will have a substantive financial or strategic impact on our business. We will continue to respond to increased humanitarian needs as a result of severe weather events and changes in the spread of disease in line with our caring values, and primarily through our philanthropic organization and product donations.

C2.2a

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

	Relevance & inclusion	Please explain
Current regulation	Relevant, always included	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 2017 and 2018, Abbott conducted analyses 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. For example, Abbott's Economics team completed an analysis of the potential impacts of emerging climate regulations globally and on Abbott. 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. Abbott continues to realize benefits from this program and is subject to fewer emerging carbon regulations as a result.
Technology	Relevant, always included	Energy assessments are regularly conducted across Abbott operations, which consider technology implementation and upgrades which may help 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. In the last three years, we have conducted 65 energy assessments, covering 70 percent of Abbott manufacturing operations, to identify opportunities to improve our energy performance. In 2019, we implemented 49 energy efficiency and air emissions projects at 26 manufacturing sites in nine countries. These projects resulted in more than $750,000 annual cost savings and more than 34 million kilowatt-hours in annual energy savings and prevented more than 7,900 metric tons of carbon emissions. In several cases, we achieved significant savings by upgrading and optimizing building control technologies, HVAC systems, and manufacturing processes and equipment.
Legal	Not relevant, explanation provided	Due to the nature of our business and our value chain activities, Abbott minimally contributes to climate-related impacts. Therefore, 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 our value chain activities, Abbott minimally contributes to climate-related impacts. Therefore, 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 2.1 and 2.2) 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). These processes are ongoing and always consider the potential for climate-related acute physical risks at site and regional levels. For example, we use the WRI Aqueduct Global Water Tool to evaluate our manufacturing operations annually to identify the risk of sites 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 2019, 39 of our 113 manufacturing and R&D sites operated in water-stressed regions. Abbott's Water Management Planning Tools, Global Technical Standard for Water and Water Efficiency Guidelines provide water-stressed sites direction and support for reducing local risk and adopting a context-based water management approach. 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 2.1 and 2.2) 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 2019, 39 of our 113 manufacturing and R&D sites operated in water-stressed regions. Abbott's Water Management Planning Tools, Global Technical Standard for Water and Water Efficiency Guidelines provide water-stressed sites direction and support for reducing local risk and adopting a context-based water management approach. 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.

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	Through Abbott's risk management processes, we have determined that climate-related risks and opportunities exist at site and regional operation levels and throughout our supply chain, however Abbott is not exposed to any substantive climate related risks or opportunities at a global level. Through Abbott's diversified geographical distribution and the various initiatives that we have implemented to reduce our carbon emissions and improve operational efficiency, the potential impact for climate change-related physical and regulatory risks to be material to our business is significantly mitigated. Interruption at any Abbott site 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 actions we have already taken to ensure the efficiency of our operations and the business sector we are in, limits our exposure to both physical and regulatory climate-related risks. Our most significant climate-related risks are transition risks related to emerging GHG emissions management expectations, including carbon limits and taxes, enhanced emissions-reporting obligations, costs to transition to lower emissions technologies, and increased costs of goods and services. EHS and Economics teams at Abbott undertook risk modeling exercises to calculate the financial implications of potential environmental regulations and found that Abbott is below average on 3 carbon emissions ratios, suggesting new policies restricting use of fossil fuels will not have a substantive financial or strategic impact on our business.

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	Through Abbott's diversified geographical distribution and the various initiatives that we have implemented to reduce our carbon emissions and improve operational efficiency, the potential impact for climate change-related physical and regulatory risks to be material to our business is significantly mitigated. This diversification, along with the actions we have already taken to ensure the efficiency of our operations and the business sector we are in, limits our exposure to both physical and regulatory climate-related risks. Compared to many industries, Abbott's carbon footprint is relatively small and our climate risk and opportunities are likewise not substantive to our business. Abbott has worked to develop a comprehensive management program to address our climate-related risks and opportunities. Since 2004, Abbott has set public carbon reduction targets to drive our efforts to reduce our climate-related impacts, as well as improve our operating efficiencies. As we integrate sustainable engineering technologies and concepts into our operations, we reach a diminishing return on our opportunities to reduce Scope 1 emissions – also resulting in decreased risk exposure from transition risks posed by climate change. Since 2016, we have placed greater emphasis on influencing our Scope 2 emissions – improving our resilience through the purchase of electricity with above average renewable energy mixes. Although further opportunities in this area exist, they are unlikely to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on our business. Regarding the products that we supply, Changes to the climate have the potential to influence the disease burden and result in increased need for the pharmaceutical, diagnostics, medical devices and nutrition products that Abbott makes. However, we do not anticipate that this will have a substantive financial or strategic impact on our business. We will continue to respond to increased humanitarian needs as a result of severe weather events and changes in the spread of disease in line with our caring values and primarily through our philanthropic organization and product donations.

C3. Business Strategy

C3.1

(C3.1) Have climate-related risks and opportunities influenced your organization's strategy and/or financial planning?

Yes

C3.1a

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

Yes, qualitative and quantitative

C3.1b

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

Climate-related scenarios and models applied	Details
RCP 2.6	In 2017, Abbott contracted with the World Resources Institute (WRI) to complete a 2-degree scenario analysis, based on 2015 performance data for Abbott's global 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 applied the Sector Decarbonization Approach (SDA) using the "other Industry" segment and the absolute contraction approach. The absolute contraction approach applied a 3.13% compounded annual reduction rate and a 1.67% compounded annual reduction rate, for scope 1 and 2 emissions, from 2010 to 2050. Through this analysis, the absolute contraction approach yielded the most ambitious results through 2030 for a 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). The results of this analysis were utilized to develop our next generation sustainability strategy, which includes consideration for a next generation carbon target. Throughout the goal setting process the outcome and recommendations of this analysis have been applied to the implementation strategy and financial allocations made in support of Abbott's next generation target.
Other, please specify (Multiple)	To understand and calculate the financial implications of emerging climate-related trends and regulations, Abbott's EHS and Economics organizations undertake scenario sensitivity risk-modelling analyses on identified potential and emerging environmental risks. Recent analyses have considered COP21, potential carbon taxes, the financial implications of water scarcity, and climate change impacts to agriculture supply chains. These analyses are then shared with the appropriate stakeholders within the business to ensure that appropriate management strategies are in place. Furthermore, findings from these issue-specific analyses have allowed us to conclude that while climate-related risks and opportunities exist at site and regional levels throughout our value chain, Abbott is not exposed to any substantive climate-related risks or opportunities at a global level.

C3.1d

(C3.1d) Describe where and how climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced your strategy.

	Have climate-related risks and opportunities influenced your strategy in this area?	Description of influence
Products and services	No	As part of our product research and development and climate risk management processes, we consider opportunities that might result from climate change. This includes the opportunity to advance our mission to help people live their best lives by meeting changing healthcare and nutrition needs. Changes to the climate have the potential to influence the disease burden and result in increased need for the pharmaceutical, diagnostics, medical devices and nutrition products that Abbott makes. However, we do not anticipate that this will have a substantive financial or strategic impact on our business. We will continue to respond to increased humanitarian needs as a result of severe weather events and changes in the spread of disease in line with our caring values and primarily through our philanthropic organization and product donations.
Supply chain and/or value chain	Yes	Abbott is committed to identifying and mitigating climate-related risks that have the potential to impact our operations, supply chain and distribution network through our risk management process. Through Abbott's Supply Chain Sustainability program, we assess and engage our suppliers on climate-related risks on an ongoing basis to improve resilience and business continuity across our supply chain. We use the DHL Resilience360© risk matrix tool to analyze about 10,000 sourcing locations for our critical suppliers and assess their level of risk in real-time. Resilience360 is a real-time risk monitoring tool that issues alerts when risks emerge for a particular location, including sustainability-related risks such as climate change and other ESG risks. Suppliers that are deemed high risk are surveyed annually. Our category sourcing leads identify additional key suppliers to be included in our annual Supplier Sustainability Survey. Abbott's Supplier Sustainability Survey covers areas such as ethics, human rights and labour practices, health and safety, environmental performance, and supply chain management. Based on the survey responses, we select suppliers to participate in our annual audit program. The minimum time between audits for any given supplier is three years, with the frequency determined by the supplier's sustainability survey score. Through this comprehensive approach, our procurement organization is able to monitor risks in real time, as well as design their procurement strategies to be resilient in both the short and long term. For example, in 2017, after back-to-back hurricanes left more than 1 million residents without power, Abbott worked with local employees to get our sites running within four weeks, and our Global Procurement organization coordinated with multiple groups to locate and deliver supplies.
Investment in R&D	No	As part of our product research and development and climate risk management processes, we consider opportunities that might result from climate change. This includes the opportunity to advance our mission to help people live their best lives by meeting changing healthcare and nutrition needs. Changes to the climate have the potential to influence the disease burden and result in increased need for the pharmaceutical, diagnostics, medical devices and nutrition products that Abbott makes. However, we do not anticipate that this will have a substantive financial or strategic impact on our business. We will continue to respond to increased humanitarian needs as a result of severe weather events and changes in the spread of disease in line with our caring values and primarily through our philanthropic organization and product donations.
Operations	Yes	As part of our climate risk management processes we consider opportunities that might help us to reduce our climate change impacts. This includes the opportunity to increase operating efficiencies and meet external stakeholder expectations to reduce our climate-related impacts. Compared to many industries, Abbott's carbon footprint is relatively small, and our progress in meeting our ambitious 2020 carbon reduction targets means that we have fewer opportunities to realize significant operating efficiencies and cost savings. And while opportunities in this area exist, they are unlikely to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on our business. In 2019, our three most significant areas of climate change impact were our electricity use, fuel consumption by our manufacturing operations and our global sales fleet. In 2019, our greatest carbon reductions were achieved through the purchase of electricity from utility providers that included above-average renewable generation in their energy mix, particularly in Europe. This resulted in a savings of 79,000 metric tons of CO2e. Likewise, each Abbott business and site has developed energy efficiency programs to help meet our Scope 1 and Scope 2 reduction targets. These programs have succeeded in decreasing our absolute Scope 1 and 2 emissions by 23 percent from 2010 to 2019, despite continual increases in production during this time. To date, one of our most substantial strategic decisions made to influence our climate-related performance was the decision to remove all coal-powered energy from our operations in 2014.

C3.1e

(C3.1e) Describe where and how climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced your financial planning.

	Financial planning elements that have been influenced	Description of influence
Row 1	Direct costs Indirect costs Capital expenditures Capital allocation	As part of our climate risk management processes we consider opportunities that might help us to reduce our climate change impacts. This includes the opportunity to increase operating efficiencies and procure and/or produce low-carbon electricity and carbon credits. When opportunities are identified to implement energy efficiency into our operations and/or produce onsite low-carbon energy they are incorporated into site- and division-level financial planning. Capital allocation in financial plans for site- and divisional initiatives can range anywhere from 1 to 3 years. Our efforts to procure low-carbon electricity and carbon credits are incorporated into our existing energy budget. Planning for these efforts generally begins 1 to 3 years prior to procurement. For example, in 2012, we developed the Abbott Ireland Collaboration Programme and adopted a systematic approach to energy management, engaging with the Energy Efficiency Obligation Scheme (EEOS) administered by the Sustainable Energy Authority of Ireland. One of the most successful outcomes of the programme is the opportunity and implementation of 100% renewable electricity at all Abbott sites in Ireland, beginning in 2016.

C3.1f

(C3.1f) Provide any additional information on how climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced your strategy and financial planning (optional).

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

Year target was set
2012

Target coverage
Company-wide

Scope(s) (or Scope 3 category)
Scope 1+2 (location-based)

Intensity metric
Metric tons CO2e per unit revenue

Base year
2010

Intensity figure in base year (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
0.0000534

% of total base year emissions in selected Scope(s) (or Scope 3 category) covered by this intensity figure
100

Target year
2020

Targeted reduction from base year (%)
40

Intensity figure in target year (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity) [auto-calculated]
0.00003204

% change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions

% change anticipated in absolute Scope 3 emissions

Intensity figure in reporting year (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
0.0000304

% of target achieved [auto-calculated]
107.677902621723

Target status in reporting year
Achieved

Is this a science-based target?
No, but we anticipate setting one in the next 2 years

Please explain (including target coverage)
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 acquisitions of Glomed, St. Jude Medical and Alere, Inc. Furthermore, these data reflect the divestiture of Abbott Medical Optics. Our 2020 carbon emission reduction target to reduce our Scope 1 and 2 emissions by 40 percent against 2010 levels, adjusted for sales, is evidence of our commitment to address and reduce emissions. 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. In 2019, we achieved a 43 percent reduction, adjusted for sales since 2010. Scope 1 and 2 emissions were calculated using the World Resources Council (WRI) Greenhouse Gas Protocol (GHGP). To calculate our Scope 2 emissions, we use the GHGP market-based methodology. 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 2019 Global Sustainability Report, these metrics can be found on pages 103 to 124.

C4.2

(C4.2) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year?
No other climate-related targets

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 initiatives at each stage of development, and for those in the implementation stages, the estimated CO2e savings.

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *)
Under investigation		
To be implemented*	53	1810000
Implementation commenced*	13	2610000
Implemented*	49	7900
Not to be implemented	16	1000

C4.3b

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

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings	Building Energy Management Systems (BEMS)

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
270

Scope(s)
Scope 1
Scope 2 (location-based)
Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

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

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

Payback period
1-3 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
6-10 years

Comment

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes	Process optimization

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
180

Scope(s)
Scope 1
Scope 2 (location-based)
Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

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

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

Payback period
<1 year

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
3-5 years

Comment

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings	Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning (HVAC)

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
3250

Scope(s)
Scope 1
Scope 2 (location-based)
Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

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

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

Payback period
4-10 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
6-10 years

Comment

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings	Motors and drives

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
150

Scope(s)
Scope 1
Scope 2 (location-based)
Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

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

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

Payback period
4-10 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
6-10 years

Comment

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings	Lighting

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
880

Scope(s)
Scope 1
Scope 2 (location-based)
Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

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

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

Payback period
4-10 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
6-10 years

Comment

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes	Compressed air

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
140

Scope(s)
Scope 2 (location-based)
Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

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

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

Payback period
1-3 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
3-5 years

Comment

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes	Waste heat recovery

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
70

Scope(s)
Scope 1
Scope 2 (location-based)
Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

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

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

Payback period
11-15 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
11-15 years

Comment

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes	Other, please specify (Utility Reduction)

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
90

Scope(s)
Scope 2 (location-based)
Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

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

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

Payback period
4-10 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
6-10 years

Comment

Initiative category & Initiative type

Fugitive emissions reductions	Refrigerant leakage reduction

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
130

Scope(s)
Scope 1

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

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

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

Payback period
>25 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
6-10 years

Comment

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes	Cooling technology

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
30

Scope(s)
Scope 1
Scope 2 (location-based)
Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory
Please select

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

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

Payback period
1-3 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
6-10 years

Comment

C4.3c

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

Method	Comment
Employee engagement	Our efforts to improve environmental efficiency depend upon engaging employees at all levels of our organization. To drive progress across our businesses and key functions, EHS leaders are evaluated against environmental performance goals as part of their annual performance appraisals. Likewise, our annual EHS awards program is designed to drive greater engagement by recognizing exceptional performance by sites, teams and individuals. This includes awards for large and small sites with the best overall EHS performance for the year, manufacturing sites achieving high performance through best practices, and outstanding initiatives. We also provide training to our EHS employees on applicable EHS regulations and internal technical standards through both internal and external trainings and conferences. We promote EHS awareness and share best practices across Abbott through a dedicated month highlighting EHS topics, as well as a monthly webinar series featuring subject matter experts and presentations from sites with high performance on our priority EHS issues.
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 2019, 47 manufacturing plants competed for the Plant of the Year and High Performance (including energy) awards, and 41 individuals were recognized across 9 sites through the EHS Excellence Awards.
Compliance with regulatory requirements/standards	We take a systematic approach to continuous improvement in environmental performance through the EHS management system. This is based on Abbott's published EHS policy and internal management and technical standards, including: 1) Environment, Energy and Water policies detailing environmental commitments; 2) Corporate Environmental Guidelines governing our approach to meeting these commitments; 3) Supplier Guidelines and Environmental Procurement Guidelines outlining principles and expectations for business relationships; 4) Internal EHS Audit Program to ensure compliance and continuous improvement. Technical and management experts regularly update Abbott policies and standards to reflect current and future environmental practices and regulatory changes as well as International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and regulatory requirements. Our comprehensive EHS audit program ensures that our sites comply with internal standards and regulatory requirements, as well as identify potential risks to our employees and the business. We also provide training to our EHS employees on applicable EHS regulations and internal technical standards through both internal and external trainings and conferences.

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)
620000

Comment
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 acquisitions of Glomed, St. Jude Medical and Alere, Inc. Furthermore, these data reflect the divestiture of Abbott Medical Optics.

Scope 2 (location-based)

Base year start
January 1 2010

Base year end
December 31 2010

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
648000

Comment
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 acquisitions of Glomed, St. Jude Medical and Alere, Inc. Furthermore, these data reflect the divestiture of Abbott Medical Optics.

Scope 2 (market-based)

Base year start
January 1 2010

Base year end
December 31 2010

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
648000

Comment
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 acquisitions of Glomed, St. Jude Medical and Alere, Inc. Furthermore, these data reflect the divestiture of Abbott Medical Optics.

C5.2

(C5.2) Select the name of the standard, protocol, or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate 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?

Reporting year

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
533000

Start date
January 1 2019

End date
December 31 2019

Comment
1) 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 CO2e emissions include only those covered in the Kyoto Protocol. 2) 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 acquisitions of Glomed, St. Jude Medical and Alere, Inc. Furthermore, these data reflect the divestiture of Abbott Medical Optics.

Past year 1

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
531000

Start date
January 1 2018

End date
December 31 2018

Comment
1) 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 CO2e emissions include only those covered in the Kyoto Protocol. 2) 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 acquisitions of Glomed, St. Jude Medical and Alere, Inc. Furthermore, these data reflect the divestiture of Abbott Medical Optics.

Past year 2

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
530000

Start date
January 1 2017

End date
December 31 2017

Comment
1) 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 CO2e emissions include only those covered in the Kyoto Protocol. 2) 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 acquisitions of Glomed, St. Jude Medical and Alere, Inc. Furthermore, these data reflect the divestiture of Abbott Medical Optics.

Past year 3

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
527000

Start date
January 1 2016

End date
December 31 2016

Comment
1) 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 CO2e emissions include only those covered in the Kyoto Protocol. 2) 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 acquisitions of Glomed, St. Jude Medical and Alere, Inc. Furthermore, these data reflect the divestiture of Abbott Medical Optics.

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

1) Reported Scope 2 sources consist of energy directly purchased by Abbott, such as electricity and steam, as well as emissions from leased locations. Scope 2 emissions are calculated using the GHGP market-based methodology. Per the GHGP, where market-based information is not available, location-based results have been used as proxy. 2) 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 acquisitions of Glomed, St. Jude Medical and Alere, Inc. Furthermore, these data reflect the divestiture of Abbott Medical Optics.

C6.3

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

Reporting year

Scope 2, location-based
518000

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)
439000

Start date
January 1 2019

End date
December 31 2019

Comment
1) Reported Scope 2 sources consist of energy directly purchased by Abbott, such as electricity and steam, as well as emissions from leased locations. Scope 2 emissions are calculated using the GHGP market-based methodology. Per the GHGP, where market-based information is not available, location-based results have been used as proxy. 2) 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 acquisitions of Glomed, St. Jude Medical and Alere, Inc. Furthermore, these data reflect the divestiture of Abbott Medical Optics.

Past year 1

Scope 2, location-based
521000

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)
445000

Start date
January 1 2018

End date
December 31 2018

Comment
1) Reported Scope 2 sources consist of energy directly purchased by Abbott, such as electricity and steam, as well as emissions from leased locations. Scope 2 emissions are calculated using the GHGP market-based methodology. Per the GHGP, where market-based information is not available, location-based results have been used as proxy. 2) 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 acquisitions of Glomed, St. Jude Medical and Alere, Inc. Furthermore, these data reflect the divestiture of Abbott Medical Optics.

Past year 2

Scope 2, location-based
522000

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)
472000

Start date
January 1 2017

End date
December 31 2017

Comment
1) Reported Scope 2 sources consist of energy directly purchased by Abbott, such as electricity and steam, as well as emissions from leased locations. Scope 2 emissions are calculated using the GHGP market-based methodology. Per the GHGP, where market-based information is not available, location-based results have been used as proxy. 2) 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 acquisitions of Glomed, St. Jude Medical and Alere, Inc. Furthermore, these data reflect the divestiture of Abbott Medical Optics.

Past year 3

Scope 2, location-based
561000

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)
592000

Start date
January 1 2016

End date
December 31 2016

Comment
1) Reported Scope 2 sources consist of energy directly purchased by Abbott, such as electricity and steam, as well as emissions from leased locations. Scope 2 emissions are calculated using the GHGP market-based methodology. Per the GHGP, where market-based information is not available, location-based results have been used as proxy. 2) 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 acquisitions of Glomed, St. Jude Medical and Alere, Inc. Furthermore, these data reflect the divestiture of Abbott Medical Optics.

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?

No

C6.5

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

Purchased goods and services

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e

8382000

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 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

Please explain

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

Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e

2860000

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 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

Please explain

This category includes all upstream emissions from the production of capital goods purchased or acquired by Abbott.

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

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e

290000

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 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

Please explain

Upstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e

1501000

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 Abbott's Supplier Sustainability survey. The reported emissions represent 1% of our total transportation spend in 2019, 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

1

Please explain

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
Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e
15000

Emissions calculation methodology
Solid Waste generated in operations using the Waste-Type Specific method. Abbott's activity data, global hazardous and nonhazardous 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

Please explain

Business travel

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e
332000

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 and GWP values are those published in IPCC Fifth Assessment Report. In 2019, we had our Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions from business travel and waste from operations verified by APEX during our third-party assurance review.

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

Please explain

Employee commuting

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e
306000

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

Please explain

Upstream leased assets

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Metric tonnes CO2e
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
Energy consumed in buildings and vehicles that are leased to Abbott are included in Scope 1 and 2.

Downstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Metric tonnes CO2e
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
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
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
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
508000

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

Please explain
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
Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e
169000

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
0

Please explain

Downstream leased assets

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Metric tonnes CO2e
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
Energy consumed in buildings and vehicles that are leased to Abbott are included in Scope 1 and 2.

Franchises

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Metric tonnes CO2e
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
Abbott does not have emissions that fall under this category.

Investments

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Metric tonnes CO2e
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
Abbott does not have emissions that fall under this category.

Other (upstream)

Evaluation status
Not evaluated

Metric tonnes CO2e
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

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

Other (downstream)

Evaluation status
Not evaluated

Metric tonnes CO2e
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

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

C6.7

(C6.7) Are carbon dioxide emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization?
No

C-AC6.9/C-FB6.9/C-PF6.9

(C-AC6.9/C-FB6.9/C-PF6.9) Do you collect or calculate greenhouse gas emissions for each commodity reported as significant to your business in C-AC0.7/FB0.7/PF0.7?

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
972000

Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)
972000

Metric denominator
unit total revenue

Metric denominator: Unit total
31904000000

Scope 2 figure used
Market-based

% change from previous year
4.6

Direction of change
Decreased

Reason for change
Our three most significant areas of climate change impact are electricity use, fuel consumption in manufacturing and global sales fleet. Together, these represent 94 percent of the Scope 1 (direct) and Scope 2 (indirect) emissions. In 2019, our greatest carbon reductions were achieved through the purchase of electricity from utility providers that included above-average renewable generation in their energy mix, particularly in Europe. This resulted in a savings of 79,000 metric tons of CO2e. We aim to further reduce Abbott's GHG emissions by investing in low-carbon fuels, cogeneration and renewable energy generation at our facilities. In 2019 we produced 64 million kilowatt-hours of electricity through cogeneration in 2019, an increase of 82 percent since 2010. We also generated 1.2 million kilowatt-hours of renewable energy at our sites, mostly through solar panels. To improve energy efficiency we also implemented 49 energy efficiency and air emissions projects at 26 manufacturing sites in nine countries. These projects resulted in more than $750,000 annual cost savings and more than 34 million kilowatt-hours in annual energy savings and prevented more than 7,900 metric tons of carbon emissions.

C7. Emissions breakdowns

C7.1

(C7.1) Does your organization break down its Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type?
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	515000	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)
CH4	400	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)
N2O	600	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)
HFCs	9000	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	3040
Belgium	35
Brazil	4615
Canada	8780
Chile	355
China	10445
Colombia	785
Costa Rica	175
Germany	11780
India	16770
Indonesia	135
Ireland	30720
Japan	1
Malaysia	80
Mexico	12740
Netherlands	31330
Pakistan	19730
Peru	350
Puerto Rico	4730
Russian Federation	13330
Singapore	22455
Spain	5185
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	2920
United States of America	197960
Viet Nam	190
Latin America and Caribbean (LAC)	17005
Europe	31420
Asia Pacific (or JAPA)	41865
Republic of Korea	145
North America	43670

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)
Nutrition	206000
Established Pharmaceuticals	90000
Medical Devices	25000
Diagnostics	31000
Corporate & Commercial Operations	178000

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 for in Scope 2 market-based approach (MWh)
Argentina	6620	6620	18800	0
Belgium	110	105	600	0
Brazil	1530	1530	13100	0
Canada	6390	6390	44800	0
Chile	3035	4120	6950	0
China	20065	20065	32050	0
Colombia	1830	1830	13500	0
Costa Rica	80	80	29500	29500
Germany	5330	11900	28400	28400
India	21515	32655	45200	45200
Indonesia	3395	3395	4400	0
Ireland	0	16680	43900	43900
Japan	2190	2190	4200	0
Malaysia	8930	8930	13700	0
Mexico	290	290	600	0
Netherlands	0	36340	82850	82850
Pakistan	3670	3670	8800	0
Peru	1175	1175	5300	0
Puerto Rico	5150	8355	22500	0
Russian Federation	9280	9280	26400	8300
Singapore	21320	21320	53800	0
Spain	4800	4800	10700	0
Switzerland	5	20	700	
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	8595	8650	22500	550
United States of America	226400	237430	530250	13250
Viet Nam	2380	2380	6600	0
Latin America and Caribbean (LAC)	8900	8900	19900	0
Europe	12520	12520	26600	0
Asia Pacific (or JAPA)	37930	37930	72700	0
Norway	1620	50	5800	0
Republic of Korea	2090	2090	9700	0
North America	11810	11810	26750	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 (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Nutrition	170000	154000
Established Pharmaceuticals	87000	50000
Medical Devices	86000	68000
Diagnostics	73000	65000
Corporate &Commercial Operations	106000	106000

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	4600	Decreased	4.7	The gross global emissions (Scope 1 + 2) of Abbott for 2019 were 972,000 metric tons of CO2e (including our acquisition of Alere Inc). Our gross global emissions for the previous reporting year (including our acquisition of Alere Inc) were 976,000 metric tons of CO2e. This means that the total change in emissions is 4,600 metric tons of CO2e. According to the formula in the explanation of terms this resulted in an emission reduction of: (4,600/976,000) * 100 = 4.7%. The change from 976,000 to 972,000 metric tonnes is attributed to three reasons: 1) increased purchase of renewable energy, 2) increase in renewable energy generated on-site, and 3) increased availability of supplier-specific emission factors that were generally lower than location-based factors.
Other emissions reduction activities	0	No change	0	General efficiency improvements, including cogeneration were offset by production increases.
Divestment	0	No change	0	Historical data are adjusted for acquisitions and divestitures per the Greenhouse Gas Protocol.
Acquisitions	27000	Increased	0.01	Historical data are adjusted for acquisitions and divestitures per the Greenhouse Gas Protocol. In 2019, our acquisition of Alere, Inc. was included in our external reporting for the first time. Alere operations accounted for 27,000 MT CO2e in 2019, these emissions represent about 0.005% (rounded to 0.01% in our response) of Abbott's 2019 Scope 1 and 2 emissions. Alere Inc. has been integrated into all reported emissions back to our 2010 baseline.
Mergers	0	No change	0	Not applicable.
Change in output	0	No change	0	Emissions decreased, despite production increases. This is due to increased purchases of renewable energy.
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 0% but less than or equal to 5%

C8.2

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

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	No
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 (renewable and non-renewable) MWh
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)	HHV (higher heating value)	2700	2269700	2271400
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	<Not Applicable>	155500	1212900	1368400
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	<Not Applicable>	0	1600	1600
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	<Not Applicable>	1300	17700	19000
Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy	<Not Applicable>	1200	<Not Applicable>	1200
Total energy consumption	<Not Applicable>	160700	3510200	3670900

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 heat	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

Heating value
HHV (higher heating value)

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
2043800

MWh fuel consumed for 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

Emission factor
120.14

Unit
lb CO2e per 1000 cubic ft3

Emissions 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 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. 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

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)
Fuel Oil Number 2

Heating value
HHV (higher heating value)

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
140100

MWh fuel consumed for 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

Emission factor
22.575

Unit
lb CO2e per gallon

Emissions 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%.

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)
Motor Gasoline

Heating value
HHV (higher heating value)

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
29000

MWh fuel consumed for 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

Emission factor
19.51597

Unit
lb CO2e per gallon

Emissions 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

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)
Diesel

Heating value
HHV (higher heating value)

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
106600

MWh fuel consumed for 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

Emission factor
22.69627

Unit
lb CO2e per gallon

Emissions 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

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)
Aviation Gasoline

Heating value
HHV (higher heating value)

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
42300

MWh fuel consumed for 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

Emission factor
21.67034

Unit
lb CO2e per gallon

Emissions 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

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)
Petroleum Coke

Heating value
HHV (higher heating value)

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
22300

MWh fuel consumed for 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

Emission factor
6353.3

Unit
lb CO2e per short ton

Emissions factor source
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

Comment

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)
Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)

Heating value
HHV (higher heating value)

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
14700

MWh fuel consumed for 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

Emission factor
13.462

Unit
lb CO2e per gallon

Emissions factor source
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.

Comment

C8.2d

(C8.2d) 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	65400	65400	1200	1200
Heat				
Steam				
Cooling				

C8.2e

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

Sourcing method
Unbundled energy attribute certificates, Guarantees of Origin

Low-carbon technology type
Wind

Country/region of consumption of low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling
Ireland

MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor
43923000

Comment

Sourcing method
Unbundled energy attribute certificates, Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs)

Low-carbon technology type
Hydropower

Country/region of consumption of low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling
Switzerland

MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor
542000

Comment

Sourcing method
Unbundled energy attribute certificates, Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs)

Low-carbon technology type
Hydropower

Country/region of consumption of low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling
Netherlands

MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor
82831000

Comment

Sourcing method
Unbundled energy attribute certificates, Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs)

Low-carbon technology type
Hydropower

Country/region of consumption of low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling
Germany

MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor
10633000

Comment

Sourcing method
Unbundled energy attribute certificates, Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs)

Low-carbon technology type
Wind

Country/region of consumption of low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling
United States of America

MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor
13268000

Comment

C9. Additional metrics

C9.1

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

Description
Waste

Metric value
2.1

Metric numerator
US (short) tons

Metric denominator (intensity metric only)
million USD sales

% change from previous year
2

Direction of change
Increased

Please explain
Abbott is committed to minimizing our waste impacts throughout the entire life cycle of our products and packaging. We recognize two key areas of responsibility in reducing waste: 1) Our operational waste, which includes the waste that we directly generate. 2) Our extended-producer responsibility, which considers the environmental impacts associated with our products throughout their complete life cycle, including design, production, consumption and disposal. Abbott strives to find ethical, economical and efficient ways to reduce the volume and toxicity of waste, to conserve and maximize the recovery of resources, ensure proper waste disposal practices, and reduce our climate related impacts. Through these efforts, we improve operating efficiency and reduce our environmental risks and impacts. In 2019, we produced 67,771 tons of waste, an absolute increase of 2 percent compared to 2018. Since 2010, we have reduced our total waste footprint by 22 percent on an absolute basis and by 42 percent when adjusted for sales.

Description
Waste

Metric value
36

Metric numerator
zero waste to landfill certified sites

Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

% change from previous year
1

Direction of change
Increased

Please explain
Abbott is committed to minimizing our waste impacts throughout the entire life cycle of our products and packaging. We recognize two key areas of responsibility in reducing waste: 1) Our operational waste, which includes the waste that we directly generate. 2) Our extended-producer responsibility, which considers the environmental impacts associated with our products throughout their complete life cycle, including design, production, consumption and disposal. In 2012, we launched a Zero Waste to Landfill program to provide our sites with a clear target for diverting waste from landfill. In total, 29 Abbott manufacturing facilities and seven nonmanufacturing facilities, located across 18 countries, have now achieved Zero Waste to Landfill status. Besides reducing waste, the program also cuts GHG emissions, saves costs and helps to engage employees in our environmental initiatives. This has contributed to 90 percent of our operational waste and beneficial use materials from landfill and incineration without energy recovery in 2019.

Description
Energy usage

Metric value
49

Metric numerator
% of ISO 14001 and/or 50001 certified operations

Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

% change from previous year
5

Direction of change
Increased

Please explain
By the end of 2019, 49 percent of Abbott manufacturing sites held environment-related ISO certifications; including 7 additional manufacturing sites . This included 37 manufacturing sites with ISO 14001 and 17 with ISO 50001 certifications. In addition, eight nonmanufacturing sites achieved ISO 14001, and one achieved ISO 50001 certification. Similarly, 19 facilities achieved LEED certification, including 11 platinum, five gold and six silver certifications. Combined, these facilities represent more than 1.5 million square feet of LEED-certified buildings..

Description
Energy usage

Metric value
70

Metric numerator
% operations with energy assessment within 3 yr

Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

% change from previous year
3

Direction of change
Increased

Please explain
Facilities are required to complete an assessment every 5 years. In the last three years, we have conducted 65 energy assessments, covering 70 percent of Abbott manufacturing operations, to identify opportunities to improve our energy performance.

Description
Waste

Metric value
14.13

Metric numerator
% reduction total weight of packaging from 2010

Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

% change from previous year
0.18

Direction of change
Increased

Please explain
Abbott recognizes our extended responsibility for the impact of our products on human health and the environment, which includes how we procure materials and services to produce them, and their impact after we distribute them. We are committed to minimizing the impact of our products throughout their entire life cycle. Besides reducing our overall environmental impact, this enables us to improve operating efficiency and reduce product and operational costs. Abbott's cross-functional Packaging Council set an aggressive target to reduce the total weight of packaging for Abbott products by 10 percent by 2020, compared to our 2010 baseline. We surpassed our initial goal in 2017 and continued this trajectory of progress by achieving total annualized reductions of 14 percent in 2019. Through this achievement, we have eliminated approximately 41.8 million pounds of packaging and saved more than $100 million since 2010.

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 emissions, and attach the relevant statements.

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
2019 Abbott Assurance Statement.pdf

Page/ section reference
1-4

Relevant standard
ISO14064-3

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)
100

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
2019 Abbott Assurance Statement.pdf

Page/ section reference
1-4

Relevant standard
ISO14064-3

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)
100

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
2019 Abbott Assurance Statement.pdf

Page/ section reference
1-4

Relevant standard
ISO14064-3

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)
2

C10.1b

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

Scope 2 approach
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
2019 Abbott Assurance Statement.pdf

Page/ section reference
1-4

Relevant standard
ISO14064-3

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)
100

Scope 2 approach
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
2019 Abbott Assurance Statement.pdf

Page/ section reference
1-4

Relevant standard
ISO14064-3

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)
100

C10.1c

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

Scope 3 category
Scope 3: Waste generated in operations

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
2019 Abbott Assurance Statement.pdf

Page/section reference
1-4

Relevant standard
ISO14064-3

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)
1

Scope 3 category
Scope 3: Business travel

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
2019 Abbott Assurance Statement.pdf

Page/section reference
1-4

Relevant standard
ISO14064-3

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)
2

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?
No, we do not verify any other climate-related information reported in our CDP disclosure

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 schemes you are regulated by.

EU ETS

% of Scope 1 emissions covered by the ETS
6

% of Scope 2 emissions covered by the ETS
0

Period start date
January 1 2019

Period end date
December 31 2019

Allowances allocated
32292

Allowances purchased
2128

Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e
32292

Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e
0

Details of ownership
Facilities we own and operate

Comment
Permits are allocated each year. Phase III was Jan 1, 2013- Dec 31, 2020. ETS phase IV starts on Jan 1, 2021 and will apply to additional sites and require additional allowances to be purchased .

C11.1d

(C11.1d) What is your strategy for complying with the systems you are regulated by or anticipate being regulated by?

Abbott's environmental governance and management systems are part of an integrated Environmental, Health and Safety (EHS) approach. Our long-term environmental strategy focuses on reducing and mitigating EHS risks, delivering cost efficiency, ensuring business continuity, and addressing our stakeholder's expectations to be a responsible and sustainable leader. This includes reducing our greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, water use and waste impacts.

Our EHS management and governance systems incorporate environmental focus within our day-to-day planning and business processes, with clear lines of accountability and senior-level leadership and support. To achieve a healthier planet and operate as a responsible corporate citizen, Abbott remains committed to helping address climate-related issues by reducing energy consumption and air emissions in our direct operations and throughout our value chain. Our comprehensive management program for tracking and reducing energy and air emissions is outlined in our Climate Responsible Energy Policy and Internal Energy Guidelines. Together, these detail our commitments and provide guidance on:

- Increasing energy efficiency in our manufacturing operations
- Investing in low-carbon energy
- Improving the efficiency of our transportation fleet
- Encouraging a lower carbon footprint in our supply chain
- Publicly reporting our performance

To ensure compliance with carbon pricing systems in which Abbott operates, we continue to execute our energy and emissions reduction strategies within our operations and across our value chain. If a site exceeds its emissions allocation within an emissions trading system we will then purchase emissions credits. For example, in 2018, one of our sites in the Netherlands purchased emissions credits through the EU ETS.

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, other partners in the value chain

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

59

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)

28

% of supplier-related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5

15

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 2019, Abbott had over 75,000 tier 1 suppliers globally. Only 17,500 suppliers had spend greater than $50,000 and about 14% of suppliers provided materials and services that directly or indirectly impact regulated product. Thus, when evaluating and engaging suppliers which pose sustainability-related risk to our supply chain, they become a small subset of our overall suppliers by count. Abbott's Supply Chain Council has established multiple initiatives to embed sustainability as a key element of our supplier partnerships. These initiatives enable us to manage risks systematically and to identify opportunities to enhance the sustainability of our business as a whole. These initiatives include monitoring supplier compliance with the basic principles outlined in our Supplier Guidelines, and engaging with critical and strategic suppliers that represent our greatest sustainability risks and opportunities. Our Global Procurement team proactively identifies suppliers in high risk industries, geographies and spend categories, and by conducting intensive screening in emerging markets. We then assess the sustainability risk of these critical suppliers through the DHL Resilience 360 Tool: Sustainability Index which guides our Supplier Social Responsibility and CDP supplier engagements. Suppliers determined to have a high sustainability risk are then engaged through Abbott's Social Responsibility program and/or CDP (depending on applicability) to assess ESG performance and ensure they meet our quality and EGS requirements. In 2019, we successfully engaged with 59% of suppliers identified as high sustainability risk, representing 28% of our overall spend.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

Our supply chain management approach emphasizes partnership in sustainability and innovation. Working closely with our suppliers on new solutions supports our delivery of life-changing technology, and promotes new approaches to reduce our environmental impact and multiply the social and economic value we create. Through engaging with our supply chain to better understand our sustainability risks and opportunities, Abbott's Supply Chain Council has developed strategic initiatives for several high-sustainability risk sourcing categories: energy, transportation and distribution, agriculture, chemicals of environmental concern and active pharmaceutical ingredients, packaging, dairy and waste management. Example 2019 successes from these initiatives include 1) reducing approximately 79,000 metric tons of CO2e through purchasing energy exclusively from renewable sources, 2) continuing to increase the use of rail transportation, which is twice as efficient as truckload shipping, 3) continued enforcement of our supplier fuel-efficiency standard, 4) partnership with the U.S. Postal Service to reduce small-parcel deliveries during the last mile of transport, and 5) assessing 71 waste vendors to ensure they employ the most efficient and responsible disposal techniques in the management of our waste. We also conducted site audits at 30 suppliers that we identified as being high risk for sustainability issues through our ESG surveys. These audits utilized Workplace Conditions Assessment standards. In 65 percent of cases, the audits were acceptable, with minor observations. We worked with the remaining suppliers to address the needs that the audits identified. In cases of major and zero-tolerance findings, we required our suppliers to implement corrective and preventive action plans, which had to be submitted in documented form within 26 days of the audit results being received by the supplier. In total, we have audited 9% of our Tier 1 suppliers over the past three years.

Comment

Type of engagement

Other, please specify (1:1 Collaboration/Partnerships)

Details of engagement

Please select

% of suppliers by number

1

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)

5

% of supplier-related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5

5

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 2019, Abbott had over 75,000 tier 1 suppliers globally. Only 17,500 suppliers had spend greater than $50,000 and about 14% of suppliers provided materials and services that directly or indirectly impact regulated product. Thus, when evaluating and engaging suppliers which pose sustainability-related risk to our supply chain, they become a small subset of our overall suppliers by count. In 2019, our Global Procurement and Global Environment, Health and Safety (GEHS) teams engaged in four one-to-one partnerships with strategic suppliers to identify sustainable supply chain opportunities. We work with these partners on sharing best practices on sustainability and exploring projects to improve the sustainability of our own products.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

1:1 relationships included information and best-practice sharing for sustainability-related programming and initiatives, as well as exploring collaborative projects to improve

product sustainability. 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. Furthermore, these supplier engagements Abbott have demonstrated that 1:1 relationships are valuable for the purposes of: 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. We will continue to foster relationships like these in 2020 and beyond.

Comment

Type of engagement
Innovation & collaboration (changing markets)

Details of engagement
Run a campaign to encourage innovation to reduce climate impacts on products and services
Other, please specify (Transportation Supplier Engagements / Initiatives)

% of suppliers by number
1

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)
5

% of supplier-related 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 2019, Abbott had over 75,000 tier 1 suppliers globally. Only 17,500 suppliers had spend greater than $50,000 and about 14% of suppliers provided materials and services that directly or indirectly impact regulated product. Thus, when evaluating and engaging suppliers which pose sustainability-related risk to our supply chain, they become a small subset of our overall suppliers by count. We have identified upstream and downstream transportation as a sourcing category in our supply chain with one of the greatest opportunities to reduce our Scope 3 carbon emissions. To improve transportation efficiencies affiliated with this sourcing category, we have implemented a variety of initiatives globally, including: • Shifting to more sustainable transportation methods • Optimizing packaging and truckload efficiency • Implementing fuel efficiency requirements in contracts with our transportation suppliers

Impact of engagement, including measures of success
Beginning in 2018, Abbott's U.S. businesses joined the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency SmartWay program, which helps companies advance supply chain sustainability by measuring, benchmarking and improving freight transportation efficiency. In 2019, Abbott transported freight more than 40 million miles using multiple modes of transportation in North America, which is an increase of 3.8 million miles since 2018. As a result of this program, as well as internal Abbott initiatives, Abbott's supply chain transportation fuel efficiency in North America increased from 6.3 miles per gallon in 2018 to 6.8 miles per gallon in 2019, saving an estimated 500,000 gallons of diesel fuel. In North America, Abbott's nutrition business transports more freight than any other division, equating to more than 36 million miles in 2019 and 5.6 million gallons of diesel fuel consumption in support of its supply chain activities. While this business grew in 2019, resulting in total mileage increasing by about 2 percent, we were able to improve transportation efficiency and reduce the associated carbon emissions through implementing operational improvements. These improvements included increasing truckload efficiency by 2 percent, decreasing miles per truckload by 5 percent and shifting 7 percent of freight to more sustainable transportation methods.

Comment

Type of engagement
Compliance & onboarding

Details of engagement
Other, please specify (Waste Vendor Approval and Assessment)

% of suppliers by number
0

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)
0

% of supplier-related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5
1

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. Our technical standard for evaluating and approving waste vendors mandates ethical and responsible approaches to waste management and is designed to minimize risks associated with any waste that we dispose of. To ensure that we are only using appropriately qualified and responsible waste vendors, we conduct on-site evaluations and reviews of all waste management firms every five years, at a minimum, through Abbott's Waste Vendor Assessment program. This program has assessed 271 waste vendors within the last five years and 71 waste vendors in 2019. We also partner with our IT waste management vendors Abbott waste management activities make up less than 0.5% of Abbott's total spend and less than 0.5 percent of our total suppliers by number. In the disposal of our waste, our technical standard for operational waste management also establishes a framework for managing waste in accordance with circular economy principles and mandates auditing and approval of waste management vendors to ensure that they employ the most efficient and responsible disposal techniques. We also partner with our IT waste management vendors to ensure proper handling of our used electronics, including recycling and beneficial use where possible. In partnership with our global electronic waste partners, we recycled 168 tons and resold 108 tons of electronic equipment.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success
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. Our technical standard for evaluating and approving waste vendors mandates ethical and responsible approaches to waste management and is designed to minimize risks associated with any waste that we dispose of. To ensure that we are only using appropriately qualified and responsible waste vendors, we conduct on-site evaluations and reviews of all waste management firms every five years, at a minimum, through Abbott's Waste Vendor Assessment program. This program has assessed 271 waste vendors within the last five years and 71 waste vendors in 2019. We also partner with our IT waste management vendors Abbott waste management activities make up less than 0.5% of Abbott's total spend and less than 0.5 percent of our total suppliers by number. In the disposal of our waste, our technical standard for operational waste management also establishes a framework for managing waste in accordance with circular economy principles and mandates auditing and approval of waste management vendors to ensure that they employ the most efficient and responsible disposal techniques. We also partner with our IT waste management vendors to ensure proper handling of our used electronics, including recycling and

beneficial use where possible. In partnership with our global electronic waste partners, we recycled 168 tons and resold 108 tons of electronic equipment.

Comment

C12.1d

(C12.1d) Give details of your climate-related engagement strategy with other partners in the value chain.

Developing a Sustainability Strategy Based on Materiality:

In 2018, our executive management team launched an in-depth materiality analysis of the most important environmental, social and governance (ESG) issues for our business as the basis for developing a new sustainability strategy. This included extensive research on potential issues that included engaging ratings and rankings organizations, peers, customers and competitors; tracking emerging issues, and consulting best practices from across different industries. We conducted more than 40 hours of interviews with 57 internal and external stakeholders to refine these topics down to seven areas of focus, including climate change and water. In 2019, we continued to engage internal and external stakeholders as we worked to define our 2030 goals, targets and KPIs, which will drive Abbott's future efforts in these areas.

Engaging Stakeholders

Abbott is an active participant in the global dialogue on health and the broader role of business. We know that listening to our stakeholders is vital to our success. It enables us to respond with relevant, local solutions that meet people's changing needs and tackle the world's most important health challenges. Our stakeholder engagement is conducted formally through the many associations and partnerships of which we are members. We also seek to engage with stakeholders more informally through networks and organizations in which we participate.

Example climate change related association participation and partnerships includes:

- The Pharmaceutical Environment Group (PEG). Abbott is a founding member of this organization, which consists of leading pharmaceutical companies who collaborate in order to demonstrate and promote environmental leadership in the pharmaceutical industry, working together to enhance our performance. Abbott subject matter experts currently serve on the Climate, Water and Supply Chain working groups which work to develop greater knowledge and resources for our industry and stakeholders on these topics.
- The National Association for Environment, Health, Safety &Sustainability Management (NAEM). This organization works to empower corporate leaders to advance environmental stewardship, create safe and healthy workplaces, and promote global sustainability. As an active member, Abbott regularly presents and participates in NAEM conferences, in addition to serving on the Board of Regents.
- The Pharmaceutical Supply Chain Initiative (PSCI). Abbott was a founding member of this group of pharmaceutical and healthcare companies who share a common vision of better social and environmental outcomes in the communities we serve. Abbott recently rejoined this organization in order to foster greater collaboration across our value chain around ESG issues, including climate change. Participating in this organization allows Abbott to meaningfully engagement with peers, suppliers and customers on these topics.
- World Resources Institute (WRI). Abbott is an active member of the WRI Corporate Consultative Group (CCG) which brings together over 30 Fortune 500 companies and the best minds in sustainability to advance business practices that mitigate risks and support sustainable growth. Through this Group we engage external subject matter experts and industry leaders to ensure that our climate and water strategies and management practices are developed with consideration for global trends and best practices.

In addition, our local country businesses play an important role in forming relationships with stakeholders. We have defined a stakeholder engagement methodology to be used by each Abbott business and affiliate, which guides Abbott leaders in setting their local engagement strategies. We also require our local teams to review their stakeholder engagement strategies on a regular basis. We report the outcomes of local stakeholder engagement in country level citizenship reports or at local stakeholder forums. Through our engagement, we aim to stay well informed on the major issues of concern to all stakeholders, wherever we operate.

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?

Abbott's commitment to sustainable business starts at the top and is integrated across the company: Our Board of Directors and senior management lead our sustainability activities. The Board's Public Policy Committee is responsible for reviewing and evaluating our policies and practices regarding corporate responsibility. Abbott's Global Sustainability team works with colleagues across our global enterprise to implement our Sustainability strategy across all engagement activities in our four businesses, key functional areas and affiliates around the world. The Global Sustainability team reports to our Vice President, Public Affairs and Corporate Marketing, who reports directly to our Chairman and CEO.

Our Global Citizenship Advisory Council (GCAC), a group of independent expert advisors and thought leaders in the area of sustainability, provides Abbott with guidance on strategic sustainability issues. This includes identifying risk and opportunities across our organization.

The Global Operations Council (GOC) oversees execution of the strategy for all Abbott operations (Manufacturing, Supply Chain, Engineering and Environment, Health and Safety) based on internal assessment, risk profiles and industry best practices to continuously improve Abbott's performance. The council is chaired by our Senior Vice President, Quality Assurance, Regulatory and Engineering Services, and includes three corporate officers and 26 divisional vice presidents, representing division and corporate operations.

Abbott's cross-functional Sustainability Working Group leads the integration of sustainability within our business and oversees Abbott's reporting of environmental, social and governance (ESG) performance. The team includes representatives from Corporate Purchasing, Global Environment, Health and Safety, Ethics and Compliance, Quality and Regulatory Affairs, Cybersecurity, Human Resources, Supply Chain, Legal, Corporate Governance, 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. **CDP: Opportunity to expand here, to talk about how Abbott's manages this process across geographies and business decisions using the Working Group. XX**

Several of our global affiliates have formed their own local cross-functional sustainability working groups, which embed responsible business practices and drive stakeholder engagement initiatives tailored to local needs.

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

Page/Section reference
Abbott's 2019 Global Sustainability Report details our organization's response to climate change and GHG emissions performance on pages 17, 69-97, 102-108, and 117-137.

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

Comment
Abbott's 2019 Global Sustainability Report is over 30MB, so cannot be attached above, it is available on Abbott's Public Website at: https://www.abbott.com/responsibility/sustainability/reporting/current-reports.html

---

Publication
Other, please specify (Climate Responsible Energy Policy)

Status
Complete

Attach the document
Abbott_Energy Policy.pdf

Page/Section reference
All pages

Content elements
Governance
Strategy

Comment
Available on Abbott's Public Website at: https://www.abbott.com/policies/environmental.html

---

Publication
In mainstream reports

Status
Complete

Attach the document
2020 Abbott Proxy.PDF

Page/Section reference
Abbott's 2020 Proxy Statement details our leadership's compensation link to sustainability on pages 8, 36-37.

Content elements
Governance

Comment
Abbott's 2020 Proxy Statement details our leadership's compensation link to sustainability and is also available on Abbott's Public Website at: https://www.abbottinvestor.com/static-files/b2106c2c-ef9a-403b-ac66-7f1a5d6eea08

C15. 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.

C15.1

(C15.1) Provide details for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP climate change response.

	Job title	Corresponding job category
Row 1	Senior Vice President, Quality Assurance, Regulatory and Global Engineering Services	Other 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	31904000000

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
Walmart, Inc.

Scope of emissions
Scope 1

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
30610

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. As Abbott has a multiple businesses with varying carbon emissions allocations, emissions were allocated to customers based on business-level spend and emissions.

Requesting member
Walmart, Inc.

Scope of emissions
Scope 2

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
22942

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. As Abbott has a multiple businesses with varying carbon emissions allocations, emissions were allocated to customers based on business-level spend and emissions.

Requesting member
Wal Mart de Mexico

Scope of emissions
Scope 1

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
731

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. As Abbott has a multiple businesses with varying carbon emissions allocations, emissions were allocated to customers based on business-level spend and emissions.

Requesting member
Wal Mart de Mexico

Scope of emissions
Scope 2

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
548

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. As Abbott has a multiple businesses with varying carbon emissions allocations, emissions were allocated to customers based on business-level spend and emissions.

Requesting member
CVS Health

Scope of emissions
Scope 1

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
3408

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. As Abbott has a multiple businesses with varying carbon emissions allocations, emissions were allocated to customers based on business-level spend and emissions.

Requesting member
CVS Health

Scope of emissions
Scope 2

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
3237

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. As Abbott has a multiple businesses with varying carbon emissions allocations, emissions were allocated to customers based on business-level spend and emissions.

Requesting member
Target Corporation

Scope of emissions
Scope 1

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
6238

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. As Abbott has a multiple businesses with varying carbon emissions allocations, emissions were allocated to customers based on business-level spend and emissions.

Requesting member
Please select

Scope of emissions
Scope 2

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
4675

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. As Abbott has a multiple businesses with varying carbon emissions allocations, emissions were allocated to customers based on business-level spend and emissions.

Requesting member
U.S. General Services Administration - OMB ICR #3090-0319

Scope of emissions
Scope 1

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
486

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. As Abbott has a multiple businesses with varying carbon emissions allocations, emissions were allocated to customers based on business-level spend and emissions.

Requesting member
U.S. General Services Administration - OMB ICR #3090-0319

Scope of emissions
Scope 2

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
950

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. As Abbott has a multiple businesses with varying carbon emissions allocations, emissions were allocated to customers based on business-level spend and emissions.

SC1.2

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

Details about Abbott's scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions data can be found in our 2019 Global Sustainability Report available here: https://dam.abbott.com/en-us/documents/pdfs/abbott-citizenship/Global-Sustainability-Report-2019.pdf

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

Type of project
Other, please specify

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
Please select

Group type of project
Other, please specify

Type of project
Other, please specify

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

Type of project
Other, please specify

Emissions targeted
Please select

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 - OMB ICR #3090-0319

Group type of project
Other, please specify

Type of project
Other, please specify

Emissions targeted
Please select

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 de Mexico

Group type of project
Other, please specify

Type of project
Other, please specify

Emissions targeted
Please select

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
Walmart, Inc.

Group type of project
Other, please specify

Type of project
Other, please specify

Emissions targeted
Please select

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 2020-2021 CDP Action Exchange initiative?
No

SC3.2

(SC3.2) Is your company a participating supplier in CDP's 2019-2020 Action Exchange initiative?
No

SC4.1

(SC4.1) Are you providing product level data for your organization's goods or services?
No, I am not providing data

Submit your response

In which language are you submitting your response?
English

Please confirm how your response should be handled by CDP

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

Please confirm below
I have read and accept the applicable Terms