



Together We Advance

2024 Climate-related disclosures

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Climate-related disclosures

The Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) developed a framework to help companies better disclose climate-related risks and opportunities through their regular reporting. The TCFD recommendations have since been integrated into the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) Sustainability Disclosure Standards developed by the International Sustainability Standards Board (ISSB). The disclosures in this report follow the IFRS S2 Climate-related Disclosures standard, issued in June 2023.

Governance

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.

Further details about Board oversight of sustainability 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.

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.

The central Procurement team is responsible for tracking Scope 3, category 1 (purchased goods and services) and category 2 (capital goods) emissions, and partnering with our suppliers to lower those emissions. The central Sustainability team also partners with the central Procurement team on the development and implementation of our energy demand reduction and renewables strategy.

The central Procurement team oversees the Responsible Sourcing Operating Committee, which has been established to guide and facilitate the human rights and ESG supplier due diligence and reduction efforts of our Scope 3, category 1 emissions. The committee is chaired by the director, supply chain resilience and

customer excellence. Overall progress and major action items are reported to the SVP, global supply chain and the chief procurement officer (CPO) and to the CSO on a quarterly basis.

Further details on Scope 3, category 1 emission reduction programs can be found in the [Responsible Supply Chain](#) section.

The central Supply Chain team is responsible for tracking Scope 3, categories 4 and 9 emissions (upstream and downstream transportation and distribution) and reducing those emissions. This team is also responsible for reducing Scopes 1 and 2 emissions from our distribution centers. Further details on category 4 and category 9 emission reduction programs can be found in the [Responsible Supply Chain](#) section.

The central R&D team is responsible for establishing and tracking emissions for Scope 3, categories 11 and 12 emissions (use and end-of-life disposal of products). The central R&D team coordinates with business teams on this work via the [Sustainable Medical Technology Institute](#). The central R&D team also partners with business teams on life cycle assessments of products.

The central R&D and Sustainability teams have established a Product Impacts Council to support and track progress toward achieving our 2030+ product impact goals. This includes establishing baselines and targets for Scope 3, categories 11 and 12 emissions and establishing a life cycle assessment community of practice to support the business teams. The council is sponsored by the executive vice president and chief technology officer, and the EVP ISC.

The teams listed above report on progress at least annually to the ERC, and on specific risks as necessary.

Strategy

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.

We consider a short-term time horizon to be 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 time horizons are defined as three to 10 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 10 years.

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



BD Global Headquarters, Franklin Lakes, N.J., U.S.

Risks

Where the Risk Occurs in the Value Chain

Direct Operations

Risk type	Acute, physical
Climate-related driver	Increased severity and frequency of extreme weather events such as cyclones and floods
Potential financial impact	Decreased revenues due to reduced production capacity
Time horizon	Medium term
Likelihood	More Likely than Not
Magnitude of impact	Medium to high
Description	<p>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.</p> <p>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. To the extent we or third 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 greenhouse gas 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.</p>
Our response	<p>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.</p> <p>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. All our sites and key suppliers are assessed for natural hazards exposures. For our own sites we use yearly audits to confirm our sites are protected with the highest possible standards against Flood and wind. We also have long term projection in climate change to select future sites or needed investment in energy, disaster protection, air conditioning. 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.</p> <p>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 FY 2025 we plan to reduce risks again by 40%. In addition, future extreme weather events are included in our Network optimization strategies.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>We have updated our strategy to incorporate climate change considerations. 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.</p> <p>BD will partner with FM Insurance company to predict the evolution of 5 Extreme event exposures to our existing sites and contract manufacturers (Wind, Flood, Heat, Drought, Sea Level rise). This drives prioritization in strategic network decisions and investments in utilities and equipment.</p>

Where the Risk Occurs in the Value Chain

Direct Operations

Risk type	Emerging regulation
Climate-related driver	Carbon-pricing mechanisms
Potential financial impact	Increased indirect (operating) costs
Time horizon	Long-term
Likelihood	More Likely than not
Magnitude of impact	Medium-Low

Description

Our operations are global, and affected by complex state, federal and international laws relating to various areas, including environmental protection. Violation of these laws can result in criminal or civil sanctions, including substantial fines and, in some cases, exclusion from participation in healthcare programs.

Environmental laws, particularly with respect to the emissions of greenhouse gases, are also becoming more stringent throughout the world, which may increase our costs of operations or necessitate the closures of, or changes to, our manufacturing plants or processes or those of our suppliers, or result in liability for BD. The enactment of additional laws in the future may increase our compliance costs or otherwise adversely impact our operations.

Additionally, new laws or regulations adopted in response to climate change could also increase energy and transportation costs, as well as the costs of certain raw materials and components. For example, we purchase supplies of resins, which are oil-based components used in the manufacturing of certain products, and any significant increases in resin costs could adversely impact future operating results. Increases in oil prices can also increase our packaging and transportation costs. We may not be able to offset any increases in our operational costs. Local and national governments may implement taxes on fuel and energy to mitigate the impacts of climate change, and these taxes may increase over time in the areas where BD operates.

BD is currently subject to regulatory programs in regions where we operate; these can impact the cost of utilities, taxes and compliance fines in these regions. While only carbon schemes such as the U.K. CRC have impacted our operations to date, we operate in 40 countries where there is existing carbon regulation. In a transition to a low-carbon economy, it is possible that these locations or our global operations may qualify for carbon pricing.

We consider this scenario to be extremely unlikely in the medium term, particularly as it applies to our global operations.

Our response

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 potential 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.

Where the Risk Occurs in the Value Chain

Direct Operations

Risk type	Acute, physical
Climate-related driver	Increased severity and frequency of extreme weather events such as cyclones and floods
Potential financial impact	Decreased revenues due to reduced production capacity
Time horizon	Medium-term
Likelihood	More likely than not
Magnitude of impact	Medium- low
Description	<p>We sell products to researchers at pharmaceutical and biotechnology companies, academic institutions, government laboratories and private foundations. Research and development spending by our customers can fluctuate based on spending priorities and general economic conditions. A number of these customers are also dependent for their funding upon grants from U.S. government agencies, such as the U.S. National Institutes of Health (NIH), and from agencies in other countries. Climate change could impact our customers as severe weather events increase in frequency and distribution. Hospitals and other medical care facilities can be impacted by severe weather through reduced demand, where patients may cancel or defer elective treatments and procedures, and/or physical damage to infrastructure and facilities that may require the suspension of operations.</p> <p>Following natural disasters, the number of uninsured or underinsured patients can also increase, which can lead to lower rates of reimbursement for our U.S. customers. These factors may lead to budget restrictions for our customers, and potentially lower revenues for BD. Although they are not related to severe weather, we have seen similar trends in the recent COVID-19 pandemic. As a result of measures taken in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, we experienced significant reductions in the demand for some of our products, resulting in reductions in elective and nonessential procedures, lower utilization of routine testing and related specimen collections, reduced capital spending by customers, and a decrease in research activity due to laboratory closures and reduced clinical testing.</p>
Our response	<p>We manage this risk through our 2030+ goals, partnerships and scenario analyses.</p> <p>Our 2030+ goals include targets to reduce GHG emissions across our value chain, in addition to a commitment to creating 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.</p> <p>We have set a 2030+ product impact goal to address the impact of plastics through existing and new strategic partnerships that work across the value chain. This includes our membership in the Sustainable Healthcare Coalition, a healthcare-sector-led group that looks for the greatest opportunities to inspire sustainable practices in healthcare through the collaboration of its members. We see the value of partnerships and evolving discussion with this and other coalitions. Scenario analysis can be a valuable tool to envision alternative scenarios and challenge conventional wisdom about the future.</p> <p>Case study: 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, which 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 2030+ goals.</p>

Where the Risk Occurs in the Value Chain

Upstream

Risk type	Market
Climate-related driver	Increased cost of raw materials
Potential financial impact	Increased direct costs
Time horizon	Medium-term
Likelihood	More Likely than not
Magnitude of impact	Medium-Low
Description	<p>BD has approximately 1,200 critical-to-healthcare suppliers that provide many different types of raw materials and components, including plastics, glass, metals, textiles, paper products, electronic and mechanical subassemblies, and various biological, chemical and petrochemical products. Our results of operations could be negatively impacted by volatility in the cost of raw materials, components, freight, and energy, which, in turn, increases the costs of producing and distributing our products. New laws or regulations adopted in response to climate change could also increase energy and transportation costs, as well as costs of certain raw materials and components. In particular, we purchase supplies of resins, which are oil-based components used in the manufacture of certain products, and any significant increases in resin costs could adversely impact future operating results. Increases in oil prices can also increase our packaging and transportation costs. We may not be able to offset increases in these costs through other cost reductions.</p>
Our response	<p>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.</p> <p><i>In February 2021, and again in 2024, Texas experienced a historical winter event that resulted in the state experiencing a deep freeze. Rolling power outages, lead to force majeure, factory shutdowns impacting refining capacity and resin supply – which ultimately resulted in increased cost of resin, along with additional costs resulting from mitigation such as capacity and inventory management, alternate source qualifications as well as from managing internal production impacts. This demonstrates 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.</i></p> <p>These types of incidents are managed through procurement and engineering expertise. Our strategic sourcing and supplier resiliency teams, in collaboration with all business units, continuously assess the risks in our supply chain, including those from sole and single-sourced suppliers, and put mitigation and continuity plans in place for prioritized high-risk materials and suppliers. These remediation and 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 additional controls around supplier business continuity plans. We also strive to increase our material efficiency through design and ongoing sustained engineering efforts. Sustaining engineering teams work on material reduction, packaging reduction and product improvements in order to mitigate our exposure to these risks. We continue to refine our risk identification and risk assessment process, by incorporating emerging sustainability-related risks and relevant data into our supply chain resiliency framework and business processes. As risks are identified, we prioritize them and implement mitigation plans as necessary.</p>

Where the Risk Occurs in the Value Chain

Upstream

Risk type	Market
Climate-related driver	Availability of raw materials
Potential financial impact	Increased direct costs
Time horizon	Medium-term
Likelihood	About as likely as not
Magnitude of impact	Medium-Low
Description	A reduction or interruption in the supply of certain raw materials and components could adversely affect our operating results. We purchase many different types of raw materials and components used in our products. Certain raw materials and components are not available from multiple sources. In addition, for quality assurance, cost-effectiveness and other reasons, certain raw materials and components are purchased from sole suppliers. The price and supply of these materials and components may be impacted or disrupted for reasons beyond our control, such as extreme weather events. While we work with suppliers to ensure continuity of supply, no assurance can be given that these efforts will be successful. In addition, due to regulatory requirements relating to the qualification of suppliers, we may not be able to establish additional or replacement sources on a timely basis or without excessive cost. The termination, reduction or interruption in supply of these raw materials and components could adversely impact our ability to manufacture and sell certain products.
Our response	<p>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.</p> <p><i>In February 2021, and again in 2024, Texas experienced a historical winter event that resulted in the state experiencing a deep freeze. Rolling power outages, lead to force majeure, factory shutdowns impacting refining capacity and resin supply – which ultimately resulted in increased cost of resin, along with additional costs resulting from mitigation such as capacity and inventory management, alternate source qualifications as well as from managing internal production impacts. This demonstrates 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.</i></p> <p>Extreme weather events also continue to cause logistical disruptions. The Panama Canal has been experiencing drought since 2023, impacting the number of vessels that can pass through the canal. This caused disruption to global trade, adding lead time and increasing costs, for example carriers introducing low water surcharges.</p> <p>These types of incidents are managed through procurement expertise. Our strategic sourcing and supplier resiliency teams, in collaboration with all business units, continuously assess the risks in our supply chain, including those from sole and single-sourced suppliers, and put mitigation and continuity plans in place for prioritized high-risk materials and suppliers. These remediation and 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 reputational risks into our Enterprise Supplier Risk Management process for direct suppliers. Every year since then, we have continued to refine the risk factors, incorporating emerging sustainability-related risks into our supply chain resiliency framework and business processes. As risks are identified, we prioritize them and implement mitigation plans as necessary. We will continue to refine our risk model and adjust our top risks accordingly.</p> <p>In addition, our 2030+ goals to create a supply chain that is adaptable to disruption and able to contribute to strong environmental and social performance includes a goal to partner with strategic, preferred and critical suppliers to evaluate risk in Tier 2 by 2030.</p>

Opportunities

Where the Opportunity Occurs
in the Value Chain

Direct Operations

Opportunity type	Resource efficiency
Climate-related driver	Use of more efficient production and distribution processes
Potential financial impact	Reduced indirect (operating) costs
Time horizon	Medium-term
Likelihood	More Likely than Not
Magnitude of impact	Medium-Low
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.

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.

**Where the Opportunity Occurs
in the Value Chain**

Direct Operations

Opportunity type	Resource efficiency
Climate-related driver	Reduced water usage and consumption
Potential financial impact	Reduced indirect (operating) costs
Time horizon	Long-term
Likelihood	About as likely as not
Magnitude of impact	Medium-Low
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.
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.

**Where the Opportunity Occurs
in the Value Chain**

Downstream

Opportunity type	Products and services
Climate-related driver	Shift in consumer preferences
Potential financial impact	Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services
Time horizon	Medium-term
Likelihood	More likely than not
Magnitude of impact	Medium-High

Description

We face changing customer preferences and requirements, including increased demand for more environmentally preferable products as customers become more concerned about climate change and its impacts. While climate change criteria are not currently used as a purchasing condition by our customers, we receive a significant number of requests for sustainability information. While no formal tracking mechanism exists, we estimate sustainability criteria to be included in most of the RFPs from European-based customers, some from Australia and New Zealand, and a significant portion from U.S.-based customers as well.

Particularly notable is the U.K.'s NHS, which in October 2020 became the world's first health service to commit to reaching carbon net zero. The NHS' [Net Zero Supplier Roadmap](#) will require suppliers to publish a carbon reduction plan and to meet requirements for product carbon footprinting. Also, beginning in 2030, suppliers will be able to qualify for NHS contracts only if they can demonstrate their progress through published progress reports and continued carbon emissions reporting.

We have also had increased interest from, and engagement with, our pharmaceutical customers regarding our carbon reduction plans and how we can assist in lowering carbon emissions across the pharmaceutical value chain.

As a company with a proven reputation for maintaining the quality and safety of our products while reducing our carbon footprint, we are strategically positioned to manage this opportunity. We also benefit from reducing the energy-related costs associated with a product as it increases our competitiveness in a market that increasingly looks toward low-cost solutions.

Strategy to realize opportunity As part of our 2030+ goals to climate change and product impact, we have set a number of goals to realize this opportunity. First, we are committed to setting targets to reduce Scope 3 emissions that result from the use and end-of-life disposal of our products. Second, we have set a number of goals to realize our commitment to reduce the environmental impact of our portfolio and address the sustainability needs of our customers. These priorities led us to form the [Sustainable Medical Technology Institute](#).

Case study:

We see the value of partnerships and evolving discussion with coalitions. Our memberships in the Sustainable Healthcare Coalition and Healthcare Plastic Recycling Council have allowed us to gain insights into developing and evolving customer expectations.

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 laboratories. The study shows that these used tubes, which are made from high-quality polyethylene terephthalate (PET) plastic, can be cleaned, shredded and molded into other types of new articles.

**Where the Opportunity Occurs
in the Value Chain**

Downstream

Opportunity type	Products and services
Climate-related driver	Increased need for products and services
Potential financial impact	Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services
Time horizon	Medium-term
Likelihood	More likely than not
Magnitude of impact	Medium-Low
Description	With health-related impacts of climate change expected to increase, the need for products and solutions provided by BD, such as diagnostics and delivery systems, may increase as well. Health impacts could include an increase in vector-borne and infectious diseases; alterations in disease patterns requiring diagnostic and surveillance solutions; emergence of new diseases requiring BD technologies that enable medical research; an increase in antimicrobial resistance (exacerbated by climate change), potentially increasing demand for BD diagnostic and surveillance solutions; and disproportionate climate-related health impacts in developing countries, which may increase demand for our low-cost innovations.

Strategy to realize opportunity As part of our 2030+ goals related to mitigating climate change, we have set a goal to use our capabilities to contribute to solutions that address unmet climate-related health needs, recognizing the connection between climate change and human health.

Case study:

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, which 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.

How risks and opportunities have influenced our strategy and financial planning processes.

The aspects of climate change that have most influenced our strategy are:

- Physical risks to operations and supply chain.
- Market risks due to increasing cost and/or availability of raw materials.
- Availability of water for our operations.
- The increasing expectations of our customers, and reputational considerations in both the short- and long-term.

These risks have translated into our 2030+ goals across the areas of climate change, product impact and a responsible supply chain, and our public commitment to the UN Race to Zero.

Opportunities such as customer preferences for environmentally preferable products have resulted in our 2030+ goal to reduce the environmental impact of our portfolio and address the sustainability needs of our customers.

While our 2030+ goals are managed at the corporate level by various central teams, the integration of these goals into business strategy varies among our company’s segments because of diverse geographic locations and product portfolios. All business segments work toward the same 2030+ goals to increase operational efficiency, but certain segments place a heavier emphasis on product sustainability. For example, the BD Medical segment produces drug delivery systems (such as needles, syringes and catheters) that are primarily single use, in order to prevent the spread of infection. Therefore, environmentally preferable product considerations, such as less material and recycled content (where possible), are a heavier area of focus for this segment. In other business segments where instruments are part of the portfolio, the use phase has the greatest impact, and more consideration is given to the energy efficiency of products. Our work to establish baseline Scope 3 emissions from the use and end-of-life disposal of our products, as well as increased utilization of life cycle assessments, will continue to provide insights to identify areas of opportunity to reduce emissions and environmental impact across our portfolio.

The following describes where and how specific risks and opportunities have influenced our strategy and financial planning.

Part of the Value Chain	Description of Influence
Products and services	<p>How our strategy has been influenced: Some suppliers, facilities or product lines could 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. At BD, 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 greenhouse gas (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, such as heat stroke and respiratory illnesses, will increase due to rising temperatures and levels of air pollution.</p> <p>Increased flooding will affect waterborne illnesses and the spread of vector-borne diseases, such as malaria, Zika virus and West Nile virus. These factors will place strain on the healthcare infrastructure, so we believe it is imperative that we 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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Time horizons covered include short- and medium-term.</p> <p>Case study of substantial strategic decisions: Inherent in our Purpose of <i>advancing the world of health</i>™ 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 (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.</p> <p>We have also begun investigating circular economy solutions, including</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 laboratories. The study shows that these used tubes, which are made from high-quality polyethylene terephthalate (PET) plastic, can be cleaned, shredded and molded into other types of new articles.

Part of the Value Chain

Description of Influence

Supply chain

How our strategy has been influenced: 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 have set goals to (1) complete ESG desktop audits for strategic, preferred and critical suppliers by 2023 and (2) have 90 percent of total spend reflected in completed supplier ESG 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 ESG issues.

Investment in R&D

How our strategy has been influenced: At BD, we view climate change as an issue of public health. The global greenhouse gas (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, such as heat stroke and 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, such as malaria, Zika virus and 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. In FY 2022, BD announced the formation of the BD Sustainable Medical Technology Institute (BD SMTI), which will develop and support 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 laboratories. The study shows that these used tubes, which are made from high-quality polyethylene terephthalate (PET) plastic, can be cleaned, shredded and molded into other types of new articles.

Part of the Value Chain

Description of Influence

Operations

How our strategy has been influenced: Risks 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.

Indirect costs, capital expenditures and assets

How our strategy has been influenced: 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.

Scenario analysis

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.

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+ commitments and 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.

Further information about which of our ESG issues increased in importance and/or were dynamic can be found in the [Sustainability issues section](#).

Risk management

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 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 (which may include, but are not confined to, climate change impacts). 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 (such as Hurricane Maria's impact on our facilities in Puerto Rico) and upstream fluctuations in the availability of materials (such as hurricanes in Texas impacting refineries and, by extension, resins).

Transitional risks posed by climate change (financial, external, legal and compliance, and 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. Though risks that are identified as part of our ERM program may be impacted by climate change (for example, supply chain disruption due to extreme weather), climate change may not be named as a specific individual risk. Any climate-related risks that may be captured within our ERM program will be managed in accordance with the ERM program governance.

For further information regarding management and Board oversight of our ERM program, please refer to the [Corporate Sustainability Oversight section](#).

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 (including GHG emissions and water scarcity) were also identified by the central Sustainability team as risks to the company as a part of the [Sustainability issue management](#).

Our 2030+ goals were implemented to mitigate or manage these risks. Various central teams are responsible for collectively managing or mitigating climate change risk. Details can be found throughout this report.

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 (including annual reporting to the CDP). 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 best-in-class Supply Base Resiliency program that evaluates supplier risk against 15 different risk factors. These factors include environmental risk (supplier practice and policy to account for their own climate-based risks and greenhouse gas emissions); location risk (including indicators such as a country's reliance on fossil fuels and the emission of carbon dioxide), which accounts for hazardous environments/locations potentially caused by climate change and may also impact supplier operations; and geopolitical risk, which can account for potential risk brought on by environmental/sustainability policy (or lack thereof). Suppliers included in this risk program are evaluated based on risk criteria and, if the risk rating is high, asked to develop an improvement plan to better account for that risk.

The following table details how various risks are considered in our climate-related risk assessments:

Current regulation	Current regulation is relevant and always included in climate-related risk assessments. Specific risk assessments including monitoring of local regulations, such as carbon taxes and emission trading scheme applicability, are reviewed. These climate-related risks are assessed through strategy planning sessions, materiality assessments and business continuity planning.
Emerging regulation	<p>Emerging regulation is relevant and always included in climate-related risk assessments, where “emerging” is defined as regulation likely to happen in the next 1 – 2 years. Risks are monitored at the facility level as part of normal business continuity planning.</p> <p>Specific risk assessments include monitoring of local regulations such as carbon taxes and emission-trading schemes. We continue to review emerging regulation in Europe as part of the energy-efficiency schemes and anticipate undergoing audits as part of this regulation. New laws or regulations adopted in response to climate change could also increase energy costs as well as the costs of certain raw materials and components, which are evaluated on an ongoing basis. We may not be able to offset increases in these costs through other cost reductions. Environmental laws, particularly with respect to the emission of greenhouse gases, are also becoming more stringent throughout the world, which may increase our costs of operations or necessitate changes in our manufacturing plants or processes or those of our suppliers, or result in liability to BD. These climate-related risks are assessed through strategy planning sessions, materiality assessments and business continuity planning.</p>
Technology	Technology risk is relevant and sometimes included in climate-related risk assessments. Risks associated with a transition to a lower-carbon economic system on the operational side include the use of renewable energy. Solar power, combined heat and power, and fuel cells are used at various BD facilities to reduce carbon and increase energy efficiency to aid in achieving our 2030+ climate change goals, which were developed to mitigate climate-related risks. These climate-related risks are assessed through strategy planning sessions, materiality assessments and business continuity planning.
Legal	Legal risks are not relevant because no litigation claims linked to climate-related issues have been identified to date.
Market	Market risks are relevant and sometimes included in climate-related risk assessments. Plastics are used extensively across our portfolio of products, therefore regulations on carbon and fossil fuels could result in fluctuating prices. These climate-related risks are assessed through strategy planning sessions, materiality assessments and business continuity planning. Mitigation measures include projects to reduce material usage for products and packaging
Reputation	Reputation risks are relevant and sometimes included in climate-related risk assessments. They are monitored from a general standpoint through customers that prioritize sustainability in their RFPs or purchasing specifications, as well as through ESG-oriented investors and analysis of BD from ESG ratings agencies. These climate-related risks are assessed through strategy planning sessions, materiality assessments and business continuity planning.
Acute physical	Acute physical risks are relevant and sometimes included in climate-related risk assessments. These assessments are generally performed at an asset level and incorporated into business continuity plans. For example, the impact of Hurricane Maria in 2017 on our facilities in Puerto Rico resulted in updates to standard extreme weather evaluations and planned mitigation activities as part of business continuity planning. These climate-related risks are assessed through strategy planning sessions, materiality assessments and business continuity planning.
Chronic physical	Chronic physical risks are relevant and sometimes included in climate-related risk assessments. Risks evaluated include supply disruptions that may result from water scarcity in our direct operations. These climate-related risks are assessed through strategy planning sessions, materiality assessments and business continuity planning.

2030+ Goals, metrics & targets

In 2024, 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.

In April 2024, the SBTi approved our near- and long-term emission reduction targets.

Overall net zero target

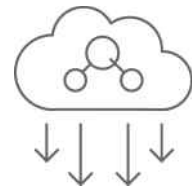
BD commits to reach net zero GHG emissions across the value chain by FY 2050.

Near-term targets

BD commits to reduce absolute Scopes 1 and 2 GHG emissions 50% by 2030 from a 2019 base year. BD is also working to support up to 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, to have science-based targets by 2028.

Long-term targets

BD commits to reduce absolute Scopes 1 and 2 GHG emissions 90% by 2050 from a 2019 base year. BD is working to reduce Scope 3 GHG emissions 97% per unit of sold product by 2050 from a 2021 base year.

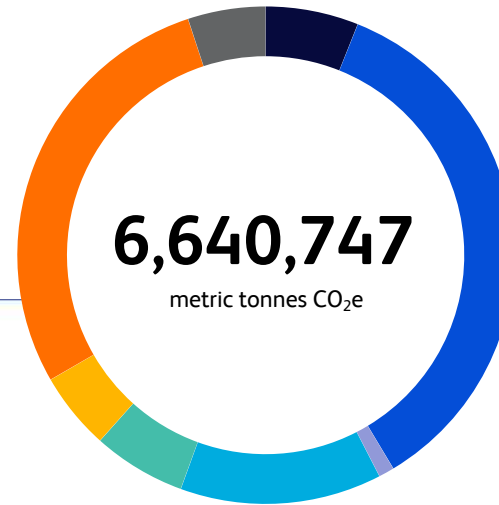


**FY 2024 GHG INTENSITY
(SCOPES 1, 2 AND 3)**

329 metric

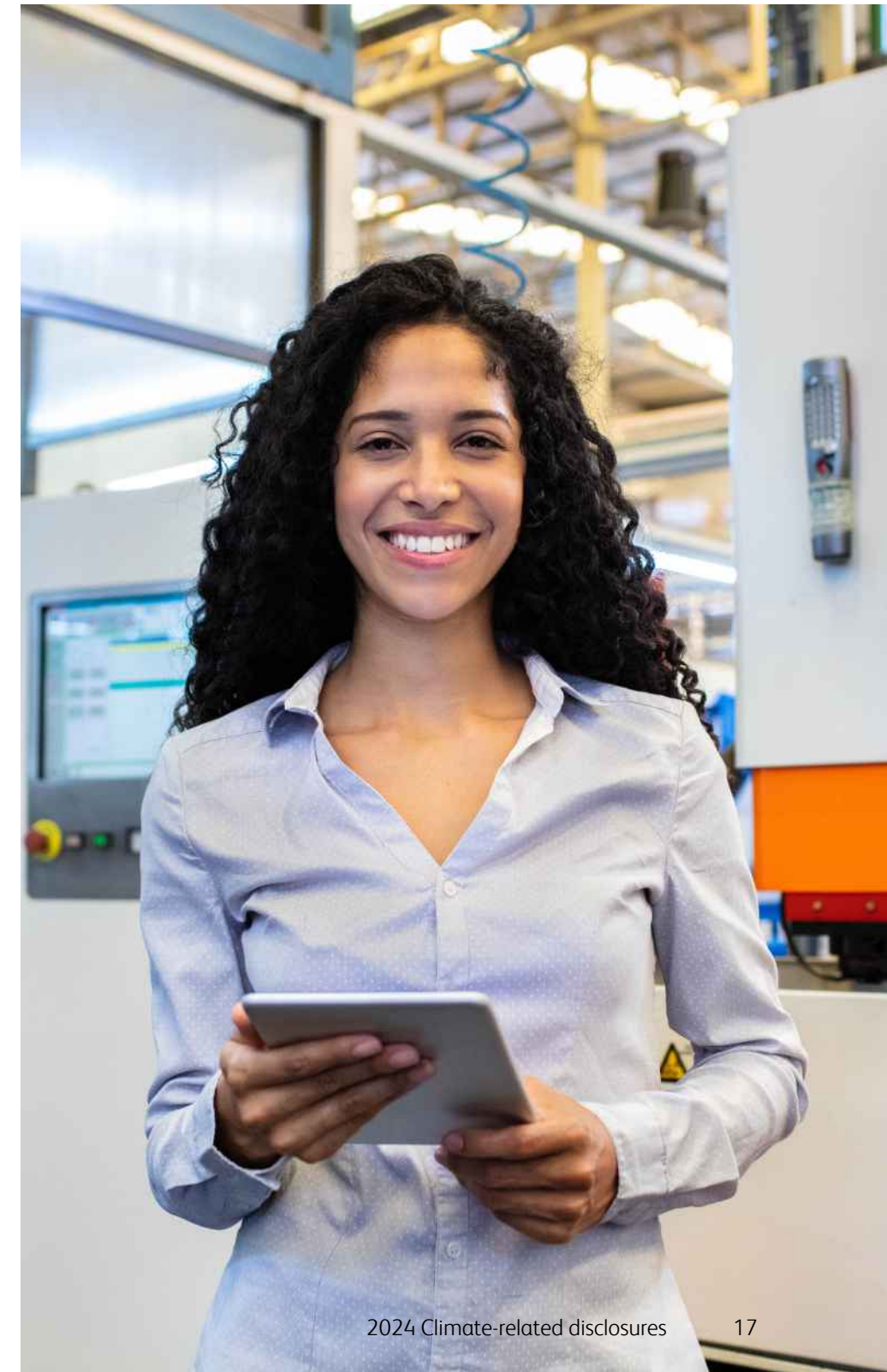
tonnes CO₂e per \$million revenues

Climate change



FY 2024 GHG EMISSIONS, BY SCOPE AND CATEGORY

SCOPE 1 & 2	6%
SCOPE 3 CATEGORY 1	36%
SCOPE 3 CATEGORY 2	1%
SCOPE 3 CATEGORY 4	13%
SCOPE 3 CATEGORY 9	6%
SCOPE 3 CATEGORY 11	5%
SCOPE 3 CATEGORY 12	28%
OTHER SCOPE 3 CATEGORIES	5%




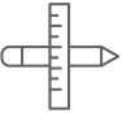

Planning for our transition to net zero

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.

Although critically important, Scopes 1 and 2 emissions represent only a small fraction of our total GHG emissions footprint. We are taking a similar approach to reduce our Scope 3 emissions and achieve our net zero targets.

Through FY 2024, we worked with each business unit, along with the central Sustainability team, responsible sourcing team and central R&D team, to co-create glidepaths to identify actions to meet our net zero target.

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 our products to reduce GHG emissions from our products and packaging across the life cycle
- 
Building ecosystems and partnerships across the value chain to decarbonize healthcare

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.

In FY 2024, we hosted a BD Supplier Climate Action Summit that brought together over 1,000 of our top emissions contributing suppliers. Further information about the event and other steps we have taken can be found in the [Responsible supply chain section](#).

We recognize the importance of building partnerships to reduce emissions across the healthcare value chain. BD is a foundational participant and an executive committee member of the Collaborative for Healthcare Action to Reduce MedTech Emissions (CHARME). CHARME is a voluntary initiative convening health systems, medical device and equipment suppliers, distributors, GPOs, and other key industry stakeholders to define, implement, and champion best practices to reduce emissions from the medical technology supply chain. CHARME members are working collaboratively across a 24-month period to achieve industry and individual members' decarbonization goals.

In addition to tracking GHG emissions, we use several additional metrics and targets used to assess and manage climate-related risks including the following:

	Metric	Target
Transition risks—upstream	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of sustainability desktop audits of suppliers completed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sustainability desktop audits for strategic, preferred and critical suppliers completed by 2023; 90% of total spend reflected in completed supplier sustainability desktop audits by 2025.
Physical risks—operations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduction in water consumption. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce water consumption by 40% by 2030 (from 2019 baseline, normalized to COPS).
Transition risks—operations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduction in energy consumption. Number of projects implemented to reduce energy consumption. Annual savings (\$) associated with purchase of energy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce energy consumption by 25% by 2030 (from 2019 baseline, normalized to COPS).

We expect to identify and assess further metrics for suitability to measure climate-related risk and opportunity.

Scopes 1, 2 and 3 emissions data, including calculation methodology where relevant, is in the data tables in the appendices. We also disclose emissions annually via the CDP (formerly the Carbon Disclosure Project).

Data tables

GHG emissions – Scopes 1 and 2 (location-based)

	FY 2019 baseline	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024
GHG emissions – Scopes 1 and 2 (location-based)						
Scope 1	155,663	152,147	158,978	156,974	166,992	176,565
Scope 2	411,133	373,594	400,233	397,728	380,342	381,403
Total scope 1 and 2	566,796	525,740	559,211	554,701	547,334	557,968
Reduction from baseline		-7%	-1%	-2%	-3%	-2%

GHG emissions – Scopes 1 and 2 (market-based)

	FY 2019 baseline	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024
Metric tonnes CO₂e, absolute emissions						
Scope 1	155,663	152,147	158,978	156,974	166,992	176,565
Diesel	2,598	3,122	2,631	2,492	1,654	1,622
Gasoline (Petrol)	54	61	72	80	70	87
Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)	3,263	3,492	5,072	4,561	3,859	3,793
Natural gas	101,219	103,369	104,858	108,432	108,981	122,664
Number 2 fuel oil	3,928	3,646	3,627	3,408	3,382	3,456
Propane	8,710	7,459	8,021	7,982	7,966	6,674
Fleet	31,542	27,019	30,235	24,891	32,792	31,045
Other (dry ice, non-ODS refrigerants, jet fuel)	4,348	3,979	4,462	5,127	8,288	7,225
Scope 2	330,509	285,960	270,491	258,734	228,123	214,417
Electric power	440,512	397,782	426,399	424,971	401,352	404,303
Green electric power	-50,019	-48,312	-102,431	-110,418	-115,910	-115,079
Renewable Energy Credit (REC)	-59,983	-64,086	-54,309	-57,198	-59,111	-77,633
Steam		576	832	1,380	1,791	2,826
Total scopes 1 and 2	486,172	438,107	429,469	415,707	395,115	390,982
Reduction from baseline		-10%	-12%	-14%	-19%	-20%

GHG Emissions – Scope 3

	Metric tonnes CO ₂ e, absolute emissions	FY 2021 baseline	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	Percentage of total reported FY 2024 Scope 3 emissions
Category 1	Purchased goods and services	3,213,976	3,260,263	2,677,219	2,356,004	38%
	Methodology	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.				
Category 2	Capital goods	417,477	87,249	182,902	73,245	1%
	Methodology	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.				
Category 3	Fuel- and energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)	175,707	118,655	114,365	118,860	2%
	Methodology	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.				

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).

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).

GHG emissions - Scope 3 (cont'd)

	Metric tonnes CO ₂ e, absolute emissions	FY 2021 baseline	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	Percentage of total reported FY 2024 Scope 3 emissions
Category 4	Upstream transportation and distribution	665,960	601,173	590,970	882,777	14%
	<p>Methodology 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.</p> <p>BD assumes that it is responsible for the cost of this outbound transportation, and therefore the emissions are categorized as Scope 3, category 4.</p>					
Category 5	Waste generated in operations	22,419	22,116	22,228	19,190	0%
	<p>Methodology 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.</p>					
Category 6	Business travel	40,530	68,834	93,741	122,418	2%
	<p>Methodology 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.</p>					
Category 7	Employee commuting	65,654	65,421	64,703	73,245	1%
	<p>Methodology 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.</p>					

	Metric tonnes CO ₂ e, absolute emissions	FY 2021 baseline	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	Percentage of total reported FY 2024 Scope 3 emissions
Category 8	Upstream leased assets	754	619	-	0	0%
	<p>Methodology 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.</p>					
Category 9	Downstream transportation and distribution	299,630	286,273	281,414	420,370	7%
	<p>Methodology 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.</p>					
Category 10	Processing of sold goods					0%
	<p>Methodology Not relevant</p>					
Category 11	Use of sold products	262,033	281,742	342,164	325,327	5%
	<p>Methodology 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.</p>					

GHG emissions - Scope 3 (cont'd)

	Metric tonnes CO ₂ e, absolute emissions	FY 2021 baseline	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	Percentage of total reported FY 2024 Scope 3 emissions
Category 12	End-of-life treatment of sold products	2,417,861	2,355,929	2,296,026	1,858,056	30%
	Methodology					
	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.					
Category 13	Downstream leased assets	3,134	1,940	-	0	0%
	Methodology					
	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"					
Category 14	Franchises					
	Methodology					
	Not relevant					
Category 15	Investments					
	Methodology					
	Not relevant					
		7,585,135	7,150,215	6,665,732	6,249,492	100%

Energy

Energy consumption (MWh)	FY 2019 baseline	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024
Total energy consumption from non-renewable fuels	780,259	761,182	791,786	791,960	821,958	883,921
Natural gas	557,656	569,295	577,493	597,178	600,202	675,556
Fleet fuels	129,023	106,973	123,259	102,095	134,676	126,987
Propane	41,242	35,318	37,982	37,794	37,721	31,600
Other fuels (diesel, gasoline, jet fuel, liquefied petroleum gas, number 2 fuel oil, hydrogen)	52,339	49,596	53,053	54,892	49,360	49,778
Total purchased electricity and steam (non-renewable sources)	1,118,024	1,078,700	1,136,358	1,175,033	1,116,447	1,132,179
Purchased electricity non-renewable sources	1,118,024	1,076,158	1,132,684	1,168,943	1,108,538	1,119,702
Steam	0	2,541	3,673	6,091	7,909	12,478
Renewable energy consumption (MWh)	FY 2019 baseline	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024
Green purchased electricity*	143,857	156,550	264,615	300,944	304,961	299,022
Renewable Energy Credits (RECs) purchased	119,523	127,699	121,379	133,722	122,177	154,948
Renewable Energy Credits (RECs) - Unbundled	200,557					
Green power**		20,738	21,832	38,904	32,624	51,386
Onsite solar	2,918	2,908	4,565	4,630	10,244	13,316
Total renewable energy consumed***	266,298	307,895	412,391	478,201	470,006	518,672

Total energy consumption (renewable and non-renewable) (MWh)

	FY 2019 baseline	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024
Total purchased electricity (renewable sources)	266,298	307,895	412,391	478,201	470,006	518,672
Total energy (non-renewable and renewable), absolute	1,901,201	1,863,528	1,954,542	2,010,528	1,981,272	2,080,803
Total energy, normalized (GJ per \$M COPS)	211	201	186	193	177	188
% reduction from baseline, normalized		-5%	-12%	-8%	-16%	-11%

Renewables as % of electric power consumption

	FY 2019 baseline	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024
Total electric (renewable and non-renewable) power consumption (MWh)	1,120,942	1,099,804	1,159,082	1,212,477	1,151,406	1,184,404
% of electric power via REC purchases	11%	12%	10%	11%	11%	13%
% of electric power sourced from green electric power	13%	15%	23%	25%	26%	25%
% of electric power sourced from green power	0%	2%	2%	3%	3%	4%
% of electric power sourced onsite solar	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%
% of electric power from renewable energy	24%	29%	36%	39%	41%	44%

* Green Purchased Electricity means purchased electricity from renewable sources; in other words electric power purchased through a utility with a contract to source a percentage of energy as renewable

** Green Power means electric power purchased through a green electricity provider (e.g. a direct PPA)

*** Excludes unbundled RECs purchased in 2019, since these are not included in our 2030+ target baseline

Water

	FY 2019 baseline	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024
Water consumption (m³)						
Water - Purchased from local utility	4,810,075	4,457,934	4,361,734	4,871,966	4,797,569	4,838,874
Water - Groundwater	482,592	495,099	513,127	537,888	496,761	384,063
Water - Rainwater	1,629	777	302	9,456	9,693	8,534
Water - Recycled	3,174	3,850	3,885	3,536	3,549	2,705
Water - Surface Water	129,714	154,073	166,931	111,621	93,550	150,087
Total water use	5,427,184	5,111,733	5,045,979	5,534,467	5,401,122	5,384,263
Total water use, normalized (cubic meters per \$M COPS)	603	536	481	533	482	487
% reduction from baseline, normalized		-11%	-2%	-12%	-20%	-19%
Wastewater disposal (m³)	FY 2019 baseline	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024
Wastewater	4,712,972	4,379,756	4,091,327	4,179,541	4,127,219	4,135,710
Total wastewater disposed, normalized (cubic meters per \$M COPS)	524	459	390	402	368	374
% wastewater discharged	87%	86%	81%	76%	76%	77%

Air

	FY 2019 baseline	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024
Total VOCs emitted	521	554	516	493	457	386
Total VOCs emitted, normalized (metric tonnes per \$M COPS)	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.03
Total HAPs emitted	122	95	85	89	74	61
Total HAPs emitted, normalized (metric tonnes per \$M COPS)	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Total VOCs + HAP emitted	643	649	601	582	531.23	447
Total VOCs + HAP emitted, normalized (metric tonnes per \$M COPS)	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.04
% reduction from baseline, normalized		-5%	-20%	-22%	-34%	-43%

VOCs – volatile organic compounds

HAPs – hazardous air pollutants

	FY 2019 baseline	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024
Total ODS emitted	105	26	22	3	2	1
Total ODS emitted, normalized (metric tonnes per \$M COPS)	0.0117	0.0028	0.0021	0.0003	0.0002	0.0001
% reduction from baseline, normalized		-76%	-82%	-97%	-99%	-99%

ODS – ozone depleting substances

Waste

Nonhazardous waste generated (metric tonnes)	FY 2019 baseline	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024
Total nonhazardous waste generated	71,255	76,006	74,742	76,159	75,146	79,475
Total nonhazardous waste generated, normalized (metric tonnes per \$M COPS)	7.92	7.97	7.12	7.33	6.71	7.19
% reduction from baseline, normalized		1%	-10%	-7%	-15%	-9%

Waste diverted from landfill (metric tonnes)	FY 2019 baseline	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024
Total nonhazardous waste disposed via landfill	18,808	19,129	19,781	21,141	22,260	18,254
% nonhazardous waste diverted from landfill	74%	75%	74%	72%	70%	77%

Waste recycled (metric tonnes)	FY 2019 baseline	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024
Total nonhazardous waste recycled	42,096	44,225	43,353	44,326	42,565	52,989
% nonhazardous waste recycled	59%	58%	58%	58%	57%	67%

Waste disposed of via incineration (metric tonnes)	FY 2019 baseline	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024
Total nonhazardous waste disposed via incineration	10,351	12,652	11,608	10,691	10,320	8,232
% nonhazardous waste incinerated	15%	17%	16%	14%	14%	10%

Hazardous waste generated (metric tonnes)	FY 2019 baseline	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024
Total hazardous waste generated	2,622	2,964	3,041	3,283	3,194	3,721

Hazardous waste generated (metric tonnes)	FY 2019 baseline	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024
Total hazardous waste generated, normalized (metric tonnes per \$M COPS)	0.29	0.31	0.29	0.32	0.29	0.34
% reduction from baseline, normalized		7%	-1%	8%	-2%	16%

Regulated (biohazardous and controlled) waste generated (metric tonnes)	FY 2019 baseline	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024
Total regulated waste generated	1,184	1,466	1,213	1,283	917	1,331
Total regulated waste generated, normalized (metric tonnes per \$M COPS)	0.13	0.15	0.12	0.12	0.08	0.12
% reduction from baseline, normalized		17%	-12%	-6%	-38%	-8%

BD EHS Corporate standards define categories of waste as follows:

Nonhazardous Waste – Any garbage, refuse, solid, liquid, semi-solid or contained gaseous substance, object or material that is not harmful to humans or the environment that is discarded, inherently waste-like, disposed of or intended to be recycled.

Hazardous Waste – Any solid, liquid, semi-solid or contained gaseous substance, object or material that is harmful to humans or the environment that is abandoned, discarded, inherently waste-like, disposed of or intended to be disposed of.

Regulated Medical Waste (RMW) – Wastes that are regulated by specific federal (national), state and local guidelines and regulations that specify the categories of biohazardous waste that are subject to regulation and outline the requirements associated with treatment and disposal.

Biohazardous Waste – Sometimes called medical waste, refers to waste that has the risk of carrying infectious diseases. Biohazardous waste may include, but is not limited to, these broad categories:

- cultures and stocks of infectious agents and associated biologicals – specimens from medical and pathology laboratories; cultures and stocks of infectious agents from clinical, research and industrial laboratories; disposable culture dishes and devices used to transfer, inoculate and mix cultures; waste from the production of biologicals; discarded live and attenuated vaccines.
- human blood and blood products – waste blood, serum, plasma and blood products.
- pathological waste – tissue, organs, body parts, blood and body fluid.
- sharps – contaminated hypodermic needles, syringes, scalpel blades, Pasteur pipettes and broken glass.
- contaminated animal carcasses, body parts and bedding – contaminated animal carcasses, body parts and bedding of animals that were intentionally exposed to pathogens.
- miscellaneous laboratory waste – contaminated specimen containers, slides, cover slips, disposable gloves, lab coats, aprons, towels, padding, equipment and tubing.

Controlled Waste – A waste that requires special handling due to its physical, chemical or biological characteristics or local regulations.

Independent limited assurance report

ERM Certification & Verification Services Incorporated (“ERM CVS”) was engaged by Becton, Dickinson and Company (“BD”) to provide limited assurance in relation to the Selected Information set out below and presented in the Becton Dickinson’s 2024 Corporate Sustainability Report (the “Report”).

Engagement summary

Scope of our assurance engagement

Pages 90-95 of the FY 2024 Sustainability Report are fairly presented, in all material aspects, in accordance with the reporting criteria.

Our assurance engagement does not extend to information in respect of earlier periods or to any other information included in the Report.

Selected information

GHG emissions

- Total Scope 1 GHG emissions [metric tonnes CO₂e]
- Total Scope 2 GHG emissions (location-based and market-based) [metric tonnes CO₂e]
- Scope 3 GHG emissions from each of the following categories: [metric tonnes CO₂e]
 - Category 1 – Purchased goods and services
 - Category 12 – End-of-life treatment of sold products

Energy

- Total energy consumption (renewable and non-renewable), absolute [megawatt hours]
- Total electric (renewable and non-renewable) power consumption [megawatt hours]
- Total energy consumption from non-renewable fuels [megawatt hours]

Water

- Total water consumption [cubic meters]

Waste

- Total non-hazardous waste [metric tonnes]
- Total hazardous waste [metric tonnes]
- Total regulated and controlled waste [metric tonnes]
- Total non-hazardous waste recycled [metric tonnes]

Air emissions

- Total VOC + HAP emissions [metric tonnes]
- Total ODS emissions [metric tonnes]

Reporting period

Fiscal Year (FY) 2024: 1st October 2023 – 30th September 2024

Reporting criteria

- Becton Dickinson’s [Basis of Reporting](#)
- The GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (WBCSD/WRI) Revised Edition 2015) for Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions
- The Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard (WBCSD/WRI 2011) for Scope 3 GHG emissions

Assurance standard and level of assurance

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.

The procedures performed in a limited assurance engagement vary in nature and timing from and are less in extent than for a reasonable assurance engagement and consequently, the level of assurance obtained in a limited assurance engagement is substantially lower than the assurance that would have been obtained had a reasonable assurance engagement been performed.

Respective responsibilities

BD is responsible for preparing the Report and for the collection and presentation of the information within it, and for the designing, implementing and maintaining of internal controls relevant to the preparation and presentation of the Selected Information.

ERM CVS’ responsibility is to provide a conclusion to BD on the agreed assurance scope based on our engagement terms with BD, the assurance activities performed and exercising our professional judgement.

Our conclusion

Based on our activities, as described below, nothing has come to our attention to indicate that the Selected Information for FY 2024 is not fairly presented in the Report, in all material respects, in accordance with the reporting criteria.

Our assurance activities

Considering the level of assurance and our assessment of the risk of material misstatement of the Selected Information a multi-disciplinary team of sustainability and assurance specialists performed a range of procedures that included, but was not restricted to, the following:

- Evaluating the appropriateness of the reporting criteria for the Selected Information;
- Interviewing management representatives responsible for managing the Selected Information;
- Interviewing relevant staff to understand and evaluate the management systems and processes (including internal review and control processes) used for collecting and reporting the Selected Information;
- Reviewing of a sample of qualitative and quantitative evidence supporting the Selected Information at a corporate level;
- Performing an analytical review of the year-end data submitted by all locations included in the consolidated FY2024 group data for the Selected Information which included testing the completeness and mathematical accuracy of conversions and calculations, and consolidation in line with the stated reporting boundary;
- Conducting visits to three BD manufacturing sites in Tatabanya (Hungary), Sandy (USA) and Tuas (Singapore) to review source data and local reporting systems and controls;
- Evaluating the conversion and emission factors and assumptions used; and
- Reviewing the presentation of information relevant to the assurance scope in the Report to ensure consistency with our findings.



July 2, 2025
Malvern, PA

ERM Certification & Verification Services Incorporated
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The limitations of our engagement

The reliability of the Selected Information is subject to inherent uncertainties, given the available methods for determining, calculating or estimating the underlying information. It is important to understand our assurance conclusions in this context.

Our independence, integrity and quality control

ERM CVS is an independent certification and verification body accredited by UKAS to ISO 17021:2015. Accordingly, we maintain a comprehensive system of quality control, including documented policies and procedures regarding compliance with ethical requirements, professional standards, and applicable legal and regulatory requirements. Our quality management system is at least as demanding as the relevant sections of ISQM-1 and ISQM-2 (2022).

ERM CVS applies a Code of Conduct and related policies to ensure that its employees maintain integrity, objectivity, professional competence and high ethical standards in their work. Our processes are designed and implemented to ensure that the work we undertake is objective, impartial and free from bias and conflict of interest. Our certified management system covers independence and ethical requirements that are at least as demanding as the relevant sections of the IESBA Code relating to assurance engagements.

ERM CVS has extensive experience in conducting assurance on environmental, social, ethical and health and safety information, systems and processes, and provides no consultancy related services to BD in any respect.

This report contains information about BD and its operations around the world. Statements regarding our future business direction and intent represent goals and objectives only and are subject to change or withdrawal without notice. Statements regarding our environmental, social and governance (ESG) and sustainability goals, targets and commitments are aspirational and may also be based on estimates and assumptions under developing standards that may change in the future; as such, no guarantees or promises are made that they will be met or successfully executed, and actual results may differ, possibly materially. These statements are based on plans, estimates and projections as of the time they are made, and therefore undue reliance should not be placed on them. Furthermore, data, statistics and metrics included in this report are non-audited estimates, are not necessarily prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP), continue to evolve, and may be based on assumptions believed to be reasonable at the time of preparation, but may be subject to revision. The report covers BD's global operations for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2024, and has not been externally assured or verified by an independent third party, unless otherwise noted. This report represents our current policy and intent and is not intended to create legal rights or obligations. We undertake no obligation to update the statements or information contained in this report.

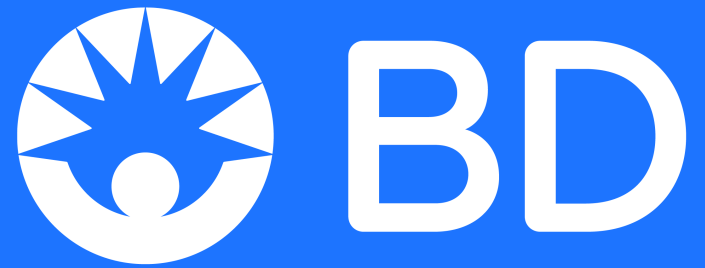
Cautionary statement regarding forward-looking statements

This report contains certain forward-looking statements within the meaning of the federal securities laws regarding BD's business, strategy, goals, commitments and objective, including the achievement of ESG and sustainability targets, goals, objectives or commitments. Forward-looking statements involve risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed, projected, anticipated or implied in such statements. All statements, other than statements of historical facts, may be forward-looking statements. Some forward-looking statements may be identified by the use of words such as "plan," "expect," "believe," "intend," "will," "may," "anticipate," "estimate," "target," and other words of similar meaning in conjunction with, among other things, discussions of future operations and financial performance and strategy for growth, future product development, regulatory approvals, competitive position, sustainability initiatives and expenditures. Readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are, and will be, based on management's then-current views and assumptions regarding future events, developments and operating performance, and speak only as of their dates. 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. It is not possible to predict or identify all of these risks and uncertainties, many of which are beyond BD's control, including, without limitation, challenges relating to economic, competitive, governmental and technological factors affecting BD's operations, markets and products, and other factors listed in BD's 2024 Annual Report on Form 10-K and other filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). BD expressly disclaims any undertaking to update or revise any forward-looking statements set forth herein to reflect events or circumstances after the date hereof, except as required by applicable law or regulation.

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 2024 Annual Report on Form 10-K and other filings with the SEC.

Any links to BD's website shall not be deemed to be incorporated into this report. Additionally, this report contains links to external websites or references to third parties. Such links or websites are not endorsements of any products or services on such sites, and no information in such site has been endorsed or approved by BD or incorporated into this report.

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