

GOVERNANCE GUIDELINES

I. Director Independence and Qualifications

INDEPENDENCE.

A majority of the directors shall meet the New York Stock Exchange listing standards for independence, as such requirements are interpreted by the board in its business judgment. All of the members of the audit committee, compensation committee, the nominations and governance committee, and the public policy committee shall be independent.

QUALIFICATIONS.

The qualifications for Abbott's directors are set forth in the Outline for Directorship Qualifications, which is attached as Exhibit A.

CHANGE IN AFFILIATION.

Directors are expected to report to the chairman of the board and the chairman of the nominations and governance committee when they experience a significant change in their business or professional affiliation or responsibility and offer to resign from the board. The nominations and governance committee, in consultation with the chairman of the board, will determine whether the director continues to adequately meet the requirements for service on the board of directors and whether or not to accept the resignation.

LIMIT ON THE NUMBER OF OTHER DIRECTORSHIPS.

Directors are expected to devote sufficient time to fulfill their responsibilities as directors in accordance with the criteria set forth in the Outline for Directorship Qualifications. Accordingly, directors may serve on the board of directors of other public companies, but shall limit such service to a reasonable number of companies that would not conflict with their responsibilities as Abbott directors.

NEW DIRECTORSHIPS.

Directors are expected to inform the chairman of the board and the chairman of the nominations and governance committee of any public company directorships that they have been offered before accepting that directorship. In addition, no director shall serve on the board of directors of any Abbott competitor.

TERM LIMITS.

Abbott's directors are not subject to term limits because the board of directors has determined that the knowledge, expertise and continuity provided by those directors who have experience with Abbott and who continue to meet the qualifications set forth in the Outline for Directorship Qualifications are valuable to Abbott.

TENURE.

A non-management director may only continue to serve as a director until directors are elected at the annual shareholders' meeting immediately following the director's 75th birthday.

CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD AND CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER.

The board of directors believes that it is important to retain the flexibility to allocate the responsibilities of the offices of chairman of the board and chief executive officer in any manner that it determines to be in the best interests of Abbott. The board of directors specifically reserves the right to vest the responsibilities of chairman of the board and chief executive officer in the same individual and currently believes that it is in Abbott's best interests for the chief executive officer to serve as the chairman of the board.

II. Director Responsibilities

PREPARATION FOR AND ATTENDANCE AT MEETINGS.

Directors are expected to prepare adequately for and regularly attend the annual shareholders meeting and meetings of the board of directors and board committees on which they serve.

SPECIAL MEETINGS.

Recognizing that situations arise requiring prompt board action, directors shall make themselves available for special meetings and shall promptly return documents requiring their signature. Directors shall receive prompt notification of such special meetings.

DISCLOSURE OF POTENTIAL CONFLICTS OF INTEREST.

Directors must disclose to the rest of the members of the board of directors any potential conflict of interest they may have with respect to a matter under discussion and, if appropriate, recuse themselves from board discussions of the matter and/or refrain from voting on a matter on which they may have a conflict.

BOARD REVIEW.

The board of directors shall review and, where appropriate, approve fundamental operating, financial, risk management and other corporate strategies, as well as major plans and objectives and shall monitor the effectiveness of management policies and decisions, including the execution of strategies.

PUBLIC STATEMENTS.

Absent unusual circumstances, Abbott's senior management, as opposed to individual directors, provide the public voice of Abbott.

LEAD DIRECTOR.

The independent directors shall appoint from among their number a lead director.

The lead director shall:

- preside at all meetings of the board at which the chairman is not present, including executive sessions of the independent directors;
- serve as liaison between the chairman and the independent directors;

- review matters such as meeting agendas, meeting schedules to assure that there is sufficient time for discussion of all agenda items, and, where appropriate, information sent to the board;
- have authority to call meetings of the independent directors; and
- if requested by major shareholders, ensure that he or she is available for consultation and direct communication.

III. Board and Committee Meetings

MEETINGS.

The board of directors generally meets at least six times a year, on dates selected by the chairman of the board. Directors will be given as much advance notice of meeting dates as reasonably practicable.

AGENDA.

The chairman of the board, with input from the lead director and in consultation with the other board members, shall set the agenda for meetings of the board of directors. The chairman of the board, with input from the lead director and in consultation with the chairman of each committee, shall set the agenda for the meetings of the applicable committee. Directors and committee members may suggest agenda items and may raise other matters at meetings.

EXECUTIVE SESSIONS.

The independent directors generally meet at least four times a year in regularly scheduled executive sessions and may hold such additional executive sessions as they determine necessary or appropriate. The lead director shall normally preside at these executive sessions.

IV. Board Committees

AUDIT, NOMINATIONS AND GOVERNANCE, COMPENSATION, AND PUBLIC POLICY COMMITTEES.

The board of directors shall at all times have an audit committee, a nominations and governance committee, a compensation committee, and a public policy committee. All of the members of these committees shall be independent. Each of these committees shall operate in accordance with applicable law, its charter, and the applicable rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the New York Stock Exchange. Current board practice is that the chairmen of these committees should not serve in such capacity for more than five consecutive years.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The board of directors shall also have an executive committee with the power to act on behalf of the board of directors, except for powers reserved to the full board of directors pursuant to Illinois law, Abbott's by-laws or any standing board resolution. The chairman of the board shall be the chairman of the executive committee. A majority of these members shall be independent.

OTHER COMMITTEES.

The board of directors may also establish such other committees as it deems appropriate and delegate to those committees any authority permitted by applicable law and Abbott's by-laws as the board of

directors sees fit, other than the responsibilities delegated to the audit committee, nominations and governance committee, and compensation committee in their charters or reserved to the full board of directors.

V. Director Access to Management and Independent Advisors

ACCESS TO ABBOTT'S MANAGEMENT.

Each director shall have complete access to Abbott's management. Abbott's management will make itself available to answer the directors' questions about Abbott between meetings.

INDEPENDENT ADVISORS.

The board of directors and board committees may engage and consult with financial, legal, or other independent advisors at Abbott's expense.

VI. Director Compensation and Indemnification

ROLE OF THE COMPENSATION COMMITTEE.

Each year, in accordance with the terms of its charter, the compensation committee shall review the compensation paid to the members of the board of directors and give its recommendations to the board of directors regarding both the amount of director compensation that should be paid and the allocation of that compensation between equity-based awards and cash.

DIRECTOR COMPENSATION GUIDELINES.

The compensation committee shall establish director compensation guidelines and review them as appropriate. In recommending director compensation, the compensation committee shall take comparable director fees into account and review any arrangement that could be viewed as indirect director compensation, including substantial charitable contributions made to organizations with which a director is affiliated and any consulting contracts with, or other indirect compensation to, a director.

INDEMNIFICATION.

In accordance with the terms of its articles of incorporation, Abbott shall indemnify the members of the board of directors to the fullest extent permitted by law.

VII. Director Orientation and Continuing Education

DIRECTOR ORIENTATION.

Following their election, every newly elected member of the board of directors shall participate in an orientation program established by Abbott. This orientation program shall include presentations designed to familiarize directors with Abbott and its strategic plans, its significant financial, accounting and risk management issues, its Code of Business Conduct, compliance programs and other controls, its senior management, and its internal and independent auditors. The program shall also address procedures of the board of directors, directors' responsibilities, the board's Corporate Governance Guidelines and board committee charters.

CONTINUING EDUCATION.

The board of directors encourages its members to participate in continuing education programs sponsored by universities, stock exchanges or other organizations or consultants specializing in director education. Directors may attend continuing education programs at Abbott's expense.

VIII. Management Evaluation and Succession

EVALUATION OF CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER AND OTHER MANAGEMENT.

The nominations and governance committee shall annually report to the board of directors on its evaluation of the chief executive officer's performance. The board of directors shall review this report, including discussing it outside the presence of the management directors, to satisfy itself that the chief executive officer is providing the long-term and short-term leadership that the board of directors deems necessary for Abbott. In addition, the nominations and governance committee, with the input of the chief executive officer, shall conduct an annual assessment of the performance and development of Abbott's other senior management.

SUCCESSION PLANNING.

Succession planning for Abbott's senior management positions is critical to Abbott's long-term success. The nominations and governance committee shall annually review, and confer with the lead director and the chief executive officer regarding, Abbott's succession plans and report and make recommendations on them to the board of directors. The nominations and governance committee shall also identify potential successors for the chief executive officer position, although this does not mean that it must at all times have selected a particular individual as the designated successor chief executive officer. The chief executive officer shall participate in this process by providing the nominations and governance committee with recommendations or evaluations of potential successors and identifying any development plans that the chief executive officer recommends for such individuals. The chief executive officer is expected to recommend to the board of directors on an ongoing basis one or more successors in the event of an unexpected inability of the chief executive officer to continue to serve.

IX. Annual Performance Evaluation of the Board

SELF-EVALUATION BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Each year, the board of directors will conduct a self-evaluation to determine whether it and its committees are functioning effectively. The nominations and governance committee shall be responsible for seeking comments from all directors and reporting its evaluation of board and committee performance to the board of directors on an annual basis. The full board of directors will discuss the evaluation report to determine what, if any, action should be undertaken to improve board and board committee performance.

STATEMENT OF PRINCIPLES.

These Corporate Governance Guidelines are a statement of principles and intent. The board of directors reserves the right, unless otherwise required by law or the rules of the New York Stock Exchange or the

Securities and Exchange Commission, to make exceptions to these guidelines where it believes such action is warranted due to special circumstances and is in the best interest of Abbott.

EVALUATION OF THE CORPORATE GOVERNANCE GUIDELINES.

The board of directors recognizes that these Corporate Governance Guidelines must continue to evolve to meet the changing needs of Abbott and its shareholders and changing requirements. The board of directors, with the assistance of its nominations and governance committee, will periodically review these Corporate Governance Guidelines to determine whether any changes are appropriate.

X. Stock Ownership and Retention Guidelines

Directors and officers are encouraged to make a substantial investment in Abbott stock. Accordingly, the board of directors has established minimum stock ownership guidelines.

STOCK OWNERSHIP FOR DIRECTORS.

Each director is required to own the minimum number of shares of Abbott stock having an aggregate fair market value equal to four times the annual director fees earned or paid in cash, excluding any Chairman, Lead Director, or committee member fees.

Each director is expected to attain his/her minimum stock ownership requirement within five years after the later of May 1, 2016 or the date they become a director. For this purpose, ownership includes stock owned directly by the director, or the spouse or the minor child of a director, restricted stock units awarded to a director under the Abbott Laboratories Incentive Stock Programs, common stock units held under the Abbott Laboratories Non-Employee Directors' Fee Plan, and stock beneficially owned by the director through trusts, dividend reinvestment plans, and similar arrangements.

STOCK OWNERSHIP AND RETENTION FOR OFFICERS.

Each officer is required to own a minimum number of shares of Abbott stock, expressed as a multiple of base salary as follows:

- Chairman and Chief Executive Officer – 6x base salary;
- Presidents and Chief Operating Officer – 4x base salary;
- Executive and Senior Vice Presidents – 3x base salary; and
- Vice Presidents – 2x base salary

For this purpose, ownership includes stock owned directly by the officer or the spouse or minor child of the officer, shares held in the officer's name in the Abbott Laboratories Stock Retirement Plan, restricted shares, restricted stock units, and stock beneficially owned by the officer through trusts, dividend reinvestment plans, and similar arrangements. Each officer subject to Abbott's minimum stock ownership guidelines is expected to attain his/her ownership requirement within five years of the later of October 1, 2013 or the appointment to such officer's position.

Each officer subject to Abbott's stock ownership guidelines is expected to make substantial progress toward meeting his/her target within three years of assuming the officer's current position. Any officer who has not achieved at least 50% of the stock ownership target after three years of assuming the

current position will be required to hold 50% of any shares subsequently acquired under any of Abbott's Incentive Stock Programs (net of withholding tax) until that officer has met the stock ownership requirement; provided that the Compensation Committee, or its delegate, may grant an exception to the foregoing 50% holding requirement due to special circumstances.

XI. Hedging and Pledging

ABBOTT LABORATORIES STOCK HEDGING POLICY

Directors and officers are prohibited from entering into or engaging in any financial transaction that is designed to reduce the financial risk associated with owning Abbott stock. These financial transactions include, but are not limited to, engaging in short sales, derivative transactions (such as equity swaps, straddles, puts, or calls), and hedging or monetizing transactions (such as collars, exchange funds, or prepaid forward variable contracts), that are linked directly to Abbott stock.

ABBOTT LABORATORIES STOCK PLEDGING POLICY

Directors and officers are prohibited from holding Abbott stock in a margin account, pledging Abbott stock, or otherwise securing any of their obligations by assigning Abbott stock as collateral. The Compensation Committee, or its delegate, may grant an exception provided that:

- the director or officer meets Abbott's applicable minimum stock ownership guideline; and
- only Abbott stock in excess of the applicable minimum stock ownership guideline is held in the margin account, pledged, or assigned as collateral.

XII. Code of Business Conduct

Directors shall adhere to the principles of Abbott's Code of Business Conduct as it applies to directors. Those obligations of the directors are described below.

FAIR DEALING.

Directors shall deal honestly and ethically with Abbott and on Abbott's behalf in all matters.

AVOIDING CONFLICTS OF INTEREST.

Directors shall avoid actual or apparent conflicts with Abbott's interests.

As stated in Part II of these Corporate Governance Guidelines, directors must disclose to the rest of the members of the board of directors any potential conflict of interest they may have with respect to a matter under discussion and, if appropriate, recuse themselves from board discussions of, and/or refrain from voting on, a matter on which they may have a conflict.

Subject to the New York Stock Exchange listing standards for independence, a non-management director may own a significant financial interest in any firm or corporation which does or seeks to do business with Abbott, or which is a competitor of Abbott. However, such director must remove himself or herself from any board discussion or other activity that directly impacts the relationship between Abbott and such firm or corporation.

Subject to the New York Stock Exchange listing standards for independence, a non-management director may hold a directorial, managerial, employment, consulting or other position with any firm or corporation which does or seeks to do business with Abbott. Again, however, such director must remove himself or herself from any board discussion or other activity that directly impacts the relationship between Abbott and such firm or corporation.

As stated in Part I of these Guidelines, no director shall serve on the board of directors of any Abbott competitor. Subject to the New York Stock Exchange listing standards for independence, a non-management director may hold a managerial, employment, consulting or other position with an Abbott competitor only if the board of directors determines that such position is not in conflict with this Principle.

ABBOTT OPPORTUNITIES.

Directors should advance Abbott's business interests when the opportunity to do so arises.

PROTECTION OF CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION OF CUSTOMERS AND OTHERS.

Directors shall protect the confidential information of customers, suppliers and other parties, which they receive in their capacity as directors of Abbott.

COMPLIANCE WITH LAWS.

Directors shall comply with all laws, rules and regulations applicable to their capacity as directors of Abbott, including, among others, the insider trading laws, rules and regulations.

PROTECTION OF ABBOTT'S ASSETS.

Directors shall protect Abbott's assets, and promote their efficient and legitimate business use.

PROTECTION OF ABBOTT'S CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION.

Directors shall protect Abbott's confidential information.

REPORTING OF ANY ILLEGAL OR UNETHICAL BEHAVIOR.

Directors shall report violations of laws, rules, regulations or the Code of Business Conduct to the Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer, the Vice President and Chief Ethics and Compliance Officer, or any other appropriate Abbott personnel.

WAIVERS.

Any waiver of the Code of Business Conduct for a director may be made only by the board of directors.

Abbott shall make prompt public disclosure, in accordance with applicable laws, rules and regulations, of any such waiver.