



Becton, Dickinson and Co.

2025 CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2025

Word version

Important: this export excludes unanswered questions

This document is an export of your organization's CDP questionnaire response. It contains all data points for questions that are answered or in progress. There may be questions or data points that you have been requested to provide, which are missing from this document because they are currently unanswered. Please note that it is your responsibility to verify that your questionnaire response is complete prior to submission. CDP will not be liable for any failure to do so.

[Read full terms of disclosure](#)

Contents

C1. Introduction

(1.1) In which language are you submitting your response?

Select from:

English

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

Select from:

USD

(1.3) Provide an overview and introduction to your organization.

(1.3.2) Organization type

Select from:

Publicly traded organization

(1.3.3) Description of organization

BD is one of the largest global medical technology companies in the world and is advancing the world of health by improving medical discovery, diagnostics and the delivery of care. The company supports the heroes on the frontlines of healthcare by developing innovative technology, services and solutions that help advance both clinical therapy for patients and clinical process for healthcare providers. BD and more than 70,000 employees have a passion and commitment to help enhance the safety and efficiency of clinicians' care delivery process, enable laboratory scientists to accurately detect disease and advance researchers' capabilities to develop the next generation of diagnostics and therapeutics. BD has a presence in virtually every country and partners with organizations around the world to address some of the most challenging global health issues. By working in close collaboration with customers, BD can help enhance outcomes, lower costs, increase efficiencies, improve safety and expand access to healthcare. The inclusion of information in this report should not be construed as a characterization regarding the materiality or financial impact of that information. For additional information regarding BD, please see our current and periodic reports with the SEC, including our annual reports on Form 10-K and quarterly reports on Form 10-Q. Statements regarding BD's goals, commitments and objectives may include statistics or metrics that are based on estimates and assumptions under developing standards that may change in the future. Such goals and commitments are not intended to be promises or guarantees, and actual results may differ, possibly materially.

[Fixed row]

(1.4) State the end date of the year for which you are reporting data. For emissions data, indicate whether you will be providing emissions data for past reporting years.

(1.4.1) End date of reporting year

09/30/2024

(1.4.2) Alignment of this reporting period with your financial reporting period

Select from:

Yes

(1.4.3) Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years

Select from:

Yes

(1.4.4) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 1 emissions data for

Select from:

5 years

(1.4.5) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 2 emissions data for

Select from:

5 years

(1.4.6) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 3 emissions data for

Select from:

3 years

[Fixed row]

(1.4.1) What is your organization's annual revenue for the reporting period?

(1.5) Provide details on your reporting boundary.

	<p>Is your reporting boundary for your CDP disclosure the same as that used in your financial statements?</p>
	<p>Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p>

[Fixed row]

(1.6) Does your organization have an ISIN code or another unique identifier (e.g., Ticker, CUSIP, etc.)?

ISIN code - bond

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

No

ISIN code - equity

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

US0758871091

CUSIP number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

No

Ticker symbol

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

No

SEDOL code

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

No

LEI number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

No

D-U-N-S number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

No

Other unique identifier

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

No

[Add row]

(1.7) Select the countries/areas in which you operate.

Select all that apply

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Peru | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> India |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Chile | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Italy |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> China | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Japan |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Egypt | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Kenya |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ghana | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Spain |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Brazil | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mexico |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Canada | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Norway |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> France | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Poland |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Greece | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sweden |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Israel | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Turkey |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Zambia | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Finland |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Austria | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Germany |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Belgium | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hungary |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Czechia | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ireland |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Denmark | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Uruguay |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Barbados | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Thailand |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Colombia | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Viet Nam |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Malaysia | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Argentina |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pakistan | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Australia |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Portugal | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Indonesia |

- Singapore
- Bangladesh
- Luxembourg
- Netherlands
- New Zealand
- Taiwan, China
- Republic of Korea
- Dominican Republic
- Russian Federation
- Bosnia & Herzegovina

- Philippines
- Puerto Rico
- Switzerland
- Saudi Arabia
- South Africa
- United Arab Emirates
- United States of America
- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(1.8) Are you able to provide geolocation data for your facilities?

	Are you able to provide geolocation data for your facilities?	Comment
	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, this is confidential data	<i>This is confidential data.</i>

[Fixed row]

(1.24) Has your organization mapped its value chain?

(1.24.1) Value chain mapped

Select from:

- Yes, we have mapped or are currently in the process of mapping our value chain

(1.24.2) Value chain stages covered in mapping

Select all that apply

- Upstream value chain
- Downstream value chain

(1.24.3) Highest supplier tier mapped

Select from:

- Tier 3 suppliers

(1.24.4) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped

Select from:

- All supplier tiers known have been mapped

(1.24.7) Description of mapping process and coverage

BD's goal is to create a supply chain that's adaptable to disruption and able to contribute to strong environmental and social performance. As of the end of FY2024 we completed 2,079 supplier desktop audits as part of our Human Rights and Environmental Due Diligence program, which represented 76% of our total in-scope spend. We have mapped over 30,000 Tier 1 supplier locations and more than 32,000 Tier 2 and Tier 3 suppliers. This information has enabled us to identify potential risks in our extended supply chain and to prioritize work with our Tier 1 supplier partners to implement corrective actions to address those risks as necessary. As our program matures, we have begun to shift priorities away from mass coverage of suppliers and toward a deeper dive into the regions and industries that are known to represent higher risk and Tier N supply chain due diligence. As our Responsible Sourcing programs evolve and grow, there is an ever-increasing need for information from our suppliers that can be time-consuming and burdensome for both parties. The requests are also far-ranging—for example, documentation of human rights policies, safety measures at manufacturing sites, proof of human rights standards being met, and Scopes 1, 2 and 3 emissions data and reduction targets. We use existing sources of information whenever we can and integrate our data requests into common platforms when they exist. While we have set significant goals for our work across this program in the coming years, we also commit to simplifying the process for our suppliers whenever possible. In the spirit of simplification, we also seek to build on existing models for data classification in our programs. For instance, rather than build a maturity model specific to our supply base, we leveraged one shared through the Pharmaceutical Supply Chain Initiative (PSCI) so that common suppliers, meaning those with more than one customer that is a member of PSCI, see continuity in messaging about their emissions reduction pathways. We continue to identify common supplier connection points and classifications to reduce confusion. Our goal is to obtain reliable and relevant data without creating unnecessary work for our suppliers so that we can focus on achieving our ambitious targets for improving our supply chain performance across all dimensions of sustainability and human rights.

[Fixed row]

(1.24.1) Have you mapped where in your direct operations or elsewhere in your value chain plastics are produced, commercialized, used, and/or disposed of?

(1.24.1.1) Plastics mapping

Select from:

- No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(1.24.1.5) Primary reason for not mapping plastics in your value chain

Select from:

- Not an immediate strategic priority

(1.24.1.6) Explain why your organization has not mapped plastics in your value chain

We are working to address the impact of plastics through existing and new strategic partnerships that work across the value chain. The value chain mapping that we have conducted includes all of our products, which includes plastic materials. We haven't specifically mapped plastics in our value chain as a separate material.

[Fixed row]

C2. Identification, assessment, and management of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(2.1) How does your organization define short-, medium-, and long-term time horizons in relation to the identification, assessment, and management of your environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

Short-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

0

(2.1.3) To (years)

3

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

Short-term time horizons are up to three years in the context of climate-related risks and opportunities. This is in alignment with other general financial planning and business practices (such as financial planning for energy efficiency projects).

Medium-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

3

(2.1.3) To (years)

10

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

Medium-term time horizons are defined as three to ten years in alignment with general financial planning and business processes with a medium-term outlook, such as power purchase agreements, which often have terms of around ten years.

Long-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

10

(2.1.2) Is your long-term time horizon open ended?

Select from:

No

(2.1.3) To (years)

30

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

Long-term time horizons are aligned with other business practices and long-term goals. For example, our company's 2030+ goals with a 2019 baseline and carbon neutrality goals fit into a long-term time-horizon.

[Fixed row]

(2.2) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies and/or impacts?

	Process in place	Dependencies and/or impacts evaluated in this process
	Select from:	Select from:

	Process in place	Dependencies and/or impacts evaluated in this process
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Both dependencies and impacts

[Fixed row]

(2.2.1) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental risks and/or opportunities?

	Process in place	Risks and/or opportunities evaluated in this process	Is this process informed by the dependencies and/or impacts process?
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Both risks and opportunities	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(2.2.2) Provide details of your organization's process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities.

Row 1

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

Climate change

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- Dependencies
- Impacts
- Risks
- Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- Direct operations
- Upstream value chain
- Downstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

- Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

- Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

- Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

- More than once a year

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

- Short-term
- Medium-term
- Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

- Integrated into multi-disciplinary organization-wide risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

- National

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

- Other commercially/publicly available tools, please specify :Reputation Risk Tool

Enterprise Risk Management

- Enterprise Risk Management
- Risk models

International methodologies and standards

- Life Cycle Assessment

Other

- External consultants
- Materiality assessment

- Scenario analysis

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

- Cyclones, hurricanes, typhoons
- Drought
- Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)
- Heat waves
- Storm (including blizzards, dust, and sandstorms)

Chronic physical

- Temperature variability
- Water availability at a basin/catchment level

Policy

- Carbon pricing mechanisms
- Changes to national legislation

Market

- Availability and/or increased cost of certified sustainable material
- Availability and/or increased cost of raw materials
- Changing customer behavior

Reputation

- Impact on human health
- Increased partner and stakeholder concern and partner and stakeholder negative feedback

Technology

- Other technology, please specify :Transition to increasing renewable content

Liability

- Non-compliance with regulations

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

- NGOs
- Customers
- Employees
- Investors
- Suppliers
- Regulators
- Local communities

(2.2.2.15) Has this process changed since the previous reporting year?

Select from:

- No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

At the Board of Directors level, the Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee has oversight responsibility for the processes, policies and practices related to climate change and receives updates on topics concerning climate change at least annually. The full Board also receives reports on topics concerning climate change at least annually. At the management level, the Enterprise Risk and Sustainability Committee (ERC) provides oversight of our enterprise risk management (ERM) program, our 2030+ goals, and other sustainability priority matters, including climate change. The ERC is also responsible for reporting to the Board and its committees and overseeing external and internal reporting on climate change. The chief EHS & sustainability officer (CSO) leads the company's strategy around climate change. The CSO reports to the company's EVP & chief integrated supply chain officer (EVP ISC). This position reports to the CEO and is part of the company's Executive Leadership team. The CEO is also chair of our Board of Directors. As important matters arise, such as climate issues impacting business continuity or regulatory updates that could impact the company's strategy, the CSO will brief the ERC as needed; the ERC chairperson will brief the relevant Board committee and the full Board of Directors, if applicable. At a company level, climate-related risks are identified by BD's central Sustainability team. The process for identifying risks involves stakeholder engagement with our internal technical experts, customers, shareholders, BD associates, business partners (e.g., suppliers), communities, governments, international agencies and nongovernmental organizations. Climate-related risks are identified and evaluated by the Sustainability team through our double materiality assessment and are informed by our Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) program and business continuity planning processes. These include disaster planning (including severe storms), and physical (operational) risks posed by climate change that could impact our direct operations and/or supply chain and result in disruption to business continuity. Risk teams within the ISC team partner with individual facilities, business teams and subject matter experts to identify and evaluate risks. The central Risk Management team is responsible for monitoring compliance with property protection standards through which longer-term systematic risks can be evaluated. The process includes, but is not limited to, aggregation of insurance reports, sustainability risk assessments and third-party tools,

such as water risk assessments. Examples of these physical risks include damage to facility and/or product from severe weather (e.g., Hurricane Maria's impact on our facilities in Puerto Rico) and upstream fluctuations in the availability of materials (e.g., hurricanes in Texas impacting refineries and, by extension, resins). Transitional risks posed by climate change (financial, external, legal/compliance, strategic) are evaluated by the central Sustainability team. Both physical and transitional risks posed by climate change may also be reviewed within the ERM program, based on risk assessment and other procedures performed to identify and assess risks against established guidelines. Any climate-related risks that may be captured within our ERM program will be managed in accordance with the ERM program governance.

Row 2

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

- Water

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- Dependencies
- Impacts
- Risks
- Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- Direct operations
- Upstream value chain
- Downstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

- Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

- Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

- Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

- Annually

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

- Short-term
- Medium-term
- Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

- Integrated into multi-disciplinary organization-wide risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

- Site-specific

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

- EcoVadis
- WWF Water Risk Filter

Enterprise Risk Management

- Enterprise Risk Management

International methodologies and standards

- Life Cycle Assessment

Other

- External consultants
- Materiality assessment
- Scenario analysis

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

- Cyclones, hurricanes, typhoons
- Drought
- Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)
- Heat waves
- Storm (including blizzards, dust, and sandstorms)

Chronic physical

- Water availability at a basin/catchment level
- Water quality at a basin/catchment level

Policy

- Changes to national legislation

Market

- Availability and/or increased cost of certified sustainable material

- Availability and/or increased cost of raw materials
- Changing customer behavior

Reputation

- Increased partner and stakeholder concern and partner and stakeholder negative feedback

Technology

- Dependency on water-intensive energy sources
- Data access/availability or monitoring systems
- Transition to water efficient and low water intensity technologies and products

Liability

- Non-compliance with regulations

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

- NGOs
- Customers
- Employees
- Investors
- Suppliers
- Regulators
- Other water users at the basin/catchment level

(2.2.2.15) Has this process changed since the previous reporting year?

Select from:

- No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

At a company level, climate-related risks are identified by the central Sustainability team. The process for identifying risks involves stakeholder engagement with our internal technical experts, customers, shareholders, BD associates, business partners (e.g., suppliers), communities, governments, international agencies and nongovernmental organizations. Climate-related risks are identified and evaluated by the Sustainability team through general sustainability materiality assessments

and are informed by our Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) program and business continuity planning in areas such as disaster planning (including severe storms). Physical (operational) risks posed by climate change that could impact our direct operations and/or supply chain and result in disruption to business continuity are identified and evaluated via processes established within the ISC team. Risk teams within the ISC team partner with individual facilities, business teams and subject matter experts to identify and evaluate risks. The central Risk Management team is responsible for monitoring compliance with property protection standards through which longer-term systematic risks can be evaluated. The process includes, but is not limited to, aggregation of insurance reports, sustainability risk assessments and third-party tools, such as water risk assessments. Examples of these physical risks include damage to facility and/or product from severe weather (e.g., Hurricane Maria's impact on our facilities in Puerto Rico) and upstream fluctuations in the availability of materials (e.g., hurricanes in Texas impacting refineries and, by extension, resins). Transitional risks posed by climate change (financial, external, legal/compliance, strategic) are evaluated by the central Sustainability team. Both physical and transitional risks posed by climate change may also be reviewed within the ERM program, based on risk assessment and other procedures performed to identify and assess risks against established guidelines. Any climate-related risks that may be captured within our ERM program will be managed in accordance with the ERM program governance. Once risks and opportunities from climate change have been identified, they are evaluated and prioritized by the central Sustainability team. This includes assessing key risk areas, evaluating the likelihood and impact, and ranking these risks. Key prioritization components include the magnitude of the event should it occur (financial or reputational), the probability of such an event happening and our direct control over mitigating the risk. Climate-related risks (e.g., GHG emissions, water scarcity) were also identified by the central Sustainability team as risks to the company as a part of the ESG issue management. Our 2030 goals were implemented to mitigate or manage these risks. Various central teams are responsible for collectively managing or mitigating risk. Updates on our progress against our 2030 goals are reported internally to management via the ERC and to the Board. Externally, progress is shared via our sustainability reporting and external reporting is carried out to meet growing stakeholder expectations for transparency, and therefore helps to manage any reputational risk. BD has also developed a Supply Base Resiliency program that evaluates supplier risk against 15 different risk factors (including environmental risk).

[Add row]

(2.2.7) Are the interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed?

(2.2.7.1) Interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed

Select from:

Yes

(2.2.7.2) Description of how interconnections are assessed

BD assesses the interconnection between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities through its Double Materiality Assessment (DMA) and Corporate Sustainability Due Diligence Directive (CSDDD) processes. These processes are conducted annually as part of compliance with these EU Directives.

[Fixed row]

(2.3) Have you identified priority locations across your value chain?

(2.3.1) Identification of priority locations

Select from:

- Yes, we have identified priority locations

(2.3.2) Value chain stages where priority locations have been identified

Select all that apply

- Direct operations
- Upstream value chain

(2.3.3) Types of priority locations identified

Sensitive locations

- Areas of limited water availability, flooding, and/or poor quality of water

(2.3.4) Description of process to identify priority locations

We conduct water risk assessments annually for basin water risk and operational water risk using the World Wildlife Fund (WWF) Water Risk Filter. The screening tool assesses types of water-related business risk—physical, regulatory and reputational. We communicate the results with our Sustainable Operations Council as well as impacted sites, which are required to develop and implement strategies to reduce consumption or improve demand through projects such as rainwater harvesting. Our FY 2024 water risk analysis revealed that overall operational water risk is low. Eight facilities have high basin water risk, though the overall basin water risk is considered medium.

(2.3.5) Will you be disclosing a list/spatial map of priority locations?

Select from:

- No, we have a list/geospatial map of priority locations, but we will not be disclosing it

[Fixed row]

(2.4) How does your organization define substantive effects on your organization?

Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

- Qualitative

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

- Time horizon over which the effect occurs
- Likelihood of effect occurring
- Other, please specify :Magnitude of impact

(2.4.7) Application of definition

A summary of climate risks and opportunities that could have a substantive impact on our business is outlined below. We define substantive strategic risk as climate-related risks that have more variability and uncertainty over a longer time frame than is normally considered for financial risk. The majority of disclosures in this report fall under the category of substantive strategic risk. Any risk or opportunity that could result in a change in business operations, revenue or expenditure, thereby prompting disclosure in other company filings (e.g., 10-K) may be considered financially substantive for the purposes of TCFD-recommended and CDP disclosures. This applies to both supply chain and direct operations. When considering climate-related risks and opportunities, we define the magnitude of potential impact as follows: • Low – insignificant impact on revenues and/or minor disruption of operations. • Medium – some impact on revenues and/or some disruption to operations, likely limited to a geographic region and/or number of business units. This may result in disclosure in financial reports. • Medium-High – some impact on revenues and/or moderate disruption to operations, likely limited to a geographic region and/or number of business units. This may result in disclosure in financial reports. • High – significant impact on revenues and/or severe disruption to operations, likely affecting multiple regions and/or business units. This will likely result in disclosures in financial reports.

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

- Qualitative

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

- Time horizon over which the effect occurs
- Likelihood of effect occurring
- Other, please specify :Magnitude of impact

(2.4.7) Application of definition

A summary of climate risks and opportunities that could have a substantive impact on our business is outlined below. We define substantive strategic risk as climate-related risks that have more variability and uncertainty over a longer time frame than is normally considered for financial risk. The majority of disclosures in this report fall under the category of substantive strategic risk. Any risk or opportunity that could result in a change in business operations, revenue or expenditure, thereby prompting disclosure in other company filings (e.g., 10-K) may be considered financially substantive for the purposes of TCFD-recommended and CDP disclosures. This applies to both supply chain and direct operations. When considering climate-related risks and opportunities, we define the magnitude of potential impact as follows:

- *Low – insignificant impact on revenues and/or minor disruption of operations.*
- *Medium-Low – limited impact on revenues and/or some disruption of operations.*
- *Medium-High – some impact on revenues and/or moderate disruption to operations, likely limited to a geographic region and/or number of business units. This may result in disclosure in financial reports.*
- *High – significant impact on revenues and/or severe disruption to operations, likely affecting multiple regions and/or business units. This will likely result in disclosures in financial reports.*

[Add row]

(2.5) Does your organization identify and classify potential water pollutants associated with its activities that could have a detrimental impact on water ecosystems or human health?

(2.5.1) Identification and classification of potential water pollutants

Select from:

- Yes, we identify and classify our potential water pollutants

(2.5.2) How potential water pollutants are identified and classified

At the corporate level, we track water discharge volumes to third-party wastewater treatment facilities. Water quality indicators for our discharges (nitrates, etc.) are tracked only at the facility level based on local permit requirements and are not aggregated at the corporate level.

[Fixed row]

(2.5.1) Describe how your organization minimizes the adverse impacts of potential water pollutants on water ecosystems or human health associated with your activities.

Row 1

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

- Other physical pollutants

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

At the corporate level, we track water discharge volumes to third-party wastewater treatment facilities. Water quality indicators for our discharges (nitrates, biological oxygen demand, etc.) are tracked only at the facility level based on local permit requirements and are not aggregated at the corporate level.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

- Direct operations

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

- Assessment of critical infrastructure and storage condition (leakages, spillages, pipe erosion etc.) and their resilience
- Implementation of integrated solid waste management systems
- Industrial and chemical accidents prevention, preparedness, and response
- Water recycling
- Reduction or phase out of hazardous substances

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

100% of sites measuring and monitoring water discharge quality by standard effluent parameters: BD monitors all wastewater discharge quality as mandated by local regulations and in compliance with applicable wastewater permits. Where permits are required, the frequency of measurement is typically ongoing via onsite analysis or by accredited 3rd parties. For our company, "sites" refers to all facilities as defined by the boundary.

[Add row]

C3. Disclosure of risks and opportunities

(3.1) Have you identified any environmental risks which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future?

Climate change

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

Yes, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain

Water

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

No

(3.1.2) Primary reason why your organization does not consider itself to have environmental risks in your direct operations and/or upstream/downstream value chain

Select from:

Not an immediate strategic priority

(3.1.3) Please explain

Our 2030+ goals established corporate level water reduction targets. BD's EHS team has established site roadmaps and site level targets. These are tracked and monitored throughout the fiscal year. Updates are provided to integrated supply chain leadership at least quarterly and BD executive leadership semi-annually. Water risk is considered part of business continuity planning and use threshold criteria established by that program. We use established water risk tools to evaluate the basin risk and operational risk at the corporate level as a screening tool. In the reporting year, no significant water risks have been identified. We continue to monitor water risk through regular activities and mitigation activities are implemented as part of business continuity planning.

Plastics

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

No

(3.1.2) Primary reason why your organization does not consider itself to have environmental risks in your direct operations and/or upstream/downstream value chain

Select from:

Not an immediate strategic priority

(3.1.3) Please explain

*Not an immediate strategic priority
[Fixed row]*

(3.1.1) Provide details of the environmental risks identified which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

Risk1

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical

Cyclone, hurricane, typhoon

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

- Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

- Puerto Rico

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

There is evidence to suggest that climate change is already impacting the frequency and severity of tropical storms. The impact of an extreme weather event on healthcare was exemplified by hurricane Maria. As reported in the results for our first fiscal quarter in 2018, costs of \$7 million were incurred as a result of hurricane-related damage to our production facilities in Puerto Rico from Hurricane Maria. We have manufacturing sites all over the world. In some instances, the manufacturing of certain product lines is concentrated in one or more of our plants. Interruptions to our manufacturing operations resulting from weather or natural disasters, regulatory requirements or issues in our manufacturing process, equipment failure or other factors could adversely affect our ability to manufacture our products. In some instances, we may not be able to transition manufacturing to other BD sites or a third party to replace the lost production. A significant interruption of our manufacturing operations could result in lost revenues and damage to our relationship with customers. In addition, many of our products require sterilization prior to sale, and we utilize both BD facilities and third parties for this process. In some instances, only a few facilities are qualified under applicable regulations to conduct this sterilization.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

- Decreased revenues due to reduced production capacity

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- Medium-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

- More likely than not

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

Medium-high

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

To the extent we or 3rd parties are unable to sterilize our products, whether due to lack of capacity (e.g., caused by disruption from an extreme weather event), regulatory requirements (e.g., related to reducing GHG emissions) or otherwise, we may be unable to transition sterilization to other sites or modalities in a timely or cost-effective manner, or at all, which could have an adverse impact on our operating results. This has the potential to decrease our revenues due to reduced production capacity.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

Yes

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

0

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

5000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

Approach & Assumptions: While it is difficult to tie any single event to climate change, we are using the approach and assumption that past events, such as Hurricanes Maria and Fiona, would be of similar magnitude and impact when disclosing this financial impact. Figures used in calculation: Each BD facility that is in an area of risk for natural disasters has a crisis/emergency plan specific to its location. If needed, we also implement projects that increase or improve our backup systems and resilience to physical extremes. For example, hurricane Fiona in September 2022 resulted in 5M of financial impact to the company. However, thanks to the emergency preparedness and crisis management governance we put in place following hurricane Maria, we had minimal interruption of production and deliveries, which resulted in no loss of sales. Note, the financial implications of physical climate change extremes could be up to 25 million if property loss and/or business interruption exceeds our self-insurance threshold.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

Other infrastructure, technology and spending, please specify :Install Combined Heat and Power (CHP) units

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

150000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

How cost of response was calculated: The cost of management includes a one-time project cost for a multi-year TCFD strategy engagement of 150,000. Through this engagement, BD undertook climate scenario analysis to better understand how climate-related risks (such as climate-induced water scarcity) and opportunities could impact the business. BD partnered with BSR, a global nonprofit organization of sustainable business experts that works with its global network of leading companies to build a just and sustainable world, to develop four scenarios corresponding to warming by 2100 that explored climate-related risks and opportunities, and other key uncertainties for our business. These scenarios incorporated credible and publicly available climate projections for emissions reductions and climate impacts. These scenarios were reviewed by BD management in early 2020 and insights from the scenario analysis were incorporated into the development of our BD 2030 goals.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Our 2030 goals include targets to reduce GHG emissions across our value chain, in addition to a commitment to create a supply chain that is adaptable to disruption and able to contribute to strong environmental and social performance; this includes a goal to incorporate climate risk into supply chain and network architecture strategies. Hurricane Maria demonstrated how important it is to continue our work in this area, in order to manage and reduce risk from future extreme weather-related events around the world. Risks to our operations, including those caused by potential natural disasters, are identified as part of our Enterprise Risk Management process. Each BD facility that is in an area of risk for natural disasters has a crisis/emergency plan specific to its location. If needed, we also implement projects that increase or improve our backup systems and resilience to physical extremes. For example, hurricane Fiona in September 2022 resulted in under 5M of financial impact to the company. However, thanks to the emergency preparedness and crisis management governance we put in place following hurricane Maria, we had minimal interruption of production and deliveries, which resulted in no loss of sales. Case study: We have developed and are implementing risk mitigation plans to protect the exposed factories against extreme weather-related risks (namely flood and windstorm). In FY 2024 we reduced the amount of potential loss in this area by 23 percent. During FY25 we plan to reduce risks again by 40%. In addition, future extreme weather events are included in our Network optimization strategies. At our facilities in Puerto Rico, we plan to install Combined Heat and Power (CHP) units by 2030, which reduce reliance on the power grid and increase resilience; by producing our own energy on-site, we are able to continue to operate in situations causing energy outages, such as extreme weather. We have updated our strategy to incorporate climate change considerations.

[Add row]

(3.3) In the reporting year, was your organization subject to any fines, enforcement orders, and/or other penalties for water-related regulatory violations?

	Water-related regulatory violations	Fines, enforcement orders, and/or other penalties	Comment
	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<i>Select all that apply</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Enforcement orders or other penalties but none that are considered as significant	<i>In FY 2024, BD received several minor wastewater discharge notices of violation from regulatory agencies.</i>

[Fixed row]

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

Select from:

No, and we do not anticipate being regulated in the next three years

(3.6) Have you identified any environmental opportunities which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future?

	Environmental opportunities identified
Climate change	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized
Water	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized

[Fixed row]

(3.6.1) Provide details of the environmental opportunities identified which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

- Opp1

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Resource efficiency

- Increased efficiency of production and/or distribution processes

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

- Upstream value chain

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

- China
- Italy
- Japan
- Spain
- Brazil
- Ireland
- Malaysia
- Singapore
- Switzerland
- France
- Israel
- Mexico
- Belgium
- Germany
- United States of America
- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Bosnia & Herzegovina

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Increased cost for traditional energy as a result of climate change makes capital investments in renewable energy (or projects with a longer return on investment) more feasible and saves more money over the lifetime of the project. This is particularly relevant for BD, where rising costs from both our energy usage and a portion of our raw-material base (plastic resins), as well as competition from low-cost producers around the world, can reduce our competitive advantage.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

Reduced indirect (operating) costs

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

Medium-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

More likely than not (50–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

Medium-low

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

We have the opportunity to reduce our operating costs in the short term, as increased cost for traditional energy as a result of climate change makes capital investments in renewable energy (or projects with a longer return on investment) more feasible and saves more money over the lifetime of the project.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

Yes

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

1200000

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

3600000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

In FY 2024, we implemented 33 projects that include updating building controls, HVAC replacements, lighting retrofits, machine replacements, process optimization and other efficiency upgrades in the production process and building operations. The projects were expected to generate \$ 1,200,000 annual savings in energy cost and 2450 metric tonnes of CO2e reduction starting in FY 2024 and into FY 2025. We have increased the number of sites using renewable electricity to 45. Of these sites, 25 are using 100 percent renewable electricity, 12 sites are using partial renewable electricity, and 8 sites utilizing on-site renewables. The projects were expected to generate 1,200,000 annual savings in energy cost. For the opportunity calculation, this assumes $1,200,000 \times 3 = 3,600,000$ for the maximum anticipated financial effect figure.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

5037039

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

As part of our procurement strategy, we evaluate all new energy deals for a green-energy option. We currently purchase green electric power in Germany, Ireland, Spain, Belgium, Mexico, Japan, Netherlands, United States, and the United Kingdom. In FY 2024, we invested over \$2.5 million in solar and wind energy through power purchase agreements and bundled RECs from existing contracts. Additionally, we invested \$2,537,039 in energy efficiency projects.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

In our climate change impact area, we have set goals to reduce our GHG emissions. We will achieve this reduction through two mechanisms – reduced energy demand and increased use of renewables. Each facility has identified a pipeline of projects aimed at reducing our GHG emissions and will utilize a traditional capital funding process to implement these projects. This process will continue to increase the number of projects with sustainability benefits and associated cost savings and contribute to the competitiveness of BD in both the short and long term. Previous projects have included HVAC replacements, chiller upgrades, compressed-air upgrades and LED installations, in addition to larger projects such as the installation of cogeneration facilities and various major solar installation projects. As part of

our procurement strategy, we evaluate all new energy deals for a green-energy option. We currently purchase green electric power in Germany, Ireland, Spain, Belgium, Mexico, Japan, Netherlands, United States, and the United Kingdom. In FY 2024, we invested over \$2.5 million in solar and wind energy through power purchase agreements and bundled RECs from existing contracts. Case study: In FY 2024, we implemented 33 projects that include updating building controls, HVAC replacements, lighting retrofits, machine replacements, process optimization and other efficiency upgrades in the production process and building operations. The projects were expected to generate \$ 1,200,000 annual savings in energy cost and 2450 metric tonnes of CO2e reduction starting in FY 2024 and into FY 2025 We have increased the number of sites using renewable electricity to 45. Of these sites, 25 are using 100 percent renewable electricity, 12 sites are using partial renewable electricity, and 8 sites utilizing on-site renewables.

Water

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

- Opp2

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Resource efficiency

- Reduced water usage and consumption

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

- Upstream value chain

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

- China
- Brazil
- Canada
- Mexico
- Germany
- Ireland
- United States of America
- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(3.6.1.6) River basin where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

- Rhine
- Rio Grande
- Other, please specify :Tagus, Yamuna, Gulf of Mexico (458), Ebro, North Pacific (446), Tijuana, Rio Grande, Great Basin

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Reliable and high-quality water is particularly important to our business in order to maintain strict quality specifications. There are many instances where projects have savings and efficiencies in multiple sustainability categories (e.g., a project that reduces energy consumption may also have a significant water reduction associated with it). For example, we have implemented water recovery processes (e.g., at water purification plants) that have both conserved water and reduced our energy consumption; similarly, optimizing process heating reduces the use of steam and water. As water is still a relatively low-cost resource in most of the regions where we operate, water efficiency projects often do not have as favorable a return on investment (ROI) as other sustainability or capital investment projects. However, for facilities in water-stressed areas, reducing our consumption now will help build resilience over the long term. Managing this risk enables us to capitalize on more opportunities, such as reduced operational costs over the long term.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

- Reduced indirect (operating) costs

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- Long-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

- About as likely as not (33–66%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

Medium-low

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

For facilities in water-stressed areas, reducing our consumption now will help build resilience over the long term. Managing this risk enables us to capitalize on more opportunities, such as reduced operational costs over the long term.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

Yes

(3.6.1.21) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term - minimum (currency)

1700

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

51000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

BD implemented 2 water savings projects in FY 2024 that are projected to reduce annual water costs by \$1700 per year, and we define long term as up to 30 years. For the opportunity calculation, this assumes $1700 \times 30 = 51000$ for the maximum anticipated financial effect figure in the long term.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

3000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

BD invested approximately \$1,000 on two water conservation projects at one of our sites in FY 2024. Increased cost for water as a result of constrained availability makes capital investments in water conservation methods (or projects with a longer ROI) more feasible and saves more money over the lifetime of the project. We will continue to identify and implement viable water reduction projects.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

As part of our 2030 goals, we have set targets to reduce our water usage by 40 percent by 2030 (from a baseline of 2019 and normalized to COPS). This opportunity is managed by implementing projects with significant energy, water and waste savings. We utilize a traditional capital funding process at the facility level to implement projects that will reduce water usage and increase efficient use of water. This process will continue to increase the number of projects with sustainability benefits and associated cost savings and contribute to the competitiveness of BD in both the short and long term. These methods have contributed to more than 13.8 million in cost savings in both energy and water since FY 2019. Case study: BD implemented 2 water-related projects in FY 2024 that are projected to reduce annual water costs by \$1,700 per year. These projects focused on water conservation. Increased cost for water as a result of constrained availability makes capital investments in water conservation methods (or projects with a longer ROI) more feasible and saves more money over the lifetime of the project. We will continue to identify and implement viable water reduction projects.

[Add row]

C4. Governance

(4.1) Does your organization have a board of directors or an equivalent governing body?

(4.1.1) Board of directors or equivalent governing body

Select from:

Yes

(4.1.2) Frequency with which the board or equivalent meets

Select from:

More frequently than quarterly

(4.1.3) Types of directors your board or equivalent is comprised of

Select all that apply

Executive directors or equivalent

(4.1.4) Board diversity and inclusion policy

Select from:

Yes, and it is publicly available

(4.1.5) Briefly describe what the policy covers

Diversity of thought has long been a core value of BD. The Board believes having Board members with a mix of differing viewpoints, insights and perspectives is critical to board effectiveness. BD seeks to have its Board composed of directors that collectively possess a wide range of relevant business and financial expertise, industry knowledge, management experience and prominence in areas of importance to BD. The Board believes that diverse representation of all genders, experiences and backgrounds is an important element in achieving the broad range of perspectives that the Board seeks among its members. Diverse representation on the Board is also important for modeling the inclusive culture at BD. To that end, consideration of the overall diversity of our board remains an important factor in board succession planning and director recruitment, and the Board has adopted a policy that a diverse range of candidates be included in any candidate pool from which new directors are selected. The Board is committed to maintaining and improving the representation of individuals of all genders, experiences and backgrounds, and will look for opportunities to increase the diversity of the Board where appropriate.

(4.1.6) Attach the policy (optional)

2025 BD Proxy Statement.pdf

[Fixed row]

(4.1.1) Is there board-level oversight of environmental issues within your organization?

	Board-level oversight of this environmental issue	Primary reason for no board-level oversight of this environmental issue	Explain why your organization does not have board-level oversight of this environmental issue
Climate change	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select from:	Rich text input [must be under 2500 characters]
Water	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select from:	Rich text input [must be under 2500 characters]
Biodiversity	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, and we do not plan to within the next two years	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not an immediate strategic priority	Due to the nature of our business and operating footprint, board-level oversight of biodiversity is not an immediate strategic priority for us.

[Fixed row]

(4.1.2) Identify the positions (do not include any names) of the individuals or committees on the board with accountability for environmental issues and provide details of the board's oversight of environmental issues.

Climate change

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

Board-level committee

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

Other policy applicable to the board, please specify :Charter of the Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

Scheduled agenda item in some board meetings – at least annually

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

- Approving corporate policies and/or commitments
- Overseeing the setting of corporate targets
- Monitoring progress towards corporate targets
- Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy
- Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

At the Board of Directors level, the Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee has oversight responsibility for the processes, policies and practices related to climate change, and will receive updates on topics concerning climate change at least annually. The full Board also receives reports on topics concerning climate change at least annually. At the management level, the Enterprise Risk and Sustainability Committee (ERC) provides oversight of our enterprise risk management (ERM) program, our 2030+ goals, and other ESG priority matters, including climate change. The ERC is also responsible for reporting to the Board and its committees and overseeing external and internal reporting on climate change. Further details about Board oversight of ESG matters and the ERC can be found here. The chief EHS & sustainability officer (CSO) leads the company's strategy around climate change. The CSO reports to the company's EVP & chief integrated supply chain officer (EVP ISC). This position reports to the CEO and is part of the company's Executive Leadership team. The CEO is also chair of our Board of Directors. As important matters arise, such as climate issues impacting business continuity or regulatory updates that could impact the company's strategy, the CSO will brief the ERC as needed; the ERC chairperson will brief the relevant Board committee and the full Board of Directors, if applicable.

Water

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)
- Board-level committee

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

- Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- Other policy applicable to the board, please specify :Charter of the Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

- Scheduled agenda item in some board meetings – at least annually

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

- Approving corporate policies and/or commitments
- Overseeing the setting of corporate targets
- Monitoring progress towards corporate targets
- Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy
- Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

At the Board of Directors level, the Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee has oversight responsibility for the processes, policies and practices related to climate change, and will receive updates on topics concerning climate change at least annually. The full Board also receives reports on topics concerning climate change at least annually. At the management level, the Enterprise Risk and Sustainability Committee (ERC) provides oversight of our enterprise risk management (ERM) program, our 2030+ goals, and other ESG priority matters, including climate change. The ERC is also responsible for reporting to the Board and its committees and overseeing external and internal reporting on climate change. Further details about Board oversight of ESG matters and the ERC can be found here. The chief EHS & sustainability officer (CSO) leads the company's strategy around climate change. The CSO reports to the company's EVP & chief integrated supply chain officer (EVP ISC). This position reports to the CEO and is part of the company's Executive Leadership team. The CEO is also chair of our Board of Directors. As important matters arise, such as climate issues impacting business continuity or regulatory updates that could impact the company's strategy, the CSO will brief the ERC as needed; the ERC chairperson will brief the relevant Board committee and the full Board of Directors, if applicable.

[Fixed row]

(4.2) Does your organization's board have competency on environmental issues?

Climate change

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

- Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group
- Regular training for directors on environmental issues, industry best practice, and standards (e.g., TCFD, SBTi)
- Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Additional training

- Training in an environmental subject by a certified organization, please specify :NACD Climate Continuous Learning

Water

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group

Regular training for directors on environmental issues, industry best practice, and standards (e.g., TCFD, SBTi)

[Fixed row]

(4.3) Is there management-level responsibility for environmental issues within your organization?

Climate change

(4.3.1) Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue

Select from:

Yes

Water

(4.3.1) Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue

Select from:

Yes

Biodiversity

(4.3.1) Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue

Select from:

- No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(4.3.2) Primary reason for no management-level responsibility for environmental issues

Select from:

- Not an immediate strategic priority

(4.3.3) Explain why your organization does not have management-level responsibility for environmental issues

*Due to the nature of our business and operating footprint, management-level responsibility for biodiversity is not an immediate strategic priority for us.
[Fixed row]*

(4.3.1) Provide the highest senior management-level positions or committees with responsibility for environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

- Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Policies, commitments, and targets

- Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

Strategy and financial planning

- Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
- Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- Other, please specify :Reports to the EVP, Chief Integrated Supply Chain Officer

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

- Annually

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

At the management level, the Enterprise Risk and Sustainability Committee (ERC) provides oversight of our enterprise risk management (ERM) program, our 2030 goals, and other ESG priority matters, including climate change. The ERC is also responsible for reporting to the Board and its committees and overseeing external and internal reporting on climate change. The central teams mentioned below have responsibility for management of climate change emissions and the identification and management of risks related to specific areas of our value chain. The central Sustainability team is resourced to address a number of broad areas of focus regarding climate change, including: • Stakeholder engagement and reporting • Human rights • Sustainable operations This team is responsible for compiling our greenhouse gas (GHG) inventory and working with BD sites to reduce emissions through energy reduction and renewable energy projects. This team also partners with central and business teams to incorporate climate risks, such as extreme weather, into business continuity planning programs. The central Sustainability team also works with the ERM team to provide input on risks and opportunities related to climate change through our company's ERM program. The central Sustainability team also oversees the Sustainability Operations Council. Sponsored by the CSO and chaired by the senior director, sustainability operations, the council consists of representatives from each business team on behalf of our manufacturing facilities, distribution center and large campus locations as well as central Procurement. The council tracks performance against Scopes 1 and 2 targets and aligns resources to build a multiyear pipeline of sustainability projects to achieve our 2030 climate change management goals.

Water

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

- Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Policies, commitments, and targets

- Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

Strategy and financial planning

- Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
- Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- Other, please specify :Reports to the EVP, Chief Integrated Supply Chain Officer

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

- Annually

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

At the management level, the Enterprise Risk and Sustainability Committee (ERC) provides oversight of our enterprise risk management (ERM) program, our 2030 goals, and other ESG priority matters, including climate change. The ERC is also responsible for reporting to the Board and its committees and overseeing external and internal reporting on climate change. The central teams mentioned below have responsibility for management of climate change emissions and the identification and management of risks related to specific areas of our value chain. The central Sustainability team is resourced to address a number of broad areas of focus regarding climate change, including: • Stakeholder engagement and reporting • Human rights • Sustainable operations This team is responsible for compiling our greenhouse gas (GHG) inventory and working with BD sites to reduce emissions through energy reduction and renewable energy projects. This team also partners with central and business teams to incorporate climate risks, such as extreme weather, into business continuity planning programs. The central Sustainability team also works with the ERM team to provide input on risks and opportunities related to climate change through our company's ERM program. The central Sustainability

team also oversees the Sustainability Operations Council. Sponsored by the CSO and chaired by the senior director, sustainability operations, the council consists of representatives from each business team on behalf of our manufacturing facilities, distribution center and large campus locations as well as central Procurement. The council tracks performance against Scopes 1 and 2 targets and aligns resources to build a multiyear pipeline of sustainability projects to achieve our 2030 climate change management goals.

[Add row]

(4.5) Do you provide monetary incentives for the management of environmental issues, including the attainment of targets?

Climate change

(4.5.1) Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue

Select from:

Yes

(4.5.2) % of total C-suite and board-level monetary incentives linked to the management of this environmental issue

0

(4.5.3) Please explain

The board/executive board recognizes the reputational benefits for meeting BD's sustainability goals. This includes an energy/emissions reduction goal, where the incentive is recognition for the company rather than incentive for specific individuals. For some facilities in Europe, incentive pay is tied to meeting emission reduction goals (as it is often included in an associate's Individual Impact Goals for this job category). Environment / sustainability managers are evaluated based on meeting emissions and energy reduction targets at their site, as part of our 2030+ sustainability goals. 100% of BD's manufacturing facilities participate in continuous improvement programs, including Kaizen submissions, and in some facilities these programs are linked to employee's pay. Submissions are specific to safety, productivity, environment, and quality. As part of the kaizen process, associates own the implementation of improvements that decrease emissions or energy.

Water

(4.5.1) Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue

Select from:

No, and we do not plan to introduce them in the next two years

(4.5.3) Please explain

The board/executive board recognizes the reputational benefits for meeting BD's sustainability goals. This includes an energy/emissions reduction goal, where the incentive is recognition for the company rather than incentive for specific individuals. For some facilities in Europe, incentive pay is tied to meeting emission reduction goals (as it is often included in an associate's Individual Impact Goals for this job category). Environment / sustainability managers are evaluated based on meeting emissions and energy reduction targets at their site, as part of our 2030+ sustainability goals. 100% of BD's manufacturing facilities participate in continuous improvement programs, including Kaizen submissions, and in some facilities these programs are linked to employee's pay. Submissions are specific to safety, productivity, environment, and quality. As part of the kaizen process, associates own the implementation of improvements that decrease emissions or energy.
[Fixed row]

(4.5.1) Provide further details on the monetary incentives provided for the management of environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Senior-mid management

Energy manager

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

Other, please specify :Not part of an existing incentive plan

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

Progress towards environmental targets

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

- The incentives are not linked to an incentive plan, or equivalent (e.g. discretionary bonus in the reporting year)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

This incentive is aligned with emissions reduction projects.

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

For some facilities in Europe, incentive pay is tied to meeting emission reduction goals (as it is often included in an associate's Individual Impact Goals for this job category).

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Senior-mid management

- Environment/Sustainability manager

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

- Other, please specify :Not part of an existing incentive plan

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

- Progress towards environmental targets

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

- The incentives are not linked to an incentive plan, or equivalent (e.g. discretionary bonus in the reporting year)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

This incentive is aligned with progress on our emissions reduction target.

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

Environment / sustainability managers are evaluated based on meeting emissions and energy reduction targets at their site, as part of our 2030+ sustainability goals.

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Facility/Unit/Site management

- Facilities manager

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

- Other, please specify :Not part of an existing incentive plan

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

- Progress towards environmental targets

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

- The incentives are not linked to an incentive plan, or equivalent (e.g. discretionary bonus in the reporting year)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

This incentive is aligned with progress on our emissions reduction target.

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

For some facilities in Europe, incentive pay is tied to meeting emission reduction goals (as it is often included in an associate's Individual Impact Goals for this job category). In addition, 100% of BD's manufacturing facilities participate in continuous improvement programs, including Kaizen submissions, and in some facilities these programs are linked to employee's pay. Submissions are specific to safety, productivity, environment, and quality. As part of the kaizen process, associates own the implementation of improvements that decrease emissions or energy.

[Add row]

(4.6) Does your organization have an environmental policy that addresses environmental issues?

	Does your organization have any environmental policies?
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.6.1) Provide details of your environmental policies.

Row 1

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

Climate change

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- Direct operations
- Upstream value chain
- Downstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

This policy applies to BD associates, visitors and contractors and to all owned or leased BD facilities, worldwide. We expect our partners to have similar Environment Health and Safety programs/policies in place (Expectations for Suppliers document). Fundamental to this Policy is compliance with all applicable laws and regulations, a commitment to continuous improvement, and alignment with our BD Code of Conduct, which applies to all associates. Below are the highlights:

- To implement management systems that encourage environmental awareness, protection, and resilience across all BD operations and activities. This includes: o conservation of natural resources, water and energy, and utilization of renewable energy o reduction in the generation of emissions and waste, and increasing the reuse and recycling of materials o minimization of the use of hazardous materials and chemicals of high concern, with an aim to eliminate these materials whenever feasible, and/or seek safer alternatives.
- To embed a sustainability mindset throughout the design, development, manufacture, distribution, and end of life management of our activities, products, and services.
- To implement the work detailed in this policy with guidance, input and support from external partners, stakeholders and industry initiatives.
- To utilize a defined process to identify, evaluate, and prioritize key EHS issues, against which we will set goals and targets.
- To conduct audits/reviews to verify Policy adherence.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

- Commitment to a circular economy strategy
- Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards
- Commitment to take environmental action beyond regulatory compliance
- Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues

Climate-specific commitments

- Commitment to net-zero emissions

Additional references/Descriptions

- Reference to timebound environmental milestones and targets

(4.6.1.6) Indicate whether your environmental policy is in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select all that apply

- No, but we plan to align in the next two years

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

- Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

BD-Global-Environment-Health-Safety-Policy.pdf

[Add row]

(4.10) Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives?

(4.10.1) Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives?

Select from:

- Yes

(4.10.2) Collaborative framework or initiative

Select all that apply

- Science-Based Targets Initiative (SBTi)
- Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD)
- Other, please specify :Business Ambition for 1.5C

(4.10.3) Describe your organization's role within each framework or initiative

SBTi: BD has committed to near-term and long-term science-based targets as well as a net zero target through SBTi. Overall Net-Zero Target: BD commits to reach net-zero greenhouse gas emissions across the value chain by FY2050. Near-Term Targets: BD commits to reduce absolute scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions 50% by 2030 from a 2019 base year. BD also commits that 75% of its suppliers and customers by emissions covering purchased goods and services, capital goods, upstream transportation and distribution, use of sold products and end-of-life treatment of sold products, will have science-based targets by 2028. Long-Term Targets: BD commits to reduce absolute scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions 90% by 2050 from a 2019 base year. BD commits to reduce scope 3 GHG emissions 97% per unit of sold product by 2050 from a 2021 base year. TCFD: BD began assessing our climate management program in alignment with recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) in 2019, and we continue to use this framework to advance our initiatives and disclose relevant information. Business Ambition for 1.5C: BD is part of the Business Ambition for 1.5C campaign, which is an urgent call to action from a global coalition of UN agencies, business and industry leaders, in partnership with the Race to Zero. BD represents one of more than 1000 companies committed to the Business Ambition for 1.5C campaign.

[Fixed row]

(4.11) In the reporting year, did your organization engage in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment?

(4.11.1) External engagement activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Select all that apply

Yes, we engaged indirectly through, and/or provided financial or in-kind support to a trade association or other intermediary organization or individual whose activities could influence policy, law, or regulation

(4.11.2) Indicate whether your organization has a public commitment or position statement to conduct your engagement activities in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

Yes, we have a public commitment or position statement in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

(4.11.3) Global environmental treaties or policy goals in line with public commitment or position statement

Select all that apply

Paris Agreement

(4.11.4) Attach commitment or position statement

Participation in Political Process - April 2025.pdf

(4.11.5) Indicate whether your organization is registered on a transparency register

Select from:

Yes

(4.11.6) Types of transparency register your organization is registered on

Select all that apply

Mandatory government register

(4.11.7) Disclose the transparency registers on which your organization is registered & the relevant ID numbers for your organization

U.S. House of Representatives ID: 329070000; U.S. Senate ID: 5767-12. In the U.S., our lobbying disclosures are available at the Office of the Clerk, U.S. House of Representatives. (<https://lobbyingdisclosure.house.gov/>) Outside the U.S., we also follow all mandatory disclosure requirements. e

(4.11.8) Describe the process your organization has in place to ensure that your external engagement activities are consistent with your environmental commitments and/or transition plan

BD engages in public policy advocacy through ongoing, constructive and transparent interactions with government officials and stakeholder groups. All advocacy activities are directed toward furthering the company's Purpose of advancing the world of health, without regard to the personal political affiliations or views of any individual BD associates at any level across the organization. Strong, long-term relationships with policymakers help us better understand unmet public health needs around the world. Our Board of Directors' Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee oversees BD's engagement in the political process to promote ethical and transparent engagement, advance the company's Purpose, and comply with applicable laws and reporting requirements. Our Public Affairs team leverages our diverse experience, expertise, global reach and collaborations to develop public policy positions that guide our advocacy efforts worldwide. It also makes constructive contributions to policy discussions that are relevant to the company and the communities where we operate.

[Fixed row]

(4.11.2) Provide details of your indirect engagement on policy, law, or regulation that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment through trade associations or other intermediary organizations or individuals in the reporting year.

Row 1

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

- Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

North America

- US Chamber of Commerce

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

- Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

- Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

- No, we did not attempt to influence their position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

The U.S. Chamber of Commerce supports "a market-based approach to accelerate GHG emissions reductions across the U.S. economy", supports U.S. participation in the Paris Climate Agreement, and has an Energy, Environment, Climate and Sustainability Policy Committee. The Chamber has no stated position on net-zero. The U.S. Chamber of Commerce's climate policy position notes several components that it believes an effective climate policy should have, including a market-based approach, U.S. leadership in climate science, leveraging the power of business, pursuing energy efficiency, climate resilient infrastructure, U.S. technologies and products, and international cooperation. We do not believe these goals to be inconsistent with our climate goals, including our approved SBTs. Note that as a global company, we are involved with many trade associations and issues-based coalitions. This CDP response is not an exhaustive list of our involvement in associations. See our annual sustainability report for more information about our public policy advocacy efforts.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

140000

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

Our Together We Advance strategy is centered around the health of our company, planet, communities and the people we serve. The purpose of our involvement and funding in the US Chamber of Commerce (and other organizations) is to collaboratively engage on issues that impact our industry through this organization, and to advance policy proposals focused on key priorities, including our climate goals, through advocacy coalitions. A range of global public policy positions are available on our website.

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

Paris Agreement

[Add row]

(4.12) Have you published information about your organization’s response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response?

Select from:

- Yes

(4.12.1) Provide details on the information published about your organization’s response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response. Please attach the publication.

Row 1

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

- In mainstream reports

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

- Climate change
- Water

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

- Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

- Strategy
- Governance
- Emission targets
- Dependencies & Impacts
- Content of environmental policies



s & Opportunities

Value chain engagement

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

Annual Report PDF pages 2-3, 4, 16, 18, 20, 24-25, 26-30, 35-36, 43, 44, 61-62, 63-66, 81, 88, 89, 125

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

BD_10k.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

Through our culture, Purpose and sustainability strategy, Together We Advance, BD offers associates a great place to work and the opportunity to be part of something bigger, where our people see their efforts and ingenuity amplified into benefits for patients, families and communities worldwide. We are progressing on our sustainability goals, from empowering our diverse workforce, to supporting our communities and reducing our environmental footprint. Building on the Scope 1 and 2 reductions we've achieved, our manufacturing plants and distribution centers have quickened the pace of conversion to green power and energy use reduction. We're focused on reducing greenhouse gas emissions across our entire value chain, through engagement with suppliers and customers, and evaluating our products. Our medical device recycling pilot is an industry-first to manage discarded syringes and needles and resulted in 40,000 pounds of medical waste recycled and diverted from disposal.

Row 2

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

In voluntary sustainability reports

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

Climate change

Water

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

Strategy

Governance

Emission targets

Emissions figures

Risks & Opportunities

Value chain engagement

Public policy engagement

Water accounting figures

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

Whole Report

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

FY 2024 Sustainability report.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

*This is our annual sustainability report that details our sustainability strategy, Together We Advance, which includes our 2030+ goals for water and climate change.
[Add row]*

C5. Business strategy

(5.1) Does your organization use scenario analysis to identify environmental outcomes?

Climate change

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:

Every three years or less frequently

Water

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:

Every three years or less frequently

[Fixed row]

(5.1.1) Provide details of the scenarios used in your organization's scenario analysis.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

- RCP 8.5

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

- No SSP used

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

- Qualitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

- Policy
- Market
- Reputation
- Technology
- Acute physical
- Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

- 1.5°C or lower

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2019

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- 2025
- 2030

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

- Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

- Global regulation
- Level of action (from local to global)

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Four scenarios were developed that corresponded to warming by 2100 allowing us to explore climate-related risks and opportunities, and other key uncertainties for our business. The time horizons covered included both the medium and long term (2030+). In order to incorporate information from climate projections into the scenarios, specific temperature increases and climate projections were assigned to each scenario. Two of the resulting scenarios were created based on the RCP 2.6 scenarios with the 1.5°C trajectory by 2100; the remaining two were created based on RCP 8.5, which is also the business-as-usual scenario. The areas that were considered as part of the scenario analysis include supply chain, business strategy, policy, market trends and technology. A cross-functional workshop was held in order for participants to explore the strategic implications of the four future scenarios. The results were used to determine (1) issues that are likely to increase in importance, regardless of scenario, and (2) highly dynamic issues that are very responsive to different scenarios and therefore require close monitoring and a foresight-driven management approach. These insights were incorporated into the development of our BD 2030+ goals, including the science-based target that was announced at the end of 2020.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

In 2019, responding to the need for strategic resilience in a time of rapid change, as well as a desire to assess and report to investors on climate risk in line with the TCFD recommendations, BD undertook climate scenario analysis to better understand how climate-related risks and opportunities could impact the business. BD

partnered with BSR, a global nonprofit organization of sustainable business experts that works with its global network of leading companies to build a just and sustainable world. BSR and BD collaboratively developed qualitative scenarios, augmented them with information from relevant climate projections and completed a climate scenario to analyze and assess the resilience of our corporate strategy to climate-related risks and opportunities, in line with the TCFD recommendations.

Water

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Water scenarios

- WWF Water Risk Filter

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

- Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

- Acute physical
- Chronic physical
- Policy
- Reputation

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2023

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- 2025
- 2030
- 2040
- 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

- Changes to the state of nature
- Number of ecosystems impacted
- Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Stakeholder and customer demands

- Consumer sentiment
- Consumer attention to impact
- Impact of nature footprint on reputation

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

The scenario analysis conducted using the WWF Water Risk Filter is performed at the organizational level, covering all sites. However, it is important to note that there are uncertainties, assumptions, and limitations associated with this tool. The reliance on global datasets, which can vary in quality and accuracy, may not fully capture local hydrological conditions, leading to potential uncertainties in scenario analysis. Moreover, the tool's reliance on non-real-time data may limit its ability to reflect recent changes in water availability and quality, impacting its relevance for rapidly changing contexts. Furthermore, the tool's outputs are dependent on the reliability of external data sources, and the assumption of aggregating risks at specific regional scales (i.e., river basins) may not fully account for local variations.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

At BD, water risk is considered part of business continuity planning. Water-related risks within operations are identified, assessed and addressed by the central S&EHS team. We use the WWF Water Risk Filter to evaluate the basin risk and operational risk at the corporate level as a screening tool. The results are provided to the sustainability operations council, who also set the strategy for prioritizing projects or providing insights for how to improve overall water management programs. An example of an evaluated risk includes supply disruptions that may result from water scarcity in our direct operations, which are assessed through strategy planning sessions, materiality assessments and business continuity planning. An example of an evaluated opportunity includes resource efficiency (e.g., reduced water usage and consumption) in direct operations. Reliable and high-quality water is particularly important to our business in order to maintain strict quality specifications. We

have implemented water recovery processes (e.g. water purification plant) that has both conserved water and reduced our energy consumption; similarly, optimizing process heating reduces the use of steam and water. For facilities in water stressed areas, reducing our consumption now will help build resilience over the long term. Managing this risk enables us to capitalize on more opportunities, such as reduced operational costs over the long term.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

RCP 2.6

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

No SSP used

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

Qualitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

Policy

Market

Reputation

Technology

Chronic physical

- Acute physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

- 1.5°C or lower

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2019

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- 2025
- 2030

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

- Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

- Global regulation
- Level of action (from local to global)

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Four scenarios were developed that corresponded to warming by 2100 allowing us to explore climate-related risks and opportunities, and other key uncertainties for our business. The time horizons covered included both the medium and long term (2030+). In order to incorporate information from climate projections into the scenarios, specific temperature increases and climate projections were assigned to each scenario. Two of the resulting scenarios were created based on the RCP 2.6 scenarios with the 1.5°C trajectory by 2100; the remaining two were created based on RCP 8.5, which is also the business-as-usual scenario. The areas that were considered as part of the scenario analysis include supply chain, business strategy, policy, market trends and technology. A cross-functional workshop was held in order for participants to explore the strategic implications of the four future scenarios. The results were used to determine (1) issues that are likely to increase in

importance, regardless of scenario, and (2) highly dynamic issues that are very responsive to different scenarios and therefore require close monitoring and a foresight-driven management approach. These insights were incorporated into the development of our BD 2030+ goals, including the science based target that was announced at the end of 2020.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

In 2019, responding to the need for strategic resilience in a time of rapid change, as well as a desire to assess and report to investors on climate risk in line with the TCFD recommendations, BD undertook climate scenario analysis to better understand how climate-related risks and opportunities could impact the business. BD partnered with BSR, a global nonprofit organization of sustainable business experts that works with its global network of leading companies to build a just and sustainable world. BSR and BD collaboratively developed qualitative scenarios, augmented them with information from relevant climate projections and completed a climate scenario to analyze and assess the resilience of our corporate strategy to climate-related risks and opportunities, in line with the TCFD recommendations
[Add row]

(5.1.2) Provide details of the outcomes of your organization’s scenario analysis.

Climate change

(5.1.2.1) Business processes influenced by your analysis of the reported scenarios

Select all that apply

- Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management
- Target setting and transition planning

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(5.1.2.3) Summarize the outcomes of the scenario analysis and any implications for other environmental issues

A cross-functional workshop was held in order for participants to explore the strategic implications of the four future scenarios. The results were used to determine (1) issues that are likely to increase in importance, regardless of scenario, and (2) highly dynamic issues that are very responsive to different scenarios and therefore require close monitoring and a foresight-driven management approach. These insights were incorporated into the development of our BD 2030+ goals, including the science based target that was announced at the end of 2020. Under the business-as-usual scenarios, a number of issues increased in importance, including water and global systemic health challenges related to climate change. Under the remaining scenarios with the 1.5°C trajectory by 2100, energy and emissions from our

operations, social impact and access for underserved populations, talent, diversity and inclusion, and global systemic health challenges related to climate change increased in importance. These issues are addressed under our 2030+ goals.

Water

(5.1.2.1) Business processes influenced by your analysis of the reported scenarios

Select all that apply

- Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management
- Target setting and transition planning

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(5.1.2.3) Summarize the outcomes of the scenario analysis and any implications for other environmental issues

We conduct water risk assessments annually for basin water risk and operational water risk using the World Wildlife Fund (WWF) Water Risk Filter. The screening tool assesses types of water-related business risk—physical, regulatory and reputational. Once an assessment has been completed, the results are shared with our Sustainable Operations Council as well as impacted sites, which are required to develop and implement strategies to reduce consumption or improve demand through projects such as rainwater harvesting. Our FY 2024 water risk analysis revealed that overall operational water risk is low. Eight facilities have high basin water risk, though the overall basin water risk is considered medium. See our Annual Sustainability Report for more detail (p. 19).

[Fixed row]

(5.2) Does your organization's strategy include a climate transition plan?

(5.2.1) Transition plan

Select from:

- No, but we are developing a climate transition plan within the next two years

(5.2.15) Primary reason for not having a climate transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world

Select from:

- Lack of internal resources, capabilities, or expertise (e.g., due to organization size)

(5.2.16) Explain why your organization does not have a climate transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world

Due to the range of our portfolio and product life cycles, individual glidepaths to net zero are being co-created with each business unit, along with the central Sustainability team, Responsible Sourcing team and central R&D team. Through FY 2024, we're partnering with a top-tier strategic consulting firm to carry out this work. These glidepaths will identify bold and transformative moves to get us to net zero, providing projections of how each business unit's emissions may change over time given a specific set of assumptions on actions that the business unit can take. To ensure that glidepaths are embedded in our strategy and aligned with other initiatives, their creation and execution will be carried out under the umbrella of BD Excellence. Our Scope 3 emissions are driven primarily by activities in our upstream supply chain that are associated with the purchase of goods and services, transportation and distribution, and the use and disposal of products. Reducing emissions and achieving our targets will require coordinated action across three main levers: • Engaging with our suppliers and supporting them on their journeys to setting and achieving science based targets • Designing out GHG from our products and packaging across the life cycle • Building ecosystems and partnerships across the value chain to decarbonize healthcare Work is already underway across each of these levers. For instance, in early 2024, the Responsible Sourcing team invited 30,000+ global suppliers to an interactive training to support them in setting their own science-based GHG reduction targets by 2028. In addition, our pilot project with Casella to collect and recycle products at end-of-life is just one example of building partnerships.

[Fixed row]

(5.3) Have environmental risks and opportunities affected your strategy and/or financial planning?

(5.3.1) Environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy and/or financial planning

Select from:

- Yes, both strategy and financial planning

(5.3.2) Business areas where environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy

Select all that apply

- Products and services
- Upstream/downstream value chain
- Investment in R&D
- Operations

[Fixed row]

(5.3.1) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your strategy.

Products and services

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

- Risks
- Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

- Climate change

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

Some suppliers, facilities or product lines may be impacted by the risk of climate-related issues in products and services. Carbon regulation and the rise of raw-material costs due to acute and chronic climate change events could impact the cost of products. We view climate change as an issue affecting the health of the global population that will likely disproportionately impact vulnerable populations such as those without access to healthcare. The global GHG emission trajectory is expected to increase the frequency and intensity of some extreme weather events and, along with increasing temperatures, these factors will bring about a range of health risks and population impacts. Heat-related fatalities and illnesses (e.g., heat stroke, respiratory illnesses) will increase due to rising temperatures and levels of air pollution. Increased flooding will affect waterborne illnesses and spread of vector-borne diseases (e.g., malaria, Zika virus, West Nile virus). These factors will place strain on the healthcare infrastructure, so we believe it is imperative to take steps not only to reduce GHG emissions from our own operations, but also to manage—and where possible mitigate—the potential risks and negative impacts of climate change across our value chain. Finally, improvements to our products and solutions to reduce their carbon footprint across their life cycle will support our customers in pursuit of their sustainability goals. This could include designing electrical equipment to be more energy efficient, considering alternative materials, and making our supply chain networks more efficient. The magnitude of this impact has been small compared to revenue from other types of products and services in our portfolio. Time horizons covered include short and medium term. Case study of substantial strategic decisions: Inherent in our Purpose of advancing the world of health is working to meet emerging or unmet health needs that our products, solutions and expertise can address. We have a portfolio of solutions that can help detect and diagnose illnesses that will be exacerbated by climate change, such as antimicrobial resistance. Additionally, chronic disease risks are likely to increase with climate change. Our growth strategy will focus on transformative solutions to positively impact the treatment of chronic disease. We have also begun investigating circular economy solutions, including • A recycling pilot with Casella Waste Systems Inc, to manage discarded syringes and needles that led to 40,000 pounds of medical waste being recycled and diverted from disposal. • Partnering with Odense University Hospital, the Health Innovation Centre of Southern Denmark, the Danish Technological Institute, the Global Material & Asset Fund and EcoFITT ApS to conduct a feasibility study, focusing on used blood collection tubes from labs. The study shows that these used tubes (made from high-quality PET plastic) can be cleaned, shredded and molded into new articles.

Upstream/downstream value chain

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

- Risks
- Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

- Climate change

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

The risks and opportunities in our supply chain are in the form of rising energy costs that would impact our process and cause a reduction or interruption in the supply of certain raw materials and components and transportation that could adversely affect our operations. Severe weather that impacts our supply chain would increase our risk of disruption to customers. This is managed through procurement expertise. Our strategic sourcing teams continuously assess our sole-sourced raw materials and maintain business continuity plans with our suppliers. Our continuity plans may include securing secondary supply with alternative suppliers, qualification of alternative manufacturing facilities, maintaining contingency stock, internal development of supply, and establishment of technology escrow accounts. In 2016, we refined our approach to supplier risk profiling by adding reputation risks into our Enterprise Supplier Risk Management process for direct suppliers. Since then, we continue to evolve our supplier risk program to account for emerging and evolving risks to supply chains and leverage a prioritization process to deploy mitigation plans. The magnitude of impacts on our supply chain from climate change has been small compared to other factors. However, if frequency of disruption increases, potential impacts could be significant as our supply chain is large, global and complex. Time horizons covered include short and medium term. Case study of substantial strategic decisions: As part of our 2030+ goal to create a supply chain adaptable to disruption and able to contribute to strong environmental and social performance, we achieved our goal to complete ESG desktop audits for strategic, preferred and critical suppliers and are tracking progress toward our goal to have 90 percent of total spend reflected in completed supplier sustainability desktop audits by 2025. Using third-party survey platforms, such as EcoVadis, we are able to collect different environmental KPIs (GHG emissions, water usage, waste generated, etc.) and assess suppliers' policies and processes to manage various sustainability issues.

Investment in R&D

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

- Risks

- Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

- Climate change

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

At BD, we view climate change as an issue of public health. The GHG emission trajectory is expected to increase the frequency and intensity of some extreme weather events and, along with increasing temperatures, these factors will bring about a range of health risks and population impacts. Heat-related fatalities and illnesses (e.g., heat stroke, respiratory illnesses) will increase due to rising temperatures and levels of air pollution. Increased flooding will affect waterborne illnesses and the spread of vector-borne diseases (e.g., malaria, Zika virus, West Nile virus). These factors will place strain on the healthcare infrastructure, so we believe it is imperative that we take steps to not only to reduce GHG emissions from our own operations, but also to manage—and where possible mitigate—the potential risks and negative impacts of climate change across our value chain. As part of our 2030+ goal to minimize our contribution to global emissions, we have also set a goal to utilize our capabilities to address unmet health needs for climate-vulnerable populations. While we do not currently have a specific program around investment in R&D for climate-related diseases, we see risks and opportunities related to the nexus of climate change and human health as something that would surface as part of our work to address unmet health needs. We would allocate investments through existing funding channels within the organization. The magnitude of this impact is expected to be small in relation to other R&D investments. Time horizons covered include medium and long term. Case study of substantial strategic decisions: Inherent in our Purpose of advancing the world of health is working to meet emerging or unmet health needs that our products, solutions and expertise can support. We have a portfolio of solutions that can help detect and diagnose illnesses that will be exacerbated by climate change, such as antimicrobial resistance (AMR). Additionally, chronic disease risks are likely to increase with climate change. Our growth strategy will focus on transformative solutions to positively impact the treatment of chronic disease. The BD Sustainable Medical Technology Institute (BD SMTI), develops and supports programs to achieve our 2030+ product impact goals. We have also begun investigating circular economy solutions, including • A recycling pilot with Casella Waste Systems Inc, to manage discarded syringes and needles that led to 40,000 pounds of medical waste being recycled and diverted from disposal. • Partnering with Odense University Hospital, the Health Innovation Centre of Southern Denmark, the Danish Technological Institute, the Global Material & Asset Fund and EcoFITT ApS to conduct a feasibility study, focusing on used blood collection tubes from labs. The study shows that these used tubes, which are made from high-quality PET plastic, can be cleaned, shredded and molded into new articles.

Operations

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

- Risks
- Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

- Climate change

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

Risks and opportunities from climate change in operations are intensified for some suppliers, facilities or product lines. This could include carbon regulation increasing operational costs, acute and chronic events such as an increase in extreme hurricanes impacting BD manufacturing facilities and/or supplier facilities, and chronic events such as prolonged drought increasing water costs in operations. We have incorporated this risk into our business continuity planning for operations by evaluating where we manufacture products that are classified as critical to healthcare, and by pursuing redundant manufacturing capabilities where appropriate. In addition to goals set for our climate change impact area, we have set a 2030+ goal to incorporate climate risk into supply chain and network architecture strategies. The magnitude of this impact has been small compared to other factors like operational expenditures and annual revenue. Time horizons covered include short and medium term. Case study of substantial strategic decisions: In our climate change impact area, we have set goals to reduce our GHG emissions. We will achieve this reduction through two mechanisms—reduced energy demand and increased use of renewables. Each facility has identified a pipeline of projects aimed at reducing our GHG emissions and will utilize a traditional capital funding process to implement these projects. This process will continue to increase the number of projects with sustainability benefits and associated cost savings and contribute to the competitiveness of BD in both the short and long term. Previous projects have included HVAC replacements, chiller upgrades, compressed-air upgrades and LED installations, in addition to larger projects such as Building Management Systems (BMS), the installation of cogeneration facilities, and various major solar installation projects.

[Add row]

(5.3.2) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your financial planning.

Row 1

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

- Indirect costs
- Capital expenditures
- Assets

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

- Risks
- Opportunities

(5.3.2.3) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected these financial planning elements

Select all that apply

- Climate change

(5.3.2.4) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected these financial planning elements

Risks and opportunities that would affect operating costs and capital expenditure / capital allocation are factored into our financial planning through normal budgeting processes for the short term. These risks include increased operational costs from regulation or rising energy costs. Each facility has identified a pipeline of projects aimed at reducing our GHG emissions through demand reduction and increase in the use of renewables, and will utilize a traditional capital funding process to implement these projects. The magnitude of impact is relatively small (less than 5 percent of total operating costs). Time horizons covered by financial planning are short to medium term. Risks and opportunities from climate change in asset financial planning are impacted for some suppliers, facilities and product lines. Risks include property damage from acute physical impacts from increased severity of extreme weather events—as seen during Hurricane Maria. These risks are managed as part of general business continuity planning over the medium term. Case study of substantial strategic decisions: BD has entered into multiple power purchase agreements (PPAs) at various facilities to secure a supply of renewable energy for our operations. These PPAs range from on-site renewable energy installations to indirect procurement of off-site green energy. By signing these agreements and fixing our energy costs over a long period of time, we are managing our operating costs as well as reducing climate impacts. Time horizons covered by financial planning are short to medium term. Risks and opportunities from climate change in asset financial planning are impacted for some suppliers, facilities and product lines. Risks include property damage from acute physical impacts from increased severity of extreme weather events—as seen during Hurricane Maria. These risks are managed as part of general business continuity planning over the medium term. Case study of substantial strategic decisions: BD has entered into multiple power purchase agreements (PPAs) at various facilities to secure a supply of renewable energy for our operations. These PPAs range from on-site renewable energy installations to indirect procurement of off-site green energy. By signing these agreements and fixing our energy costs over a long period of time, we are managing our operating costs as well as reducing climate impacts. Time horizons covered by financial planning are short to medium term.

[Add row]

(5.4) In your organization’s financial accounting, do you identify spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization’s climate transition?

	Identification of spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, and we do not plan to in the next two years

[Fixed row]

(5.9) What is the trend in your organization's water-related capital expenditure (CAPEX) and operating expenditure (OPEX) for the reporting year, and the anticipated trend for the next reporting year?

(5.9.1) Water-related CAPEX (+/- % change)

0

(5.9.2) Anticipated forward trend for CAPEX (+/- % change)

0

(5.9.3) Water-related OPEX (+/- % change)

6.7

(5.9.4) Anticipated forward trend for OPEX (+/- % change)

1.74

(5.9.5) Please explain

CAPEX is the spend on water use reduction projects completed in FY 2024. BD implemented 2 water-related projects in FY 2024 that are projected to reduce annual water costs by \$1,700 per year. These projects focused on water conservation. Increased cost for water as a result of constrained availability makes capital

investments in water conservation methods (or projects with a longer ROI) more feasible and saves more money over the lifetime of the project. OPEX include total costs associated with third party utilities that provide water withdrawal or discharge services. Forward OPEX-trends are calculated based on YTD water costs and projected by calculating a compounded annual growth rate (CAGR) from 2019 to 2024 data. OPEX increased by 6.7% and is projected to decrease year over year by 1.74%; CAPEX is expected to remain consistent with prior year investments and is projected as 0% year over year increase.

[Fixed row]

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

(5.10.1) Use of internal pricing of environmental externalities

Select from:

No, and we do not plan to in the next two years

(5.10.3) Primary reason for not pricing environmental externalities

Select from:

Not an immediate strategic priority

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

BD has explored the opportunity to implement an internal price on carbon or water but has not yet implemented one as it's not an immediate strategic priority.

[Fixed row]

(5.11) Do you engage with your value chain on environmental issues?

	Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues	Environmental issues covered
Suppliers	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate change

	Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues	Environmental issues covered
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Water
Customers	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate change <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Water
Investors and shareholders	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate change <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Water
Other value chain stakeholders	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate change <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Water

[Fixed row]

(5.11.1) Does your organization assess and classify suppliers according to their dependencies and/or impacts on the environment?

Climate change

(5.11.1.1) Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

Yes, we assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers

(5.11.1.2) Criteria for assessing supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select all that apply

- Contribution to supplier-related Scope 3 emissions
- Dependence on ecosystem services/environmental assets
- Impact on plastic waste and pollution
- Impact on pollution levels
- Other, please specify :Impact from natural disasters; Waste generation (industry-specific air and waste emissions)

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:

- 1-25%

(5.11.1.4) Define a threshold for classifying suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

BD uses third party tools to evaluate risk and set thresholds (low/medium/high). If a supplier is deemed to be high risk, they would therefore potentially have a higher impact on BD if the risk were to materialize. High risk does not necessarily correlate to high impact for this threshold.

(5.11.1.5) % Tier 1 suppliers meeting the threshold for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

- 1-25%

(5.11.1.6) Number of Tier 1 suppliers meeting the thresholds for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

196

Water

(5.11.1.1) Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

- Yes, we assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers

(5.11.1.2) Criteria for assessing supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select all that apply

- Dependence on water
- Impact on water availability

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:

- 1-25%

(5.11.1.4) Define a threshold for classifying suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

BD uses third party tools to evaluate risk and set thresholds (low/medium/high). If a supplier is deemed to be high risk, they would therefore potentially have a higher impact on BD if the risk were to materialize. High risk does not necessarily correlate to high impact for this threshold.

(5.11.1.5) % Tier 1 suppliers meeting the threshold for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

- 1-25%

(5.11.1.6) Number of Tier 1 suppliers meeting the thresholds for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

196

[Fixed row]

(5.11.2) Does your organization prioritize which suppliers to engage with on environmental issues?

Climate change

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

- Yes, we prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.2) Criteria informing which suppliers are prioritized for engagement on this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- Material sourcing
- Procurement spend
- Reputation management
- Business risk mitigation
- Leverage over suppliers
- Strategic status of suppliers
- In line with the criteria used to classify suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts relating to climate change
- Other, please specify :Critical suppliers - those suppliers that provide goods and services that contribute to BD products deemed critical to the delivery of healthcare.

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

BD prioritizes suppliers for assessment based on understood environmental risk, criticality of the supplier to BD, and our internal dynamic model. This prioritization is ever evolving as we monitor emerging and ongoing risks, and is guided by third party risk intelligence solutions, changing awareness of climate change, environment and ESG issues, and compliance requirements of individual countries where we operate.

Water

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

- Yes, we prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.2) Criteria informing which suppliers are prioritized for engagement on this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- Material sourcing
- Procurement spend

- Reputation management
- Business risk mitigation
- Leverage over suppliers
- Strategic status of suppliers
- In line with the criteria used to classify suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts relating to water
- Other, please specify :Critical suppliers - those suppliers that provide goods and services that contribute to BD products deemed critical to the delivery of healthcare.

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

BD prioritizes suppliers for assessment based on understood environmental risk, criticality of the supplier to BD, and our internal dynamic model. This prioritization is ever evolving as we monitor emerging and ongoing risks, and is guided by third party risk intelligence solutions, changing awareness of climate change, environment and ESG issues, and compliance requirements of individual countries where we operate.

[Fixed row]

(5.11.5) Do your suppliers have to meet environmental requirements as part of your organization's purchasing process?

Climate change

(5.11.5.1) Suppliers have to meet specific environmental requirements related to this environmental issue as part of the purchasing process

Select from:

- Yes, environmental requirements related to this environmental issue are included in our supplier contracts

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

Select from:

- Yes, we have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance

(5.11.5.3) Comment

From our Expectations for Suppliers (EfS) document (pp. 3, 9), which are referenced in BD's standard contract clauses: The supplier will strive to optimize the environmental performance of their products and operations, taking a life cycle approach for all products, processes and/or services. In addition to reducing GHG and other air emissions, the production of waste and the consumption of water and energy in their operations, suppliers are encouraged to assess the environmental footprint across the lifecycle of their products and take reasonable steps to reduce the environmental footprint of their products. Suppliers are required to comply with the Expectations for Suppliers document and to notify BD in a reasonable time if they are not in conformance. In the event of non-compliance, BD may require corrective actions and/or remediation or may terminate contract and purchase orders and cease working with the supplier. Link to the EfS: <https://www.bd.com/content/dam/bd-assets/bd-com/en-us/document/policy/corporate-policies-and-guidelines/policies/bd-global-expectations-for-suppliers-english.pdf>

Water

(5.11.5.1) Suppliers have to meet specific environmental requirements related to this environmental issue as part of the purchasing process

Select from:

Yes, environmental requirements related to this environmental issue are included in our supplier contracts

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

Select from:

Yes, we have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance

(5.11.5.3) Comment

From our Expectations for Suppliers (EfS) document (pp. 3, 9), which are referenced in BD's standard contract clauses: The supplier will strive to optimize the environmental performance of their products and operations, taking a life cycle approach for all products, processes and/or services. In addition to reducing GHG and other air emissions, the production of waste and the consumption of water and energy in their operations, suppliers are encouraged to assess the environmental footprint across the lifecycle of their products and take reasonable steps to reduce the environmental footprint of their products. Suppliers are required to comply with the Expectations for Suppliers document and to notify BD in a reasonable time if they are not in conformance. In the event of non-compliance, BD may require corrective actions and/or remediation or may terminate contract and purchase orders and cease working with the supplier. Link to the EfS:

<https://www.bd.com/content/dam/bd-assets/bd-com/en-us/document/policy/corporate-policies-and-guidelines/policies/bd-global-expectations-for-suppliers-english.pdf>

[Fixed row]

(5.11.6) Provide details of the environmental requirements that suppliers have to meet as part of your organization's purchasing process, and the compliance measures in place.

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

- Disclosure of GHG emissions to your organization (Scope 1, 2 and 3)

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

- Certification
- Second-party verification
- Supplier scorecard or rating

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

- 76-99%

(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

- 1-25%

(5.11.6.7) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

- 76-99%

(5.11.6.8) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

76-99%

(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

100%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

Developing quantifiable, time-bound targets and milestones to bring suppliers back into compliance

Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance

(5.11.6.12) Comment

Utilizing EcoVadis, BD has taken steps to engage all suppliers for this work through various mechanisms via reporting mechanisms (e.g., CDP), providing educational training and engagement sessions, and prioritizing business with suppliers that meet our targets.

Water

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

Environmental disclosure through a non-public platform

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

Certification

Second-party verification

Supplier scorecard or rating

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

1-25%

(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

1-25%

(5.11.6.5) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive environmental dependencies and/or impacts related to this environmental issue required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

100%

(5.11.6.6) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive environmental dependencies and/or impacts related to this environmental issue that are in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

1-25%

(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

100%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

- Developing quantifiable, time-bound targets and milestones to bring suppliers back into compliance
- Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance

(5.11.6.12) Comment

Utilizing EcoVadis, BD has taken steps to engage all suppliers for this work through various mechanisms via reporting mechanisms (e.g., CDP), providing educational training and engagement sessions, and prioritizing business with suppliers that meet our targets.

[Add row]

(5.11.7) Provide further details of your organization's supplier engagement on environmental issues.

Climate change

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

- Emissions reduction

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Information collection

- Collect GHG emissions data at least annually from suppliers

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

- Tier 1 suppliers

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:

51-75%

(5.11.7.6) % of tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions covered by engagement

Select from:

76-99%

(5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

Our top 650 suppliers represent approximately 80% of our emissions related to purchased goods and services emissions. If these suppliers set their own science-based targets, they would help BD reduce emissions and make progress toward our own targets. And - if their suppliers do the same – the impact could be substantial. We launched a new program for our suppliers called the Supplier Climate Action to support suppliers in their work to complete annual emissions measurements, target setting and accountability. As part of our effort to help address the global climate footprint of the healthcare industry, we have committed that 75% of our suppliers and customers by emissions would have science-based targets by 2028. BD has a variety of ways we engage with suppliers on reporting. Primarily we request emissions through ESG assessments on a yearly basis. We hosted a summit to explain the importance of this effort and communicate via email this as well. Finally, we provide training and support (webinars, tools that calculate emissions) for suppliers who are not mature in emissions calculations. To date we have increased response rate significantly through this engagement, and will continue to refine both the percentage of responses, but also the quality of data being reported.

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:

Yes, please specify the environmental requirement :Emissions reductions and setting science-based targets

(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action

Select from:

Yes

Water

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

- No other supplier engagement

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:

- No, this engagement is unrelated to meeting an environmental requirement
- [Add row]

(5.11.9) Provide details of any environmental engagement activity with other stakeholders in the value chain.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

- Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

- Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

- 1-25%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

- Unknown

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

We established our 2030 Product Impact goals with consideration for the emerging and evolving needs of our customers – both to address emerging regulatory requirements, and to meet their own sustainability goals. We engage our customers through a variety of strategic programs. Engagement is carried out primarily through our Sales and Marketing teams, who are often located close to their customers. This allows them to better understand the needs and culture of our customers and the patients they serve. Often, senior leaders and/or leaders from functions such as Sustainability, Quality and Procurement will engage with strategic customers on specific topics. BD also is involved in and contributes to several collaborative initiatives and thought leadership opportunities with respect to sustainable operations and product sustainability. We have prioritized engagement with our customers who have set net zero emissions and science-based targets, as we are located in the supply chain of our customers and can help reduce their Scope 3 emissions by realizing emissions reductions in our operations.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

The GHG emissions from disposal of our products at their end of life represent a significant portion of our overall footprint. We continue to build on existing customer engagement programs to facilitate improved disposal of BD products – either through product takeback, or by establishing partnerships that provide alternative disposal options for our customers. The SMTI is supporting a number of circular economy pilots aimed at recovering and recycling materials from our products at end of life. We anticipate continuing to report on the positive outcomes of these engagements in the future, including volumes recycled and other metrics from our product recovery and recycling pilot programs.

Water

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

- Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

- Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

- 1-25%

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

We established our 2030 Product Impact goals with consideration for the emerging and evolving needs of our customers – both to address emerging regulatory requirements, and to meet their own sustainability goals. We engage our customers through a variety of strategic programs. Engagement is carried out primarily through our Sales and Marketing teams, who are often located close to their customers. This allows them to better understand the needs and culture of our customers and the patients they serve. Often, senior leaders and/or leaders from functions such as Sustainability, Quality and Procurement will engage with strategic customers on specific topics. BD also is involved in and contributes to several collaborative initiatives and thought leadership opportunities with respect to sustainable operations and product sustainability.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

We consider our annual water-related CDP disclosures to be a means of engagement with our customers. Additionally, we respond to customer requests for information on our water performance through our annual EcoVadis survey (As of 2024, we have achieved a Bronze medal through EcoVadis).

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

Investors and shareholders

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

51-75%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

None

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

During our 2024 engagement, we reached out to our top 75 shareholders, representing approximately 68% of our outstanding shares, to offer engagement meetings. The Lead Director and other members of the Board participated in a number of these meetings. These meetings also included senior representatives from one or more of our corporate secretary, investor relations, sustainability, human resources, regulatory and quality teams. The substantial majority of the shareholders to whom we spoke to in 2024 were supportive of our current practices, including Board composition and refreshment, the progress on our sustainability goals and related disclosures, and our executive compensation program.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Practices that the Board and management have adopted in the past as a result of our dialogue with shareholders include enhancing the director skills matrix and disclosures on Board representation and refreshment in our proxy statement, adding information on BD's contribution to health equity in our Corporate Sustainability Report, and disclosing data on BD's U.S. workforce by publishing BD's annual EEO-1 report on our website.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

- Other value chain stakeholder, please specify :Industry peer companies

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

- Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements
- Other education/information sharing, please specify :Collaborative efforts on how to engage value chain (funding pooled consulting hours for suppliers, hosting sustainability summit, etc.)

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

- 1-25%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

- Unknown

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

BD is working collaboratively with peer companies to drive impact at the shared supplier level. By working together, we magnify our impact across the supply chain.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Increasing awareness across the supply base for emissions reductions and increased maturity at the supplier level.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

- Other value chain stakeholder, please specify :Suppliers (Other)

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Innovation and collaboration

- Other innovation and collaboration, please specify :Pilot projects to develop innovative solutions to non-recyclable waste, advanced recycling, and other efforts that reduce value chain emissions overall.

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

- 1-25%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

- 1-25%

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

By establishing partnerships across the value chain, we can solve problems that limit uptake of sustainability-related innovations, advanced recycling techniques, etc. For instance, the GHG emissions from disposal of our products at their end of life represent a significant portion of our overall footprint. We continue to build on existing programs to facilitate improved disposal of BD products—either through product takeback, or by establishing partnerships that provide alternative disposal options for our customers.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Reduced emissions, scalable pilot projects, suppliers who are more effective at pursuing sustainability solutions.

[Add row]

C6. Environmental Performance - Consolidation Approach

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

Climate change

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

BD reports 100% of emissions from sources under our control, including wholly owned and partially owned sources, and has the full authority to introduce and implement corporate or site-specific operating policies at the particular asset or operation.

Water

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

BD reports 100% of water consumption and withdrawals from sources under our control, including wholly owned and partially owned sources, and has the full authority to introduce and implement corporate or site-specific operating policies at the particular asset or operation.

Plastics

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

Other, please specify :N/A

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

N/A

Biodiversity

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

Other, please specify :N/A

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

N/A

[Fixed row]

C7. Environmental performance - Climate Change

(7.1) Is this your first year of reporting emissions data to CDP?

Select from:

No

(7.1.1) Has your organization undergone any structural changes in the reporting year, or are any previous structural changes being accounted for in this disclosure of emissions data?

	Has there been a structural change?
	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

[Fixed row]

(7.1.2) Has your emissions accounting methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition changed in the reporting year?

(7.1.2.1) Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?

Select all that apply

Yes, a change in methodology

Yes, a change in boundary

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

Updated emissions factors (EFs) for FY19 (base year) to FY24, transitioning to current best-practice EF sets. This includes implementing emissions factors for market-based electricity consumption to use residual mix EF sets where appropriate. Reviewed and updated which sites are considered to be within operational control.

[Fixed row]

(7.1.3) Have your organization's base year emissions and past years' emissions been recalculated as a result of any changes or errors reported in 7.1.1 and/or 7.1.2?

(7.1.3.1) Base year recalculation

Select from:

Yes

(7.1.3.2) Scope(s) recalculated

Select all that apply

Scope 1

Scope 2, location-based

Scope 2, market-based

Scope 3

(7.1.3.3) Base year emissions recalculation policy, including significance threshold

Consistent with the GHG Protocol, a recalculation shall be performed if any significant qualitative or quantitative change is made to the data, inventory boundary and/or methods; 'Significant' is defined as a structural change such as merger or acquisition or a data error over 5% (SBTI Corporate Near-Term Criteria, Version 5.2 2024)

(7.1.3.4) Past years' recalculation

Select from:

Yes

[Fixed row]

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

Select all that apply

- Smart Freight Centre: GLEC Framework for Logistics Emissions Methodologies
- The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)
- The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance
- The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard

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

(7.3.1) Scope 2, location-based

Select from:

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

(7.3.2) Scope 2, market-based

Select from:

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

(7.3.3) Comment

We are reporting our purchases of RECs, green energy through supply contracts, onsite renewables using a PPA, and an offsite Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) under the market-based reporting method.

[Fixed row]

(7.4) Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1, Scope 2 or Scope 3 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure?

Select from:

No

(7.5) Provide your base year and base year emissions.

Scope 1

(7.5.1) Base year end

09/30/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

155663.229

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Scope 1 direct emissions are emissions from sources that are owned, generated, or controlled by BD and occur on-site within its operational boundaries. Activity data and emissions include on-site stationary combustion of fossil fuel burning equipment, diesel/gasoline consumption for fleet/trucking, refrigerants, as well as natural gas used for power/heating/cooling.

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

09/30/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

411133.039

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Activity data and emissions include the purchase of steam or electric power from the local electric grid, and is collected via Schneider Electric's Resource Advisor. Data comes from invoices, third-party or on-site readings, gap-fills, or estimates. For indirect emissions from electric power or steam, emission factors for the specific electricity supplied to BD's facilities are defined by the following methods, in each relative geography, where BD operates. Location-Based •US: US EPA Emissions &

Generation Resource Integrated Database (eGRID) • Non-US: International Energy Agency (IEA) Location-based: Quantifies Scope 2 GHG emissions based on average energy generation emission factors for defined geographic locations, including local, subnational, or national boundaries (e.g., local power grid).

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

09/30/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

330509.18

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Activity data and emissions include the purchase of steam or electric power from the local utility, and is collected via Schneider Electric's Resource Advisor. Data comes from invoices, third-party or on-site readings, gap-fills, or estimates. For indirect emissions from electric power or steam, emission factors for the specific electricity supplied to BD's facilities are defined by the following methods, in each relative geography, where BD operates. Market-Based: Utility: Emission factors published by utilities, where applicable US; US Residual Mix (Green-e Energy Emissions Rates); US EPA Emissions & Generation Resource Integrated Database (eGRID) Non-North American: International Energy Agency National Inventory Reports (IEA) Europe: RE-DISS Residual European Mix Market-based: Quantifies Scope 2 GHG emissions based on GHG emissions emitted by the generators from which the reporter contractually purchases electricity bundled with contractual instruments, or contractual instruments on their own (e.g., utility-specific emission factors, renewable energy certificates). Unbundled RECs purchased in 2019 are excluded.

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.5.1) Base year end

09/30/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3213976

(7.5.3) Methodological details

BD procurement report data is sorted according to spend category. Purchases associated to capital spend (Category 2), Logistics (Category 4), and business travel (Category 6) are not included in Category 1 calculations as they relate to spend associated with other Scope 3 categories. Purchased Goods Calculations for purchased goods uses a combination of average data and spend-based methods. Where possible, the average data method is used. Purchased Services Calculations for purchased services use an activity-based spend method, which as a preference is based on supplier data, rather than an industry average EEIO emission factor.

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

(7.5.1) Base year end

09/30/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

417477

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Procured goods and services associated with capital spend are separated out from the main BD procurement report. Line items are then assigned an appropriate category within the USEEIO 2020 database. The emission factors are multiplied by the spend assigned to the purchased line item to calculate the GHG emissions associated with that line item.

Scope 3 category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

(7.5.1) Base year end

09/30/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

175706.834

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Fuel- and energy-related activities were calculated using BD Scopes 1 and 2 data and applying electricity and fuel transmission and distribution loss factors from US EPA eGRID and IEA, and well-to-tank factors from DEFRA.

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

09/30/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

665960

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Third party transportation and distribution services relevant to Category 4 are calculated using BD activity data covering transportation services purchased by BD for inbound and outbound logistics. BD logistics data comprise mass of transported load, distance transported and mode of transport. The mass of transported load and distance transported were multiplied together in order to generate a tonne. kilometre (tkm) value for goods transportation. The value is then multiplied by the selected mode of transport emission factor, using the Global Logistics Emissions Council (GLEC) Framework. BD assumes that it is responsible for the cost of this outbound transportation, and therefore the emissions are categorized as Scope 3, category 4.

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.5.1) Base year end

09/30/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

22418.721

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Primary waste data (recyclables, solid waste including both incinerated and sent to landfill) was used with the EPA Waste Reduction Model (WARM) emission factors, EPA EF Hub, and DEFRA.

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

(7.5.1) Base year end

09/30/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

40530

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Air travel was calculated from reports received from BD vendors, where each flight segment was categorized into specific flight haul lengths and then multiplied by DEFRA's published emission factors for those flights. Rental car was calculated based on reports from BD vendors. These reports included total miles driven with the calculation based on DEFRA emission factors. For hotel stays, the total of room nights by each country was multiplied by the DEFRA hotel stay emissions factors, using a composite emission factor for countries with hotel stays. Rail travel was based on city-pair distances and a vendor report, which shows the origin station and destination station for each trip. The total distances travelled from both reports are calculated and then converted to emissions with DEFRA Rail Factors by rail type. Reimbursed car included mileage data, which was converted to emissions by using DEFRA factors by vehicle and fuel type.

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

(7.5.1) Base year end

09/30/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

65654

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The data for the transport modes, average commute distances, annual number of working days, and number of full-time employees (FTE) staff are combined to calculate the total distances travelled by each mode in each region. These distances are then multiplied by the emission factors for their respective mode. For countries where this information was not available, data were matched according to geographic proximity and/or similarity to commuting environment. Remote FTEs were not included in the commute calculations.

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

09/30/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

754.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not relevant FY 2023 data - following review of locations covered by this category, locations have been reclassified, leading to emissions to be included in either Scope 1, 2 and / or Scope 3, category 4. For calculation methodology for FY 2021 and FY 2022, please refer to our 2022 ESG report.

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

09/30/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

299630

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The calculated carbon impact values for BD purchased logistics provide the basis for estimating the emissions from downstream transportation and distribution of finished goods. Distribution distances and mode of transport were assumed to be the same as BD purchased transportation data. BD purchased transportation data comprises mass of transported load, distance transported and mode of transport. The mass of transported load and distance transported were multiplied together in order to generate a tonne kilometre (tkm) value for goods transportation. The value is then multiplied by the selected mode of transport emission factor, using the Global Logistics Emissions Council (GLEC) Framework.

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

09/30/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Past screening analysis of the Processing of Sold Products category have indicated that this category is less than 1% of all scope 3 categories and does not meet the size criteria of relevance as described in Table 6.1 within the Greenhouse Gas Protocol, Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard. Thus, this category is not relevant.

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

09/30/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

262033

(7.5.3) Methodological details

BD has a broad and diverse product portfolio, including products that have no impact in use per se and those where the majority of the life cycle impact is in the use phase (i.e., energy-using products), as well as products and markets both where end-of-life recovery can be expected to be high and where it can be expected to be low. It is not feasible to consider each product separately, and therefore exemplar products were selected to represent product categories and to assess the footprint of Categories 11 and 12 in each case. This data was supplemented with data calculated via life cycle assessment for syringe products. Exemplar product USP GHG emissions per unit were extrapolated to account for total number of units of sold per product category. The weight of the exemplar product accounts for both the product and its packaging. USP scenarios were developed separately for direct and indirect emissions. To calculate direct and indirect GHG emissions associated with each exemplar product, product activity data were multiplied by the relevant emission factor, accounting for country-specific grid electricity factors for energy consuming products.

Scope 3 category 12: End of life treatment of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

09/30/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2417861

(7.5.3) Methodological details

BD has a broad and diverse product portfolio, including products that have no impact in use per se and those where the majority of the life cycle impact is in the use phase (i.e., energy-using products), as well as products and markets both where end-of-life recovery can be expected to be high and where it can be expected to be low. It is not feasible to consider each product separately, and therefore exemplar products were selected to represent product categories and to assess the footprint of Categories 11 and 12 in each case. This data was supplemented with data calculated via life cycle assessment for syringe products. Sold products are categorized against exemplar product groups, according to product characteristics and typical end-of-life treatment method. Exemplar product ETSP GHG missions per unit were extrapolated to account for the total number of units of sold per product category. ETSP scenarios were developed separately for product and packaging. To calculate GHG emissions associated with each exemplar product, the weight of the product and packaging were multiplied by the relevant waste management emission factor.

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

09/30/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3134

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not relevant FY 2023 data - following review of locations covered by this category, locations have been reclassified, leading to emissions to be included in either Scope 1, 2 and / or Scope 3, category 4. For calculation methodology for FY 2021 and FY 2022, please refer to our 2022 ESG report”

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

(7.5.1) Base year end

09/30/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

BD does not have any franchises and thus this category is not relevant.

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

(7.5.1) Base year end

09/30/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The investments category is not relevant for our industry because investments primarily involve financial activities related to acquiring assets, shares, or ownership stakes in other companies or projects and would fall outside the operational control and influence of BD. As such, this category does not meet the size or influence criteria of relevance as described in Table 6.1 within the Greenhouse Gas Protocol, Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard.

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

09/30/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not Relevant

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

09/30/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not Relevant
[Fixed row]

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

Reporting year

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

176565.479

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Scope 1 direct emissions are emissions from sources that are owned, generated, or controlled by BD and occur on-site within its operational boundaries. Activity data and emissions include on-site stationary combustion of fossil fuel burning equipment, diesel/gasoline consumption for fleet/trucking, refrigerants, as well as natural gas used for power/heating/cooling.

Past year 1

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

166991.602

(7.6.2) End date

09/30/2023

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Scope 1 direct emissions are emissions from sources that are owned, generated, or controlled by BD and occur on-site within its operational boundaries. Activity data and emissions include on-site stationary combustion of fossil fuel burning equipment, diesel/gasoline consumption for fleet/trucking, refrigerants, as well as natural gas used for power/heating/cooling.

Past year 2

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

156973.538

(7.6.2) End date

09/30/2022

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Scope 1 direct emissions are emissions from sources that are owned, generated, or controlled by BD and occur on-site within its operational boundaries. Activity data and emissions include on-site stationary combustion of fossil fuel burning equipment, diesel/gasoline consumption for fleet/trucking, refrigerants, as well as natural gas used for power/heating/cooling.

Past year 3

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

158978.132

(7.6.2) End date

09/30/2021

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Scope 1 direct emissions are emissions from sources that are owned, generated, or controlled by BD and occur on-site within its operational boundaries. Activity data and emissions include on-site stationary combustion of fossil fuel burning equipment, diesel/gasoline consumption for fleet/trucking, refrigerants, as well as natural gas used for power/heating/cooling.

Past year 4

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

152146.838

(7.6.2) End date

09/30/2020

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Scope 1 direct emissions are emissions from sources that are owned, generated, or controlled by BD and occur on-site within its operational boundaries. Activity data and emissions include on-site stationary combustion of fossil fuel burning equipment, diesel/gasoline consumption for fleet/trucking, refrigerants, as well as natural gas used for power/heating/cooling.

Past year 5

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

155663.235

(7.6.2) End date

09/30/2019

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Scope 1 direct emissions are emissions from sources that are owned, generated, or controlled by BD and occur on-site within its operational boundaries. Activity data and emissions include on-site stationary combustion of fossil fuel burning equipment, diesel/gasoline consumption for fleet/trucking, refrigerants, as well as natural gas used for power/heating/cooling.

[Fixed row]

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

Reporting year

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

381402.684

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

214416.738

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Scope 2 emissions are emissions associated with the consumption of purchased or acquired electricity, steam, heating or cooling. Activity data and emissions include the purchase of steam or electric power from the local utility.

Past year 1

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

380341.822

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

228122.532

(7.7.3) End date

09/30/2023

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Scope 2 emissions are emissions associated with the consumption of purchased or acquired electricity, steam, heating or cooling. Activity data and emissions include the purchase of steam or electric power from the local utility.

Past year 2

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

397727.688

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

258733.861

(7.7.3) End date

09/30/2022

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Scope 2 emissions are emissions associated with the consumption of purchased or acquired electricity, steam, heating or cooling. Activity data and emissions include the purchase of steam or electric power from the local utility.

Past year 3

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

400233.01

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

270490.75

(7.7.3) End date

09/30/2021

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Scope 2 emissions are emissions associated with the consumption of purchased or acquired electricity, steam, heating or cooling. Activity data and emissions include the purchase of steam or electric power from the local utility.

Past year 4

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

373593.557

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

285960.264

(7.7.3) End date

09/30/2020

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Scope 2 emissions are emissions associated with the consumption of purchased or acquired electricity, steam, heating or cooling. Activity data and emissions include the purchase of steam or electric power from the local utility.

Past year 5

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

411133.039

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

330509.18

(7.7.3) End date

09/30/2019

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Scope 2 emissions are emissions associated with the consumption of purchased or acquired electricity, steam, heating or cooling. Activity data and emissions include the purchase of steam or electric power from the local utility.

[Fixed row]

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

Purchased goods and services

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

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

2356004

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Average data method

Spend-based method

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

38

(7.8.5) Please explain

BD procurement report data is sorted according to spend category. Purchases associated to capital spend (Category 2), Logistics (Category 4), and business travel (Category 6) are not included in Category 1 calculations as they relate to spend associated with other Scope 3 categories. Purchased Goods Calculations for purchased goods uses a combination of average data and spend-based methods. Where possible, the average data method is used. Purchased Services

Calculations for purchased services use an activity-based spend method, which as a preference is based on supplier data, rather than an industry average EEIO emission factor.

Capital goods

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

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

73245

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Average data method

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

1

(7.8.5) Please explain

Procured goods and services associated with capital spend are separated out from the main BD procurement report. Line items are then assigned an appropriate category within the USEEIO 2020 database. The emission factors are multiplied by the spend assigned to the purchased line item to calculate the GHG emissions associated with that line item.

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

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

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

118859.903

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Average data method

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

2

(7.8.5) Please explain

Fuel- and energy-related activities were calculated using BD Scopes 1 and 2 data and applying electricity and fuel transmission and distribution loss factors from US EPA eGRID and IEA, and well-to-tank factors from DEFRA.

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

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

882777

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Distance-based method

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

(7.8.5) Please explain

Third party transportation and distribution services relevant to Category 4 are calculated using BD activity data covering transportation services purchased by BD for inbound and outbound logistics. BD logistics data comprise mass of transported load, distance transported and mode of transport. The mass of transported load and distance transported were multiplied together in order to generate a tonne. kilometre (tkm) value for goods transportation. The value is then multiplied by the selected mode of transport emission factor, using the Global Logistics Emissions Council (GLEC) Framework. BD assumes that it is responsible for the cost of this outbound transportation, and therefore the emissions are categorized as Scope 3, category 4.

Waste generated in operations

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

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

19189.788

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Average data method

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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Primary waste data (recyclables, solid waste including both incinerated and sent to landfill) was used with the EPA Waste Reduction Model (WARM) emission factors, EPA EF Hub, and DEFRA.

Business travel

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

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

122418.341

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Distance-based method

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

6

(7.8.5) Please explain

Air travel was calculated from reports received from BD vendors, where each flight segment was categorized into specific flight haul lengths and then multiplied by DEFRA's published emission factors for those flights. Rental car was calculated based on reports from BD vendors. These reports included total miles driven with the calculation based on DEFRA emission factors. For hotel stays, the total of room nights by each country was multiplied by the DEFRA hotel stay emissions factors, using a composite emission factor for countries with hotel stays. Rail travel was based on city-pair distances and a vendor report, which shows the origin station and destination station for each trip. The total distances travelled from both reports are calculated and then converted to emissions with DEFRA Rail Factors by rail type. Reimbursed car included mileage data, which was converted to emissions by using DEFRA factors by vehicle and fuel type.

Employee commuting

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

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

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Distance-based method

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

2

(7.8.5) Please explain

The data for the transport modes, average commute distances, annual number of working days, and number of full-time employees (FTE) staff are combined to calculate the total distances travelled by each mode in each region. These distances are then multiplied by the emission factors for their respective mode. For countries where this information was not available, data were matched according to geographic proximity and/or similarity to commuting environment. Remote FTEs were not included in the commute calculations.

Upstream leased assets**(7.8.1) Evaluation status**

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Not relevant FY 2023 data - following review of locations covered by this category, locations have been reclassified, leading to emissions to be included in either Scope 1, 2 and / or Scope 3, category 4. For calculation methodology for FY 2021 and FY 2022, please refer to our 2022 ESG report.

Downstream transportation and distribution**(7.8.1) Evaluation status**

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

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

420370

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Distance-based method

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

7

(7.8.5) Please explain

The calculated carbon impact values for BD purchased logistics provide the basis for estimating the emissions from downstream transportation and distribution of finished goods. Distribution distances and mode of transport were assumed to be the same as BD purchased transportation data. BD purchased transportation data comprises mass of transported load, distance transported and mode of transport. The mass of transported load and distance transported were multiplied together in order to generate a tonne kilometre (tkm) value for goods transportation. The value is then multiplied by the selected mode of transport emission factor, using the Global Logistics Emissions Council (GLEC) Framework.

Processing of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Past screening analysis of the Processing of Sold Products category have indicated that this category is less than 1% of all scope 3 categories and does not meet the size criteria of relevance as described in Table 6.1 within the Greenhouse Gas Protocol, Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard.

Use of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

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

325327

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Average data method

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

5

(7.8.5) Please explain

BD has a broad and diverse product portfolio, including products that have no impact in use per se and those where the majority of the life cycle impact is in the use phase (i.e., energy-using products), as well as products and markets both where end-of-life recovery can be expected to be high and where it can be expected to be low. It is not feasible to consider each product separately, and therefore exemplar products were selected to represent product categories and to assess the footprint of Categories 11 and 12 in each case. This data was supplemented with data calculated via life cycle assessment for syringe products. Exemplar product USP GHG emissions per unit were extrapolated to account for total number of units of sold per product category. The weight of the exemplar product accounts for both the product and its packaging. USP scenarios were developed separately for direct and indirect emissions. To calculate direct and indirect GHG emissions associated with each exemplar product, product activity data were multiplied by the relevant emission factor, accounting for country-specific grid electricity factors for energy consuming products.

End of life treatment of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

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

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology*Select all that apply* Average data method**(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners**

5

(7.8.5) Please explain

BD has a broad and diverse product portfolio, including products that have no impact in use per se and those where the majority of the life cycle impact is in the use phase (i.e., energy-using products), as well as products and markets both where end-of-life recovery can be expected to be high and where it can be expected to be low. It is not feasible to consider each product separately, and therefore exemplar products were selected to represent product categories and to assess the footprint of Categories 11 and 12 in each case. This data was supplemented with data calculated via life cycle assessment for syringe products. Sold products are categorized against exemplar product groups, according to product characteristics and typical end-of-life treatment method. Exemplar product ETSP GHG missions per unit were extrapolated to account for the total number of units of sold per product category. ETSP scenarios were developed separately for product and packaging. To calculate GHG emissions associated with each exemplar product, the weight of the product and packaging were multiplied by the relevant waste management emission factor.

Downstream leased assets**(7.8.1) Evaluation status***Select from:* Not relevant, explanation provided**(7.8.5) Please explain**

Not relevant FY 2023 data - following review of locations covered by this category, locations have been reclassified, leading to emissions to be included in either Scope 1, 2 and / or Scope 3, category 4. For calculation methodology for FY 2021 and FY 2022, please refer to our 2022 ESG report"

Franchises**(7.8.1) Evaluation status**

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

The franchise category is not relevant as BD does not have franchises.

Investments

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

The investments category is not relevant for our industry because investments primarily involve financial activities related to acquiring assets, shares, or ownership stakes in other companies or projects and would fall outside the operational control and influence of BD. As such, this category does not meet the size or influence criteria of relevance as described in Table 6.1 within the Greenhouse Gas Protocol, Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard.

Other (upstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not evaluated

(7.8.5) Please explain

Not applicable

Other (downstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not evaluated

(7.8.5) Please explain

Not applicable

[Fixed row]

(7.8.1) Disclose or restate your Scope 3 emissions data for previous years.

Past year 1

(7.8.1.1) End date

09/30/2023

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

2677219

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

182902

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

114365

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

590969

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

22228

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

93741

(7.8.1.8) Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

64703

(7.8.1.9) Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.10) Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

281414

(7.8.1.11) Scope 3: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.12) Scope 3: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

342163

(7.8.1.13) Scope 3: End of life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

2296026

(7.8.1.14) Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.15) Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.16) Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.17) Scope 3: Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.18) Scope 3: Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.19) Comment

N/A

Past year 2

(7.8.1.1) End date

09/30/2022

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

3260263

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

87249

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

118655

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

601173

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

22116

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

68834

(7.8.1.8) Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

65421

(7.8.1.9) Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

619

(7.8.1.10) Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

286273

(7.8.1.11) Scope 3: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.12) Scope 3: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

281742

(7.8.1.13) Scope 3: End of life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

2355929

(7.8.1.14) Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

1940

(7.8.1.15) Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.16) Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.17) Scope 3: Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.18) Scope 3: Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.19) Comment

N/A

Past year 3

(7.8.1.1) End date

09/30/2021

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

3213976

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

417477

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

175707

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

665960

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

22419

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

40530

(7.8.1.8) Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

65654

(7.8.1.9) Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

754

(7.8.1.10) Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

299630

(7.8.1.11) Scope 3: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.12) Scope 3: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

262033

(7.8.1.13) Scope 3: End of life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

2417861

(7.8.1.14) Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

3134

(7.8.1.15) Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.16) Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.17) Scope 3: Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.18) Scope 3: Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.19) Comment

N/A

[Fixed row]

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

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 3	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Third-party verification or assurance process in place

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(7.9.1.1) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

Annual process

(7.9.1.2) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

Complete

(7.9.1.3) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

Limited assurance

(7.9.1.4) Attach the statement

ERM CVS - CDP Limited Assurance Report for Becton Dickinson FY2024_FINAL_16Sept.pdf

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

All

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select from:

ISAE3000

(7.9.1.7) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:

Scope 2 market-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

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(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

All

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

ISAE3000

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

Select all that apply

- Scope 3: Purchased goods and services
- Scope 3: End-of-life treatment of sold products

(7.9.3.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

- Annual process

(7.9.3.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

- Complete

(7.9.3.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

- Limited assurance

(7.9.3.5) Attach the statement

ERM CVS - CDP Limited Assurance Report for Becton Dickinson FY2024_FINAL_16Sept.pdf

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

All

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

- ISAE3000

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

68

[Add row]

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

Select from:

Decreased

(7.10.1) Identify the reasons for any change in your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined), and for each of them specify how your emissions compare to the previous year.

Change in renewable energy consumption

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

17691.69

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

4.48

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

In FY24, we purchased unbundled RECs to offset our emission at our US facilities. In addition, we integrated market approaches to renewable energy (incorporation of PPAs, onsite renewable installations, etc.) The 17,691.69 metrics tons CO₂e decrease in MB emissions represents the aggregate reduction in MB emissions achieved through the use of renewable energy strategies. This represents a 4.48% decrease in emissions. The emissions value (percentage) is (reduction in RE in FY 2024 / total FY 2023 emissions) (17,691.69 mt CO₂e / 390,982 mt CO₂e)

Other emissions reduction activities

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2459.61

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0.62

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

BD implemented 33 projects that realized energy savings in FY 2024, which reduced emissions by 2450 metric tons CO2e. The emissions value (percentage) is (projects savings in FY 2024 / total FY 2023 emissions) (5,090 metric tons CO2e / 395,115 metric tons CO2e) 1% reduction

Divestment

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

BD had no divestments

Acquisitions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

BD had no acquisitions

Mergers

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

BD had no mergers

Change in output

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Not applicable

Change in methodology

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

See "Other" below

Change in boundary

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

BD had no change in boundary

Change in physical operating conditions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

BD had no change in physical operating conditions

Unidentified

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Not applicable

Other

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

16019.38

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

Increased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

4.05

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Emissions decreased 4,132 mtCO₂e since FY 2023, a reduction of 1.05%. In addition to the emissions reductions noted above from increased purchases of renewables and emissions reduction projects, BD saw Scope 1 emissions increases from increased fuel consumption (10,732 mtCO₂e) and increased grid electricity consumption (3,986 mtCO₂e.) Updated emissions factors (EFs) for FY19 (base year) to FY24, transitioning to current best-practice EF sets. This includes implementing emissions factors for market-based electricity consumption to use residual mix EF sets where appropriate. BD closed one facility in FY24, which resulted in a minor emissions reduction of 16.27 metric tons CO₂e

[Fixed row]

(7.10.2) Are your emissions performance calculations in 7.10 and 7.10.1 based on a location-based Scope 2 emissions figure or a market-based Scope 2 emissions figure?

Select from:

Market-based

(7.12) Are carbon dioxide emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization?

Select from:

No

(7.15) Does your organization break down its Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type?

Select from:

Yes

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

Row 1

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

CO2

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

171478.94

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

Row 2

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

CH4

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

487.23

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

Row 3

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

N2O

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

200.2

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

Row 4

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

HFCs

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

4396.5

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

Row 5

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

PFCs

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

2.61

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

[Add row]

(7.16) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 and 2 emissions by country/area.

Argentina

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

15.02

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

54.77

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

54.77

Australia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

57.119

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

407.603

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

407.603

Austria

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

195.378

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

41.558

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

41.558

Bangladesh

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1.633

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

11.291

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

11.291

Barbados

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1.251

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

9.035

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

9.035

Belgium

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1415.429

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

903.438

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

0

Bosnia & Herzegovina

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

81.938

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

689.655

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

632.637

Brazil

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1025.041

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

2138.279

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

2138.279

Canada

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1927.426

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

1186.774

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

39.761

Chile

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

37.078

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

140.315

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

140.315

China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

540.209

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

21814.435

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

21014.914

Colombia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

12.378

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

13.778

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

13.778

Czechia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

104.882

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

26.749

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

39.991

Denmark

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

173.884

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

8.192

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

48.028

Dominican Republic

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

20.462

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

4393.776

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

2229.446

Egypt

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3.017

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

14.274

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

14.274

Finland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

175.597

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

2.479

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

20.051

France

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

7168.174

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

2497.1

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

1587.233

Germany

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4770.579

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

4340.38

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

160.559

Ghana

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4.796

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

6.144

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

6.144

Greece

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

92.753

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

29.888

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

43.193

Hungary

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

7722.785

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

5439.343

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

9435.09

India

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1039.864

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

8075.759

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

8075.759

Indonesia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

7.904

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

73.203

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

73.203

Ireland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

7192.179

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

2469.404

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

571.969

Israel

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

22.92

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

1253.465

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

1253.465

Italy

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1364.663

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

1056.263

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

242.891

Japan

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2284.307

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

2748.166

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

475.224

Kenya

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5.46

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

7.451

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

7.451

Luxembourg

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

8.958

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

0.39

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

1.47

Malaysia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4013.337

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

11142.15

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

6613.165

Mexico

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

23379.832

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

41068.363

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

41068.363

Netherlands

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

253.845

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

261.277

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

0

New Zealand

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

14.194

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

15.769

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

15.769

Norway

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

44.691

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

3.425

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

292.905

Pakistan

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1.225

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

2.046

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

2.046

Peru

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3.42

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

8.492

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

8.492

Philippines

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6.209

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

50.704

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

50.704

Poland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

684.777

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

134.82

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

167.805

Portugal

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.626

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

1.152

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

3.944

Puerto Rico

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3108.16

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

28247.697

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

10317.106

Republic of Korea

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

72.371

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

360.174

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

360.174

Russian Federation

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

11.378

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

46.625

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

46.625

Saudi Arabia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

10.863

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

79.03

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

79.03

Singapore

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

203.987

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

23319.562

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

23319.562

South Africa

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

14.112

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

101.464

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

101.464

Spain

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

7757.984

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

10682.847

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

1027.997

Sweden

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

219.465

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

1.845

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

11.138

Switzerland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

484.415

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

32.817

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

17.615

Taiwan, China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

22.107

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

143.328

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

143.328

Thailand

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4.849

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

9.958

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

9.958

Turkey

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

206.571

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

55.136

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

55.136

United Arab Emirates

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

21.341

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

104.646

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

104.646

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

15810.803

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

5367.102

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

143.501

United States of America

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

82738.376

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

200289.137

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

81647.197

Uruguay

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.165

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

0.105

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

0.105

Viet Nam

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3.292

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

19.659

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

19.659

Zambia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

0

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

0

[Fixed row]

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

Select all that apply

By business division

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

Row 1

(7.17.1.1) Business division

BDB

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

8660.99

Row 2

(7.17.1.1) Business division

DS

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

16590.77

Row 3

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Excluded

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

0

Row 4

(7.17.1.1) Business division

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

2952.48

Row 5

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Inactive

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

6.1

Row 6

(7.17.1.1) Business division

MDS

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

29793.58

Row 7

(7.17.1.1) Business division

MMS

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

787.87

Row 8

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Non-Manufacturing / Corporate

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

8707.71

Row 9

(7.17.1.1) Business division

PI

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

2764.31

Row 10

(7.17.1.1) Business division

PS

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

42465.71

Row 11

(7.17.1.1) Business division

SM

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

17513.78

Row 12

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Surgey

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

2411.85

Row 13

(7.17.1.1) Business division

UCC

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

12865.79

Row 14

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Becton, Dickinson and Company

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

31044.54

[Add row]

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

Select all that apply

By business division

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

Row 1

(7.20.1.1) Business division

BDB

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

4881.76

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

4123.57

Row 2

(7.20.1.1) Business division

DS

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

28051.78

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

27124.33

Row 4

(7.20.1.1) Business division

Global Supply Chain

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

8806.08

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

2301.28

Row 5

(7.20.1.1) Business division

Inactive

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

6.86

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

7.9

Row 6

(7.20.1.1) Business division

MDS

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

159929.92

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

85308.37

Row 7

(7.20.1.1) Business division

MMS

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

4236.64

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

4054.47

Row 8

(7.20.1.1) Business division

Non-Manufacturing / Corporate

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

17364.4

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

16599.34

Row 9

(7.20.1.1) Business division

PI

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

16875.8

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

12912.36

Row 10

(7.20.1.1) Business division

PS

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

38938.86

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

16055.3

Row 11

(7.20.1.1) Business division

SM

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

51071.87

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

17214.63

Row 12

(7.20.1.1) Business division

Surgery

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

19516.79

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

5179.81

Row 13

(7.20.1.1) Business division

UCC

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

31721.91

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

23535.37

[Add row]

(7.22) Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions between your consolidated accounting group and other entities included in your response.

Consolidated accounting group

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

133855

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

355225

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

203207

(7.22.4) Please explain

This consolidated accounting group includes BD Medication Delivery Solutions, BD Medication Management Solutions, BD Pharmaceutical Systems, BD Integrated Diagnostic Solutions, BD Biosciences, BD Pheripheral Intervention, BD Urology and Critical Care, and BD Surgery

All other entities

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

42711

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

26177

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

11209

(7.22.4) Please explain

All other entities include Global Supply Chain, Non-Manufacturing / Corporate, and Inactive

[Fixed row]

(7.23) Is your organization able to break down your emissions data for any of the subsidiaries included in your CDP response?

Select from:

No

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

Row 1

(7.27.1) Allocation challenges

Select from:

We face no challenges

(7.27.2) Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges

We face no challenges in allocating emissions to different customers.

[Add row]

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

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

Select from:

No

(7.28.3) Primary reason for no plans to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers

Select from:

Other, please specify :We currently do not have plans to develop these capabilities due to resource constraints.

(7.28.4) Explain why you do not plan to develop capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers

We currently do not have plans to develop these capabilities due to resource constraints.

[Fixed row]

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

Select from:

More than 0% but less than or equal to 5%

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

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

[Fixed row]

(7.30.1) Report your organization's energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh.

Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

HHV (higher heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

883920.77

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

883920.77

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

518672.4

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

665732.24

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

1184404.64

Consumption of purchased or acquired steam

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

12477.59

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

12477.59

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

518672.4

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

1562130.6

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

2080803.00

[Fixed row]

(7.30.6) Select the applications of your organization's consumption of fuel.

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
Consumption of fuel for the generation of electricity	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

[Fixed row]

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

Sustainable biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Not applicable

Other biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Not applicable

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Not applicable

Coal

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Not applicable

Oil

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

158259.46

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Consumption disclosed

Gas

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

725043.88

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Consumption disclosed

Other non-renewable fuels (e.g. non-renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Not applicable

Total fuel

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

883303.34

(7.30.7.8) Comment

*Consumption disclosed
[Fixed row]*

(7.30.14) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and/or cooling amounts that were accounted for at a zero or near-zero emission factor in the market-based Scope 2 figure reported in 7.7.

Row 1

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

Belgium

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Wind

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

6084.21

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

Contract

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

Belgium

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

No additional information to provide

Row 2

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

Belgium

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Solar

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

1224.66

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

Contract

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

Belgium

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

No additional information to provide

Row 3

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

Canada

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Wind

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

8762.4

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

Contract

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

Canada

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

No additional information to provide

Row 4

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

China

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Wind

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

1351

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

Contract

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

China

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

No additional information to provide

Row 5

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

China

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Solar

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

2403.89

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

Contract

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

China

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

No additional information to provide

Row 6

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

Dominican Republic

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Wind

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

3423.49

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

Contract

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

Dominican Republic

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

No additional information to provide

Row 7

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

Germany

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Wind

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

11610.11

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

Contract

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

Germany

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

No additional information to provide

Row 8

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

Germany

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

- Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

- Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

- Solar

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

117.92

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

- Contract

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

- Germany

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

- No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

No additional information to provide

Row 9

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

India

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Solar

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

556.6

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

Contract

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

India

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

No additional information to provide

Row 10

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

Ireland

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Wind

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

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

Contract

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

Ireland

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

No additional information to provide

Row 11

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

Ireland

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Solar

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

278.28

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

Contract

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

Ireland

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

No additional information to provide

Row 12

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

Italy

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Wind

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

2891.57

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

Contract

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

Italy

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

No additional information to provide

Row 13

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

Japan

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Wind

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

4881.75

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

Contract

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

Japan

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

No additional information to provide

Row 14

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

Malaysia

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Wind

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

5649.03

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

Contract

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

Malaysia

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

No additional information to provide

Row 15

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

Mexico

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Wind

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

51386.36

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

Contract

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

Mexico

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

No additional information to provide

Row 16

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

Mexico

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Solar

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

149.53

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

Contract

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

Mexico

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

No additional information to provide

Row 17

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

Netherlands

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Wind

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

915.8

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

Contract

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

Netherlands

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

No additional information to provide

Row 18

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

Puerto Rico

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Wind

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

26005.16

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

Contract

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

United States of America

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

No additional information to provide

Row 19

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

Puerto Rico

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

- Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

- Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

- Solar

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

851.3

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

- Contract

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

- United States of America

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

- No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

No additional information to provide

Row 20

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

Singapore

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Solar

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

4711.05

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

Contract

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

Singapore

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

No additional information to provide

Row 21

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

Spain

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Wind

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

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

Contract

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

Spain

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

No additional information to provide

Row 22

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

Spain

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Solar

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

1626.63

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

Contract

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

Spain

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

No additional information to provide

Row 23

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

Switzerland

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Wind

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

598.5

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

Contract

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

Switzerland

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

No additional information to provide

Row 24

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

Switzerland

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Solar

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

13.92

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

Contract

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

Switzerland

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

No additional information to provide

Row 25

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Wind

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

26916.23

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

Contract

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

No additional information to provide

Row 26

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

United States of America

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Wind

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

159948.82

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

Contract

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

United States of America

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

No additional information to provide

Row 27

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

United States of America

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Wind

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

69995.33

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

US-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

United States of America

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

No additional information to provide

Row 28

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

United States of America

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Project-specific contract with an electricity supplier

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Wind

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

58947.47

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

Contract

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

United States of America

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

No additional information to provide

Row 29

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

United States of America

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Solar

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

1382.7

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

Contract

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

United States of America

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

No additional information to provide

[Add row]

(7.30.16) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your electricity/heat/steam/cooling consumption in the reporting year.

Argentina

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

65.31

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

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

65.31

Australia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

428.31

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

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

428.31

Austria

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

43.04

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

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

43.04

Bangladesh

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

12.15

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

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

12.15

Barbados

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

9.68

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

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

9.68

Belgium

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

931.42

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

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

931.42

Bosnia & Herzegovina

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

735.29

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

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

735.29

Brazil

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2459.73

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

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

2459.73

Canada

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1244.98

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

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

1244.98

Chile

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

147.47

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

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

147.47

China

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

19684.31

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

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

2826.38

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

22510.69

Colombia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

14.85

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

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

14.85

Czechia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

27.71

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

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

27.71

Denmark

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

8.47

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

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

8.47

Dominican Republic

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

4842.74

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

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

4842.74

Egypt

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

17.5

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

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

17.50

Finland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2.56

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

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

2.56

France

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2672.41

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

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

2672.41

Germany

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

4530.89

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

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

4530.89

Ghana

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

6.88

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

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

6.88

Greece

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

32.77

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

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

32.77

Hungary

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

5711.31

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

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

5711.31

India

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

9412.75

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

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

9412.75

Indonesia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

78.59

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

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

78.59

Ireland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2645.61

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

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

2645.61

Israel

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1313.66

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

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

1313.66

Italy

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1119.07

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

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

1119.07

Japan

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2867.39

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

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

2867.39

Kenya

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

9.11

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

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

9.11

Luxembourg

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0.4

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

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

0.40

Malaysia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

11934.86

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

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

11934.86

Mexico

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

48447.49

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

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

48447.49

Netherlands

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

270.53

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

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

270.53

New Zealand

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

16.96

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

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

16.96

Norway

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

3.57

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

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

3.57

Pakistan

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2.36

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

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

2.36

Peru

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

9.45

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

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

9.45

Philippines

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

55.99

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

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

55.99

Poland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

141.33

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

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

141.33

Portugal

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1.25

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

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

1.25

Puerto Rico

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

28919.4

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

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

28919.40

Republic of Korea

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

372.59

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

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

372.59

Russian Federation

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

50.87

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

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

50.87

Saudi Arabia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

86.51

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

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

86.51

Singapore

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

23393.14

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

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

23393.14

South Africa

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

112.01

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

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

112.01

Spain

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

11612.61

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

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

11612.61

Sweden

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1.94

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

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

1.94

Switzerland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

34.5

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

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

34.50

Taiwan, China

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

148.37

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

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

148.37

Thailand

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

10.57

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

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

10.57

Turkey

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

60.13

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

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

60.13

United Arab Emirates

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

109.84

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

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

109.84

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

5781.84

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

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

5781.84

United States of America

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

212105.74

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

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

212105.74

Uruguay

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0.11

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

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

0.11

Viet Nam

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

20.89

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

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

20.89

Zambia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

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

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

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

0.00
[Fixed row]

(7.45) Describe your gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the reporting year in metric tons CO2e per unit currency total revenue and provide any additional intensity metrics that are appropriate to your business operations.

Row 1

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

0.0000193767

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

390982

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:
 unit total revenue

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

20178000000

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

13.54

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

Increased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

Change in output

(7.45.9) Please explain

Our absolute emissions remained flat compared with the prior year.

Row 2

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

35.37340243

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

390982

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

Other, please specify :Cost of products sold

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

11053

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

7.42

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

Increased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

Change in output

(7.45.9) Please explain

Our absolute emissions remained flat compared with the prior year.

[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:

Other, please specify :N/A

(7.52.2) Metric value

0

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

N/A

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

N/A

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

0

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:

No change

(7.52.7) Please explain

N/A

[Add row]

(7.53) Did you have an emissions target that was active in the reporting year?

Select all that apply

Absolute target

(7.53.1) Provide details of your absolute emissions targets and progress made against those targets.

Row 1

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Abs 1

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

Becton_Dickinson_Company - Net-Zero Approval Letter.pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

09/22/2021

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

Carbon dioxide (CO2)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

Scope 1

Scope 2

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

Market-based

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

09/30/2019

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

167092

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

356057

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

523149.000

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

100

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

100

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

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

09/30/2030

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

50

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

261574.500

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

176565.479

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

214416.738

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

390982.217

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

50.53

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This target is company-wide and encompasses all Scope 1 and 2 emissions. There is a difference between the inventory base year 2019 emissions and the target's base year 2019 emissions due to the procurement of additional unbundled RECs to offset electric power consumption in 2019. The inventory base year emissions include these additional unbundled RECs, whereas the target's base year 2019 emissions do not. Furthermore, this target forms part of BD's overall net zero target, wherein BD commits to achieving net-zero greenhouse gas emissions across the value chain by FY2050.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

In December 2023, BD signed the U.S. White House–Department of Health and Human Services pledge to reduce GHG emissions, reinforcing our commitment to achieving net zero emissions. As part of this pledge, we increased our Scopes 1 and 2 emissions reduction target from 46% to 50% by 2030, from a 2019 baseline. This target ambition is in line with a 1.5 °C trajectory and is part of our overall net zero target to reach net zero GHG emissions across the value chain by FY 2050.

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

In April 2024, the SBTI approved our near-and long-term emission reduction targets. We're decreasing our own footprint by tackling our Scopes 1 and 2 emissions through demand reduction, improved efficiency and increased use of renewables. We have developed roadmaps for every operations location, which include year-on-year reduction targets and project pipelines. Current status is decrease of 20%(market-based, 2019 baseline).

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

No

Row 2

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Abs 2

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

Becton_ Dickinson _ Company - Net-Zero Approval Letter.pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

09/22/2021

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

Carbon dioxide (CO2)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

Scope 3

(7.53.1.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

- Scope 3, Category 1 – Purchased goods and services
- Scope 3, Category 2 – Capital goods
- Scope 3, Category 4 – Upstream transportation and distribution
- Scope 3, Category 11 – Use of sold products
- Scope 3, Category 12 – End-of-life treatment of sold products

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

09/30/2021

(7.53.1.14) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

3213976

(7.53.1.15) Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

417477

(7.53.1.17) Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

665960

(7.53.1.24) Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

262033

(7.53.1.25) Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

2417861

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

6977307.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

6977307.000

(7.53.1.35) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.36) Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.38) Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.45) Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.46) Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.52) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)

92

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

92

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

09/30/2050

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

97

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

209319.210

(7.53.1.59) Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

2356004

(7.53.1.60) Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

73245

(7.53.1.62) Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

882777

(7.53.1.69) Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

325327

(7.53.1.70) Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1858056

(7.53.1.76) Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

5495409.000

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

5495409.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

21.90

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This target is company-wide and covers; purchased goods and services, capital goods, upstream transportation and distribution, use of sold products, and end-of-life treatment of sold products Scope 3 emissions. Furthermore, this target forms part of BD's overall net zero target, wherein BD commits to achieving net-zero greenhouse gas emissions across the value chain by FY2050.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

In December 2023, BD signed the U.S. White House–Department of Health and Human Services pledge to reduce GHG emissions, reinforcing our commitment to achieving net zero emissions. As part of our overall net zero target to reach net-zero greenhouse gas emissions across the value chain by FY2050, BD has established a long-term target to reduce scope 3 GHG emissions by 97% per unit of sold product by 2050, based on a 2021 baseline.

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

We have committed that 75% of our suppliers and customers by emissions covering purchased goods and services, capital goods, upstream transportation and distribution, use of sold products, and end-of-life treatment of sold products will have science-based GHG emissions reduction targets by 2028.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

No

[Add row]

(7.54) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year?

Select all that apply

Net-zero targets

(7.54.3) Provide details of your net-zero target(s).

Row 1

(7.54.3.1) Target reference number

Select from:

NZ1

(7.54.3.2) Date target was set

09/22/2021

(7.54.3.3) Target Coverage

Select from:

Organization-wide

(7.54.3.4) Targets linked to this net zero target

Select all that apply

Abs1

Abs2

(7.54.3.5) End date of target for achieving net zero

09/30/2050

(7.54.3.6) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.54.3.7) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

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(7.54.3.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

Scope 1

Scope 2

- Scope 3

(7.54.3.9) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

- Carbon dioxide (CO2)

(7.54.3.10) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target is organization-wide and covers Scopes 1, 2, and 3 greenhouse gas emissions across the value chain. The overall net zero target is to reach net zero GHG emissions across the value chain by FY 2050. As part of the overall target, BD has established both near-term and long-term targets. In the near term, BD commits to achieve a 50% reduction in absolute Scopes 1 and 2 GHG emissions by 2030, based on a 2019 baseline. Additionally, BD is committed to ensuring that 75% of its suppliers and customers, encompassing purchased goods and services, capital goods, upstream transportation and distribution, use of sold products, and end-of-life treatment of sold products, adopt science-based targets by 2028. BD's long-term targets include a commitment to reducing absolute Scopes 1 and 2 GHG emissions by 90% by 2050, based on a 2019 baseline. Furthermore, BD is committed to reducing Scope 3 GHG emissions by 97% per unit of sold product by 2050, using a 2021 baseline.

(7.54.3.11) Target objective

In December 2023, BD signed the U.S. White House–Department of Health and Human Services pledge to reduce GHG emissions, reinforcing our commitment to achieving net zero emissions. BD has set a net zero target of achieving net zero greenhouse gas emissions across our value chain by 2050. BD has also set additional science-based targets for scopes 1, 2, and 3 to achieve the overall net zero target, and the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) has verified that these targets are in line with the SBTi Corporate Net Zero Standard.

(7.54.3.12) Do you intend to neutralize any residual emissions with permanent carbon removals at the end of the target?

Select from:

- Unsure

(7.54.3.13) Do you plan to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain?

Select from:

- No, we do not plan to mitigate emissions beyond our value chain

(7.54.3.17) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Underway

(7.54.3.19) Process for reviewing target

BD's process for reviewing a target is as follows: 1) Publicly report GHG inventory and target progress in disclosed location annually (e.g., BD's Annual Sustainability Report and CDP disclosure). 2) Review and revalidate targets following most recent SBTI criteria 3) Evaluate re-baselining requirements in the event of GHG data restatements and/or divestitures and acquisitions 4) Resubmit to SBTI if changes to FY 2019 and FY2021 baselines trigger re-submittal to SBTI
[Add row]

(7.55) Did you have emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year? Note that this can include those in the planning and/or implementation phases.

Select from:

Yes

(7.55.1) Identify the total number of initiatives at each stage of development, and for those in the implementation stages, the estimated CO2e savings.

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e
Under investigation	15	<i>Numeric input</i>
To be implemented	7	866.2
Implementation commenced	13	1603.66
Implemented	6	780.96
Not to be implemented	5	<i>Numeric input</i>

[Fixed row]

(7.55.2) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

Row 1

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

Maintenance program

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

64.78

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

Select all that apply

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

8960

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

12682

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

1-3 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

<1 year

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Compressor control improvements

Row 2

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning (HVAC)

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

1.52

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

Select all that apply

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

200

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

500

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

1-3 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

<1 year

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Motion Sensors

Row 3

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

Building Energy Management Systems (BEMS)

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

176.68

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

Select all that apply

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

76000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

267800

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

4-10 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

6-10 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Building Management System

Row 4

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

Insulation

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

253.25

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

Select all that apply

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

215363

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

178500

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

<1 year

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

11-15 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Row 5

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

Motors and drives

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

208.65

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

Select all that apply

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

35692

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

89814

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

4-10 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

<1 year

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Control Improvement

Row 6

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

Motors and drives

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

76.08

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

Select all that apply

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

10000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

30000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

4-10 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

<1 year

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Chiller improvement
[Add row]

(7.55.3) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

Row 1

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

Other :Traditional Capital Funding Process

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Each facility has identified a pipeline of projects aimed at reducing our GHG emissions and will utilize a traditional capital funding process to implement these projects. This process will continue to increase the number of projects with potential sustainability benefits and associated cost savings and contribute to BD's competitiveness both in the short- and long-term.

Row 2

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

- Compliance with regulatory requirements/standards

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Investments in emission reduction activities are prioritized in areas where BD expects to be subject to a pending regulatory framework, or subject to changes in an existing framework. Investments that reduce cost impacts and assure compliance are prioritized. For example, we have invested in sites subject to regulation programs in order to reduce emissions and the cost of operations in those areas.

Row 3

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

- Employee engagement

(7.55.3.2) Comment

BD has recognition programs for manufacturing and non-manufacturing associates. These are awarded based on excellence in sustainability initiatives. This includes the "Manufacturing – Excellence Award" with subcategory of Sustainability.

[Add row]

(7.73) Are you providing product level data for your organization's goods or services?

Select from:

- No, I am not providing data

(7.74) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products?

Select from:

No

(7.79) Has your organization retired any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?

Select from:

No

C9. Environmental performance - Water security

(9.1) Are there any exclusions from your disclosure of water-related data?

Select from:

No

(9.2) Across all your operations, what proportion of the following water aspects are regularly measured and monitored?

Water withdrawals – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

We account for all operations in our water inventory via monthly purchase records, meters, internal tracking controls, gap fills and estimations. For manufacturing locations, we use invoices and/or water meter data. Estimations are used for locations without 12 months of actual data. The estimates are calculated using custom intensity. This data is monitored on an ongoing basis as part of our 2030 target to reduce water consumption by 40% from 2019 (normalized by COPS).

(9.2.4) Please explain

100% of sites are measuring water withdrawals – total volumes; we collect data from our sites globally and manage our water, energy and GHG inventory through an online system that pulls water and energy data directly from utility invoices and /or incorporate onsite data collection from facility personnel. Data is monitored on a continually as part of our 2030 target to reduce water consumption by 40% from 2019 (normalized by COPS). “Sites” refers all facilities as defined by the boundary.

Water withdrawals – volumes by source

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

We account for all operations in our water inventory via monthly purchase records, meters, internal tracking controls, gap fills and estimations. For manufacturing locations, we use invoices and/or water meter data. Estimations are used for locations without 12 months of actual data. The estimates are calculated using custom intensity. This data is monitored on an ongoing basis as part of our 2030 target to reduce water consumption by 40% from 2019 (normalized by COPS).

(9.2.4) Please explain

100% of sites measuring water withdrawals – volume by sources; BD collects data from our sites worldwide and now manages our water, energy and GHG inventory through an online system. This system pulls water and energy data directly from utility invoices (wherever possible) and onsite data collection from facility personnel. This data is monitored on an ongoing basis as part of our 2030 target to reduce water consumption by 40% from 2019 (normalized by COPS). For our company, “sites” is in reference to all facilities as defined by the boundary.

Water withdrawals quality

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water quality is measured on an ongoing basis in order to be compliance with BD internal quality standards for use in product lines using a variety of methods to measure relevant aspects of water quality. Water quality is critical for operations of medical devices.

(9.2.4) Please explain

100% of sites measuring water withdrawals – volume by sources; BD collects data from our sites worldwide and now manages our water, energy and GHG inventory through an online system. This system pulls water and energy data directly from utility invoices (wherever possible) and onsite data collection from facility personnel. This data is monitored on an ongoing basis as part of our 2030 target to reduce water consumption by 40% from 2019 (normalized by COPS). For our company, “sites” is in reference to all facilities as defined by the boundary.

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

We account for all operations in our water inventory via monthly purchase records, meters, internal tracking controls, gap fills and estimations. For manufacturing locations, we use invoices and/or water meter data. Estimations are used for locations without 12 months of actual data. The estimates are calculated using custom intensity. This data is monitored on an ongoing basis as part of our 2030 target to reduce water consumption by 40% from 2019 (normalized by COPS).

(9.2.4) Please explain

100% of sites measuring water discharges – total volumes; BD collects data from our sites worldwide and now manages our water, energy and GHG inventory through an online system. This system pulls water and energy data directly from utility invoices (wherever possible) and onsite data collection from facility personnel.

This data is monitored on an ongoing basis as part of our 2030 target to reduce water consumption by 40% from 2019 (normalized by COPS). For our company, “sites” is in reference to all facilities as defined by the boundary. Methods to calculate wastewater are evaluated based on local knowledge. These methods are a combination of meters, invoices, and mass balance equations (if water is used in processing and/or products).

Water discharges – volumes by destination

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

We account for all operations in our water inventory via monthly purchase records, meters, internal tracking controls, gap fills and estimations. For manufacturing locations, we use invoices and/or water meter data. Estimations are used for locations without 12 months of actual data. The estimates are calculated using custom intensity. This data is monitored on an ongoing basis as part of our 2030 target to reduce water consumption by 40% from 2019 (normalized by COPS).

(9.2.4) Please explain

100% of sites measuring water discharges – volume by destination; While pre-treatment occurs at a few plants, all water is ultimately discharged to local wastewater treatment plants. BD collects data from our sites worldwide through an online system and data is being monitored on an ongoing basis. These methods of measurement are a combination of meters, invoices, and mass balance equations (if water is used in processing and/or products). For our company, “sites” is in reference to all facilities as defined by the boundary.

Water discharges – volumes by treatment method

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

We account for all operations in our water inventory via monthly purchase records, meters, internal tracking controls, gap fills and estimations. For manufacturing locations, we use invoices and/or water meter data. Estimations are used for locations without 12 months of actual data. The estimates are calculated using custom intensity. This data is monitored on an ongoing basis as part of our 2030 target to reduce water consumption by 40% from 2019 (normalized by COPS).

(9.2.4) Please explain

100% of sites measuring and monitoring water discharges – volume by treatment method. While pre-treatment occurs at a few plants, all water is ultimately discharged to local wastewater treatment plants. BD collects data from our sites worldwide through an online system and data is being monitored on an ongoing basis. These methods of measurement are a combination of meters, invoices, and mass balance equations (if water is used in processing and/or products). For our company, “sites” is in reference to all facilities as defined by the boundary.

Water discharge quality – by standard effluent parameters

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

BD monitors all wastewater discharge quality as mandated by local regulations and in compliance with applicable wastewater permits. Where permits are required, the frequency of measurement is typically ongoing via onsite analysis or by accredited 3rd parties.

(9.2.4) Please explain

100% of sites measuring and monitoring water discharge quality by standard effluent parameters: BD monitors all wastewater discharge quality as mandated by local regulations and in compliance with applicable wastewater permits. Where permits are required, the frequency of measurement is typically ongoing via onsite analysis or by accredited 3rd parties.

Water discharge quality – emissions to water (nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and/or other priority substances)

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

Not monitored

(9.2.4) Please explain

Not monitored

Water discharge quality – temperature

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

BD monitors all wastewater discharge quality temperature as mandated by permit or local regulations. The frequency of measurement is typically ongoing via onsite analysis or by accredited 3rd parties. For our company, "sites" is in reference to all facilities as defined by the boundary.

(9.2.4) Please explain

100% of sites measuring and monitoring water quality – temperature by standard parameters: BD monitors all wastewater discharge quality temperature as mandated by permit or local regulations. The frequency of measurement is typically ongoing via onsite analysis or by accredited 3rd parties. For our company, “sites” is in reference to all facilities as defined by the boundary.

Water consumption – total volume

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

We account for all operations in our water inventory via monthly purchase records, meters, internal tracking controls, gap fills and estimations. For manufacturing locations, we use invoices and/or water meter data. Estimations are used for locations without 12 months of actual data. The estimates are calculated using custom intensity. This data is monitored on an ongoing basis as part of our 2030 target to reduce water consumption by 40% from 2019 (normalized by COPS).

(9.2.4) Please explain

100% of sites measuring water withdrawals – volume by sources; BD collects data from our sites worldwide and now manages our water, energy and GHG inventory through an online system. This system pulls water and energy data directly from utility invoices (wherever possible) and onsite data collection from facility personnel. This data is monitored on an ongoing basis as part of our 2030 target to reduce water consumption by 40% from 2019 (normalized by COPS). For our company, “sites” is in reference to all facilities as defined by the boundary.

Water recycled/reused

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

100% of sites that have recycled, or reused water are measuring water recycled/reused; BD collects data from our sites worldwide and now manages our water, energy and GHG inventory through an online system. This system pulls water and energy data directly from utility invoices (wherever possible) and onsite data collection from facility personnel. This data is monitored on an ongoing basis as part of our 2030 target to reduce water consumption by 40% from 2019 (normalized by COPS).

(9.2.4) Please explain

100% of sites measuring water withdrawals – volume by sources; BD collects data from our sites worldwide and now manages our water, energy and GHG inventory through an online system. This system pulls water and energy data directly from utility invoices (wherever possible) and onsite data collection from facility personnel. This data is monitored on an ongoing basis as part of our 2030 target to reduce water consumption by 40% from 2019 (normalized by COPS). For our company, “sites” is in reference to all facilities as defined by the boundary.

The provision of fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services to all workers

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

100% of sites provide WASH services are provided for workers at BD-owned sites. This is assessed for compliance by corporate audit on a rotating schedule based on risk. Local facility management also reviews for compliance with BD corporate policies at least annually, with certain aspects (such as working eye washing stations) assessed during a regular maintenance schedule. For our company, ‘sites’ is in reference to all facilities in our operational boundary.

(9.2.4) Please explain

100% of sites provide WASH services are provided for workers at BD-owned sites. This is assessed for compliance by corporate audit on a rotating schedule based on risk. Local facility management also reviews for compliance with BD corporate policies at least annually, with certain aspects (such as working eye washing stations) assessed during a regular maintenance schedule. For our company, 'sites' is in reference to all facilities in our operational boundary.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.2) What are the total volumes of water withdrawn, discharged, and consumed across all your operations, how do they compare to the previous reporting year, and how are they forecasted to change?

Total withdrawals

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

5381.56

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Lower

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

Lower

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

- Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

Our total withdrawals saw a slight decrease from the prior year (0.30% decrease) due to various water conservation efforts as part of our 2030+ sustainability strategy to reduce water consumption by 40% per COPS. The decrease in total withdrawals from the prior year is mainly due to water efficiency measures implemented in FY24. We will continue to identify and implement viable water reduction projects. The data for the figure reported is from a combination of collected utility invoices and onsite data collection from facility personnel. Future consumption rates are expected to remain the same or decrease as we continue to implement water efficiency measures.

Total discharges

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

4135.71

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

- Higher

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

- Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

- Lower

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

- Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

Our total discharges remained flat from the prior year. Future discharge rates are expected to remain the same or decrease as we continue to implement water efficiency measures.

Total consumption

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

1245.85

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Lower

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

Lower

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

This figure is calculated by subtracting discharge from withdrawals. Most of this water is put into products, though some is lost through process loss such as leaks or evaporation. The total consumption was lower than the prior year (3% decrease) as the total withdrawals are lower and the total discharges are lower, when

compared with FY 2024. The decrease in total withdrawals from the prior year is mainly due to water efficiency measures implemented in FY24. Future consumption rates are expected to remain the same or decrease as we continue to implement water efficiency measures.

[Fixed row]

(9.2.4) Indicate whether water is withdrawn from areas with water stress, provide the volume, how it compares with the previous reporting year, and how it is forecasted to change.

(9.2.4.1) Withdrawals are from areas with water stress

Select from:

Yes

(9.2.4.2) Volume withdrawn from areas with water stress (megaliters)

541.36

(9.2.4.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Much lower

(9.2.4.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Change in accounting methodology

(9.2.4.5) Five-year forecast

Select from:

About the same

(9.2.4.6) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

- Change in accounting methodology

(9.2.4.7) % of total withdrawals that are withdrawn from areas with water stress

10.06

(9.2.4.8) Identification tool

Select all that apply

- WWF Water Risk Filter

(9.2.4.9) Please explain

BD collects data from our sites worldwide and manages our water, energy and GHG inventory through an online system. This system pulls water and energy data directly from utility invoices (wherever possible), onsite data collection from facility personnel or estimates. This data is monitored on an ongoing basis as part of our 2030 target to reduce water consumption by 40% from 2019 (normalized by COPS).

[Fixed row]

(9.2.7) Provide total water withdrawal data by source.

Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers, and lakes

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

- Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

161.37

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Higher

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Why water withdrawal from this source is relevant: While this source represents only 2% of our total water withdrawal, it is considered relevant because of the impact that freshwater withdrawals can have on local communities and ecosystems. Explanation for change: Withdrawal from surface water decreased by 18 megaliters. Given that the withdraw from this water source is relatively low, this represents a 15% decrease. This decrease is attributed to water efficiency measures implemented in FY23. We anticipate future consumption to remain the same as we work to increase water efficiency as part of our 2030 Sustainability Goals.

Brackish surface water/Seawater

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

This is not relevant because BD does not use brackish surface water/seawater

Groundwater – renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

384.06

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Lower

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Why water withdrawal from this source is relevant: This source represents 9% of our total water withdrawal, it is considered relevant because of the impact that renewable groundwater can have on local communities and ecosystems. Explanation for change: Withdrawal from surface decreased by 41 megaliters. Given that the withdrawal from this water sources is relatively small, this represents an 8% decrease. The consumption of this source remains about the same because no efficiency projects related to groundwater were implemented in the reporting year in few sites where this occurs. We anticipate future consumption to remain the same as we work to increase water efficiency as part of our 2030 Sustainability Goals.

Groundwater – non-renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

This is not relevant because BD does not withdraw water from non-renewable sources

Produced/Entrained water

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

This is not relevant because BD does not withdraw water from produced/entrained sources

Third party sources

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

4838.87

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Higher

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Why water withdrawal from this source is relevant: As our largest source of water withdrawal (89%), this source is the most relevant for ongoing operations and use in products. Explanation for change: Withdrawal from third party sources (generally municipal water sources) decreased by 74 megaliters, representing a 2% decrease.

We anticipate future consumption to remain the same or decrease as we work to offset growth by implementing projects that increase water efficiency.

[Fixed row]

(9.2.8) Provide total water discharge data by destination.

Fresh surface water

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

Not relevant

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

This source is not relevant because BD does not discharge to fresh surface water in its operations. We do not expect this source to be relevant in the future and future trends should be consistent.

Brackish surface water/seawater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

204.45

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Lower

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

This destination is relevant for one site that treats water discharges used in BD's operations.

Groundwater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

Not relevant

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

This source is not relevant because BD does not discharge to groundwater in its operations. We do not expect this source to be relevant in the future and future trends should be consistent

Third-party destinations

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

3931.26

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Higher

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

This destination is relevant as the only method of water discharged used in BD's operations. Third party destinations is defined as wastewater and not water to other organizations for future use. The volume is derived from direct measurement where applicable, and mass balance when needed at the site level. Discharge to third party destinations (generally municipal water sources) decreased by 76.58 megaliters, representing a 2% decrease. This is similar to the company growth (revenue increased by 3% and COPS increased by 8%). Future discharge is expected to remain the same or decrease as we continue to implement water efficiency measures as part of our 2030 Sustainability Goal to reduce water consumption by 40% from 2019 (normalized to COPS).

[Fixed row]

(9.2.9) Within your direct operations, indicate the highest level(s) to which you treat your discharge.

Tertiary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

This treatment is not relevant because BD does not treat wastewater at the facilities.

Secondary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

171.46

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

Lower

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:

Less than 1%

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Relevant: discharge from one site was treated under discharge permit.

Primary treatment only

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

171.46

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

Lower

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

- Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:

- Less than 1%

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Relevant: discharge from one site was treated under discharge permit.

Discharge to the natural environment without treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

- Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

This treatment is not relevant because BD does not discharge to the natural environment without treatment.

Discharge to a third party without treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

- Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

4135.71

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

Higher

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:

91-99

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

While pre-treatment occurs at a few plants, all water is ultimately discharged to local third party wastewater treatment plants. The volume is derived from direct measurement where applicable, and mass balance when needed at the site level. Discharge to third party without treatment (local wastewater treatment plants) decreased by 116 megaliters, representing a 3% decrease. This decrease can be attributed to water efficiency measures implemented in FY23. Future discharge to third party wastewater treatment plants is expected to remain the same or decrease as we continue to implement water efficiency measures. We have set new goals in alignment with our 2030 sustainability strategy which were announced in FY2021 to continue our effort in water conservation.

Other

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

*There is no other treatment at BD as 100% of the discharge go to a local third-party treatment plant.
[Fixed row]*

(9.3) In your direct operations and upstream value chain, what is the number of facilities where you have identified substantive water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

	Identification of facilities in the value chain stage	Please explain
Direct operations	<p>Select from:</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, we have not assessed this value chain stage for facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities, but we are planning to do so in the next 2 years</p>	<p><i>BD monitors all water discharge quality emissions as mandated by local regulations and in compliance with applicable wastewater permits.</i></p>
Upstream value chain	<p>Select from:</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, we have not assessed this value chain stage for facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities, but we are planning to do so in the next 2 years</p>	<p><i>BD monitors all water discharge quality emissions as mandated by local regulations and in compliance with applicable wastewater permits.</i></p>

[Fixed row]

(9.4) Could any of your facilities reported in 9.3.1 have an impact on a requesting CDP supply chain member?

Select from:

No facilities were reported in 9.3.1

(9.5) Provide a figure for your organization’s total water withdrawal efficiency.

(9.5.1) Revenue (currency)

20178000000

(9.5.2) Total water withdrawal efficiency

(9.5.3) Anticipated forward trend

*The water withdrawal efficiency is anticipated to increase in the next few years, as the total water withdrawal volume is likely to decrease and revenue increase.
[Fixed row]*

(9.12) Provide any available water intensity values for your organization’s products or services.

Row 1

(9.12.1) Product name

N/A

(9.12.2) Water intensity value

0

(9.12.3) Numerator: Water aspect

Select from:

Other, please specify :N/A

(9.12.4) Denominator

N/A

(9.12.5) Comment

N/A
[Add row]

(9.13) Do any of your products contain substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?

	Products contain hazardous substances
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(9.13.1) What percentage of your company's revenue is associated with products containing substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?

Row 1

(9.13.1.1) Regulatory classification of hazardous substances

Select from:

Other, please specify :Our MOC list guides the way we address the reduction of MOCs across our portfolio. The list contains both regulated and nonregulated substances that we consider to be of concern and is updated twice a year.

(9.13.1.2) % of revenue associated with products containing substances in this list

Select from:

Don't know

(9.13.1.3) Please explain

Our MOC list guides the way we address the reduction of MOCs across our portfolio. The list contains both regulated and nonregulated substances that we consider to be of concern and is updated twice a year. BD considers the potential impact of the materials we use in our products and packaging, and reviews customer preferences related to materials of concern and waste criteria in our sales portfolio. BD actively engages in dialogue with our customers and advocacy groups to discuss the use of safer chemicals for consideration in our work to reduce priority MOCs.

[Add row]

(9.14) Do you classify any of your current products and/or services as low water impact?

(9.14.1) Products and/or services classified as low water impact

Select from:

No, and we do not plan to address this within the next two years

(9.14.3) Primary reason for not classifying any of your current products and/or services as low water impact

Select from:

Important but not an immediate business priority

(9.14.4) Please explain

*BD does not plan to classify our current products and/or services as low water impact within the next two years as BD products are not water intensive at this time.
[Fixed row]*

(9.15) Do you have any water-related targets?

Select from:

Yes

(9.15.1) Indicate whether you have targets relating to water pollution, water withdrawals, WASH, or other water-related categories.

Water pollution

(9.15.1.1) Target set in this category

Select from:

No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(9.15.1.2) Please explain

BD's approach to setting and monitoring water-related targets and/or goals is to reduce consumption and increase efficiency. BD's goal is to reduce water consumption by 40% by 2030 (from 2019 baseline, normalized to COPS). BD prioritizes projects to meet targets and goals and to reflect geographic, regulatory, and other contextual factors by using WWF Water Risk Filter to identify sites against risk factors.

Water withdrawals

(9.15.1.1) Target set in this category

Select from:

No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(9.15.1.2) Please explain

BD's approach to setting and monitoring water-related targets and/or goals is to reduce consumption and increase efficiency. BD's goal is to reduce water consumption by 40% by 2030 (from 2019 baseline, normalized to COPS). BD prioritizes projects to meet the targets and goals and to reflect geographic, regulatory, and other contextual factors by using WWF Water Risk Filter to identify sites against risk factors.

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services

(9.15.1.1) Target set in this category

Select from:

No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(9.15.1.2) Please explain

BD's approach to setting and monitoring water-related targets and/or goals is to reduce consumption and increase efficiency. BD's 2030 goals to reduce water consumption by 40% by 2030 (from 2019 baseline, normalized to COPS). BD prioritizes projects to meet the targets and goals and to reflect geographic, regulatory, and other contextual factors by using WWF Water Risk Filter to identify sites against risk factors.

Other

(9.15.1.1) Target set in this category

Select from:

Yes

[Fixed row]

(9.15.2) Provide details of your water-related targets and the progress made.

Row 1

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Target 1

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Other

Other, please specify :Category: Water consumption Quantitative Metric: Cost of Products Sold (COPS)

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

06/22/2021

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

09/30/2019

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

5427184

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

09/30/2030

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

2170873.6

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

5384263.27

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Underway

(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

1

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

None, no alignment after assessment

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Operational control approach is used. This boundary includes facilities where BD has, at least, a controlling interest from an operational perspective or at best, the facility is owned entirely by BD. In cases where BD has operational control but does not wholly own facilities, these facilities are included in the inventory. Facilities include main offices, manufacturing facilities, laboratories and distribution centers (DCs).

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

Currently, we have achieved a 1.32% absolute reduction, which represents a 19% reduction normalized to COPS.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

Since BD's 2019 baseline, our consumption has decreased, primarily as a result of efficiency and conservation projects as part of our 2030 goal to reduce water consumption by 40% (normalized to COPS). The status in FY 2024 was a 1.32% absolute reduction, which represents a 19% reduction normalized to COPS and is on target to achieve our goal.

[Add row]

C11. Environmental performance - Biodiversity

(11.2) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?

	Actions taken in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, and we do not plan to undertake any biodiversity-related actions

[Fixed row]

(11.3) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

[Fixed row]

(11.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to areas important for biodiversity in the reporting year?

	Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity	Comment
Legally protected areas	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not assessed	<i>BD has not assessed the proximity of the organization's activities to areas important for biodiversity.</i>
UNESCO World Heritage sites	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not assessed	<i>BD has not assessed the proximity of the organization's activities to areas important for biodiversity.</i>
UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not assessed	<i>BD has not assessed the proximity of the organization's activities to areas important for biodiversity.</i>
Ramsar sites	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not assessed	<i>BD has not assessed the proximity of the organization's activities to areas important for biodiversity.</i>
Key Biodiversity Areas	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not assessed	<i>BD has not assessed the proximity of the organization's activities to areas important for biodiversity.</i>
Other areas important for biodiversity	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not assessed	<i>BD has not assessed the proximity of the organization's activities to areas important for biodiversity.</i>

[Fixed row]

C13. Further information & sign off

(13.1) Indicate if any environmental information included in your CDP response (not already reported in 7.9.1/2/3, 8.9.1/2/3/4, and 9.3.2) is verified and/or assured by a third party?

	Other environmental information included in your CDP response is verified and/or assured by a third party
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(13.1.1) Which data points within your CDP response are verified and/or assured by a third party, and which standards were used?

Row 1

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

Climate change

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Climate change

Base year emissions

Renewable Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling consumption

Renewable Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling generation

Other data point in module 7, please specify :Base Year (FY2019) Absolute Scope 1 & 2 Emissions; Base Year (FY2021) Scope 3, Categories 1 & 12 Emissions; FY2023 Reduction from the Base Year (2019): 19%

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

ISAE 3000

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

We performed a limited assurance engagement, in accordance with the International Standard on Assurance Engagements ISAE 3000 (Revised) 'Assurance Engagements other than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information' issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board. Base Year (FY2019) Absolute Scope 1 Emissions: 167,092 CO2e; Base Year (FY2019) Absolute Scope 2 Emissions: 356,057 CO2e; Base Year (FY2021) Scope 3, Category 1 Emissions: 3,213,976 CO2e; Base Year (FY2021) Scope 3, Category 12 Emissions: 2,417,861 CO2e; FY2023 Reduction from the Base Year (2019): -19%

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

ERM CVS - Limited Assurance Report for Becton Dickinson FY2024_2Jul2025 (1).pdf

Row 2

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

Water

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Water security

Water consumption– total volume

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

ISAE 3000

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

We performed a limited assurance engagement, in accordance with the International Standard on Assurance Engagements ISAE 3000 (Revised) 'Assurance Engagements other than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information' issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

ERM CVS - Limited Assurance Report for Becton Dickinson FY2024_2Jul2025 (1).pdf

[Add row]

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

	Additional information
	N/A

[Fixed row]

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

(13.3.1) Job title

Chief Environmental & Sustainability Officer

(13.3.2) Corresponding job category

Select from:

Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

[Fixed row]

(13.4) Please indicate your consent for CDP to share contact details with the Pacific Institute to support content for its Water Action Hub website.

Select from:

Yes, CDP may share our Disclosure Submission Lead contact details with the Pacific Institute

